TATA STEEL

#WeAlsoMakeTomorrow

TATA

TRANSFORMING

FOR TOMORROW

Integrated Report and
Annual Accounts 2023-24

117th year

TRANSFORMING FOR TOMORROW

Tata Steel aims to become the most respected and valuable steel company globally by achieving leadership in value creation and corporate citizenship. From setting up Asia's first integrated steel manufacturing unit in India over a century ago to becoming one of the leading global steel companies, Tata Steel's journey has been nothing short of inspiring.

One of the most geographically diversified steel companies in the world, Tata Steel is proud of its pioneering spirit, commitment to community, and contribution to economic prosperity while also being conscious of its impact on the environment. Pursuing the ambitious target of achieving Net Zero by 2045, Tata Steel has embarked on a journey of transformation with growth and sustainability at the core of its strategy.

With India standing at the cusp of multi-decade growth and Europe being the flagbearer of universal sustainability, Tata Steel is prepared to capitalise on this long-term opportunity by doubling its capacity in India and restructuring its businesses in the UK and the Netherlands by transitioning to low-carbon steelmaking.

By adopting new-age technology, fostering a culture of innovation, formulating responsible practices, empowering communities, and building a future-ready and resilient workforce, Tata Steel is leading the ***transformation for tomorrow.***

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Notice of AGM N2

Tata Steel's ninth integrated report *outlines* its financial and non-financial performance, operations summary and stakeholder value creation.

Reporting principles

Statutory section

The financial and statutory data, presented in the Integrated Report & Annual Accounts 2023-24 is in line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (including the rules made thereunder), Indian Accounting Standards, Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (SEBI Listing Regulations) read with all applicable SEBI Circulars, and the Secretarial Standard(s) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

ESG parameters

The report on ESG parameters is prepared in accordance with the Integrated Reporting <IR> framework of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) (now consolidated into IFRS Foundation). It discloses performance against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relevant to Tata Steel, which are aligned with:

» Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
» The requirements of Business Responsibility & Sustainability Reporting issued by SEBI
» World Steel Association (worldsteel)
» The Greenhouse Gas Protocol
» Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures
» The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Solar panels installed at the cooling pond, Tata Steel Jamshedpur

Independent Assurance

Statutory section

Assurance on financial statements has been provided by statutory auditors Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP. Further, the Board's Report contains the secretarial audit report and report on Corporate Governance, provided by M/s Parikh & Associates, Practising Company Secretaries, giving assurance on compliance with the secretarial and governance requirements under the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI Listing Regulations and other applicable SEBI Regulations.

ESG parameters

Reasonable and limited assurance on the agreed indicators in the Integrated Report including the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report on a Standalone basis (unless otherwise stated), has been provided by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, in accordance with the Standard on Sustainability Assurance Engagements (SSAE) 3000, "Assurance Engagements on Sustainability Information" & the Standard on Assurance Engagements (SAE) 3410, "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements", both issued by the Sustainability Reporting Standards Board of the ICAI; and the International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) "Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" & ISAE 3410, "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standard Board (IAASB). The subject matter, criteria, procedures performed and opinion/conclusion are presented in the assurance reports are available on our website at www.tatasteel.com or can be accessed at https://bit.ly/3KSmzn4.

Scope and boundary for ESG parameters

The report on ESG parameters describes Tata Steel's business model, strategy, significant risks, opportunities, overall performance, related outcomes, and prospects for the year under review.

This report predominantly covers information with respect to Tata Steel Limited as well as its material subsidiary companies in India and overseas.

1 Management responsibility

This report has been reviewed by the Senior Leadership of Tata Steel, including the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director, Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer, and the Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance).

2 Reporting period

This report covers the performance of Tata Steel Limited and its subsidiaries and associates (including joint ventures) for FY2023-24. Comparative figures, as applicable, for the last three to five years have been incorporated in this report to provide a holistic view.

3 Approach to materiality

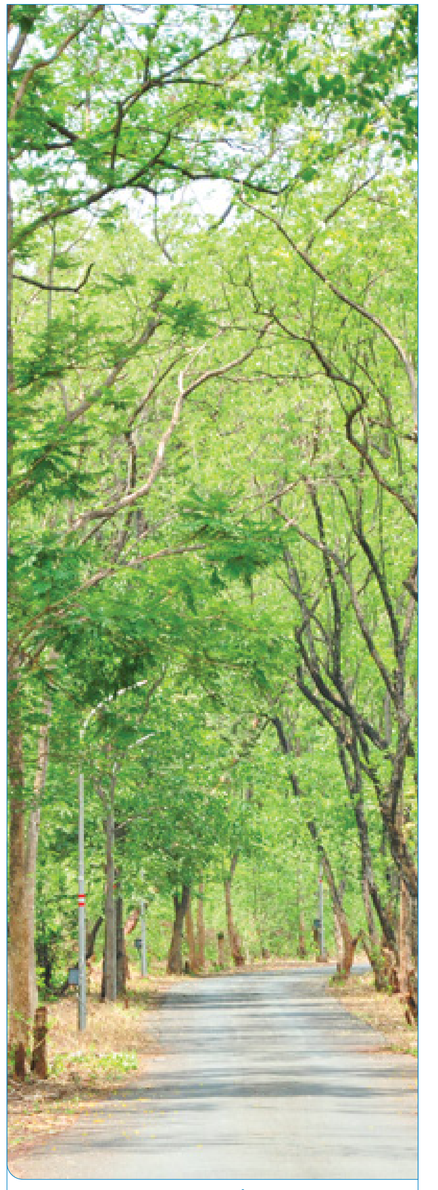
This report focuses on material issues, i.e. factors that have the potential to significantly affect Tata Steel's ability to create value in the short, medium, and long-term and which are of most interest to investors and other stakeholders. Material issues are gathered from multiple channels and engagement forums across the organisation and external stakeholders. In FY2022-23, Tata Steel updated its Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) material issues and incorporated them in its long-term plans.

4 Our stakeholders

1 Investors and Lenders
2 Customers
3 Vendor Partners
4 Government and Regulatory Bodies
5 Employees
6 Community
7 Media
8 Industry Bodies

5 Our capitals

Financial Capital
Manufactured Capital
Intellectual Capital
Human Capital
Social & Relationship Capital
Natural Capital



Greenery at Noamundi Mine

Forward-looking statements

Certain statements in this report regarding Tata Steel's business operations may constitute forward-looking statements. These include all statements other than statements of historical facts, including those regarding the financial position, business strategy, management plans and objectives for future operations.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'believes', 'estimates', 'anticipates', 'expects', 'intends', 'may', 'will', 'plans', 'outlook' and other words of similar meaning in connection with a discussion of future operational or financial performance.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily dependent on assumptions, data or methods that may be incorrect or imprecise and that may be incapable of being realised, and as such, are not intended to be a guarantee of future results, but constitute the Company's current expectations based on reasonable assumptions. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements due to various events, risks, uncertainties and other factors.

Tata Steel neither assumes any obligation nor intends to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

FY2023-24 was a *year of notable progress* for Tata Steel. The Indian operations saw volume growth and a focus on optimising cost profile. The Company took decisive steps towards transforming its operations in the UK and the Netherlands.

	Tata Steel Standalone		Consolidated	
Production *(MT)*	20.12	↑ 2.28%	29.94	↓ 2.33%
Deliveries *(MT)*	19.91	↑ 5.60%	29.39	↑ 2.10%
Turnover *(₹ crore)*	1,40,987	↓ 1.35%	2,29,171	↓ 5.83%
EBITDA *(₹ crore)*	31,004	↑ 7.83%	23,402	↓ 28.43%
Reported PAT *(₹ crore)*	4,807	↓ 67.26%	(4,910)	↓ 160.80%

Major highlights and milestones

Signed a joint agreement with the UK government for investment in low-CO_2 steelmaking, at Port Talbot with a capital cost of £1.25 billion inclusive of a grant from the UK Government of up to £500 million

Successfully merged five of its Indian subsidiaries

Upgraded to investment grade from 'Ba1' Positive to ***'Baa3' Stable,*** by Moody's

Presented the ***Green Steel Plan*** to the Dutch government, outlining the blueprint for the Netherlands' most prominent industrial transition to ***low-CO_2 steelmaking***

Signed an MoU with Imperial College London, to establish a Centre for Innovation in Sustainable Design and Manufacturing

MoU with The Henry Royce Institute, Manchester, to establish a Centre for Innovation in Advanced Materials

First Indian company to implement a fully automated end-to-end solution for handling issuance and amendments of Import Letters of Credit (LC) through Blockchain technology and SWIFT

Rooftop solar installation at Hot Strip Mill, Jamshedpur plant

Hosted the inaugural Learning Mission for the Indian Foundation for Quality Management

Achieved a ***successful trial of hydrogen injection*** at the E Blast Furnace in Jamshedpur

Signed an agreement with Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited to ***source 379 megawatts of renewable power***

Agreement with Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited to source 379 MW of renewable power

Launched a digital platform, ***Portal of Purpose***, to enable easier access to curated volunteering opportunities

Ankita Bhagat and Bhajan Kaur, cadets of Tata Archery Academy, Jamshedpur, ***won bronze in the Recurve Archery Women's Team*** event in the Asian Games 2023

Under the 'Flames of Change' initiative, Tata Steel recruited 23 women to create the first-ever crew of ***female firefighters*** in the steel industry in India

Steel industry's first crew of female firefighters

*The signature programmes of **Tata Steel Foundation** have been scaled up to have a tangible impact, saturating entire districts. All panchayats and blocks of Keonjhar district declared themselves Child Labour-free in January 2024 vide our education programme working with 1.4 million children. MANSI+ (Maternal and Newborn Survival Initiative) reaches 3 million households across East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Seraikela Kharsawan, handling 45,000+ high-risk pregnancies with 99% redressal.*

Shaping a cleaner tomorrow

Tata Steel is committed to ***responsible growth,*** pursuing a decarbonisation roadmap to usher in a sustainable future. The Company's focus on greening the energy mix and implementing nature-based solutions ***drives its efforts in reducing carbon emissions.*** Through process improvements, Tata Steel optimises blast furnace fuel rates, increases pulverised coal injection, implements coke dry quenching and utilises waste heat.

Carbon direct avoidance strategies include increasing steel scrap usage, bio-char and hydrogen injection in blast furnaces, and incorporating green electricity with electric arc furnace (EAF). Tata Steel has established a ***5 TPD amine CO_2 capture plant*** from blast furnace gas, running 24/7 for over a year in the Jamshedpur works. The captured CO_2 (with 97% purity in wet basis) is used for reducing the pH of wastewater, and for bottom tuyere injection in LD vessels replacing nitrogen or argon. More such units are planned to be installed in the future.

These initiatives underscore Tata Steel's commitment to a cleaner tomorrow.

Intends to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2045

ABOUT TATA STEEL

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Tata Steel is one of the most diversified integrated steel producers in the world, with an annual crude steel production capacity of 35 MTPA. The Company's manufacturing assets are spread across India, the Netherlands, the UK, and Thailand.

In India, Tata Steel operates in Jamshedpur and Gamharia in Jharkhand, as well as in Kalinganagar and Meramandali in Odisha, with an overall capacity of 21.6 MTPA. The acquisition of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited has strengthened the Company's capabilities in the long products segment. Additionally, the Company has downstream manufacturing facilities for wires, tubes, bearings, agricultural equipment, pig iron, ductile iron (DI) pipes, and various industrial by-products. The Company's operations also include Tata Growth Shop, a heavy-duty engineering and fabrication business, along with a Ferro Alloys and Minerals Division.

With a vision to double its capacity in India, Tata Steel is actively investing in expanding capacities through organic and inorganic means. Committed to a sustainable future, the Company has set an ambitious target of achieving Net Zero emissions by 2045. Through a steadfast focus on sustainability, innovation, agility, and fostering deep relationships with customers and communities, the Company's goal is to become one of the most respected and valuable steel companies globally.

Continued investments in people development, digitalisation, innovation, and execution excellence are the key elements of Tata Steel's strategy to transform it into a global leader in sustainable steel manufacturing.

Over 90% of Tata Steel's steel production in India is now from ResponsibleSteel™ certified sites

As on March 31, 2024

India	
Jamshedpur 11 MTPA	*Kalinganagar* 4 MTPA
Meramandali 5.6 MTPA	*Gamharia* 1 MTPA

Netherlands
IJmuiden 7 MTPA

United Kingdom
Port Talbot 5 MTPA

Thailand
Saraburi, Rayong, and Chonburi 1.7 MTPA

Vision

We aspire to be the global steel industry benchmark for Value Creation and Corporate Citizenship.

We make a difference through:

Our People

Fostering teamwork, nurturing talent, enhancing leadership capability and acting with pace, pride and passion.

Our Offerings

Becoming the supplier of choice, delivering premium products and services, and creating value for our customers.

Our Conduct

Providing a safe workplace, respecting the environment, caring for our communities and demonstrating high ethical standards.

Our Policies

In adherence to the Tata Code of Conduct, Tata Steel's policies pertain to active sets of principles in different areas of operation that help bring uniformity in processes by clearly defining the Company's approach.

Our Innovative Approach

Developing leading-edge solutions in technology, processes and products.

Mission

Consistent with the vision and values of the founder Jamsetji Tata, Tata Steel strives to strengthen India's industrial base through effective utilisation of staff and materials.

The means envisaged to achieve this are cutting-edge technology and high productivity, consistent with modern management practices.

Tata Steel recognises that while honesty and integrity are essential ingredients of a strong and stable enterprise, profitability provides the main spark for economic activity.

Overall, the Company seeks to scale the heights of excellence in all it does in an atmosphere free from fear, and thereby reaffirms its faith in democratic values.

Values

Integrity

We will be fair, honest, transparent and ethical in our conduct; everything we do must stand the test of public scrutiny.

Excellence

We will be passionate about achieving the highest standards of quality, always promoting meritocracy.

Unity

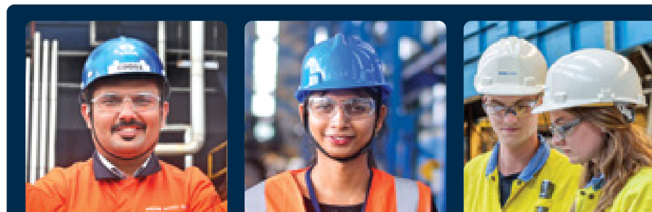
We will invest in our people and partners, enable continuous learning and build caring and collaborative relationships based on trust and mutual respect.

Responsibility

We will integrate environmental and social principles in our businesses, ensuring that what comes from the people goes back to the people many times over.

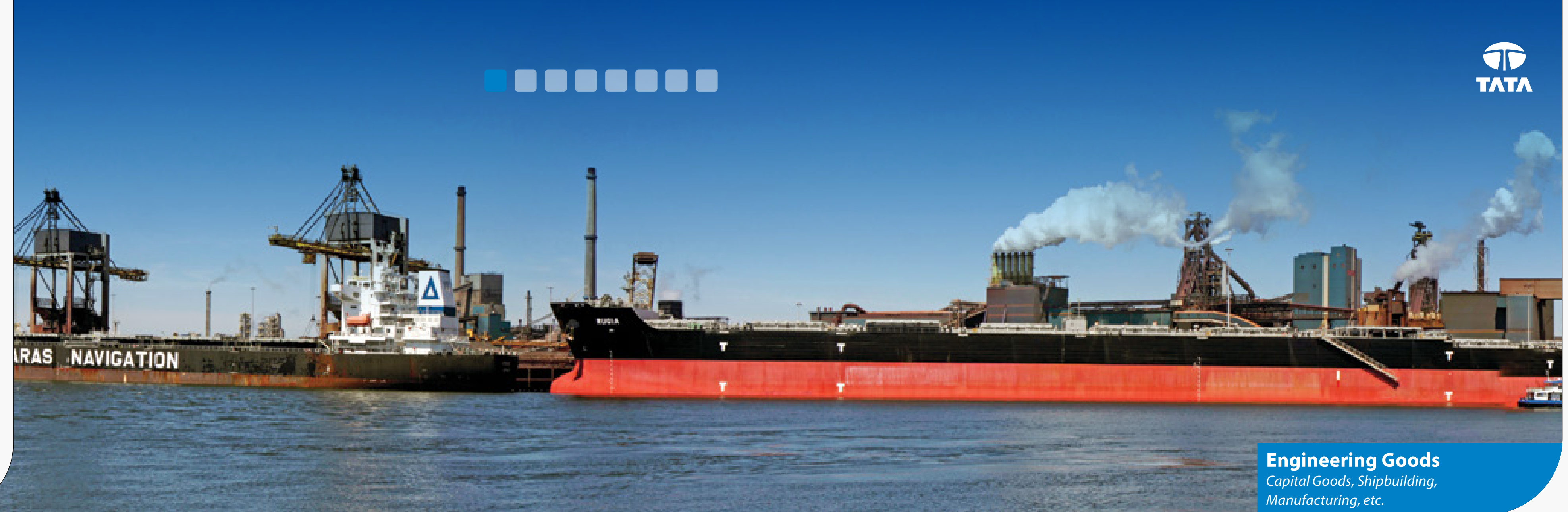
Pioneering

We will be bold and agile, courageously taking on challenges, using deep customer insight to develop innovative solutions.



78,321 *Employees across the globe*

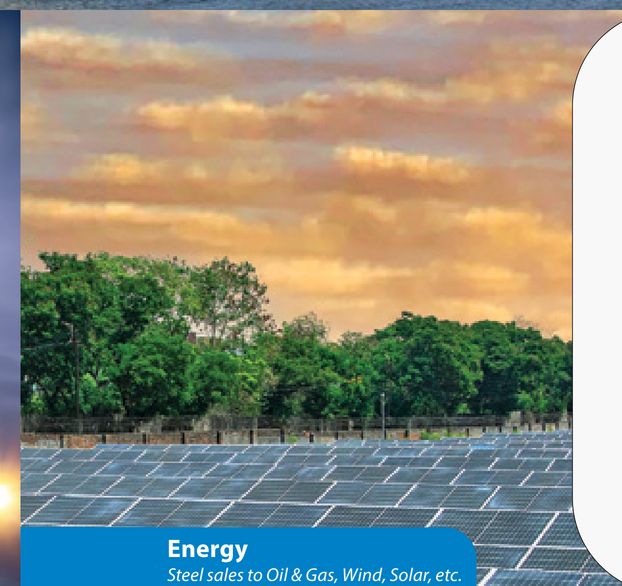
Tata Steel's continuous product and service enhancements, coupled with successful value-creation initiatives, uniquely position the Company to serve *customers across diverse markets*.



Engineering Goods
Capital Goods, Shipbuilding, Manufacturing, etc.

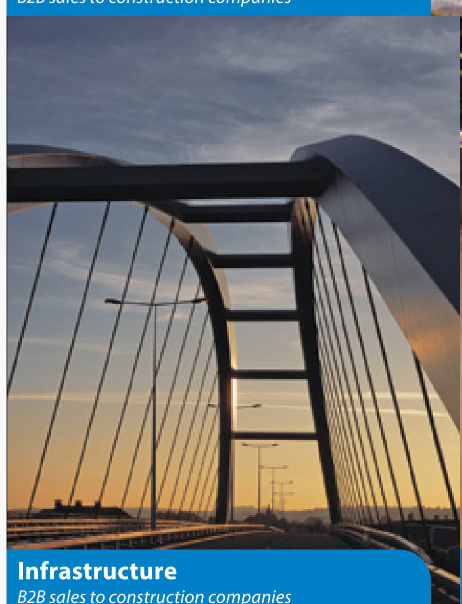
Construction
B2B sales to construction companies

Construction Retail
B2C sales



Energy
Steel sales to Oil & Gas, Wind, Solar, etc.

The Company's offerings target the needs of its discerning customers. Emphasising *quality and performance*, Tata Steel aims to attain and retain leadership position in chosen segments.



Infrastructure
B2B sales to construction companies

Automotive and ancillaries
B2B automotive, OEM automotive

Packaging
Tinplate, Drums, and Barrels

Downstream
B2C Sales to traders, rerollers, downstream processing, fabrication, etc.

The Company's strategic decisions enable value optimisation for the stakeholders by effectively deploying the *six capitals* across operations.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Tata Steel efficiently manages its financial resources to invest in future growth, sustainability, and business continuity to generate long-term stakeholder value.

₹1,40,987 crore
Turnover

₹31,004 crore
EBITDA

₹27,328 crore
Cash flow from operations

Page 72 *Read more about Financial Capital*

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

The Company is on an unprecedented trajectory of capacity expansion while ensuring efficiency, reliability, safety, and sustainability by adopting innovative processes and technologies across the value chain.

20.12 MT
Production

19.91 MT
Deliveries

8%
Steel scrap recycling

Page 76 *Read more about Manufactured Capital*

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

To meet strategic goals, the Company aims for global technology leadership in the steel industry. The Company invests in sustainable products and explore new materials beyond steel. Through digital transformation and strategic partnerships, Tata Steel seeks to drive innovation and sustainable practices across the business.

₹285 crore
R&D expenditure

395
Patents granted

86
New products developed

Page 80 *Read more about Intellectual Capital*

Note: The data reported in the above table pertains to Tata Steel Limited

HUMAN CAPITAL

Tata Steel's human resources, aligned with its values and strategic objectives, are essential to achieve its ambitious goals. Tata Steel is committed to cultivating a future-ready culture that prioritises safety and embraces diversity, equity, and inclusion.

900 tcs/employee/year
Employee productivity

19.2%
Workforce diversity

589 thousand person-days
Employee training

Page 88 *Read more about Human Capital*

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Tata Steel believes in continuous stakeholder engagement for business growth and sustenance. Its long-term relationships with customers, suppliers, and communities is key to the Company's business sustainability and core strategy. The Company nurtures these relationships through long-established and constantly evolving forums.

4.4 million
Lives impacted through CSR

1,341
Suppliers trained through the Vendor Capability Advancement Programme (VCAP)

86.1
Customer Satisfaction Index (Steel) (Score out of 100)

Page 94 *Read more about Social and Relationship Capital*

NATURAL CAPITAL

Operating in a resource-intensive sector, the Company consciously invests in environmental management and resource optimisation projects across the geographies to manage its ecological footprint. The Company is committed to be Net Zero by 2045.

2.43 tCO_2/tcs
CO_2 emission intensity

0.32 m^3/tcs
Effluent discharge intensity

0.35 kg/tcs
Stack dust emission intensity

2.53 m^3/tcs
Specific freshwater consumption

Page 108 *Read more about Natural Capital*

Note: The data reported in the above table pertains to Tata Steel Limited

TATA

INPUTS

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Net worth *(₹ crore)*	1,35,222
Net debt *(₹ crore)*	38,024

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

Installed crude steel capacity *(MTPA)*	20.6

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

Collaborations/Memberships with Technical Institutes *(nos.)*	19
Patents filed *(nos.)*	142

HUMAN CAPITAL

Employees on roll[1] *(nos.)*	43,263
Investment in employee training and development *(₹ crore)*	240
Employee training *(thousand person-days)*	589

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

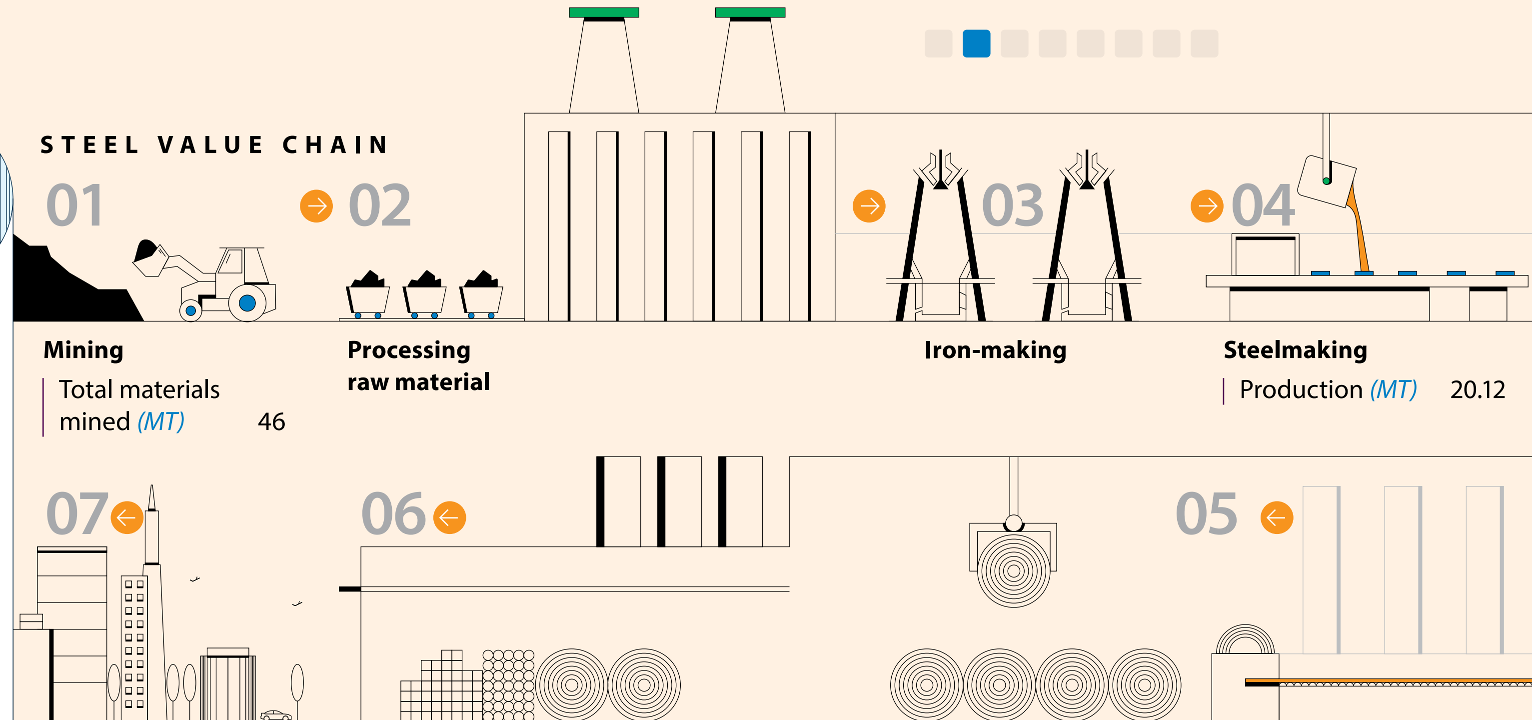
Total dealers *(nos.)*	22,000+
Total distributors *(nos.)*	250+
Active supplier base *(nos.)*	8,898
CSR spend *(₹ crore)*	580

NATURAL CAPITAL

Energy Intensity *(GJ/tcs)*	24.55
Specific freshwater consumption *(m^3/tcs)*	2.53
Capital spends on environment, social and governance matters *(₹ crore)*	1,568

Note: The data reported in the above table pertains to Tata Steel Limited

STEEL VALUE CHAIN



01 Mining
Total materials mined *(MT)* 46

02 Processing raw material

03 Iron-making

04 Steelmaking
Production *(MT)* 20.12

05 Rolling product
Enriched/value-added product sales *(MT)* 13.7

06 Downstream processing
Steel processing centres *(Nos)* 36

07 Customers
Deliveries *(MT)* 19.91

Enabling Functions

Supply chain
20 MT *Finished goods handled*
68 MT *Raw material handled*

Human resources[2]
900 tcs/employee/year *Employee productivity*

Technology
₹285 crore *R&D spend*

By-products
₹8,560 crore *Revenue from by-product sales*

Digitalisation
1,500+ *Digital projects undertaken*

OUTPUTS

20.12 MT *production*

19.91 MT *Deliveries*

13.7 MT *Enriched/value added product sales*

₹5,682 crore *Revenue from commercial mining[3]*

1. Employees on Roll - No. of permanent employees of Company (officers + non-officers) except those on deputation + doctors on contract
2. Employee productivity is defined as amount of crude steel produced (in tonnes) per employee in the given year.
3. Includes Tata Steel Limited and Tata Steel Minerals Canada
4. Diversity - % women in the workforce is defined as percentage of permanent women employees
5. Diversity mix (% of employees who belong to categories of Affirmative Action (AA)/Women/Persons with Disabilities (PwD)/LGBTQIA+)
6. This is a percentage of permanent non-managerial workforce.
7. Waste from last year was utilised this year hence, it is marked above 100%

Abbreviations: LTI – Lost Time Injuries, LTIFR - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate, TCoC – Tata Code of Conduct, tcs – per tonne of crude steel.

OUTCOMES

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Turnover *(₹ crore)*	1,40,987
EBITDA *(₹ crore)*	31,004
Savings through Shikhar25 projects *(₹ crore)*	6,821

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

Crude steel production *(MT)*	20.12

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

Patents granted *(nos.)*	395
New products developed *(nos.)*	86

HUMAN CAPITAL

Health index (Score out of 16) *(nos.)*	13.3
Diversity - % women in the workforce[4]	8
Diversity mix[5] *(%)*	19.2
LTI *(nos.)*	156
LTIFR *(Index)*	0.39
Workforce covered through formal trade unions[6] *(%)*	89

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Suppliers assessed based on safety *(nos.)*	1,923
Customer satisfaction index (Steel) *(out of 100)*	86.1
Business associates trained on TCoC *(nos.)*	1,358
Supply chain partners assessed on Responsible Supply Chain Policy *(nos.)*	216
Quality/customer complaints *(PPM)*	13,770
Lives impacted through CSR initiatives *(million)*	4.4

NATURAL CAPITAL

CO_2 emission intensity *(tCO_2/tcs)*	2.43
Stack Dust emission intensity *(kg/tcs)*	0.35
Solid waste utilisation[7] *(%)*	115
Effluent discharge intensity *(m^3/tcs)*	0.32
SOx emission intensity *(kg/tcs)*	1.63
NOx emission intensity *(kg/tcs)*	0.87
Total sites covered under biodiversity management plans	17

Note: The data reported in the above table pertains to Tata Steel Limited

Cultivating long-term growth

As India enters a multi-decade growth cycle, led by robust infrastructure and manufacturing sectors, ***the country's steel industry is faced with enormous opportunities.***

Tata Steel is a dedicated partner in this journey, committed to driving the ***nation's industrial and infrastructural development***. Its integrated operations position the Company favourably to navigate steel cycles and seize existing and emerging opportunities.

Given India's strong appetite for steel to drive infrastructure-led growth, Tata Steel is ***doubling its capacity by 2030***, boosting the domestic steel industry while creating both direct and indirect employment opportunities and empowering local communities.

Proposed steel capacity in India by 2030
35-40 MTPA

OUR LEADERSHIP

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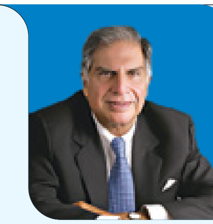
Our *visionary leaders* guide us to transform for tomorrow



Ratan N Tata
Chairman Emeritus

N Chandrasekaran
Chairman, Non-Executive

M — *Director since January 2017*

Noel Naval Tata
Vice Chairman, Non-Executive

C — *Director since March 2022*

Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director

C M C M — *Director since April 2017*

Dr Shekhar Mande
Independent Director

M — *Director since June 2023*

Saurabh Agrawal
Non-Executive Director

M M — *Director since August 2017*

Board Committees

- Audit
- Nomination and Remuneration
- Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability
- Safety, Health & Environment
- Risk Management
- Stakeholders' Relationship

C Chairperson
M Member

Farida Khambata
Independent Director

M C — *Director since August 2021*

V K Sharma
Independent Director

C M — *Director since August 2018*

Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director

M M C — *Director since November 2022*

T V Narendran
Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director

M M M M — *Director since September 2013*

Koushik Chatterjee
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer

M M M — *Director since November 2012*

Board Snapshot

Tenure	
0-2 years	2
2-5 years	2
5-8 years	4
8+ years	2
Composition	
Executive	2
Non-Executive	3
Independent	5

1. Board composition as on May 29, 2024
2. Detailed profiles of the Board Members available at www.tatasteel.com

Leading the path to excellence

- Key Managerial Personnel
- Senior Management

as on May 29, 2024

T V Narendran
Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director

Koushik Chatterjee
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer

Parvatheesam Kanchinadham
Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)

Akshay Khullar
Vice President (Engineering & Projects)

Ashish Anupam
Vice President (Long Products)

Atrayee Sanyal
Vice President (Human Resource Management)

Chaitanya Bhanu
Vice President (Steel Manufacturing)

Chanakya Chaudhary
Vice President (Corporate Services)

D B Sundara Ramam
Vice President (Raw Material)

Dr Debashish Bhattacharjee
Vice President (Technology and R&D)

Hans van den Berg
Chief Executive Officer (Tata Steel Nederland)

Dr Henrik Adam
Vice President (European Corporate Affairs)

Jayanta Banerjee
Chief Information Officer

Peeyush Gupta
Vice President (TQM, Group Strategic Procurement & Supply Chain)

Prabhat Kumar
Vice President (Marketing & Sales - Flat Products)

Probal Ghosh
Vice President (Shared Services)

Rajesh Nair
Chief Executive Officer (Tata Steel UK)

Rajiv Kumar
Vice President (Operations - Tata Steel Kalinganagar)

Rajiv Mangal
Vice President (Safety, Health & Sustainability)

Samita Shah
Vice President (Corporate Finance, Treasury and Risk Management)

Sanjib Nanda
Vice President (Financial Operations and Corporate Reporting)

Subodh Pandey
Vice President (Operations TSM, NMB and Graphene)

Uttam Singh
Vice President (Iron Making)

Crafting a bold future

N Chandrasekaran
Chairman

> *In FY2023-24, Tata Steel's Indian operations delivered the highest ever crude steel production at 20.8 MT and delivered the highest finished steel at 19.9 MT.*

Dear Shareholders,

I hope this letter finds you and your families well.

The global economy, in CY2023, showed resilience despite geopolitical uncertainties, inflationary pressures, tighter monetary policies, sovereign debt concerns and sluggish trade. We expect infrastructure build, investments led by new technologies, and demographics of emerging markets to continue to drive global growth, estimated at 3.2% in CY2024, similar to CY2023.

The Indian economy maintained a steady momentum within the uneven global macro-economic landscape, supported by public spending on infrastructure and digitalisation, as well as reforms directed towards ease of doing business and incentivising new investment. In FY2023-24, the Indian GDP has grown at 8.2%, which is substantially higher than the global benchmark.

The steel industry fundamentals reflected these macro conditions, with geopolitical concerns and moderating demand in China resulting in pressure on steel prices, while input costs have remained relatively elevated and environmental and regulatory costs continue to rise. At the same time, the Indian market stood out as robust infrastructure spending, resurgence in private sector investment and robust demand meant that the industry saw crude steel production growth of 13% over the previous fiscal. We expect this trend to continue, with domestic steel demand remaining buoyant in FY2024-25 on the back of expansion in economic activity, while pricing conditions might see periods of pressure driven by global economic trends and policy changes.

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel's Indian operations delivered the highest ever crude steel production at 20.8 MT and delivered the highest finished steel at 19.9 MT. Tata Steel undertook successful trial of hydrogen injection in the E Blast Furnace at Jamshedpur. It was for the first time in the world that such a large quantity of hydrogen was continuously injected in a blast furnace.

Also, the Company encountered delays in large projects like the relining of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands and Kalinganagar downstream. The insights gained from these delays will contribute to the smoother and more timely execution of ongoing projects.

As we expand operations, focus on safety becomes extremely important. We are dedicated to strengthening our processes and practices to achieve our goal of zero harm.

The Company also made significant progress towards simplification of its portfolio. The Company has successfully amalgamated five of its key entities in India.

Coming to the Company's financial performance in FY2023-24, the consolidated revenues were at ₹2,29,171 crore compared to ₹2,43,353 crore in FY2022-23 and the consolidated EBITDA was ₹23,402 crore in FY2023-24 compared to ₹32,698 crore in FY2022-23. In FY2023-24, the Company's consolidated net loss was ₹4,910 crore compared to a profit after tax of ₹8,075 crore in FY2022-23. The consolidated financial performance of the Company in FY2023-24 was impacted by weaker sales realisations, comparatively elevated raw material costs, a sharp fall in volumes at Tata Steel Nederland due to blast furnace relining, and high costs of operations on the back of declining reliability and productivity at the end-of-life heavy-end assets in Tata Steel UK.

In FY2023-24, the standalone revenues were ₹1,40,987 crore compared to ₹1,42,913 crore in FY2022-23 and the standalone EBITDA was ₹31,004 crore in FY2023-24 compared to ₹28,754 crore in FY2022-23. In FY2023-24, the Company's profit after tax was ₹4,807 crore compared to ₹14,685 crore in FY2022-23. Profit after tax was lower compared to the previous year primarily on account of an impairment charge of ₹12,560 crore taken in the standalone financial statements on account of the restructuring of the UK operations.

The Board of Directors has recommended a dividend of ₹3.60 per Ordinary (Equity) Share.

On the strategic front, the Company is making significant progress towards augmenting capacities in India to achieve its target of 40 MTPA capacity. The Company's Kalinganagar Phase II expansion is in progress. The second blast furnace at Kalinganagar will be commissioned by September 2024, which will take the overall production capacity of hot metal to 8 MTPA at Tata Steel Kalinganagar, thereby expanding the flat products portfolio of the Company. The 0.75 MTPA scrap-based low-carbon electric arc furnace plant in Ludhiana, Punjab, India is also expected to be commissioned in early 2026 and will expand the long products portfolio of the Company.

The engineering work towards the phased expansion of the NINL plant from 1 MTPA to 5.5 MTPA is expected to begin later this fiscal

₹3.60

Dividend per Ordinary (Equity) Share recommended by the Board

The biggest greenfield blast furnace in the world, Tata Steel Kalinganagar

Care for community

4.4 Mn

Lives impacted through our CSR initiatives in FY2023-24

With respect to the UK operations, we have now identified and implemented a clear strategy for a sustainable, self-reliant, profitable business in the future that aligns with our global sustainability objectives. We will set up a state-of-the-art electric arc furnace in Port Talbot, targeted to be commissioned in 2027, which will reduce approximately 5 MT of direct CO_2 emissions per annum, utilise locally available scrap and benefit from policies which will significantly benefit green steel production in the future. Ahead of the transition, we have decided that given the ageing end-of-life condition of several of the heavy end assets, we will carry out a phased closure of the two blast furnaces by September 2024, so as to eliminate losses in the ongoing operations. The proposed project would ensure continuity of steelmaking in Port Talbot after the transition, while also preserving a majority of jobs in Tata Steel UK.

We have commenced discussions with the Dutch government with regard to the decarbonisation strategy for Tata Steel Nederland. The decarbonisation of the business will be implemented in two phases with one blast furnace being replaced before 2030 and the second one thereafter.

For the first phase, we have outlined a plan to transition to green steel production by 2030 through the Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) and electric arc furnace route.

The DRI, set to initially operate on natural gas, will seamlessly transition to hydrogen when it emerges as an accessible and economically feasible energy source. We hope to conclude an agreement in this fiscal year.

Meanwhile, the Company continues to prioritise research and innovation initiatives, leverage technology and advancement in manufacturing, and tap into emerging markets to maintain its leadership. Additionally, it remains dedicated to promoting Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, enhancing community engagements, and adopting sustainable business practices to ensure a resilient tomorrow.

The Company continues to engage with communities through its wide-ranging CSR programmes. During the year, the Company has positively impacted 4.4 million lives through its CSR programmes. The Company is committed towards improving the quality of lives of the communities in its areas of operation.

Before I conclude, I would like to convey my gratitude to Mr O P Bhatt who retired from the Board of the Company after serving for a decade. I also extend a warm welcome to Dr Shekhar Mande on the Board of the Company.

I thank all our employees for their commitment towards the Company. I also extend my deepest gratitude to all our stakeholders for their trust and confidence in us and hope to have their continued support in our journey towards a sustainable future.

Warm Regards,

N Chandrasekaran

Chairman

Empowering growth and progress

T V Narendran
Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director

Koushik Chatterjee
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer

NINL Plant

Q What were the challenges and highlights for the global steel industry during the last financial year?

During FY2023-24, the steel industry faced an uneven global macro-economic landscape. China's transition from investment-led growth to consumption-led growth contributed to a reduced demand for steel, as the country's focus on heavy infrastructure investments seemed to taper. This was exacerbated by a sluggish real estate sector. The consequent overcapacity in China and higher exports brought about a downward pressure on global steel prices. The expansion of steelmaking capacities in regional markets also intensified competition. Geopolitical tensions in Ukraine and the Middle East disrupted traditional supply chains. Raw material prices and other costs remained relatively elevated even as steel prices significantly softened, putting pressure on margins for steel producers.

Meanwhile, steel companies around the world, but especially in Europe and East Asia, have started to engage very deeply and invest significantly in finding solutions to reduce the carbon footprint of the industry and increasing circularity. These efforts are part of a trend towards broad energy transition and decarbonisation, but there is no one-size-fits-all solution.

The industry will need to continue to create bespoke solutions specific to individual geographies, both in terms of new technology solutions and ways to optimise costs of green steel. In addition, such efforts at least in the near to medium-term will need to be supported by policy and public spending.

Q How was Tata Steel's financial performance in the backdrop of these global challenges?

While the global steel demand growth moderated, India was a bright spot with strong demand from the infrastructure and steel-intensive sectors. Tata Steel's India operations were able to leverage this, as the Company achieved the highest-ever crude steel production of ~20.8 MT and deliveries of ~19.9 MT. Domestic deliveries were up 9% y-o-y.

Among the market segments, automotive volumes were up 8% y-o-y. Our well-established retail brand in long products, Tata Tiscon, witnessed 15% y-o-y growth and crossed 2 MT in annual sales. The focus on improving product mix led to 6% y-o-y growth in high-end product sales.

Tata Steel's standalone revenues for the full year were marginally lower at ₹1,40,987 crore, with an EBITDA of ₹31,004 crore, reflecting an 8% y-o-y increase, translating to an EBITDA margin of 22%. The reported PAT at ₹4,807 crore was lower compared to ₹14,685 crore in the previous year, primarily due to an impairment charge of ₹12,560 crore on account of the proposed restructuring of operations and closure of our existing heavy end assets at Tata Steel UK.

Tata Steel's consolidated revenues in FY2023-24 were at ₹2,29,171 crore and EBITDA was ₹23,402 crore, which translates to an EBITDA margin of around 10%. Capital expenditure was higher 29% y-o-y at ₹18,207 crore during the year driven by the phased commissioning of the 5 MTPA expansion at Kalinganagar and the relining of Blast Furnace 6 at Tata Steel Nederland. Net debt stood at ₹77,550 crore, while gross debt was at ₹87,082 crore. Group liquidity remained strong at ₹31,767 crore, which included cash and cash equivalents of ₹9,532 crore.

Tata Steel Nederland reported a reduction in deliveries and subdued annual revenues of £5,276 million with an EBITDA loss of £368 million primarily due to an extended period of relining of Blast furnace 6. Liquid Steel production was at 4.8 MT while deliveries stood at 5.33 MT.

Tata Steel UK reported annual revenues of £2,706 million, with liquid steel production at 2.99 MT and deliveries of 2.80 MT. Tata Steel UK reported an EBITDA loss of £364 million given the end-of-life condition of the heavy end assets, consequent production disruptions, and high fixed and maintenance costs.

Q Why were EBITDA and cash flow negative for Tata Steel Nederland? What is the expectation for FY2024-25?

Tata Steel Nederland recorded negative EBITDA and cash flow due to operational and market issues during FY2023-24. The relining of Blast Furnace 6 and its ramp up took longer than anticipated, affecting the production levels leading to significantly lower volumes, higher fixed costs and higher costs of maintenance, spares and capex. Additionally, while steel prices fell, raw materials and other costs were relatively high in the region, putting pressure on margins.

However, Blast Furnace 6 is back to full production at the close of the year, and in FY2024-25 we expect Tata Steel Nederland to produce steel commensurate with its rated capacity, resulting in better fixed cost absorption and more efficient operations. As production volumes stabilise and improve along with improvements in material and conversion costs, it will result in improved EBITDA margins and cash flows for the coming year.

Q What are the plans for restructuring and transitioning to EAF-based steelmaking at Tata Steel UK?

As we have previously stated, the current heavy end assets of Port Talbot are nearing their end of life, are operationally unstable and are resulting in unsustainable financial losses. Tata Steel UK will close its Blast Furnaces 5 and 4 by the end of June and September 2024, respectively. The coke ovens were closed in March 2024, as operations became unviable. In April 2024, the Company completed an exhaustive 7-month process of national-level formal and informal consultations on all options with the Unions and concluded that the multi-union plan which involved continuity of Blast Furnace 4 through the transition is not technically, operationally or financially viable. To mitigate the impact of the announced restructuring, a generous voluntary redundancy programme has been developed and is being offered to the impacted employees. The restructuring costs associated with this exercise will be phased over a period of 18 months.

In September 2023, Tata Steel reached an agreement with the UK government to jointly invest £1.25 billion (including a £500 million UK government grant), the largest investment in many decades in British steelmaking, in a new electric arc furnace (EAF) project which would ensure future continuity of steelmaking at Port Talbot. The project will reduce direct emissions of CO_2 from the steel works by 50 MT over 10 years and utilise locally available scrap in the UK. Tata Steel is at an advanced stage of engineering and plans to place equipment orders for the EAF by September 2024 and begin construction by August 2025.

Until the commissioning of the EAF in 2027, the Hot Strip Mill operations and downstream units in the UK will be supported by import of slabs and hot-rolled coils from Tata Steel's own operations in India and the Netherlands as well as other suppliers. Tata Steel UK has put in place solutions for logistics for the transition period and executed a power connection agreement which will ensure the necessary high-voltage power for the electric arc furnace in line with the project plan.

Blast Furnace 6 at IJmuiden Plant, Tata Steel Nederland

In September 2023, Tata Steel reached an agreement with the UK government to jointly invest £1.25 billion, the largest investment in many decades in British steelmaking, in a new electric arc furnace project which would ensure future continuity of steelmaking at Port Talbot.

Towards Net Zero by 2045

Q What are your decarbonisation plans for Tata Steel Nederland?

We are in discussions with the Dutch government for a financial and policy-level support on a decarbonisation plan to replace one of the two blast furnaces with a Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) plant and an EAF before 2030. On March 28, 2024, the Dutch cabinet confirmed that the government is willing to support the proposal from Tata Steel and has given a mandate to the government to negotiate the same.

The Dutch government intends to reach a binding agreement with Tata Steel by the end of the present fiscal year, after approval from the Dutch parliament and the Tata Steel Board. The government has commenced due diligence on the proposal's financial, commercial, and technical aspects. This will be followed by detailed discussions over the next several months.

Q What were the commissioning activities undertaken at Kalinganagar during the year? What are Tata Steel's plans for future expansion there?

We continued the phased commissioning of the 5 MTPA capacity expansion at Kalinganagar during the year. We started the 2.2 MTPA Cold Rolling Mill which has enhanced our product mix. The commissioning of the 6 MTPA Pellet Plant significantly reduced the Company's dependence on external purchases, contributing to better cost management and operational efficiency. Stove heating was initiated, and power was charged into the new blast furnace which is expected to start production by September 2024. We also started the chimney heating for coke ovens.

As stated previously, Tata Steel is focused on investing in value accretive growth in India, which is an attractive market with increasing demand for steel. We are building a 0.75 MTPA electric arc furnace based steel plant in Ludhiana, Punjab, India. At Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, which was acquired through the Government of India's DIPAM programme, we expect to increase the capacity from 1 MTPA to 5.5 MTPA in the first phase. We also expect to increase the Tata Steel Kalinganagar's capacity in the 3rd phase (after completion of the current phase) from 8 MTPA to 13 MTPA. We are exploring plans to increase capacity at our Meramandali operations as well. Finally, we are also looking to enhance our downstream capabilities and related businesses.

Q What is the status of the amalgamation of business entities announced in FY2022-23?

As of March 2024, five strategic business entities were successfully merged into Tata Steel following the completion of regulatory procedures. This consolidation marks a pivotal step towards fortifying our position in value-added segments by leveraging our marketing and sales network across product lines. We are also accruing various benefits through synergies on raw materials, centralised procurement, inventory optimisation, logistics cost reduction and improved facility utilisation.

Meanwhile, the merger process for three other entities – Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited, Angul Energy Limited, and The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited is expected to be completed in the first half of FY2024-25.

Q Can you elaborate on the reasons for Tata Steel's decision to surrender its Sukinda mine lease and closure of operations? What has been the financial impact of this surrender?

The Sukinda mine faced significant operational and regulatory challenges leading to its surrender. Historically operated through open cast mining, the mine's reserves depleted. To continue extraction, transitioning to underground mining was necessary. The shift would have taken 2-3 years to commence, during which period production was to be on hold.

However, the mining regulations, including the Mine Development and Production Agreement (MDPA) targets, did not provide the required flexibility for the transition. Consequently, we decided to surrender the mine, resulting in a one-time cost of approximately ₹500 crore.

Q What were the sustainability efforts made by Tata Steel during the previous year?

Tata Steel has a multipronged approach to progress on its sustainability journey and many initiatives are undertaken with the aim of reducing our carbon footprint, enhancing resource efficiency, and fostering a sustainable future.

Tata Steel is among the first movers in decarbonising steelmaking operations. The Company has announced its plans to transition to low-CO_2 steel manufacturing across operations in the UK and the Netherlands.

The construction of our first low-carbon steel plant in Ludhiana, Punjab, India has started. This scrap-based EAF facility will significantly reduce carbon emissions compared to traditional steelmaking. The plant is expected to be commissioned by March 2025 and will produce 0.75 MT of steel annually.

Tata Steel finalised agreements with Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited and TP Vardhman Surya Limited to source 379 MW of captive renewable power. This strategic move is expected to reduce 50 MT of carbon emissions over 25 years.

We also undertook pilots to avoid or convert captured carbon emissions including measures to green our energy mix such as biochar and hydrogen. We championed bamboo plantation in our leasehold land and communities' barren land around our Jharia coal mines. This collaboration aims to generate livelihood opportunities for farmers and act as a carbon sink over time.

Continuous Annealing Line, Tata Steel Kalinganagar

The bamboo can be converted into biochar which can replace, to a certain extent, pulverised coal injection in our blast furnaces to reduce emissions. Our water conservation efforts led to zero effluent discharge at Kalinganagar site.

We integrated an eco-conscious fleet of advanced commercial vehicles from Tata Motors into our operations. These vehicles, powered by LNG and electric batteries, are expected to significantly reduce our Scope 3 CO_2 emissions in road transportation.

We also completed a full-laden voyage using B24 biofuel, transporting 1,48,500 tonnes of coal from Gladstone, Australia to Paradip, India and achieved a 20% reduction in carbon emissions. The B24-grade biofuel blend consisted of 24% used cooking oil methyl ester (UCOME) and 76% very low sulphur fuel oil (VLSFO). We also became the first company in India to use LNG-powered capsize bulk carrier for transporting raw materials.

These milestones highlight our commitment to sustainable maritime practices.

The Company signed an MoU with Imperial College London to invest £10 million to establish a Centre for Innovation in Sustainable Design and Manufacturing that will focus on smart manufacturing techniques, sustainable multi-material joining technologies, and Net Zero construction innovations. The Company also joined the Leadership Group for Industry Transition (LeadIT), a platform initiated by Sweden and India, that fosters Net Zero transitions across heavy industries through initiatives such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM) injection, hydrogen injection in blast furnaces, and carbon capture plant.

We launched 'Tata Steel – Sprint to Zero' 2023 challenge to fund innovative projects focused on low-carbon hydrogen technologies. The initiative aligning with the UK-India hydrogen partnership supports two groundbreaking projects aimed at decarbonising the steel Industry.

Our Kalinganagar and Meramandali plants received the ResponsibleSteel™ Certification, with over 90% of our steel production capacity in India now accredited under this framework. This certification acknowledges our dedication to environmental stewardship and responsible business practices. Reaffirming this deep-rooted commitment to sustainability, Tata Steel was distinguished as a Steel Sustainability Champion by the World Steel Association (worldsteel) for the seventh consecutive year, marking its unwavering recognition since the inception of this demanding sustainability programme.

> *Tata Steel has a multipronged approach to progress on its sustainability journey and many initiatives undertaken with the aim of reducing our carbon footprint, enhancing resource efficiency, and fostering a sustainable future.*

Q Could you elaborate on the Company's initiatives for community engagement and outreach in the regions where it operates?

Tata Steel has implemented a comprehensive range of community engagement and outreach initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable development and improving the quality of life in the regions where it operates.

Tata Steel Foundation (TSF) anchors the Company's social impact programmes, which impacted 4.4 million people in FY2023-24. TSF focuses on designing scalable and replicable change models across education, public health, tribal identity, livelihoods, agriculture, water, and disability.

Our Initiatives like the MANSI+ (Maternal and Newborn Survival Initiative) operates in over 50 development blocks across districts in Jharkhand and has helped to stabilise over 80% of identified severely acute malnourished newborn children. This initiative has been crucial in reducing infant mortality rates in the region.

Our community-based education programmes have significantly contributed to the fight against child labour and have led to the declaration of 440 panchayats as child labour-free zones in Keonjhar, Odisha, India.

Tata Steel's education initiatives helped in eliminating child labour

'Masti Ki Pathshala' is an initiative aimed at eliminating the worst forms of child labour to improve the lives of children from vulnerable backgrounds, including those who are street children, child labourers, or have been exposed to extreme conditions such as homelessness. The programme operates through both residential and non-residential bridge schools designed to transition children from child labour to formal education. In addition to educational needs, the initiative also addresses health and psychological support to children.

We have also undertaken significant efforts to advance the preservation and growth of tribal identity and languages and fostering a deeper connection to the cultural heritage among tribal communities. These efforts currently cover 40,600 learners across 702 centres, promoting the use of 10 different tribal languages of eastern India. During the year, we developed around 40 original literary and academic works in these languages. Samvaad, a pan-India tribal conclave plays a crucial role in these efforts as it serves as a platform for dialogue and cultural exchange, helping to maintain and celebrate tribal identities.

The Company's climate-resilient agriculture initiatives have assisted over 90,000 farmers, leading to increased incomes through sustainable farming practices and market linkages. Our health programmes have focused on reducing the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis through community awareness and health camps for early diagnosis and prompt treatment, as well as the identification and treatment of high-risk cases, particularly among women and children.

During the year, we expanded our health infrastructure by inaugurating two new Tata Main Hospitals in Noamundi and West Bokaro, Jharkhand, adding approximately 200 beds to the region's medical capacity. The hospitals we have built, provide medical care to over 1 million people.

We have also focused on water conservation, creating significant water storage capacity in treated lands. Our water conservation activities have touched over 47,000 lives, creating nearly 166 cubic feet of water storage and treating 1,450 acres of land in the past three years.

Our initiatives are designed to bring a transformational change through a collaborative approach. The Company's extensive understanding of communities enables it to partner effectively with like-minded organisations. Going forward, we would like to leverage both private and public capital to amplify the impact of our programmes on a much larger scale.

Training initiative for Tata Steel's transgender employees

Q Could you shed some light on Tata Steel's initiatives that aim to promote Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I) across the organisation and efforts to ensure safe working environment?

Tata Steel has been the vanguard of DE&I principles. It consistently works to establish a welcoming and supportive workplace, irrespective of gender identity, sexual orientation, or any other distinction. The Company's comprehensive DE&I approach is manifested through various initiatives including unconscious bias training, the establishment of employee resource groups, and the provision of inclusive benefits packages.

Tata Steel is actively advancing its DE&I initiatives through progressive hiring practices and through various events such as Ananta Quest and QUEERious. The inaugural Ananta Quest event this year, aimed at students with disabilities from India's top institutions and winners were offered internships and placement opportunities, highlighting the dedication to integrating diverse talent. Tata Steel also became the first Indian company to integrate transgenders into mining operations, when it welcomed 14 transgender employees as Heavy Earth Moving Machinery operator trainees at its West Bokaro Division in Jharkhand, India. This aligns with our pioneering efforts to promote inclusivity and integration of LGBTQIA+ talent into the corporate environment. For its consistent and progressive efforts, Tata Steel was recognised as a Gold Employer by the India Workplace Equality Index (IWEI) 2023.

Coming to workplace safety, the Company continues to adopt a proactive stance on ensuring safety against potential personnel and operational risks. We have protocols and frameworks designed to preempt incidents that could lead to injuries. We have adopted digital tools to substantially reduce risk of failure of Process Safety Critical equipment and established Process Safety School of Excellence to improve the process safety competency of employees across all locations. We have a real-time visualisation system, which employs modern technology and digital tools to monitor the health of safety barriers, providing early warnings of potential failure in hazardous processes. Our safety initiatives exemplify our dedication to achieving Zero Harm and the Company has been distinguished with the Safety and Heath Excellence Recognition, 2023 by the World Steel Association (worldsteel) for elevating the safety standards within the steel industry.

Towards a greener horizon

Tata Steel is *restructuring its UK business*, aiming to reverse over a decade of losses and transition to a sustainable, green steel operation.

The plan is to retain most of Tata Steel UK's product capabilities, *reduce direct CO_2 emissions by 5 MT annually,* and lower the UK's total territorial emissions by about 1.5%.

Supported by the UK Government's £500 million commitment, Tata Steel will *invest £750 million in the electric arc furnace (EAF)* technology, using predominantly UK-arising scrap. This transition aligns with successful global examples, boosting competitiveness, securing production capabilities, and significantly cutting carbon emissions.

Additionally, a comprehensive *support package for affected employees* underscores Tata Steel's long-term commitment to the UK steel industry.

The UK steelmaking transition aims to reduce direct CO_2 emissions by 50 MT *over a decade*

OUR STRATEGY

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Tata Steel's long-term *strategy* is crafted by integrating its vision, mission, and values with internal and external contexts. This involves future-back thinking, translating into a >10-year Strategy Roadmap, cascading into a 5-year Long-Term Plan, and finally into a 1-year Annual Business Plan.

Strategy Roadmap 2030: *Building blocks for tomorrow*

Tata Steel aspires to be structurally, financially, and culturally future-ready to become the most respected and valuable steel company globally. Its four strategic objectives, supported by four strategic enablers, are aligned with the corporate vision and goals and reflect its commitment to ESG principles.

Strategic Objectives	Focus areas	KPIs	Goals
S01 Leadership in India	Increase capacity of the India operations through organic and inorganic growth	*Crude steel capacity*	**35-40 MTPA capacity by 2030 in India**
	Attain and retain leadership position in chosen segments (current and new)	*Market share*	**Enter new segments and sustain #1 position in existing chosen segments**
S02 Consolidate position as global cost leader	Continue to invest in raw material security	*Captive coal (%)* *Captive iron ore (%)*	**Maintain cost leadership at market price of raw materials**
	Cost improvement and value enhancement through structural interventions in Indian and international operations and Shikhar25 continuous improvement programmes	*Value accrual*	**Cost reduction and value enhancement**
S03 Attain leadership position in adjacent businesses	New Material Business Services and Solutions Commercial Mining	*Revenue*	**Increase revenue from adjacent businesses**
S04 Leadership in sustainability	Benchmark in CO_2 emissions	*CO_2 emission intensity* *(tCO_2/tcs: tonnes of CO_2 per tonne of crude steel)*	**Net Zero by 2045**
	Benchmark in specific water consumption	*Specific freshwater consumption* *(m^3/tcs: cubic meters per tonne of crude steel)*	**<1.5 m^3/tcs Specific freshwater consumption by 2030 in India**
	Value creation using Circular Economy business models	*Capacity of Steel Recycling Business (SRB)* *(MTPA)*	**>5 MTPA capacity of SRB by 2030**
		Value created from the Industrial By-products Management Division (IBMD) business	**Increase EBITDA of the by-product business by 2.4 times by 2030** *(over 2020)*

Strategic Enablers SE

1. Best place to work in Manufacturing in India

2. Top 5 in technology in the steel industry globally

3. Digital leader in the steel industry globally

4. Foster a culture which makes Tata Steel future-ready

Tata Steel's *ESG goals* underpin its sustainability journey, focusing on reducing carbon footprint, adopting renewable energy, prioritising workplace safety, fostering inclusivity and upholding ethical business practices.

Environmental

Promoting environmental stewardship, Jubilee Park, Jamshedpur

Climate Change

- *Net Zero* emissions for the Tata Steel Group by *2045*

Circular Economy

- Achieve material efficiency of ***99%*** at all Indian steelmaking sites by *2025*
- Sustain material efficiency at ***100%*** at all Indian steelmaking sites by *2030*
- Increase Tata Steel's Industrial By-product Management Division's EBITDA by ***2.4 times*** over FY2019-20 by *2030*
- Build a ***5 MTPA*** recycling business in steel and other business in India by *2030*

Water

- Achieve specific freshwater consumption of ***2.38m³/tcs*** across all steelmaking sites in India by *2025*
- Achieve specific freshwater consumption of ***<1.5 m³ per tonne*** of crude steel across all sites in India by *2030*

Dust Emission

- Achieve specific dust emission intensity of ***0.43 kg per tonne*** of crude steel in India by *2025*
- Achieve ***benchmark status*** specific dust emission intensity in India by *2030*

Biodiversity

- Cover ***100%*** sites under Biodiversity Management Plans across India, the UK, and the Netherlands by *2025*
- To be a ***Nature-based Solutions*** (NbS) leader in India by *2030*

Product Sustainability

- From *2025* onwards, ***more than 80%*** of the finished products will be covered under Life Cycle Assessment for Indian operations
- Disclose environment performance of ***100%*** of products in India by *2030*

• Long-term goals

● Short-term goals

Social

Committed to employee safety and well-being

Workforce Diversity and Inclusion

- Achieve ***20% diversity*** in workforce for Tata Steel Limited by *2025*
- Increase diversity in all job categories with persons from ethnic-cultural background to ***25%*** for Tata Steel Nederland by *2027*
- Women in vocational technical positions to grow to ***5%*** for Tata Steel Nederland by *2027*
- Women in decision-making positions to increase to at least ***30%*** for Tata Steel Nederland by *2027*

Local Community Development

- Reach ***>10 million lives*** per annum through Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives by *2030*

Safety

- Achieve ***zero harm*** for Tata Steel Limited by *2030*

Governance

Supply Chain

- Coverage of *100%* critical supply chain partners for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk assessment for Tata Steel Limited by *2027*
- *Integrate* ESG performance of critical supply chain partners in procurement decision-making for Tata Steel Limited (assessment and coverage in line with ResponsibleSteel™ guidance) by *2030*

ResponsibleSteel™ Certification

- Achieve *'Certified Site'* certification for all existing steelmaking sites in India by *2025*
- Achieve *'Certified Steel'* certification for all sites in India by *2030*

R&D and Technology

- Be amongst *top 5* in technology in steel industry globally by *2030*

Tata Steel aligns its operations and CSR with the *UN Sustainable Development Goals* to ensure a better future.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action for people, planet, and prosperity, fostering collaborative efforts among all stakeholders. The 2030 agenda aims to strengthen universal peace and offers a common vision for peaceful societies. Tata Steel leads in sustainability through its business processes and diverse community welfare initiatives as part of Corporate Social Responsibility.

Aligning the SDGs with the Integrated Reporting (<IR>) framework creates value for shareholders and enhances the entire value chain, promoting long-term organisational sustainability. This approach fosters innovation in reporting and strengthens accountability for the six capitals. Sustainability is central to Tata Steel's plans, prioritising 68 out of 169 targets across 15 relevant goals.

Financial Capital | Manufactured Capital | Intellectual Capital | Human Capital | Social & Relationship Capital | Natural Capital

1 NO POVERTY

Relevant targets: 3/7

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SE4

1.1 *Agriculture and allied activities*

Households impacted through agriculture and allied activities (nos.)

FY22	48,420
FY23	63,698
FY24	**90,918**

802 *Households covered under protected cultivation*

8,371 *Households leveraging government schemes*

10,779 *Households adopting soil testing and have soil health card*

Average increase in household income (₹)

FY22	86,246
FY23	1,07,860
FY24	**1,30,282**

23,317 *Households have access to weather and agro-based advisories*

1,561 *Households adopted solar energy-based initiatives*

1.2 *Community Enterprises*

Women engaged in micro enterprises (nos.)

FY22	273
FY23	1,182
FY24	**3,092**

282 *Artisans engaged*

31.33% *Increase in the income of artisans*

Increase in additional income of women entrepreneurs (₹)

FY22	29,000
FY23	36,000
FY24	**40,339**

₹80.95 lakh *annual turnover of cooperatives formed*

₹7.4 crore *corpus created through self-help groups*

1.3 *Skill Development*

Trainees placed/self-employed through long and short-term courses (nos.)

FY22	382
FY23	779
FY24	**3,176**

Lives impacted through Model Career Centre (nos.)

FY22	4,939
FY23	7,004
FY24	**10,191**

1.4 *Urban Habitat*

Note: New project initiated in FY2023-24

95,055 *Land rights granted to households in Odisha's urban slums*

1.5 *Governance*

Note: Impact KPI measured FY2023-24 onwards

44,039 *Individuals received entitlement linkages*

Public entitlements unlocked for **₹48.43 crore**

2 ZERO HUNGER

Relevant targets: 4/8

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SE4

2.1 *Nutrition Garden*

Lives impacted (nos.)

FY23	61,625
FY24	**49,269**

Focused on health screening processes for existing beneficiaries and therefore developed less no. of new gardens in FY2023-24, leading to lesser no. of new beneficiaries.

Household nutrition gardens (nos.)

FY23	14,413
FY24	**10,671**

2 *community gardens developed*

0.6 acres *of fallow land converted to nutrition gardens*

2.2 *Agriculture and allied activities*

Harvested major crop yield (quintal/acre)

FY22	22.86
FY23	21.15
FY24	**21**

Decreased due to climate change and adverse impact on agricultural productivity.

5,248 *Households engaged in agriculture value chain process*

10,779 *Households adopting soil testing and have soil health card*

23,317 *Households have access of weather and agro-based advisories*

8,599 *Households adopting water efficient technologies (drip irrigation, rain pipe-based irrigation, DBI, sprinkler, mulching, etc.)*

1,561 *Households adopted Solar energy-based initiatives*

2.3 *MANSI+*

Sick children under 5 years age (including infants and high risk cases) who were suffering from Severe Acture Malnutrition (SAM), childhood diseases and/or ailments and have been stabilised (%)

FY23	50%
FY24	**84%**

Note: Outcome KPI tracking initiated in FY2022-23

5% (2,786 out of 56,057) *under-5 children across the Kolhan division, Jharkhand identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)*

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) children taken out of SAM identified (%)

FY23	58%
FY24	**81%**

Note: Outcome KPI tracking initiated in FY2022-23

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Relevant targets: 4/13

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SE4

3.1 *Public Health*

Adolescents trained on Adolescent Reproduction and Sexual Health (ARSH) and Life skill education (nos.)

FY22	3,170
FY23	22,355
FY24	**56,826**

People reached through outreach healthcare services (nos.)

FY22	95,998
FY23	75,392
FY24	**81,747**

1,392 *Married adolescent girls delaying pregnancy*

Incidence of malaria per 1,000 population reduced to **0.4**

15,559 *TB patients consented and supported with Monthly Food Basket under Nikshaya Mitra project*

3.2 *Maternal and Newborn Survival Initiative*

19,762 *High risk pregnant women prevented from maternal mortality out of total identified women, who have completed 42 days post-delivery or died within same period*

20,491 *Under 5 years age 'sick children' (including high risk) who were stabilised out of identified under 5 years age 'sick children' (including high risk)*

81% *Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) children taken out of SAM identified*

4,65,772 *Eligible population screened for vector-borne diseases*

2,26,584 *Eligible population screened for non-communicable diseases (NCD)*

2,504 *Health care workers trained in prevention of non-communicable diseases*

91,683 *Eligible women trained on breast self-examination*

Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR) reduced to **12.56**.

Child marriage prevalence reduced to **0.73%**

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Relevant targets

8/10

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages

SO1 SO2 SE4

4.1 Education Signature Programme

Children reached through programme (nos.)

FY22	2,43,321
FY23	6,74,241
FY24	**7,28,344**

79,302 Children currently in pre-primary (Anganwadi)

284 Gram panchayats declared themselves Child Labour-free Zones

Out of School children brought back to school (nos.)

FY22	4,052
FY23	15,425
FY24	**6,932**

In FY2022-23, the programme expanded to new blocks and therefore the reach was more. It continued in the same blocks in FY2023-24 and could reach in the existing/limited geography.

46,100 Children transitioning from pre-primary to primary

160 Resource centres being run in community

4.2 Tribal language

Lives impacted through tribal language classes (nos.)

FY22	28,680
FY23	33,560
FY24	**40,640**

4.3 Skill Development

Lives impacted through long- and short-term courses (nos.)

	Total Trained	Girls
FY22	1,463	602
FY23	2,014	996
FY24	**3,673**	**2,490**

Youth placed through long- and short-term courses/self-employed (nos.)

	Total Trained	Girls
FY22	382	158
FY23	779	348
FY24	**3,176**	**2,164**

Youth connected through Model Career Centre for job opportunities (nos.)

FY22	4,939
FY23	7,004
FY24	**10,191**

685 lives impacted through vocational courses for children in formative age

4.4 Disability

PwDs linked to livelihood (nos.)

FY22	5
FY23	43
FY24	**95**

33 PwDs linked to higher education

4.5 Masti Ki Pathshala

Children reached across Jamshedpur slums (cumulative) (nos.)

FY22	1,950
FY23	3,081
FY24	**4,217**

Children mainstreamed to public schools (cumulative) (nos.)

FY22	1,769
FY23	2,150
FY24	**3,320**

Children in FLN (Foundational Learning & Numeracy) (nos.)

FY23	310
FY24	**2,330**

Note: New project initiated in FY2022-23

77 children enrolled under RTE quota

4.6 Pre Matric Coaching (PMC)

Children covered through PMC (nos.)

FY22	3,731
FY23	5,651
FY24	**9,300**

4.7 Computer skills and English learning

Youth and children covered through Computer and English courses (nos.)

FY22	1,994
FY23	2,830
FY24	**3,055**

4.8 Green School Project

23,723 Children engaged in projects on water, waste, energy, biodiversity, and forests

53 Schools brought under the project

4.9 Coaching for school children

2,929 children covered

4.10 "Mo" School Project (My School Project - by Govt of Odisha)

29 Schools covered

4.11 School Infrastructure projects

76 Structures covered

4.12 Jyoti Fellowship

724 Schools reached

Total Jyoti Fellows (nos.)

FY22	4,235
FY23	5,608
FY24	**10,283**

Women Fellows (nos.)

FY22	2,499
FY23	3,645
FY24	**6,506**

4.13 Tata Steel Scholars

Scholars (nos.)

	No. of scholars	No. of females
FY22	117	37
FY23	128	34
FY24	**170**	**48**

4.14 Akanksha

Children from Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group enrolled (nos.)

	No. of children	% of girls
FY22	214	51%
FY23	336	55%
FY24	**512**	55%

0% dropout rate

4.15 Support to ST/SC youth for professional exams

799 Youth enrolled in coaching

4.16 Employee Training

Employee training (in person days (ESG Factsheet) →

Employee training (person-days/ employee/ year) (ESG Factsheet) →

5 Gender Equality

Relevant targets: 4/9

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SE4

5.1 *DISHA Programme*

Women participating in rural institutions (Gram Sabha, social institution etc) (nos.)

FY23	639
FY24	3,025

Note: KPI tracking started in FY2022-23

138 Social issues taken up by women leaders

126 Issues resolved in Gram Sabha and decisions taken

160 Community-led initiatives (We for Change) undertaken

704 Women linked to government schemes and Tata Steel Foundation programmes

109 Badlav Manch created as a platform for women to have an effective voice within community

Trained women in selected decision-making positions in institutions (nos.)

FY23	212
FY24	343

Note: KPI tracking started in FY2022-23

958 Women received digital literacy training and using technology and e-services

5.2 *Development Corridor*

68 Panchayats where women and traditional leadership systems have participated in governance processes

5.3 *RISHTA*

Married adolescent girls delaying pregnancy (nos.)

FY23	378
FY24	1,392

Note: KPI tracking started in FY2022-23

Child marriage prevalence rate reduced to **0.73%**

56,826 Adolescents trained on ARSH and Life skills education

5.4 *Masti Ki Pathshala*

2,119 Girl children engaged in the programme

5.5 *MANSI+*

91% of identified underage married girls in the Kolhan division, successfully delayed pregnancy

5.6 *Gender equality at workplace*

Female employees in workforce; Female employees in management positions in workforce (ESG Factsheet) →

6 Clean Water and Sanitation

Relevant targets: 8/8

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SO4, SE3, SE4

6.1 *Drinking Water*

367 Drinking water structures created

891 Drinking water structures repaired

Beneficiaries gained access to drinking water (nos.)

FY22	1,25,000
FY23	1,58,000
FY24	1,95,000

6.2 *Water harvesting structures*

1,114 Water harvesting structures created

45,692 lives impacted through water conservation projects

Water storage capacity created through water harvesting structures (million cubic feet)

FY22	9
FY23	50
FY24	107

Land treated through soil and water conservation (hectares)

FY22	247
FY23	420
FY24	780

6.3 *Water conservation within the organisation*

Total freshwater consumption (ESG Factsheet) →

Specific freshwater consumption (ESG Factsheet) →

7 Affordable and Clean Energy

Relevant targets: 2/5

IR Capital linkages

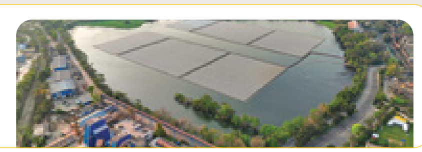
TSL SO/SE linkages: SO4

7.1 *Infrastructure*

3 Hamlets in Joda have been saturated by solar home lighting system

7.2 *Energy intensity and Renewable Energy*

Renewable power (BRSR); Specific energy consumption (ESG Factsheet) →



8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

Relevant targets: 7/12

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SO2, SO4, SE1, SE2, SE3, SE4

8.1 *Agriculture and allied activities*

8.2 *Skill Development*

8.3 *Community Enterprises*

Indicators explained in **SDG 1** →

8.4 *Jyoti Fellowship*

Indicators explained in **SDG 4** →

8.5 *Disability (SABAL)*

PwDs linked to livelihoods (nos.)

FY22	5
FY23	43
FY24	95

8.6 *Masti ki Pathshala*

Children reached through RBCs and NRBCs (nos.)

FY22	1,950
FY23	3,081
FY24	4,217

RBC - Residential Bridge Course

NRBC - Non-residential Bridge Course

45.35% Children of Jamshedpur affected by worst forms of child labour covered through RBCs and NRBCs

8.7 *Education Signature Programme (nos.)*

284 Gram panchayats declaring themselves Child Labour-free Zones

8.8 *Employee representation, turnover and productivity*

% Workforce covered through formal trade unions (ESG Factsheet) →

Turnover per employee per year (ESG Factsheet) →

Employee productivity (ESG Factsheet) →

8.9 *Workplace safety*

Lost Time Injuries (ESG Factsheet) →

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (ESG Factsheet) →

Fatalities (ESG Factsheet) →

9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Relevant targets: 4/8

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SO2, SO3, SE2, SE3

9.1 *Infrastructure*

Lives impacted through rural infrastructure projects

FY22	41,157
FY23	2,04,082
FY24	1,86,998

947 Structures built with renewable energy footprint

9.2 *Development Corridor*

71 Panchayats have developed Gram Panchayat Development Plans

44,039 Individuals linked to various development schemes and govt. initiatives

9.3 *Research and Development (R&D)*

R&D Spend (ESG Factsheet) →

R&D and technology professionals (ESG Factsheet) →

Patents Granted (ESG Factsheet) →

9.4 *Employment*

Number of Employees (BRSR) →

New employees hired (ESG Factsheet) →

Contract Workforce (ESG Factsheet) →

10 Reduced Inequalities

Relevant targets: 2/10

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SE1, SE4

10.1 *Agriculture and allied activities*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 1*** →

10.2 *Community Enterprises*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 1*** →

10.3 *Skill Development*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 1*** →

10.4 *Gender*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 5*** →

10.5 *Masti Ki Pathshala*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 4*** →

10.6 *Development Corridor*

Panchayats organised regular Gram Sabha

FY23	56
FY24	**68**

10.7 *Disability*

2,763 *eligible PwDs linked to government schemes*

10.8 *Tribal Identity*

Lives impacted through Samvaad Conclave and Regional Samvaad

FY22	1,000
FY23	2,000
FY24	**3,840**

2 *Platforms created through Samudaay Ke Saath for dialogue on films made on or by Adivasi communities*

Rhythms Of the Earth *band visible on 6 national platforms*

11 *Market editions of Johar Haat completed*

2 *common tribal languages introduced in public schools of 80 blocks*

6 *Papers written and published by Samvaad Fellows*

95 *Youth leaders engaged through the Tribal Leadership Programme*

10.9 *Slum Area Land Development (Jaga Mission) Project*

95,055 *households granted land rights*

10.10 *Diversity Mix*

% of employees who belong to categories of - Affirmative Action/Women/PwD/LGBTQIA+

ESG Factsheet →

11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

Relevant targets: 8/10

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SE1, SE4

11.1 *Tribal Identity*

Lives impacted through tribal language classes

FY22	28,680
FY23	33,560
FY24	**40,640**

10 *tribal languages covered*

Johaar Haat editions have gone up from 3 in FY2022-23 to 11 in FY2023-24

11.2 *Emission Intensity*

SOx, NOx, Dust (ESG Factsheet) →

12 Responsible Consumption and Production

Relevant targets: 8/11

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SO4

12.1 *Waste Management*

Solid waste generation, utilisation and disposal (ESG Factsheet) →

Steel scrap recycling (ESG Factsheet) →

No. of critical supply chain partners assessed on Responsible Supply Chain Policy (ESG Factsheet) →

12.2 *Water Conservation*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 6*** →

12.3 *Slum Area Land Development (Jaga Mission) Project*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 10*** →

12.4 *Johar Haat*

11 *market editions*

302 *artisans engaged*

₹29.12 *lakh turnover*

13 Climate Action

Relevant targets: 3/5

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SO4, SE3

13.1 *Green School Project*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 4*** →

13.2 *Water Conservation*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 6*** →

13.3 *Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission*

Total GHG emission and GHG emission intensity (Climate Change Report) → *(ESG Factsheet)* →

15 Life on Land

Relevant targets: 8/12

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SO4

15.1 *Biodiversity Management Plans*

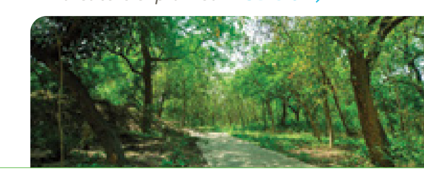
Total sites covered under Biodiversity Management Plans (ESG Factsheet) →

15.2 *Species under revival*

Black Buck, Indian Peafowl and Sukinda Ecorace Silkworm

15.3 *Water Conservation*

Indicators explained in ***SDG 6*** →



17 Partnerships for the Goals

Relevant targets: 2/19

IR Capital linkages

TSL SO/SE linkages: SO4

17.1 *Impact Ecosystem*

42 *Partnerships formalised to strengthen existing programmes and organisational systems*

17 *Civil society organisations supported*

17.2 *Collaborations with technology providers, startups, and academia*

3 *academic programmes formalised with B-Schools*

No. of collaborations with technical institutes and other external agencies (ESG Factsheet) →

The dynamic and complex external operating environment presents *challenges and opportunities,* impacting Tata Steel's strategy execution and value creation efforts.

Trends shaping India's steel industry

Urbanisation

590 million

Expected population to live in Indian cities by 2030[1]

Capex cycle

₹143 trillion

Expected investments by India towards its infrastructure by 2030[2]

Rise in living standards

USD 4,000

Forecasted per capita income of India by 2030 from current levels of ~$2,450[3]

[1] National Institute of Urban Affairs - India's Urban Story: SDGs and Urban Indices Across States
[2] CRISIL Infrastructure Yearbook 2023
[3] Standard Chartered Weekly Market View - July 21, 2023
[4] Ministry of Steel, Government of India

Tata Steel Jamshedpur, ResponsibleSteel™ certified site

Strong growth in India and sustainability focus in Europe

1

Driven by strong domestic consumer demand, infrastructure investments, heightened manufacturing activities, India is expected to continue its growth trajectory. The country is the second-largest producer and consumer of crude steel globally and is expected to report sustained growth aided by rapid pace of urbanisation, continued manufacturing push under 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' and low per capita consumption. Major projects under the National Infrastructure Pipeline and Gati Shakti Plan, including highways, railways, ports, and urban infrastructure, will significantly boost steel demand.

While India drives economic growth, Europe leads in policy development to accelerate the adoption of decarbonising processes and technologies across various sectors, encouraging both private and public enterprises. The collaboration in strategic procurement between India and Europe can reduce costs and enhance supply chain reliability. This synergy leverages Europe's policy advancements and India's economic momentum. Together, these efforts aim to foster sustainable growth and innovation. The unified approach highlights the potential for improved efficiency and environmental impact across continents.

Tata Steel is well-positioned to capitalise on the opportunities through its plans for capacity expansion in India and green steel transition in the Netherlands and the UK.

~300 MTPA

India's targeted crude steel capacity by FY2030-31[4]

Zeremis® Carbon Lite, a declaration-based, low carbon emission steel solution with the potential for up to 100% reduction in CO_2 intensity

Customer centricity and digitisation

2

Customer expectations and steel demand are evolving, along with the channels for product and service delivery. India's rapid urbanisation necessitates faster construction, making modularisation crucial for shorter building times and enhanced aesthetics. Rising per capita income is boosting demand for consumer goods, white goods, and automobiles. Additionally, digital commerce is growing its influence in heavy industries. This shift towards digital platforms is reshaping how products and services are delivered in the steel sector. The integration of technology in construction and manufacturing is becoming increasingly important.

India's rapid urbanisation demands faster construction. Modularisation which facilitates a shorter building time and better aesthetics is, therefore, essential. The improving per capita income bolsters the demand for consumer goods, white goods, and automobiles.

A culture of customer obsession and technology-led innovation will help Tata Steel stand out and become the supplier of choice for discerning consumers. Tata Steel is expanding its digital footprint through platforms like Aashiyana and DigECA, targeting individual home builders and small enterprises respectively. The BaanClickBuild digital application scales online retail sales in Thailand. Additionally, COMPASS and Nexus, supply chain visibility solutions, are deployed for partners across India and Europe, respectively.

In the UK, Tata Steel signed an agreement with the automotive supplier Gestamp to nearly double the percentage of recycled steel in the components they supply to the automotive sector, as the two organisations work to increase the circularity of steel in the automotive supply chain.

For the European market, Tata Steel offers mass-balanced green steel products such as Zeremis® Carbon Lite and Optemis® Carbon Lite, Hilumin® electro-plated steel for battery casings in electric vehicles, and MagiZinc® galvanised steel for solar energy applications.

Advanced data analytics and modelling have enabled industries to create digital twins and operate their assets remotely. In March 2024, the Company made two additions to its integrated Remote Operation Centre (i-ROC): an integrated Maintenance Excellence Centre (i-MEC) for data-driven maintenance decision making across its Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar and Meramandali facilities, and an integrated Coke Plant Remote Operation Centre (i-CPROC). The i-ROC also comprises an integrated Remote Agglomerates Centre and an integrated Remote Mining Supervision Centre. Tata Steel is the only steel player with three production locations at Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar, and IJmuiden to be included in the World Economic Forum's Global Lighthouse network for the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies. The Company has taken various other initiatives in the digital space towards Industry 4.0.

Page 87 *Intellectual Capital:* Industry 4.0 - Knowhow and Capabilities

Launched Tata Dureco in FY2023-24, a branded ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS), with extensive application in constructing flyovers, bridges, roads, etc.

Driving sustainability in manufacturing

3

Europe leads in policy development for adopting decarbonising processes and technologies across sectors, India is also following this trend and has increased its focus towards enhancing focus on sustainability. This shift encourages both private and public enterprises towards sustainability. The global emphasis on sustainability has influenced consumer preferences, favouring renewable energy and energy-efficient construction and transportation solutions. Consequently, the market is seeing increased demand for green alternatives. These trends highlight a universal move towards a more sustainable future.

In the UK, Tata Steel has partnered with automotive supplier Gestamp to nearly double the percentage of recycled steel in automotive components, enhancing circularity in the supply chain. The Company is also advancing low technology readiness level projects in carbon capture, hydrogen reduction, and water consumption. With recent certifications, over 90% of Tata Steel's production in India is now from ResponsibleSteel™ certified sites. The Company is also constructing a 0.75 MTPA scrap-based electric arc furnace (EAF) in Ludhiana, Punjab, India to focus on a circular business model. Additionally, Tata Steel plans to replace one of its blast furnaces in the Netherlands with a Direct Reduced Iron EAF by 2030.

Tata Steel promotes sustainable value creation by offering slag-based products such as Dhurvi Gold, Tata Aggreto, and Tata Nirman.

In December 2023, the Company launched Tata Dureco, a branded ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS), which serves as an alternative cementitious material in the construction industry.

Furthermore, Tata Steel has agreed with the UK Government to replace the two blast furnaces at Port Talbot with an EAF. This change is expected to reduce direct CO_2 emissions by 50 million tonnes over the next decade.

90%

Of the Company's steel production in India comes from ResponsibleSteel™ certified sites

World's first successful trial of record-high hydrogen injection in E Blast Furnace in Jamshedpur

Technology for breakthrough innovation

4

Over time, the steel industry has advanced significantly, particularly in technology and modernisation. Today, technological advancements have made steel manufacturing more time and cost-efficient. As development trends continue to rise, new technological innovations promise to further enhance the industry by increasing client satisfaction and reducing environmental impact.

Tata Steel recognises that investing in cutting-edge technology is crucial to seizing growth opportunities and addressing business challenges effectively. As a leader in the steel industry, Tata Steel is committed to innovation, continually experimenting with, adopting, and scaling up new technologies. A notable milestone occurred in April 2023 when Tata Steel conducted a successful hydrogen injection trial, using 40% of the injection systems in the E Blast Furnace at Jamshedpur. This marked the first instance globally of continuously injecting such a large quantity of hydrogen into a blast furnace.

Within Tata Steel, the Alliances arm plays a pivotal role in forming technology partnerships with both industry peers and academic institutions. Meanwhile, the customer-led innovation arm, Innovent, focuses on developing business-to-consumer (B2C) solutions that align with evolving consumer demands.

40+

Collaborations with Indian and global startups

Tata Steel's startup engagement arm, Innoventure, has conducted proof-of-concept experiments and pilots with over 40 Indian and global startups. Their aim is to discover breakthrough solutions for sustainability and other challenges related to the value chain.

Women@Mines – Fostering a culture of inclusion

Developing a culture for competitive advantage

5

Employees excel and find fulfilment in workplaces that prioritise purpose and maintain a strong organisational culture. A purpose-driven work environment emphasises aligning employees' roles with meaningful goals and values. This approach fosters engagement, satisfaction, and commitment among employees, ultimately enhancing productivity and overall success within the organisation.

Tata Steel continues to enhance its internal processes and initiatives aimed at fostering a culture of continuous improvement, prioritising safety, ethics, environmental stewardship, and community welfare. The Company has embraced agile ways of working (AWOW) to instil values such as creativity, adaptability, and strategic thinking into its operations and projects.

Tata Steel plays a significant role as a founding member of the Global Parity Alliance (GPA), underscoring its commitment to gender equality and inclusion. Recognised as a top employer for LGBT+ inclusion by the India Workplace Equality Index (IWEI) and the World Economic Forum.

Tata Main Hospital, Noamundi, constructed using Nest-In's prefabricated solutions which doubled the construction speed while ensuring safety and sustainability

Adjacent businesses as growth levers

6

Adjacent businesses enable companies to enter new markets and attract a broader customer base by leveraging existing expertise and brand recognition. This approach allows for the introduction of new products or services, such as a steel manufacturer expanding into construction chemicals or prefabricated building solutions. Diversifying revenue streams through adjacent businesses reduces dependency on a single product line, mitigates risk, and ensures steady income even during downturns. Additionally, adjacent businesses foster innovation through the cross-pollination of ideas and technologies, leading to unique value propositions and competitive advantages. Offering a comprehensive suite of related products or services enhances customer loyalty and retention, as customers prefer one-stop solutions for their varied needs. Expanding into adjacent businesses also grants companies strategic flexibility, allowing them to adapt swiftly to market changes and capitalize on emerging trends.

Tata Steel's Pravesh and Nest-In businesses in India have strategically expanded their focus on Services and Solutions.

Nest-In leverages steel to provide a variety of prefabricated solutions, including sanitation facilities, portable cabins, and premium living spaces. Meanwhile, Pravesh specialises in factory-engineered steel doors and windows for both residential and commercial buildings.

In the UK and the Netherlands, Tata Steel collaborates closely with partners to deliver cost-effective and environmentally friendly construction solutions. Notably, they offer innovations like lightweight composite floor decks that enable versatile open spaces.

Tata Steel's *Enterprise Risk Management* framework identifies, assesses, monitors, and mitigates risks, ensuring business resilience and proactive risk management across the Company.

Financial risk

Tata Steel aims to double its capacity sustainably in India. With a net debt of ₹77,550 crore as of March 31, 2024, it seeks to deleverage and fund the growth through internal accruals and raising external capital from banks and capital markets. The transition to sustainable steelmaking in the Netherlands and the UK also requires significant capital investment.

However, global financial interconnectivity, heightened climate action and sustainability expectations, and stringent ESG standards may impact borrowing costs.

Geopolitical tensions and the financialisation of commodities might also increase raw material costs and financial market volatility, impacting the cost of capital and exacerbating the impact of INR depreciation against the USD.

Mitigation

- Balance between growth and deleveraging with a focus on shareholder returns
- Diversification of capital sources, including government grants, to transition to greener operations
- Prioritise projects with higher value accretion (ROIC:15%) and short payback periods
- Reducing working capital through operational excellence and continuous improvement programmes
- Sustainable cash flow generation
- Enhance ESG disclosures and adherence to evolving standards
- Implementation of 'One Treasury' for managing cashflows, currencies and commodity hedging across TSG

Macroeconomic and market risks

The economic slowdown in China has disrupted global steel trade volumes impacting adversely global and Indian steel prices, affecting the Company's business in India, the UK, and the Netherlands.

Fast-paced technological changes and shifting customer preferences may necessitate the adoption of newer grades of steel and advanced materials.

Mitigation

- Increasing sales of value-added and branded products for sales mix enrichment
- Driving improvement projects to support additional value
- Development of a market plan for new facilities
- Creating a diversified portfolio of product offerings beyond steel
- Focusing on building strong customer relations across geographies
- Focusing on green steel offerings, particularly in the Netherlands and the UK
- Tata Steel, in the Netherlands and the UK, is already focusing on less import-sensitive sectors and markets

Regulatory risk

The global metals and mining industry faces stringent regulations due to geopolitical conditions, trade patterns, tariffs, protectionist policies and increased focus on ESG disclosures. Non-adherence may impact business operations and reputation.

Mitigation

- A policy of zero tolerance for non-compliance
- Constant monitoring of the regulatory landscape
- Robust compliance management systems to ensure awareness and compliance
- Policy advocacy to promote best practices, ensure a level playing field through safeguard measures, and improve the ease and cost of doing business across geographies
- Focusing on technology and R&D as a proactive approach towards evolving regulatory requirements

Operations risk

External factors such as extreme weather conditions and natural disasters and internal factors such as equipment failures, maintenance delays, process safety-related incidents, and ageing assets can potentially disrupt operations, safety, and customer service levels.

Mitigation

- The i-MEC in Jamshedpur enables real-time asset monitoring and diagnostics, shifting from preventive maintenance to maintenance prevention
- Robust disaster management plans and standard operating processes are in place
- The UK operations plan to transition to EAF-based methods
- In the Netherlands, the Company adopted the Corporate Asset Management Framework (CAMF) for improved insights on the operational assets related to reliability, failure, risk and prioritisation of resources

Safety risk

Integrated steel plants have hazardous operations, adversely impacting the health and safety of the workforce, which in turn may negatively affect business operations and the Company's reputation across geographies.

Mitigation

- Tata Steel is committed to zero harm.
- Adopted various automation and technical solutions to eliminate man-machine interface
- Runs focused campaigns on various themes to drive safety culture

Community risk

The communities proximate to Tata Steel's operating locations, particularly in Europe, have growing expectations. An inability to address expectations may lead to reputation loss, fines imposition, and jeopardise licence to operate and business continuity.

Mitigation

- Sustained and effective dialogue with communities through formal platforms, hyper-local community engagement, CSR teams and field engagement
- The Company designs and implements social impact programmes that address core, localised development challenges while being regional and national change models
- In the UK, the Company is working closely with the Transition Board and national stakeholders to ensure the economic regeneration of South Wales
- In the Netherlands, Tata Steel is actively pursuing measures through the 'Roadmap Plus' investment programme to improve the local environmental performance around dust, noise and odour

Supply chain risk

As Tata Steel expands in India and transitions to green steelmaking in the UK and the Netherlands, it faces infrastructural stress, geopolitical tensions, and stringent ESG norms impacting supply chain reliability and costs. Government policies also pose risks to the supply chain.

Mitigation

- Tata Steel works to debottleneck India's port infrastructure through tie-ups and investment in new infrastructure
- Invested in private freight train schemes in India: GPWIS (General Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme) and SFTO (Special Freight Train Operator)
- Long-term contracts and hedging strategies for shipping and bunkers are in place
- The Company implemented and enforced the Responsible Supply Chain Policy Framework
- The Company strengthened the tracking and measurement mechanisms for its Scope 3 emissions

Information technology risk

The Company's operations significantly rely on IT and digital infrastructure, which makes it vulnerable to cyber-attacks, data risks and technology obsolescence.

Non-compliance to stringent IT legislations and regulations may lead to the imposition of penalties and an adverse impact on the Company's reputation.

Mitigation

- Group-wide adoption of strong IT security policies and procedures ensure the integrity of cyber security interventions
- Zero Trust architecture for validation at every stage of digital interaction
- Implemented a data governance framework to ensure that data is well-protected and retained as per regulations
- Configuration and consumption of Gen AI tech in a secure private environment to prevent risk emanating from AI adoption
- Continuous technology refresh to eliminate the risk of technology obsolescence
- Replacement of end-of-life systems

Commodity risk

Various geopolitical events, weather disruptions and mining issues may lead to high price volatility and supply chain disruptions, reducing reliability and impacting inventory.

Tata Steel's operations in the UK and the Netherlands are significantly dependent on raw material imports and, hence, exposed to volatility in raw material prices and availability. All these may lead to higher costs and cash outflows.

Mitigation

- Group-wide smart hedging using financial instruments
- Price forecasting tools to understand price movements and reverse auctions for efficient price discovery
- Indigenisation and localisation to de-risk the supply chain for both direct and indirect commodities
- Group-wide diversification of coal sourcing to mitigate the risk of geographical concentration
- Deployment of sustainable procurement policy with key vendors.
- Additionally, the Tata Steel Group continues to target measures to reduce its energy requirements, e.g. by increasing the self-generation of electricity and efficiency improvements

Tata Steel upholds integrity and transparency, ensuring *compliance* with laws, to foster a culture of trust and sustainability across its operations.

Ethics

Ethical business conduct forms the core of Tata Steel's philosophy. The Company has always upheld the highest standards of ethical business practices across its geographically diversified operations.

On December 18, 2023, Tata Steel observed 25 years of institutionalising the Tata Code of Conduct (TCoC). Guided by the TCoC, Tata Steel has deployed the Management of Business Ethics (MBE) framework with the following four pillars:

Leadership

- The Corporate Governance structure includes Board-level committees and management-level committees, which oversee the deployment of vigil mechanism in the organisation.
- The Senior Leadership team does role modelling by communicating the values and principles through various forums, addressing different stakeholders across divisions thereby ensuring open and transparent culture.
- The Chief Ethics Counsellor (CEC) is responsible for driving MBE initiatives and reports to the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director (CEO & MD), who is also the Principal Ethics Officer. Apart from a dedicated Corporate Ethics department, the deployment is supported by line managers and employees who are nominated and trained as Divisional Ethics Coordinators and Ethics Champions and constitute the Organisation of Ethics Counsellors (OECs). Besides them, local POSH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment) representatives play a pivotal role in connecting with and instilling confidence among the people on shop floors and supporting them in reporting sexual harassment cases.

Compliance structure

- Various systems and processes are used to ensure a robust vigil mechanism for the deployment of the TCoC and related policies in the organisation.
- Tata Steel's in-house IT-enabled digital platform 'Darpan' hosts declarations on the TCoC and Conflict of Interest, external assignment declarations, and Gift and Hospitality declarations. Other key IT platforms used by Tata Steel are the Management of Business Ethics Information System for Ethics Counsellor Management, the dilemma portal called 'Kashmakash', and the Integrated Concern Management System.
- Tata Steel also has a third-party whistleblowing helpline facility called 'Speak Up', which ensures stakeholders' confidence in the whistleblowing process. The facilities include a 24/7 toll-free number, web access, postal services, and email.

Communication and training

- Communication is crucial in deploying the MBE framework across the organisation through various communication platforms, including round-table discussions for employees, business associate meets for vendors, distributors, suppliers, transporters, and service providers, and mass meetings at shop floors to connect with the frontline employees and contract workforce.
- Customised training programmes on POSH, Respectful Workplace, and Third-Party Due Diligence, amongst other topics, are conducted online, in classrooms, and on web-based mediums.

Measurement

The activities of the OECs are captured in the online Management of Business Ethics Information System.

The effectiveness of the MBE framework deployment is constantly evaluated using the feedback from the MBE Survey and MBE Assessment.

Tata Steel has and will always relentlessly focus on strengthening the ethical culture across all its locations by reinforcing the policies and guidelines, setting high standards of transparency through strong corporate governance practices, and leveraging technology.

Compliance

The steel industry, historically a bastion of rigorous regulatory oversight and scrutiny, finds itself at a pivotal juncture as the global imperative shifts towards sustainability and decarbonisation. Additionally, significant stakeholder expectations, shifts in social attitudes, and public perception, particularly in the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) domain, are shaping industry practices and priorities. Given this shift, compliance is at a critical inflexion point as it transcends the traditional boundaries of regulatory adherence and legal conformity. Compliance is now emerging as a strategic function that serves as a cornerstone in supporting the trajectory of the enterprise towards a sustainable future.

The Compliance function at Tata Steel involves a robust and comprehensive programme that focuses on regulatory changes and trends, addresses stakeholder expectations, and facilitates continuous improvement while aligning with the Company's strategic objectives and values. It plays a pivotal role in fostering a culture that is anchored in integrity, transparency and accountability and prioritises fairness, upholds rights, promotes safety, and advocates ethical conduct. Acting as a second line of defence, it assesses compliance gaps, guides the implementation of internal controls, and provides critical insights to the management. In addition to ensuring adherence to a myriad of applicable laws and regulations, the function serves as a valued advisor, providing essential guidance, training, and consultation to the business in meeting its compliance obligations.

Last year, the function achieved ISO 9001:2015 standards certification, incorporating rigorous quality management in its compliance practices, crucial for meeting contemporary and ever-evolving regulatory demands effectively. This achievement marks a significant stride in propelling the function towards sustained operational excellence. It is also significant in light of the function's aspiration to secure ISO 37301:2021 standards certification in the coming years.

Recognising the importance of technology in driving compliance, the function prioritised automating compliance processes to streamline operations, reduce manual effort and minimise human error. Automation was utilised for user follow-ups and generating management reports. The function also introduced modules to its compliance solution for streamlining compliance procedures on user concern management and statutory licences review.

In FY2024-25, the focus would be on enhancing review and testing protocols through compliance audits to assess gaps, ensure coverage, promote awareness, and foster a compliance culture.

In the coming years, the function will continue to develop compliance capabilities across all levels within Tata Steel and across the corporate spectrum, which includes group entities. It will look to extend its monitoring and oversight perimeter to include third parties. It would continue to evaluate and upgrade its technology stack to ensure it meets the emerging compliance demands.

The function is headed by the Company Secretary and Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance), who is primarily responsible for overseeing and managing regulatory compliances. The function is adequately staffed with compliance managers who are responsible for establishing business and industry-specific standards in all units across the organisation.

ISO 9001:2015

Certification received by the Compliance function during FY2023-24

Committed to zero harm

Safety and health of its workforce is a key lever in Tata Steel's journey towards excellence.

The implementation of *Life Saving Rules* across all facilities aims to increase mass awareness. Additionally, the Safety Performance Index was introduced to continually review and improve the safety culture. Over *100 health awareness sessions* were organised to reduce and control lifestyle diseases among the workforce.

Further, a *wellness portal and two mobile apps* were launched to support employee well-being, reflecting Tata Steel's commitment to fostering a safe and healthy work environment.

59% *Decline in LTIFR in the past 15 years*

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MATERIALITY

→ Stakeholder Engagement 60
→ Materiality 64

At Tata Steel, the Company creates shared value through *stakeholder relationships*, engaging through focused groups and platforms, guiding its journey to becoming a leading steel company.

Investors and Lenders

Providers of financial capital are essential to fund growth and transition to a sustainable steel company

Value proposition

» Consistent returns on investments
» Highly profitable and best-in-class assets in India with an integrated value chain
» Focus on deleveraging and funding profitable growth in India
» Better disclosures, transparency, and credibility of financial and non-financial disclosures

How we engage

» Annual reports, media updates, and earnings calls on the Company's performance
» Investor and analyst meetings
» Periodic meetings, including one-on-one or group meetings
» Annual General Meetings

Emphasis areas

» Focus on strong operating and financial performance (targeting investment grade financial metrics)
» Focus on highlighting ESG commitments and disclosures

Customers

Long-term collaborative relationships ensure market leadership retention in chosen segments

Value proposition

» Strong brands, differentiated products, services and solutions, engineering support, partnering for growth, a countrywide presence, and a reliable supply chain network

How we engage

» Various physical and digital platforms to connect with customers, influencers, and channel partners

Emphasis areas

» Focus on developing an enriched portfolio of high-end downstream products and solutions
» Leveraging digital tools to enhance customer experience across routes to market
» Focus on extending market-differentiating value-added services to discerning customers
» Implement a responsible supply chain policy to ensure sustainable practices across the supply chain (channel partners)

Vendor Partners

The relationship provides Tata Steel with operational leverage to optimise the value chain, be cost-competitive and exceed customer expectations

Value proposition

» Building capabilities through skill development, growth opportunities, safe operations and opportunities to innovate

How we engage

» Vendor meets
» Vendor satisfaction survey, Vendor Capability Advancement Programme
» Leadership Meetings: CEO to CEO connect with strategic suppliers
» PROCARE Helpdesk Service for addressing issues/queries
» Vendor Grievance Redressal Committee
» Supplier Day
» Vendor Sustainability Assessment
» Speak Up toll-free number for grievance reporting
» Swagat Programme for smooth and faster onboarding of new vendors

Emphasis areas

» Health, safety, and human rights
» Carbon emission, water, air pollution, waste management, renewable and clean energy
» Embed sustainability in the supply chain and promote responsible sourcing and circular economy
» Innovation and technology

Government and Regulatory Bodies

The relationship ensures compliance and business continuity in line with changing policies and partnering with agencies to create a favourable business ecosystem

Value proposition

» Regular interaction with the government to engage with industry concerns on existing/future policies and regulations to advance ease of doing business.

How we engage

» Tata Steel works with the government to develop policies and regulations that enable the growth of the industrial sector, particularly the steel sector
» Tata Steel advocates new policies/ amendments in existing regulations at the national and regional levels to create and sustain an environment conducive to India's development
» It also interacts with think tanks and sectoral experts to develop a better understanding of complex issues and global best practices

Emphasis areas

» Improving ease and cost of doing business by reducing the compliance burden for the industry
» Achieving leadership in sustainability to move forward on the path of sustainable development
» Focusing on technology and innovation, demand creation and enrichment of product portfolio, capacity expansion, etc.

Employees

Their efforts are critical to the success of the business. They are instrumental in delivering the Company's strategies and achieving sustained business growth

Value proposition

- Fair wages, a joint consultation system for working together, self-supervised structures, robust reward and recognition schemes, opportunities for learning and growth, and a focus on employee well-being experience and engagement

How we engage

- Monthly online meetings with the CEO & MD and informal meetings with the senior leadership regularly
- Employee Engagement Survey
- Capturing Employee Net Promoter Score
- Joint forums between employee unions and management

Emphasis areas

- Employee health, safety, and holistic well-being
- Attracting and retaining diverse talent
- Providing an inclusive and positive work environment
- Local sourcing of labour
- Welfare practices for non-officers

Community

A conducive working environment ensures social support, amity, and peace, avoiding hostility, community agitations, and protests

Value proposition

- Enable lasting betterment in the well-being of communities in the operating region through regional development models that prioritise the excluded and those proximate to business operations
- Addressing core development gaps at a national scale through replicable models of development

How we engage

- A range of Proximate Community Development models with programmes touching all significant aspects of life in the operating region
- Large-scale signature themes focusing on key national development challenges, creating aspirational development models
- Public consultations before business expansion

Emphasis areas

- To ensure safety in operating sites so that the health and safety of communities are not compromised
- Sustain community outreach activities in areas where the Company operates.
- Actively support communities through initiatives encompassing public health, household nutrition, access to and conservation of water, household sanitation, holistic education, stable livelihoods, nurturing sporting talent, enabling a life of dignity for PwDs, creating necessary public infrastructure and amenities, and enabling grassroots leadership

Media

The relationship helps Tata Steel reach out to society and various stakeholders to communicate the brand's vision and initiatives and drive corporate equity

Value proposition

- Disclosing and sharing relevant information and updates with the public

How we engage

- Press communication: Press releases, press meets, conference calls, podcasts and social media
- Response management for media queries
- Interviews of Tata Steel's Senior Leadership
- Thought leadership and thematic articles
- Media events and sports engagement initiatives
- Familiarisation visits to manufacturing and raw material sites

Emphasis areas

- Health, safety, and human rights
- Diversity, equity, and inclusion
- Environment footprint – carbon, water, and energy
- Sustainability – processes and products
- Innovation and technology
- Operating and financial performance
- Business developments
- Steel Industry outlook/dynamics – global and domestic

Industry Bodies

Industry bodies are essential for developing networks, enabling consensus building, and presenting a unified and mutually agreeable perspective to the government on various policy interventions

Value proposition

- Sector-specific and industry-wide collaboration on crucial policy issues in sectors related to mining, manufacturing, trade, finance, sustainability, etc

How we engage

- Tata Steel participates in conferences and seminars organised by industry bodies
- It also holds membership in national and regional committees and sub-committees to deliberate on critical industry issues

Emphasis areas

- Manufacturing and mining-related issues, such as regulatory clearances, auctions, labour, logistics, production-linked incentives, etc. impacting operations
- Trade and finance issues, including FTAs (Free Trade Agreements), level playing field, demand creation, tariff and non-tariff barriers, GST (Goods and Services Tax), the IBC (Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code), etc.
- Sustainability and low-carbon transition to mitigate risks related to climate change, water, etc.

Tata Steel prioritises stakeholders, using periodic *materiality assessments* to understand and address their needs and concerns effectively.

Since FY2012-13, Tata Steel has been conducting periodic materiality assessments every three years to understand key stakeholder issues and focus areas to prioritise the Company's risks and opportunities. The last assessment was conducted in FY2022-23.

Materiality assessment is a detailed exercise that covers stakeholders from all operating geographies — India, Thailand, the Netherlands, and the UK — and the identified risks and opportunities help in developing the Company's strategy over the short, medium, and long term. The assessment also facilitates deeper stakeholder engagement and incorporates their feedback on the Company's roadmap, regularly reviewed by Tata Steel's senior leadership and the Board of Directors.

The risks arising out of material issues are assessed as per the organisation's Enterprise Risk Management process and framework.

In accordance with the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard, Tata Steel identifies the following as its stakeholders:

- Senior Management
- Investors (Debt & Equity)
- Employees
- Contractual Workforce
- Community
- Suppliers
- Customers
- Media
- Regulatory Bodies
- Industry Bodies
- Non-government organisations

The last materiality assessment, conducted in FY2022-23, was undertaken on a consolidated basis through a structured stakeholder consultation by an independent agency, according to best-in-class international practices. It has helped Tata Steel identify the top 15 ESG issues, material to its business and is integral to its vision of being the global steel industry benchmark for Value Creation and Corporate Citizenship. The assessment is aligned with the guidance from International Standard Setting Bodies, including but not limited to Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and the Integrated Reporting <<IR>> Framework, covering both general standards and sector-specific standards related to iron and steel, and metals and mining industries. Material topics are further linked to the requirements of GRI, SASB, World Steel Association (WSA), Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR), and World Economic Forum (WEF).

There are two aspects to Tata Steel's materiality assessment:

Impact Materiality: Determined by the scale, scope, and irreversible nature of the impact, this factor considers the effects on both people and the environment.

Financial Materiality: Determined by the risks and opportunities, this factor considers the impact on the organisation's financial position.

The materiality assessment exercise is an 8-step process:

Step 1
Defining purpose and scope

Step 2
Identification of potential topics

Step 3
Categorisation of topics

Step 4
Identifying impacts

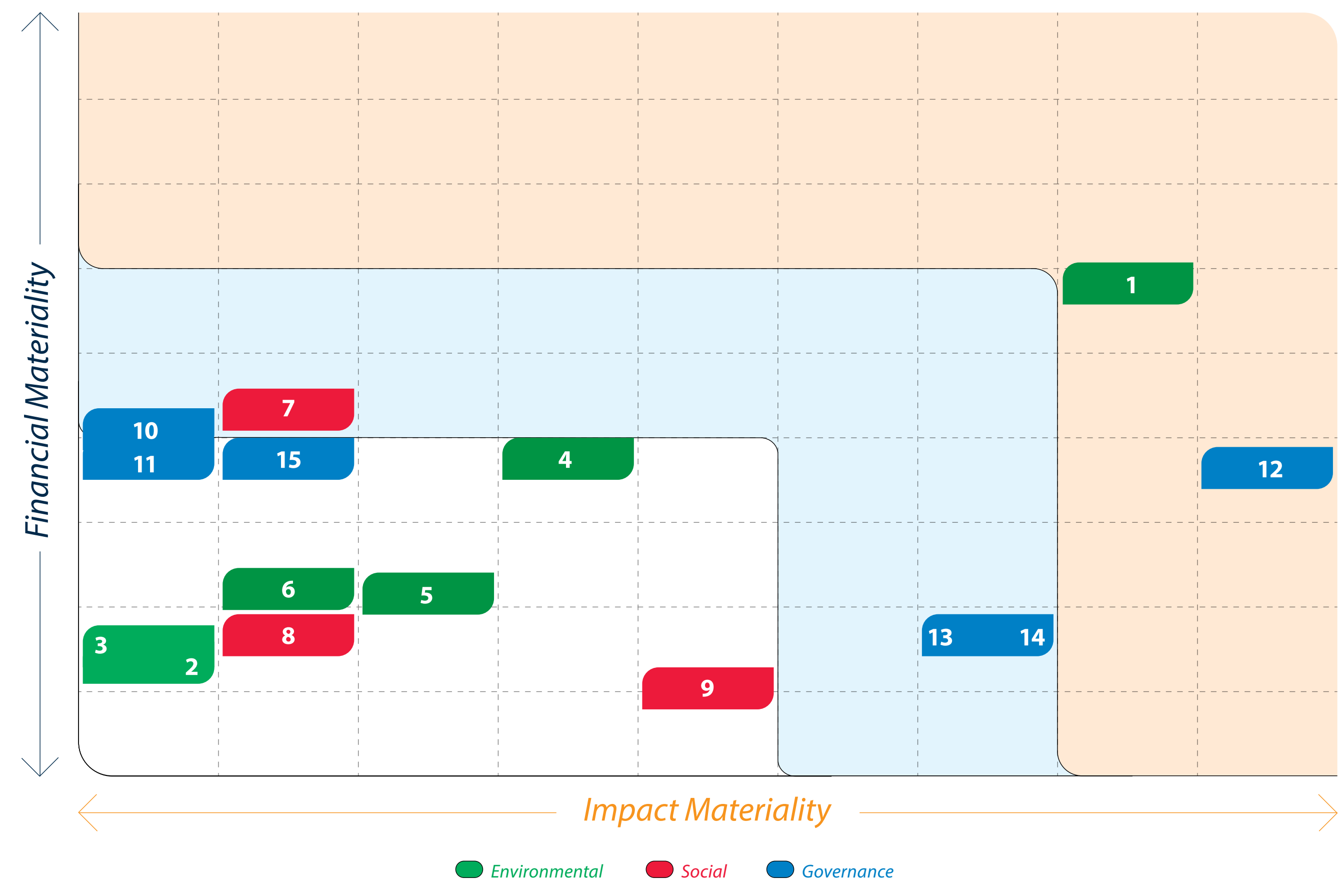
Step 5
Developing Materiality Assessment questionnaire (consisted of 28 topics)

Step 6
Analysis of responses

Step 7
Identification of high priority material topics

Step 8
Approval of material topics

High Priority Materiality Issues



High priority material issues based on independent analysis for Tata Steel on a consolidated basis are as follows:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change Management	1	Occupational Health and Safety	7	Corporate Governance	12
Circular Economy/ Recycling of By-products	2	Employee Well-being and Development	8	Business Ethics, Integrity and Transparency	13
Water Consumption and Effluent Discharge	3	Community Support and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)/Building Thriving Communities	9	Stakeholder Engagement	14
Energy Efficiency/ Energy Management	4	Research and Development/ Technology, Product and Process Innovation	10	Risk Management	15
Air Pollution/Air Quality Management	5	Supply Chain Sustainability	11		
Biodiversity	6				

Financial Capital | Manufactured Capital | Intellectual Capital | Human Capital | Social & Relationship Capital | Natural Capital

Environmental

Material issues	Approach	KPIs	Capital linkages
1 **Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Climate Change Management**	Tata Steel has set an ambitious target to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2045. Tata Steel has published its strategy to mitigate climate change-related risks in its Climate Change Report as part of Tata Steel's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.	» Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 » Emission intensity per tonne of crude steel	
2 **Circular Economy/ Recycling of By-products**	Tata Steel is looking at two approaches for value creation from waste and by-products: a. Maximise the usage of scrap in steelmaking b. Maximise revenue from sale of by-products	» Total steel scrap recycled (internal and external) » Total solid waste generated » Total solid waste utilised	
3 **Water Consumption and Effluent Discharge**	The Company actively implements the 4R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Replenish) to reduce its water footprint across multiple locations. Tata Steel is also exploring other sources of water to replace freshwater and remains dedicated to replenishing the water sources to strive to achieve Water Neutrality.	» Total fresh water consumption » Total effluent discharge volume	
4 **Energy Efficiency/ Energy Management**	Tata Steel is committed to energy conservation and enhancing energy efficiency in all its areas of operations by exploring and implementing best available technologies, and by deploying renewable energy projects.	» Total energy consumption » Specific energy consumption » Renewable energy consumptions	
5 **Air Pollution/ Air Quality Management**	Tata Steel is committed to identifying, assessing, and managing its air emissions to ensure healthy air quality, by investing in the upgradation of pollution control equipment.	» Stack SOx emission » Stack NOx emission » Stack dust emission	
6 **Biodiversity**	Tata Steel aims at integrating biodiversity into its business ecosystem by committing to conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity in all its operations and across the supply chain.	» Total sites covered under Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) » Total area covered under BMP	

Social

Material issues	Approach	KPIs	Capital linkages
7 **Occupational Health and Safety**	Tata Steel's safety and health responsibilities are driven by its commitment to zero harm to the people it works with, and community at large.	» Lost-time Injury » Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate » Fatalities	
8 **Employee Well-being and Development**	Tata Steel recognises that people are its primary source of competitiveness and designs management practices to enrich the quality of life of its employees, develop their potential and maximise their productivity. Additional details of Tata Steel's employee well-being initiatives are provided in the Company's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report.	» Employee productivity » Employee Training » Workforce covered through a formal trade union » Employee gender ratio » Employee diversity mix	

Material issues	Approach	KPIs	Capital linkages
9 **Community Support and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)/ Building Thriving Communities**	Tata Steel has pioneered large scale change models, working closely with communities, which address core development challenges for millions of people. This is underpinned by the Tata Steel Foundation, an institution designed to bring together talent, mandate and resources committed towards social impact. The details of the initiatives and community engagement is provided in Company's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report.	» Lives impacted through CSR (in millions) » CSR spend (in ₹ crore)	

Governance

Material issues	Approach	KPIs	Capital linkages
10 **Research and Development/ Technology, Product and Process Innovation**	Tata Steel aspires to be among the top 5 global technology leaders in the steel industry and has consistently used technology and innovation to build a rich portfolio of future-ready products and is actively engaged in the development and pilot of various low CO_2 steelmaking technologies.	» Total collaborations/ memberships of academia and technical institutes » Total number of patents filed and granted » Total number of new products developed	
11 **Supply Chain Sustainability**	Tata Steel has formulated the Responsible Supply Chain Policy to address sustainability in supply chain and regularly assesses its supply chain partners on the policy and organises training and awareness sessions. Multiple initiatives have been taken between Procurement and Supply Chain to bring down Scope 3 emissions.	» Scope 3 emissions, active supplier base, local suppliers – no. and volume » Affirmative Action suppliers – no. and volume » Supplier assessments, supplier awareness and training, no. of shipments using alternative fuels	

Material issues	Approach	KPIs	Capital linkages
12 **Corporate Governance**	Tata Steel has laid a strong corporate governance foundation which is led by an active, well informed and independent Board and supported by Board committees. This is well supported by the Company's ethical governance framework and the Enterprise Risk Management practices of the Company.	» Board/committee governance disclosures and reporting » Ethics and Compliance » Risk management » Succession planning and executive compensation	
13 **Business Ethics, Integrity, and Transparency**	Tata Steel strives for global leadership in standards of ethics, based on the strong foundation of Tata values and the Tata Code of Conduct (TCoC) and its principles underpinned by a formalised Management of Business Ethics Framework and commitment to transparency.	» Whistleblower cases closed » Sexual harassment cases closed » Trainings on TCoC for employees and business associates	
14 **Stakeholder Engagement**	Tata Steel seeks to balance the needs, interests, and expectations of all stakeholders with those of the business through an integrated and inclusive process. Tata Steel also undertakes regular materiality assessment to understand key issues for various stakeholder groups and incorporates those in its broader strategy.	» Stakeholder grievance management forums » Stakeholder grievances addressed during the year	
15 **Risk Management**	Tata Steel has developed the Enterprise Risk Management framework and process derived from COSO (Committee of Sponsored Organisation), ISO 31000:2018 and various inputs from the best practices across industries. The process is uniformly deployed across the organisation and risks arising from the potential material issues are integrated with organisation's ERM framework.	» Risk Maturity Assessment score » Risk Management Committee reviews	

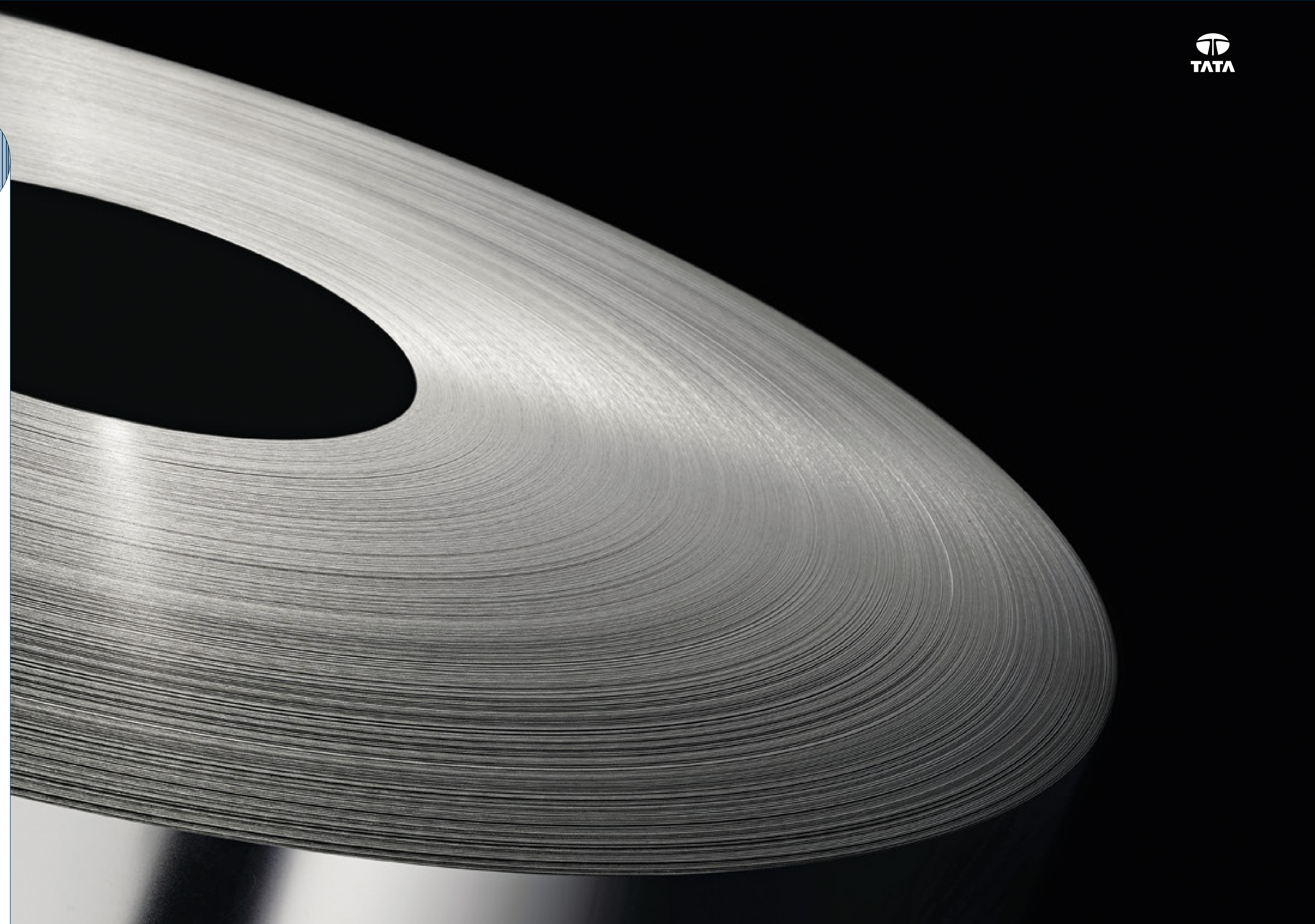
Driving technology transformation

Tata Steel is at the forefront of technological transformation through the integration of ***Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Industry 4.0 technologies.***

Utilising ***550+ AI models*** across its value chain, the Company enhances yield, throughput, and quality while reducing energy consumption and emissions. AI solutions aid operators in better process control, and predictive models assess the remaining useful life of assets, preventing unplanned downtime by ***predicting and pre-empting equipment failures.***

The adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies is also creating unique, ***hyper-personalised experiences for customers and stakeholders.*** This digital transformation is improving business KPIs, optimising operations, and facilitating timely, effective decisions, reaffirming Tata Steel's technology leadership.

588 *Patents granted in FY2023-24*



VALUE CREATION

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Tata Steel prioritises strategic capital allocation, drives operational efficiency, and manages debt effectively to ensure long-term sustainable returns for its stakeholders.

Key highlights in FY2023-24

₹20,301 crore
Cash flow from operations

₹77,550 crore
Net Debt

The global economy showed resilience in FY2023-24 despite facing several strong headwinds – the Middle East crisis, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, falling household purchasing power and rising geo-political uncertainties. The economy is better placed now, than at the same time in 2023 with the risk of a global recession receding. In late 2023, headline inflation neared its pre-pandemic level in most economies for the first time since the start of the global inflation surge. As global inflation descended from its peak, economic activity grew steadily, defying warnings of stagflation and global recession. The United States, with some middle-income economies, displayed strong economic performance, with aggregate demand supported by stronger than expected private consumption amidst still tight though easing labour markets.

India's economic growth has been resilient against global headwinds for three fiscals now. Policy and regulatory support and prudence have helped, as has the gradual reinvigoration of the private sector. This positively impacts the steel industry, which showed 14% growth in finished steel demand in FY2023-24 over FY2022-23. Higher steel exports from China led to softening prices in the international market, thereby lowering the profitability of Indian mills. The European steel industry, already grappling with weak domestic demand, also felt the heat of cheap steel imports.

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel Limited completed the amalgamation of 5 Indian subsidiary companies. Please refer to the section 'Forging a Stronger Future' on the following page.

Generation of capital - Performance for FY2023-24

Tata Steel, during FY2023-24 generated a consolidated revenue of ₹2,29,171 crore (as compared to PY ₹2,43,353 crore) and a consolidated EBITDA of ₹23,402 crore (as compared to PY ₹32,698 crore). The Company's consolidated cash flow from operations stood at ₹20,301 crore. Considering the performance, the Board has recommended a dividend of ₹3.60 per Ordinary (Equity) Share.

In India, the Shikhar25 programme drove savings and value protection of around ₹6,821 crore, while in Europe, improvement programmes yielded savings of €124 million for Tata Steel in the Netherlands and £48 million in the UK. A sustained focus on balance sheet and cost optimisation aids Tata Steel's strategic objective, helping it retain its position as a global cost leader.

As part of fund-raising, the Company issued and allotted Unsecured, Rated, Listed, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) aggregating to ₹2,700 crore, to identified investors on a private placement basis.

During the year, Moody's upgraded Tata Steel's credit rating from 'Ba1' Positive to 'Baa3' Stable, while S&P retained the 'BBB-' rating. Domestic rating agencies have rated Tata Steel 'AA+', indicating a strong credit profile and operating performance. With this, Tata Steel is the only Indian steel company which is currently rated investment grade by both international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Deployment of capital - Investments for growth and sustainability

Capacity augmentation to leverage India's growth potential is key to strengthening Tata Steel's leadership position in chosen segments. In the past decade, the Company has doubled its steel production capacity through organic and inorganic routes and has outlined plans to reach 40 MTPA capacity in India.

In FY2023-24 Tata Steel accelerated capital expenditure towards the Kalinganagar 5 MTPA capacity expansion and 2.2 MTPA CRM Complex project. Out of the total consolidated capital expenditure of ₹18,207 crore, it allocated over ₹5,300 crore for these projects with the second blast furnace at Kalinganagar now in the process of commissioning in FY2024-25. €550 million were spent on the relining of the Blast Furnace 6 at IJmuiden, to prolong the life of the asset and improve its efficiency. The Company also spent over €168 million on the various sustainability projects in the Netherlands. ₹1,400+ crore expenditure went towards mining capacity expansion in India.

The Company is setting up a 0.75 MTPA scrap-based electric arc furnace facility in Ludhiana, Punjab, India. Tata Steel has also invested in particulate matter emissions reduction in the Netherlands. In September 2023, Tata Steel and the UK Government announced a joint agreement on a proposal to invest in a state-of-the-art electric arc furnace steel manufacturing facility at the Port Talbot site with a capital cost of £1.25 billion inclusive of a grant from the UK Government of up to £500 million. In the UK, Tata Steel plans to shut down both blast furnaces in 2024 and has started working towards the proposed transition to EAF-based low CO_2 steelmaking. The Company's UK business incurred an EBITDA loss of £364 million in FY2023-24. Though the transition would lead to redundancy and restructuring costs and losses in the ongoing operations in FY2024-25, the business is expected to stabilise by the end of FY2024-25.

MOODY'S
Baa3 (Stable)

Rating upgrade by Moody from Ba1 (positive)

Management of capital - Focus on a healthy balance sheet

The steel industry being highly capital-intensive and cyclical in nature, an optimal capital structure enables financial stability and ensures robust liquidity to fund business requirements across cycles. To achieve this, Tata Steel has undertaken deleveraging, proactive refinancing, and appropriate financing structures to achieve the desired debt levels and savings on interest costs.

As of March 31, 2024, gross debt stood at ₹87,082 crore and was marginally higher due to capital allocation for growth and volatility in earnings. The Company's liquidity remains strong at ₹31,767 crore, with cash and cash equivalents at ₹9,532 crore and the rest being undrawn fund-based lines.

The investment capital has been secured through fundraising at optimal cost and flexible terms, owing to the Company's nurtured relationships with various capital providers such as domestic and international banks, domestic mutual funds, insurance companies, and foreign institutional investors. To ensure alignment between capital allocation and its long-term decarbonisation strategy, Tata Steel uses a carbon-adjusted internal cost of capital of US$ 40 per tonne of CO_2 for capital project appraisals.

Engagement with stakeholders

Tata Steel has consistently paid dividends to shareholders aided by operational and financial performance. The payout of the proposed dividend of ₹3.60 per Ordinary (Equity) Share will mark 85+ years of continued dividend payment.

The Company's disciplined approach to managing financial capital has led to an investment grade credit rating by two international credit ratings agencies — Moody's and S&P.

Tata Steel receives ICSI Business Responsibility and Sustainability Awards, 2023 in the 'Best Corporate (Non-Service Sector)' category

Tata Steel continues to demonstrate leadership in corporate disclosure and published its first Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) in June 2023. In addition to the regulatory requirements, the BRSR report further conveyed Tata Steel's sustainability message to relevant stakeholders voluntarily by providing key insights and comprehensive disclosures on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) initiatives, KPIs, performance and plans across Tata Steel Group. It was awarded the prestigious Institute of Company Secretaries of India's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Awards, 2023 in the 'Best Corporate (Non-Service Sector)' category. Tata Steel has a long, unbroken record of annual disclosure to the Climate Disclosure Project (CDP) and its most recent climate disclosure in 2023 has been rated 'A-' (leadership band).

For details on Tata Steel's modes of engagement with investors and other stakeholders, please refer to the Stakeholder Engagement section and the Social & Relationship Capital chapter in this report.

Way forward

Tata Steel will strategically allocate capital towards attractive growth opportunities, sustainable value creation, and future technology pilots for decarbonisation and low CO_2 steelmaking. It shall also ensure ample liquidity to support and protect its business operations across the business cycle.

The Company recognises the imperative to integrate sustainability into its financing approach, acknowledging the interconnectedness between financial decisions and long-term business goals. Tata Steel is currently working on a Sustainable Financing Framework to be able to fund projects and initiatives that contribute positively to both financial returns and sustainable development.

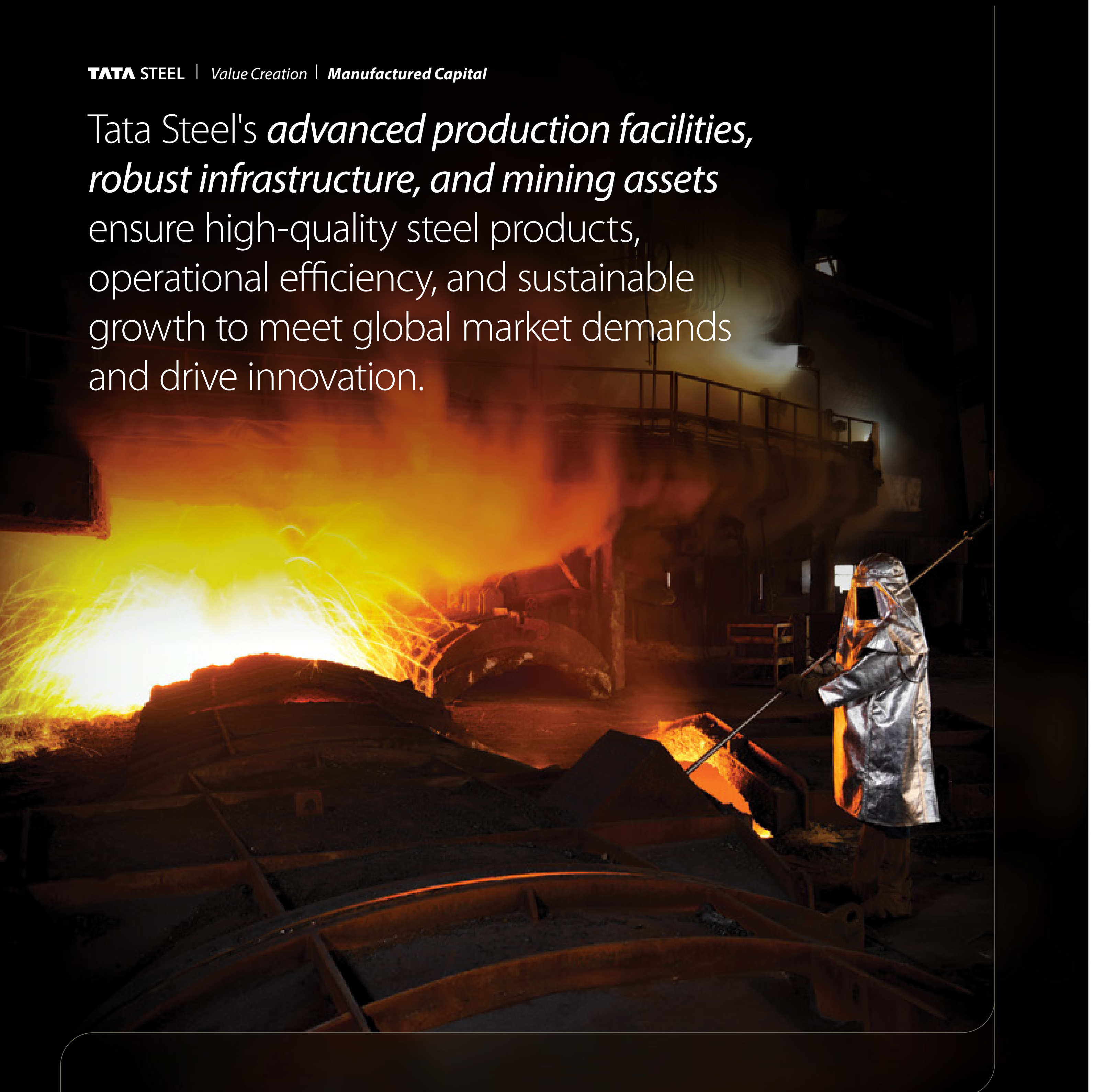
To optimise the debt maturity profile, the Company shall continue to raise funds through diversified sources for its long-term and short-term debt requirements, which are aligned with its growth ambitions and address ALM (Asset and Liability Management) risks. Green financing shall be accessed where appropriate. Tata Steel has a clear plan to refinance maturing long-term debts where required.

The already expanding scope of sustainability-related disclosures, such as extending disclosures to supply chain partners under the BRSR, will further increase in the coming years. To meet these requirements, Tata Steel is preparing to ramp up its capabilities through the implementation of the automated non-financial reporting platform.

Forging a stronger future

STORY OF TRANSFORMATION

To drive efficiency and reduce operational costs, Tata Steel has completed the merger of five subsidiaries and is in the advanced stages of completion for the remaining three. These mergers will simplify the corporate structure and reduce corporate overheads. This will support business growth with added financial flexibility and bring operational, procurement, and business synergies. Further, the mergers will also help improve management efficiency, sharpen strategic focus, and increase agility across businesses with strong support from Tata Steel's leadership. The consolidation, involving companies with a cumulative annual turnover of approximately ₹19,700 crore in FY2022-23, is expected to drive value growth in downstream operations and optimise raw material security, procurement, logistics, and facility utilisation.



Tata Steel's ***advanced production facilities, robust infrastructure, and mining assets*** ensure high-quality steel products, operational efficiency, and sustainable growth to meet global market demands and drive innovation.

35 MTPA

Consolidated steelmaking capacity

Tata Steel is one of the most diversified integrated steel producers in the world, with an annual crude steel production capacity of 35 MTPA across manufacturing assets in India, the Netherlands, the UK, and Thailand. In India, the Company has operations in Jamshedpur and Gamharia in Jharkhand, and in Kalinganagar and Meramandali in Odisha, with an overall capacity of 21.6 MTPA. The acquisition of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, with an overall crude steel production capacity of 1 MTPA in the long products segment, has helped the Company to balance its product portfolio and will play a critical role in the Company's long products growth aspiration. The Company also works with different steel processing centres to convert semi-finished steel products into finished goods.

The Company is also expanding its downstream units in tandem with the upstream.

JAMSHEDPUR, INDIA

11 MTPA

The flagship Jamshedpur plant is amongst the first steel plants in Asia and the only facility in India to produce steel at the same site continuously for over 100 years. The Company's sustainable growth has been driven by its operational excellence and a culture of continuous improvement.

MERAMANDALI, INDIA

5.6 MTPA

The Meramandali plant in Odisha is one of India's largest flat steel production plants, equipped with steelmaking and finishing facilities.

KALINGANAGAR, INDIA

3 MTPA

Commissioned in 2016, the Kalinganagar plant attained production levels at its rated capacity of 3 MTPA in less than two years. A capacity expansion to 8 MTPA (Phase II) is currently underway, which will augment the Company's product portfolio with new value-added products while driving operational efficiency and reducing carbon footprint.

1 MTPA

The Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited unit is an integrated steel plant at Kalinganagar, Odisha, which produces 1 MTPA of long products, through the blast furnace route.

GAMHARIA, INDIA

1 MTPA

The Gamharia plant specialises in the production of high-alloy, value-added steel for diverse applications. It is one of the largest manufacturers in India in the Special Bar Quality (SBQ) steel segment with 1 MTPA capacity. It also boasts a 1 MTPA facility for sponge iron and 160 MW power generation.

IJMUIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS

7 MTPA

The IJmuiden steelworks site operates two blast furnaces with a steelmaking capacity of 7 MTPA, one of the largest in Europe. The high-quality flat steel products are supplied to markets around the world, including construction, automotive, packaging, and the manufacturing of lifting, mining, and earthmoving equipment.

PORT TALBOT, THE UNITED KINGDOM

5 MTPA

The integrated iron and steel works at Port Talbot currently operates two blast furnaces, with a production capacity of 5 MTPA of liquid iron. Being the largest steel producer in the UK, Tata Steel produces high quality differentiated strip steel products for the construction, automotive, packaging and engineering markets.

SARABURI, RAYONG AND CHONBURI, THAILAND

1.7 MTPA

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited (TSTH) is one of the largest and most diverse long steel manufacturers in Thailand, using recyclable steel scrap as raw material. With 3 manufacturing plants located in the provinces of Saraburi, Rayong, and Chonburi, the Thailand facilities specialise in manufacturing bars, rebars, wire rods and small sections.

Expansion projects - India

The Kalinganagar Phase II expansion is in progress. Please refer to the section 'The growth of Kalinganagar' on the next page.

The Company is also expanding its downstream units in tandem with the upstream. Having acquired and integrated the tube mills of erstwhile Bhushan Steel Limited, the Company now produces more than 1 MT of tubes annually, making it the second largest tubes manufacturer in India.

The Company is also investing in the capacity expansion of its tinplate plant. Significant investments are also being made towards the special bar and wire rod combi mills of The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited, which is currently in the process of getting amalgamated into and with Tata Steel Limited.

Making steel manufacturing process green

Along with capacity expansion, Tata Steel remains focused on improving the sustainability performance of its assets. In April 2023, in Jamshedpur, the Company executed a hydrogen injection trial using 40% of the injection systems in the E Blast Furnace. It was the first time in the world that such a large quantity of hydrogen was continuously injected into a blast furnace.

Global operations

Tata Steel's total crude steel production capacity stands at 12 MTPA between operations in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (UK). The downstream operations span across Belgium, France, Germany, the United States, Sweden, Spain and other countries. The Company is transitioning towards low-CO_2 steelmaking in the UK and the Netherlands. The Company is also in discussion with the Dutch government about closing one of the two blast furnaces in the Netherlands by 2030 and replacing it with a Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) - electric arc furnace (EAF). Meanwhile, the Company is also making interventions to reduce emissions and improve the efficiency of the existing assets.

The Company has reached an agreement with the UK Government on proposals to replace the end-of-life upstream assets with an EAF, reducing direct CO_2 emissions by 50 MT over a decade.

With three green steel production facilities located in the central and eastern regions of Thailand, the Company supplies long products including rebars and wire rods across South Asia.

Amongst the three plants, Tata Steel has an annual capacity of 1.7 MT of crude steel in Thailand. The Company intends to use more scrap in its manufacturing process.

Transport Park, Tata Steel Jamshedpur
Setting new benchmarks in sustainable supply chain

Supply chain and logistics

Supply chain and logistics are integral parts of the steel value chain. The Company is responsible for planning, sourcing, delivery and logistics of more than 100 MT of raw material, finished goods and by-products across its Indian footprint. Annually, more than 60 MT of raw material, comprising 200+ grades from 54 global sources is planned, scheduled and transported to 40+ internal consumption centres in India. On the delivery side, 20 MT of finished goods, consisting of around 20,000 stock keeping units (SKUs) from approximately 65 production units (including Steel Processing Centres) are delivered to diverse customers. All its material movement is enabled through 7 ports, 25 stockyards and 36 Steel Processing Centres.

As the Company plans to double its capacity in India, the scale and complexity of supply chain and logistics will increase. The Company strives to create a future-ready supply chain through digitalisation, building top-notch infrastructure and inculcating sustainable practices. Of the 21 MT of raw materials imported through the ports on India's eastern coast, around 5 MT were handled through the recently opened Kalinga International Coal Terminal at the Paradip Port in FY2023-24. Other major infrastructure development projects are underway to support the growth plan. These include the construction of a slurry pipeline, alternative port capacity, and improvements to the rail networks and tracks.

The Company has revamped the finished goods value chain under the Integrated Supply Chain Management programme for flat products with the adoption of production planning and transportation management systems to provide customers with a first-of-its-kind approach in the Indian steel industry. It has established new IT solutions such as Rail Turnaround Time Optimisation in the raw material value chain to decrease operational waste and increase asset utilisation using analytics and machine learning algorithms.

Tata Steel established a live Sustainability Data Ecosystem Dashboard for shipping-related emission calculation, reporting, and analytics in partnership with IHS Markit (now merged into S&P Global). Focussing on the three key components of optimum cost, judicious infrastructure spending and reliable operations, the supply chain is prepared to meet future demands.

The growth of Kalinganagar

After successful commissioning and ramp up of the Phase I of the Kalinganagar plant, Tata Steel commenced the Phase II expansion from 3 MTPA to 8 MTPA in 2018. The expansion is in progress and is a step towards achieving the goal of 35 MTPA - 40 MTPA in India by 2030.

The 4.3 MTPA Blast Furnace 2 is the largest greenfield blast furnace in the world and equipped with the best features for a long campaign life and eco-friendly design. The second blast furnace will help take the overall production capacity of hot metal in Kalinganagar to 8 MTPA.

The 6.4 MTPA Pellet Plant has been commissioned and successfully ramped up. It is the first in India to adopt bag houses for process dedusting of Induration Furnace in place of Electro Static Precipitators to reduce dust emissions < 10 mg/Nm^3 as against the norms of 30 mg/Nm^3. It is designed to produce high basicity pellets to meet blast furnace burden requirements and will ensure adequate pellet supply to Kalinganagar and Meramandali.

The Cold Roll Mill at the Kalinganagar plant is designed with state-of-the-art facilities. It is the widest and strongest mill in India capable of doing up to 1,180 MPa advance high-strength steel with Solid State Automatic Laser Welder and Automatic Storage & Retrieval system for product coils storage vertically. The facility includes one 2.2 MTPA Coupled Pickling & Tandem Cold Mill, one 0.9 MTPA Continuous Annealing line and two Continuous Galvanising lines of 1 MTPA. The Pickling Line Tandem Cold Mill commissioned during the year has augmented the product portfolio of Tata Steel through the production of high-strength cold rolled coils to meet the requirements of the automotive customers.

Tata Steel's ***intellectual assets*** encompass the Company's R&D initiatives, subject matter expertise and strategic partnerships that aid its efforts to be at the forefront of innovation.

Key highlights in FY2023-24

₹953 crore
R&D spend

105
New products developed

588
Patents granted

Tech-driven future

Tata Steel recognises the importance of technology in ensuring business continuity, facilitating growth and achieving sustainability.

The Company aspires to be amongst the top 5 technology leaders in the global steel industry. To achieve this, Tata Steel has identified 7 (seven) Technology Leadership Areas (TLAs) viz. Hydrogen, Carbon Capture and Utilisation, Leveraging Low Quality Raw Materials, Coatings, Mobility, Advanced Process Control and Water, based on industry megatrends and their strategic fitment. The Company has state-of-the-art in-house R&D capabilities. Further, the Company collaborates with academia and industry, and explores the global startup ecosystem and open innovation channels.

Technology for emission reduction

Tata Steel has taken significant steps towards decarbonising its blast furnace operations. In Jamshedpur, the Company executed a hydrogen injection trial using 40% of the injection systems in the E Blast Furnace. It was the first time in the world that such a large quantity of hydrogen was continuously injected into a blast furnace.

In the Netherlands, Tata Steel is preparing itself for the proposed transition to green steelmaking. Towards this, targeted research projects were undertaken, such as optimising pellet characteristics to suit future iron-making processes using the direct reduced iron (DRI) method. The development of models and pilot installations for electric arc furnace simulation is also well underway. The Company is evaluating the impact of hydrogen steelmaking on the refractory materials used to line and protect the process facilities.

The Company is also assessing the use of additional biomass (in the form of BioChar) as a sustainable source of carbon within the H_2-DRI strategy.

Tata Steel also continued trials at its HIsarna pilot plant in IJmuiden. The HIsarna technology is a more energy efficient iron-making technology as it does not require pre-processing of the ores and metallurgical coal. Furthermore, the technology is suited to combine with Carbon Capture Utilisation and Sequestration (CCUS) to further reduce CO_2 emissions. The Company plans to perform test runs with high-alumina ore and natural gas, with the goal to build a second largest demo plant in India in the future.

In July 2023, Tata Steel announced the Tata Steel Sprint to Zero 2023 challenge. Being part of the India-UK Hydrogen Partnership, this initiative aims at funding groundbreaking research and development projects in low-carbon hydrogen, across academia, startups and industries based out of India and the UK.

Tata Steel is the first sponsor of the sprint series, allocating £80,000 to fund two of its innovative projects.

In the UK, Tata Steel has been involved in the WorldAutoSteel E-motive project that aims to create a fully autonomous ride-sharing vehicle concept, showcasing the latest developments in steel with a focus on Net Zero emission targets. In 2023, a full engineering report was published in partnership with a global engineering firm, intended to support automakers in the continued development of Mobility-as-a-Service ride-sharing models.

HIsarna, a promising steelmaking technology with the potential of at least 20% reduction in CO_2 emissions and energy consumption

Leveraging global entrepreneurial pool

Tata Steel has conducted proof-of-concept experiments and pilots with 40+ Indian and global startups to develop breakthrough solutions. In collaboration with a UK-based startup, Tata Steel commissioned a 5 tonnes per day carbon capture plant in Jamshedpur – a first for a steel company in India. Tata Steel was among the R&D 100 award winners, awarded by R&D World, for the carbon capture plant.

Recognition for outstanding innovations

Multiple innovative projects and applications brought laurels for Tata Steel at the Tata InnoVista 2023 Awards. Please refer to the section 'Sustainable Innovation' on the following page.

Another key implementation in FY2023-24 was the SMART solution package for the cooling tower. The machine learning algorithm-based solution substantially improves energy efficiency and reduces carbon dioxide emissions, water consumption, and functional expenses without causing any operational disturbance. Tata Steel won the Energy Transition Changemakers award during COP 28 for the project.

Collaboration for establishing innovation centres

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel signed an MoU with Imperial College London to set up a Centre for Innovation in Sustainable Design and Manufacturing in London.

Tata Steel also signed an MoU with The Henry Royce Institute for Advanced Materials, Manchester, UK, to set up a Centre for Innovation in Advanced Materials, investing £10 million over four years towards collaborative research and development and exploring 2D and second-life materials. The Company has already established two other Centres for Innovation at Chennai and Dhanbad in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, on Advanced Mobility and with the Indian Institute of Technology-Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, on Mining and Beneficiation.

Tata Steel has also signed an MoU with IIT Bhubaneswar to collaborate with IIT Bhubaneswar REP (Research and Entrepreneurship Park) to explore collaboration in the areas of materials processing and modelling, energy and environment, and low carbon steel production and circular economy. The REP incubates early-stage startups, providing technical, financial, marketing and legal support.

Ideation through open innovation and campus-connect initiatives

The 4th edition of MaterialNEXT, Tata Steel's flagship open innovation event, registered 158 active ideas from students, research scholars and startups.

The 9th edition of Mind Over Matter – the Company's flagship technology mentorship programme witnessed a record-breaking 450 registrations, marking a 30% increase from the past year. A total of 11 teams from top Indian engineering colleges were shortlisted and mentored by Tata Steel's R&D leadership during a six-month internship to prototype their ideas.

The 3rd edition of TomorrowLAB saw around 25,000 participants including 155 from Tata Steel. The competition aims to generate breakthrough and innovative ideas that re-emphasise Tata Steel's thrust on innovation, build the entrepreneurial DNA to meet future Indian market demands, and strengthen Tata Steel's overall positioning and idea pipeline.

Tata Steel, Imperial College London Ink MoU to set up a Centre for Innovation in Sustainable Design and Manufacturing

Tata Steel will invest £20 million in the Centres of innovation at Imperial College London and The Henry Royce Institute for Advanced Materials in the UK.

Sustainable innovation

Tata InnoVista is a unique 'One Tata' platform for recognising and celebrating innovations of Tata companies. Participating in the group-wide initiative encourages and motivates the teams and promotes a culture of collaborative innovation, learning and sharing. Tata InnoVista demonstrates the ability of the teams to solve real business problems with innovative solutions, their focus on creating a visible impact, and the intrapreneur culture. Over the years, Tata InnoVista has evolved into a central enabler for nurturing the enthusiasm of our teams towards innovation and building a sustainable innovation culture.

The Tata Group 2023 InnoVista Awards showcased 13,946 innovations from 38 Tata companies spread across functions, sectors, and geographies. Over 34,000 employees participated and 48 projects made it to the final round, across 7 award categories. 15 winning teams and one Serial Innovator walked away with the coveted trophy. With 7 out of the 16 awards, Tata Steel was the biggest winner at the event.

The Carbon Lite, global first method to unlock the potential of low-grade iron ore, and Smart Sintering projects bagged the 'Implemented Innovations' awards. Water-based internal coating for Contiflo® and Pellet making from waste LD sludge were the winners of the 'Sustainability Impact Innovations' awards. The team leading the project 'Needle coke from electrodes from coal tar' won in the 'Piloted Technologies' category. The 'Serial Innovator' award – the only individual award – went to the Chief of Blast Furnaces at Tata Steel.

Strengthening in-house R&D infrastructure

To accommodate the evolving R&D requirements of state-of-the-art facilities, Tata Steel laid down the foundation stone of Dr J J Irani Centre for Research & Development at Jamshedpur. The new R&D centre will be an iconic infrastructure, showcasing Tata Steel's commitment to technology development in sustainability and first-in-the-world products and solutions. It will be a platinum-certified building from the CII Green Building Certification team.

Monetising in-house subject matter expertise and intellectual property

Tata Steel also monetises its in-house knowledge and expertise through its industrial consulting arm, Tata Steel Industrial Consulting (TSIC). TSIC has provided consultation services to 50+ organisations in the areas of technology, mining and exploration, human resource management, organisational excellence, learning and development, digital and automation solutions, safety, etc. Commercialising its in-house Intellectual Property, Tata Steel also offers Dhurvi Gold – a branded and certified soil conditioner made from steelmaking slag – and a first-of-its-kind HPPI (High Phosphorus Pig Iron) made with steelmaking slag and low-grade iron ore.

Key new products developed

Tata Steel has developed an engineered polymer coating solution that makes the 7-tanks pre-treatment process redundant. This technology is mainly developed for cold rolled steel and can be directly applied without any pre-treatment or primer coatings. Hence, pre-engineering polymer-coated cold rolled strip can

MaterialNEXT, a flagship open innovation programme to explore ideas to design and innovate applications and use of advanced materials in emerging areas

be supplied by a steel manufacturer for ready-to-paint/print at the customers' end.

To combat the added weight of batteries, European automotive customers constantly look for cost-effective lightweight solutions for their electric vehicles. Tata Steel recently expanded the HyperForm series with the launch of CR DP600-GI HyperForm®. The product series offers strength and formability that is normally associated with much softer qualities. For example, this grade has better formability than the standard DP600-GI and strength exceeding HSLA (High Strength Low Alloy) grades. This combination and the excellent welding properties offer ample possibilities for lightweight solutions.

In Thailand, Tata Steel has developed innovative products such as larger dowel bars (38 mm, 40 mm) and high-strength rebars, with the air-cooled process for tie bar applications, which meet the new design requirements of the country's infrastructure projects. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel achieved a milestone by exporting its first batch of rebars from Thailand to Australia in container packing. Furthermore, the Company is developing a fatigue-resistant rebar that conforms to the BS 4449 standard for reinforced concrete.

New Intellectual Property

173 patent applications were filed in FY2023-24 and 588 patents were granted to the Company.

New Materials Business (NMB)

The New Materials Business was set up in 2018 with the vision to create knowledge-intensive businesses by exploring opportunities in materials beyond steel, to counter the cyclicality of the steel business. The business has three verticals:

The HAP production unit received the ISO 13485:2016 certification for medical-grade manufacturing and commercialisation, making it the first and the only one of its kind in India.

1 Fibre-reinforced Plastic (FRP) Composites

The FRP business has scaled up over the years and reported a revenue of approximately ₹375 crore in FY2023-24. Today, Tata Steel is one of the major players in the FRP space, especially in the B2B segment. With a firm stronghold in the industrial and railway customer segments, the focus is now on leveraging the existing distribution channel strength of Tata Steel, to increase the presence in the SME (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises) and retail segment.

Tata Steel TABB Limited was set up in September 2022 as a subsidiary to Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited (TSAML), to produce aluminium honeycomb-cored sandwich composite panels. Its key customers are the Indian Railways and other global railways. The business is also exploring opportunities in other segments like construction, infrastructure, automotive and marine spaces. Commercial production through a trial order has been executed in FY2023-24, post commissioning of the plant in Khopoli, Maharashtra.

2 Graphene

The Graphene business focuses on technology-led proprietary graphene formulations to enhance end-user product performance in the areas of rubber, polymers, fabric, dispersions, etc. Continuous collaboration with customers and academia followed by robust commercialisation is the cornerstone of the business.

3 Medical implant materials

It focuses on manufacturing premium quality bio-ceramic materials (hydroxyapatite) in India, which act as an input to the implant manufacturers and as an additive in consumer goods. The hydroxyapatite (HAP) production unit received the ISO 13485:2016 certification for medical-grade manufacturing and commercialisation, making it the first and the only one of its kind in India. The unit has defined controls with final product specification ascertainment at the nanometer scale. The applications have since evolved beyond orthopaedical implants to oral care and consumer applications such as cosmetics, food and pharmaceuticals.

TQM

In its pursuit of becoming a world-class organisation, Tata Steel continues to set new standards and go beyond the industry norms. This report highlights Tata Steel's TQM journey over the past year, showcasing key initiatives, significant achievements, and recognitions across various prestigious forums across geographies.

The TQM culture at Tata Steel is deeply ingrained with 'Gemba Focused Excellence' at its core. Last year, the shop-floor employee involvement in improvement initiatives at Tata Steel India reached 95%, a two-decade high. With aim to enhance overall operational performance and minimise losses, Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) was rolled out in different divisions of Tata Steel including FAMD, Khopoli, and all three manufacturing units of Tata Steel Thailand.

With the objective to strengthen business processes, 'The Enterprise Process Model' was launched at Tata Steel UK, aimed at driving maturity in key work and support processes. This initiative garnered recognition and sought adoption by Jaguar Land Rover and Tata Steel Nederland.

Tata Steel Meramandali (Steel Melting Shop and Hot Strip Mill) achieved IATF 16949:2016 certification for the first time, enabling the unit to supply hot rolled coils and sheets to automotive customers. Tata Steel Nederland underwent its first assessment under the Tata Business Excellence Model as an independent unit.

During FY2023-24, the Company organised four learning missions for corporates including two Tata Group companies. The sessions saw participation from 85 delegates. To foster a culture of innovation, the 'i-Champs' programme was rolled out at Tata Steel Tinplate division and Tata Steel UK Innovation Awards were introduced.

At the Tata Edge Innovation Awards 2024, Tata Steel won the 'Excellence in Managing Ideas' award for its comprehensive Idea Management process. Tata Steel also received recognition in two individual categories: Role Model Adoption Award and Role Model Partner Award. At the Tata Business Excellence Convention 2023, Tata Steel received the 'Significant Impact through Improvement Interventions' award.

Five teams from Tata Steel won the highest category 'Gold' award at the International Convention on Quality Control Circles (ICQCC). At the Asian Network for Quality (ANQ) Congress, Tata Steel bagged the Best Paper Award.

Tata Steel continued to excel at the national forums of repute. At the 37th National Convention on Quality Concepts (NCQC), 28 out of 34 participating SGA circles won the highest category 'Par Excellence' award. The Ferro Alloys and Minerals Division (FAMD) earned the Gold Award for Quality Sustainability from the Indian Society for Quality (ISQ). Tata Steel Thailand received the CSR-DIW Continuous Award 2023 from the Department of Industrial Works (DIW), the Ministry of Industry, for all three manufacturing units.

Apex TQM Awards Nite 2023
Recognising employees for contributing to the quality journey of the Company

Tata Steel's journey towards becoming a world-class organisation is characterised by a steadfast dedication to innovation and quality, with a firm foundation of a culture of continuous improvement. Looking ahead, the Company remains committed to driving forward, and setting new standards of excellence in all its endeavours.

Shikhar25

The Shikhar25 programme, a multidimensional and cross-functional initiative, is a focused EBITDA-improvement programme to bring key structural changes for improved operational efficiency, process improvements, product mix optimisation, waste reduction and recycling, energy efficiency and revenue maximisation across the value chain. Shikhar25's governance structure is made up of cross-functional teams called IMPACT Centres and LEAD Centres. The IMPACT Centres plan, execute and monitor projects leading to sustainable additions to the bottom line, while the LEAD Centres provide guidance, stretch goals and function as change catalysts. The process includes benchmarking of operating performance indicators and identifying enablers to achieve best-in-class yield, energy efficiency, throughput, quality, and cost.

In FY2023-24, Shikhar25 achieved performance improvements of ₹6,821 crore. In FY2023-24, new IMPACT Centres were launched by various Tata Steel Group Companies, focusing on cross-functional themes, digital initiatives, new technology and synergy.

Some of the key improvements during FY2023-24 are:

- 0.88 MT increase in crude steel throughput (FY2022-23: 19.88 MT, FY2023-24: 20.76 MT)
- Higher sale of iron ore
- 3 percentage point decrease in Hot Rolled (HR) export, improving domestic sales (FY2022-23: 8%, FY 2023-24: 5%)
- Optimised pooled iron/ferro-shots and lower processed scrap vs. purchased scrap at Steel Melting Shops
- Reduction in external coke purchase at NINL through the optimisation of coke distribution across sites
- Reduction in external pellet purchase at Meramandali through stabilisation of Gamharia pellet volume and quality

In the pursuit of enhancing competitiveness of Tata Steel, Project LEAP (a time bound, measurable, actionable and outcome-based programme) was launched to provide renewed focus on structural themes, and 10 dedicated workstreams were formed to detail out action plans and embed them into Annual Business Plan and Long Term Plan levers of the Company, which would further be driven under the umbrella of Shikhar25.

Industry 4.0 – Know-how and capabilities

Tata Steel has identified 'Digital Leadership in the Steel Industry' as a Strategic Enabler (SE). To this end, the Company has deployed an industry-standard 7-layer technology architecture through significant investments in cloud, data and AI (Artificial Intelligence). The foundation of the transformation is a secure, multi-tenanted cloud and connectivity that enables 'always-on' business.

Tata Steel is in the process of consolidating enterprise systems and standardised business processes into a Mother IT architecture template, enabling standardisation across geographies and organisational agility through Plug-n-Play M&A, as demonstrated by recent mergers.

Machine-aided insights have enabled process predictability across the value chain with 550+ AI models developed in the last five years of Yield, Energy, Throughput, Quality and Productivity (YETQP), stakeholder experience, employee health and safety and equipment maintenance. AI-enabled actionable safety alerts in the MyPass Application are tracked to closure, making it the one-stop app for workplace information and safety. Augmented reality has been used to create virtual walkthroughs and process simulations for critical processes throughout the supply chain. Generative AI has enabled conversational agents for contextual and human-like conversations at stakeholder touchpoints for the Company. Pilot implementations of Industrial 5G have also been undertaken.

The Connected Business Platforms such as Connected Assets, Operations, People, Transactions, Processes, and Customers enable location-agnostic operations across mining, manufacturing and maintenance. They support innovative business models and data-backed decision-making on a single version of truth at all touchpoints. The Connected Operations platform ensures intelligent, remote, and safer operations through Integrated Remote Operations Centres (iROCs). In FY2023-24, Tata Steel added the Integrated Coke Plant Remote Operations Centre (iCPROC) in Jamshedpur, operating over 10 km away from the plant. The Company's Connected Assets initiative leverages sensorisation for predictive maintenance, preventing over 1,350 hours of delays and providing centralised expertise in the Integrated Maintenance Excellence Centre (i-MEC).

Data privacy

Tata Steel is deeply committed to safeguarding data privacy, recognising it as a cornerstone of trust and integrity in its operations. It focuses majorly on pertinent concerns arising from collecting, storing, retaining, as well as transfers of personal data within applicable laws and regulations across its operating locations. Our strong data security initiatives help in protecting data against unauthorised access and loss or corruption throughout the data lifecycle. Tata Steel is not only focused on complying with the regulatory norms on privacy but also aims to empower every individual, connected with the organisation, to understand, respect and contribute to the protection of personal and sensitive information.

We ensure limited collection and sharing of personal information only on the right-to-know basis ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information. Dedicated workshops, campaigns, trainings, and digital booklets have been made available to improve the culture of data protection and value privacy amongst the fraternity of all stakeholders.

Tata Steel believes that 'Privacy Matters' and it shall continue strengthening the protection of personal information and abide by all the applicable regulations.

Tata Steel's dedicated *employees*, in-house knowledge, and pioneering spirit help the Company build a future-ready culture.

Key highlights in FY2023-24 (for Tata Steel Limited)

100
Transgender talents

900
Employee productivity (tonnes of crude steel per employee per year)

19.2%
Diversity mix

Cultivating a culture of excellence

Tata Steel considers its human capital not just as part of its business but also as the foundation of its diverse business activities, to achieve industry leadership. The Company is committed to cultivating a culture of excellence, deep stakeholder engagement and agility.

Talent management

To ensure performance excellence at all levels, Tata Steel emphasises retaining and grooming meritorious employees. In India, the Company introduced sub-banding and fast-track promotions. The Learning and Development initiatives have also been significantly expanded with 12 new Schools of Excellence, bringing the total to 53. The Company's Functional Competency Framework, Learning Experience Platform (LXP) in partnership with EdCast, and strategic partnerships with premier academic and industrial institutions are designed to develop domain expertise. To attract young talent, Tata Steel has several Campus Connect programmes in India. The Aspiring Engineers Programme is a comprehensive one-year initiative designed to train engineering graduates into industry-ready professionals. Steel-a-thon, the annual business challenge for premier business schools, offers opportunities for students to work on real-life business challenges and get mentored by the Company's senior leadership.

In the UK, Tata Steel launched a Talent Board programme in 2023 which now forms part of our integrated Talent Management and Performance Cycle. Talent Boards provide a framework to support line manager conversations with individuals. It facilitates discussions regarding career and personal development opportunities to build skills and expertise required to fulfil their objectives and aspirations.

In an effort to invite fresh ideas to ensure future-proof decision-making and to become an attractive employer for young people, Tata Steel run the Young Board programme for its Netherlands operations. The candidates selected to be part of the Young Board get exposure to issues critical for the future of the Company through interaction with the management and working with diverse business units.

Seamless employee integration

In a significant stride towards corporate simplification, five Indian subsidiaries amalgamated into and with Tata Steel Limited. A cultural assimilation programme called Samavesh was specially curated to ensure seamless integration of employees, fostering synergies, and opening new horizons for talent development.

Maintaining amicable relations with trade unions and contract employees

As a testament to our collaborative ethos, following the formation and recognition of the Tata Steel Kalinganagar Workers' Union, the Company has implemented a two-tier Joint Consultative System. The System aims to create a harmonious and productive work environment that fosters collaboration. An agreement on a uniform organisation structure with the Tata Workers' Union in Jamshedpur was also signed during FY2023-24. In a pioneering initiative, acknowledging the contributions made by the Company's contract workforce towards an exceptional performance in FY2022-23, an ex gratia reward was given in FY2023-24.

Productivity and well-being

The Company adopted agile ways of working across the value chain, reinforcing a culture of trust and outcome-based performance. Investments in automation, mechanisation and digitalisation have significantly enhanced productivity, as reflected by the impressive output of the Indian operations: 900 tcs/employee/year. The newly launched 'Wellness for Life' portal is designed to support the employees in managing their holistic well-being.

Fostering diversity, equity and inclusion

Tata Steel Limited strives to be a benchmark of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DE&I). DE&I is not a choice at Tata Steel, but a way of life. To achieve the goal of 20% diverse workforce in India by 2025, Tata Steel has identified four focus areas for intervention: Women, the LGBTQIA+ community, Persons with Disabilities and the Affirmative Action Community (Tribal Communities).

Four pillars of driving DE&I at Tata Steel India

Women
01

LGBTQIA+ community
02

Persons with Disabilities
03

Affirmative Action Community
(Tribal Communities)
04

Under the 'Flames of Change' initiative, Tata Steel recruited 23 women to create the first-ever crew of female firefighters in the steel industry in India. The Company's advocacy for inclusive work shifts has borne fruits in Odisha and the success will be extended to Jharkhand.

'Women of Mettle', one of the Company's 'Campus Connect' initiatives, is a pioneering scholarship programme to induct bright young women engineers into the manufacturing sector.

The 'Women@Mines' programme aims to provide technical training to unskilled women workers and enable them to work in core jobs in mines. Tata Steel is the first company in India to deploy women in all shifts in mines.

In March 2024, Tata Steel welcomed a new group of 13 transgender employees as Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) Operator Trainees in its West Bokaro mining operations. This onboarding initiative marks a significant step in the Company's DE&I journey, increasing the Company's total transgender workforce to 100.

The second edition of Queerious – a first-of-its-kind case study competition in India for LGBTQIA+ students saw a 240% surge in registrations over the FY2022-23 edition.

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel launched 'Ananta Quest', a pioneering case study competition for students with disabilities. Please refer to the section 'Ananta Quest' on the following page.

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel was recognised as a Gold Employer by the India Workplace Equality Index (IWEI) 2023 for the third consecutive year for its unwavering commitment to LGBTQIA+ inclusion. For its consistent efforts towards overcoming industry stereotypes, Tata Steel was recognised as one of the Global Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Lighthouses 2023 by the World Economic Forum. Tata Steel has been acknowledged as one of India's Best Workplaces in Manufacturing for the seventh consecutive year by Great Place to Work®, reflecting its commitment to a progressive, people-first approach.

Tata Steel achieved a significant increase in its score band from 650-675 in 2018 to 700-725 in 2023 in the Tata Affirmative Action Programme (TAAP) Assessment 2023, marking the highest score in the history of the assessment. This achievement is a 3-band jump over previous experiences and marks Tata Steel as the first Tata group company to move beyond 700 on the TAAP scale.

The Company's efforts towards diversity, equity, and inclusion are not restricted to the Indian operations. In the Netherlands, Tata Steel strives for a good working climate and embraces cultural diversity in an inclusive environment. By 2027, the Company targets 99% of its employees to experience an inclusive working climate and 25% of its workforce to be culturally diverse, reflecting the demographic structure of the Netherlands. In 2022, the Company had started the rainbow community, the Tata Steel Pride network, in IJmuiden, to ensure that employees with LGBTIQ+ related questions are able to find the required support.

Tata Steel wants to be a more attractive employer for women in the Netherlands, with the aim to employ 5% women in vocational technical positions and 30% women in decision making positions by 2027. The Company has designed an extensive programme to promote diversity and inclusion, including communication campaigns, inspiration sessions and participation in Diversity Day. It also organises training courses aimed at spreading awareness about unconscious bias. At the same time, the Company is exploring other options, such as 24/7 childcare, workwear with a fit for women, and the (FE)male network.

Ananta Quest

STORY OF TRANSFORMATION

In its unwavering commitment to fostering inclusivity and diversity, Tata Steel, in December 2023, launched 'Ananta Quest' - a pioneering initiative to integrate talented individuals from the Persons with Disabilities (PwD) community into the expanding manufacturing sector.

Ananta Quest is a unique case study competition, which aims to provide a platform for final-year students and freshers with disabilities to showcase their skills and ideas, bridging the gap between academia and industry. The competition spans both technical and business domains, offering participants an opportunity to engage in live internships and potentially secure job placements within Tata Steel.

The debut edition saw more than 550 registrations and 160 case submissions from technology and business schools from across the country, including the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Management (IIMs). The case studies were classified under four broad categories – Sustainability, Marketing & Sales, Human Resources, and Corporate Strategy. The jury evaluated the participants and winners on the basis of their ability to analyse the problem, find solutions and benefits, and assess the business impact of their ideas.

The jury selected three winning teams out of the 11 teams that made it to the grand finale. Team 'Alchemist' from IIM Trichy was declared the winner of the competition. While team 'Madras' from IIT Madras secured the runner-up position, team 'Universe' from IIT Kharagpur and IIT (Indian School of Mines) Dhanbad bagged the second runner-up spot.

All the 14 finalists from across 11 teams will be offered a paid internship or pre-placement interview opportunity with Tata Steel, depending on their academic year.

At Tata Steel, the workplace is built on merit and diversity. The success of the debut edition of Ananta Quest is a great milestone for the Company's DE&I journey.

Green steel transition in the UK

In September 2023, Tata Steel announced a proposed investment of £1.25 billion to enable green steelmaking, which includes a UK Government grant of up to £500 million, to build a new 3 MTPA capacity state-of-the-art electric arc furnace (EAF) in Port Talbot, UK.

The announcement was followed by weeks of deep engagement and detailed discussions with UK Steel Committee (multi-trade union representative body in UK) and its advisors. Tata Steel carefully considered their endorsed proposal for maintaining a single blast furnace. After significant deliberation, Tata Steel agreed to adopt elements of it, but considered that continued blast furnace production was not feasible or affordable.

After seven months of formal and informal national-level discussions with the UK trade unions, Tata Steel has decided to proceed with its proposed plan and commence closure of the existing heavy-end assets. The two Blast Furnaces, No.5 and No.4, at Port Talbot, will close by the end of June 2024 and by the end of September 2024, respectively. Following the closure of Blast Furnace No.4, the remaining heavy-end assets will wind down, and the Continuous Annealing Processing Line will close in March 2025.

The Company shall endeavour to maximise voluntary redundancies and has put forward a comprehensive package to support the employees impacted by the proposed transformation of the UK business. The precise details of the support package remain subject to the outcome of discussions with interested parties.

Tata Steel will also provide additional support to affected employees with job searches, support facilities for training and upskilling activities, finance for small and medium-sized businesses through the UK Steel Enterprise regeneration and job creation scheme. Tata Steel has committed a one-time payment of £20 million to the Transition Board. Tata Steel will work closely with the Transition Board and a range of regional and national stakeholders to ensure that this investment, coming at the same time as the establishment of the Celtic Freeport, provides a catalyst for the economic regeneration of South Wales and creates high skilled, well-paid jobs for local people in the coming decades.

Business and human rights

Tata Steel is committed to responsible mining and manufacturing and has pledged to uphold the human rights and interests of all vulnerable communities, including the indigenous communities, in the proximity of its value chain. The Tata Code of Conduct lays down the principles and standards that governs the actions of the Company and employees and emphasises Tata Group's commitment to labour standards and human rights.

A publicly declared Business and Human Rights Policy followed by the formation of an Apex Business and Human Rights Committee for governance, reflects Tata Steel's deep commitment to uphold human rights and interests of its stakeholders. Under the policy, the Company has identified the following six categories of rights-holders whose human rights can potentially be impacted by the operations of the organisation:

- Tata Steel's personnels covering all persons working for or on behalf of the Company.
- Tata Steel's contract workforce
- Communities impacted by the Company's operations
- Consumers and customers of the Company's products and services
- Employees of value chain partners such as suppliers, vendors, dealers, distributors, sales representatives, and franchisees
- Family members of the Company's personnel

In FY2023-24 Tata Steel undertook third party human rights due diligence audits across its sites and value chain in India. Using a sampling approach, onsite audits were carried out across different business units and locations, including steel manufacturing facilities, mines and downstream facilities across India. The audit process included documentation review, site visits to the vendor facilities, online surveys and interviews with rights-holders. Representatives across all the six rights-holders categories participated in the audit. The audit outcomes have been analysed and the key areas of improvements have been identified.

Prioritising safety

Tata Steel is committed to zero harm at the workplace, and the community at large. The Company's safety management system framework and robust governance structure are overseen by the Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Committee of the Board, working in tandem with the Apex Safety Council, led by the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director.

Key safety initiatives include building safety leadership capability at all levels, leveraging digital tools and technology, strengthening deployment of contractor safety management standards, improving competency and capability for hazard identification and risk management, improving road and rail safety across the Company, excellence in Process Safety Management, establishing industrial hygiene, and improving occupational health.

State-of-the-art Practical Safety Training Centre, Jamshedpur

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel rolled out the revised Life Saving Rules, campaigns like 'Know Your Personal Protective Equipment' and 'Working at Height', and e-learning modules on safety standards to strengthen safety discipline in the workforce. All employees and vendors were included in the Safety Rewards and Recognition Policy. Felt Leadership 2.0 was launched to improve the safety leadership competency of associated companies, union leadership, and vendor partners.

The state-of-the-art Practical Safety Training Centre (PSTC) has been established in Jamshedpur, and addresses risk perception, while Safety Leadership Development Centres in Jamshedpur and IJmuiden are fully operational. These facilities are now being extended to Kalinganagar and Meramandali.

Digital tools such as video analytics and system-based access control are used to ensure the secure handling of critical equipment, including electric overhead travelling cranes, conveyor belts, and wagon tipplers. Tata Steel received the World Steel Association's Safety and Health Excellence Recognition 2023 for real time visualisation of risk movement under the Process Safety category.

In India, the Safety Management System IT portal has been upgraded to EnsafeNxt, where mentioned digital alerts are also connected to uniform review and escalation mechanism. This transition introduced a user-friendly interface, coupled with advanced visualisation capabilities, ensuring easy data retrieval for end-users. The Company rolled out the integrated Safety Performance Index (SPI) to review the performance of departments across important safety key performance indicators (KPIs).

The Company has made technological interventions such as the Driver Fatigue Monitoring System, Dala raised interlock and anti-tilt mechanisms across all dumpers covering 100% of heavy vehicles plying inside steelworks. The Company is in the process of developing an integrated command centre for effective control over the fleet through live monitoring of heavy vehicles. The Company ensured competency development of heavy vehicle drivers through simulator-based training facilities at Meramandali, West Bokaro, Joda, Noamundi, and Jamshedpur. As Tata Steel grows in size and complexity, the means to ensure zero harm shall increase and intensify, wherever the Company operates.

Tata Steel values continuous stakeholder engagement for business growth and sustainability, nurturing long-term relationships with them through well-established and evolving forums, ensuring lasting collaboration and mutual success.

Key highlights in FY2023-24 (for Tata Steel Limited)

86.1
Customer Satisfaction Index

216
Supply chain partners assessed

₹3.60
Dividend to shareholder (per equity share)

Fostering community for positive social impact

At Tata Steel, the value creation model integrates business and sustainability. The approach on Corporate Social Responsibility bridges socio-economic gaps in the communities amongst the most vulnerable and voiceless residing in remote locations of Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal. Implemented through Tata Steel Foundation, the development initiatives seek to strengthen human, natural and cultural capital in the ecosystem. The Foundation enables 120 scalable models of change, with the best of talents and like-minded partners in the development space, creating an impact on 4.4 million lives in FY2023-24. Deep-rooted social and relationship capital with the communities has been underpinned, with emphasis on replication and saturation of programmes across geographies, development of changemakers in communities, unlocking of public and private capital, and environment protection and conservation.

4.4 Mn
Lives impacted through CSR activities

Attaining geographic saturation

(a) Maternal and Newborn Survival Initiative (MANSI+) ensured 100% coverage in three districts of Kolhan division in Jharkhand;

(b) Keonjhar district of Odisha became the first district to declare itself a Child Labour-free Zone through the Education Signature Programme;

(c) SABAL – dignity through ability, reached a 100% disability entitlements coverage at Noamundi block in Jharkhand

Replicating programme models

(a) MANSI+ replicated in the entire Gumla district of Jharkhand;

(b) Education Signature Programme replicated in 25 public schools of Ranipet district of Tamil Nadu;

(c) 50 new gram panchayats formally consented to replicate the Development Corridor model on governance

Unlocking public capital

Over ₹8,200 crore worth of public entitlements unlocked through the Education Signature Programme, Development Corridor project, and Urban Slum Development project (Jaga Mission).

Development programmes undertaken in FY2023-24 and their impact

National Change Models

Actualise national change models which address core development gaps in India, while being replicable in the global context.

Tata Steel Foundation has built large scale change models which (i) address development challenges that are national priorities, (ii) are designed with audacious theories of change, (iii) have demonstrated record of population level outcomes, (iv) are being replicated across India and can be instructive in the global context.

>1.4 Mn

lives have been impacted through national change models in FY2023-24

Signature Programmes

Ensuring societal priority to the health and survival of women and children before, during and after childbirth (MANSI+).

Impact

- 2.4 lakh+ women, children, and adolescents impacted
- 48% increase in high-risk cases identification and 175% increase in case resolution among women and children
- Institutional delivery enabled among 87% (of 7,149) high-risk pregnant women
- 2,986 married adolescent girls successfully delayed pregnancy

Universalising secondary education for all children through a revitalised public education system

Impact

- 7.2 lakh+ children impacted under Education Signature Programme
- 6,932 out-of-school children brought back to school
- 284 gram panchayats declared themselves as Child Labour-free Zones
- 39,789 school children engaged in courses on traditional knowledge and culture
- 1.9 lakh+ learners across 3,571 schools covered through digitisation initiatives

Fostering an ecosystem of constructive dialogue, change and changemakers for tribal communities of India

Impact

- 3,840 participants from 150+ tribes convened through Samvaad Conclave and Regional Samvaad
- 40,640 tribal language learners in 10 languages - India's largest programme on learning of languages. These languages have been introduced in curriculums of 56 schools
- ₹29.12 lakh turnover generated by tribal artisans from 11 editions of Johar Haat
- 86 film screenings to promote tribal elements
- 212 intellectual properties created in the form of documents, videos, books, etc.
- 105 individual leaders mentored through Tribal Leadership Programme and Samvaad Fellowship

Developing a vibrant Jamshedpur Kalinganagar corridor where local communities participate in and bring about a significant enhancement in their human, social natural and cultural capital

Impact

- ₹48.43 crore unlocked through public entitlements by 44,039 individuals
- 68 gram panchayats organised regular gram sabha
- 375 Village Development Plans (VDP) prepared with participation of women
- 170+ VDP indicators mapped against UN and localised SDGs
- 39 corridor fellows enrolled in certification course at IIM Ranchi

Regional Change Models

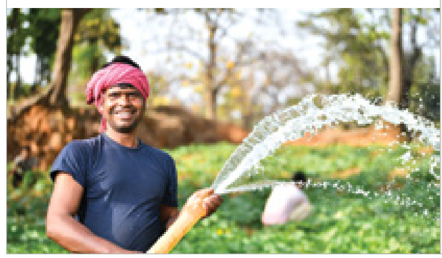
Build regional change models which enable lasting betterment in the well-being of communities, prioritising those who are excluded and proximate.

Tata Steel Foundation has built change models which (i) address development challenges unique to climate, context and vulnerability profiles of specific regions, (ii) are designed with localised theories of change, (iii) are implemented at an impact appropriate scale, (iv) bring together local ecosystems and help build social capital around themes.

>3 Mn

lives have been impacted through Regional Change Models in FY 2023-24

Ensuring increase in aggregate, real annual income for marginalised and excluded households through agricultural and agri-allied activities



Impact

- 120% increase in income of 90,918 farmers
- 18,449 farmers engaged in climate resilient agriculture practices for sustainable livelihoods
- 1,387 on-farm and off-farm micro enterprises developed by farmers for livelihoods generation
- 8,371 farmers linked to government schemes
- 1,203 community institutions formed by farmers for collective management of agricultural activities
- 25 value chain units established for sorting, grading and processing of farm produce

Ensuring a sustainable career path with stable income enhancement for youth from marginalised and excluded households through multiple skilling and employment opportunities

Impact

- 3,176 trainees placed/self-employed through long and short-term trainings
- 287 youth linked to employment opportunities through Model Career Center (MCC)
- 4.5x scale up in placements across long and short-term institutions
- 2 Industrial Training Institutes and 4 Multi-skill Development Centres established

Empowering rural women with a platform that provides access to economic resources

Impact

- 17,113 women engaged in Self Help Groups (SHGs) and corpus built for ~₹7.4 crore
- 3,092 women engaged in micro-enterprises
- 135 new enterprises initiated by SHG women for livelihoods generation
- 282 artisans engaged through women cooperatives with an annual turnover of ~₹80 lakh

Developing community managed water ecosystems

Impact

- 107.8 million cubic feet water storage capacity created through development and management of 1,114 water harvesting structures
- 780 hectares of land treated with soil and moisture conservation
- 4,500 hectares of watersheds area geo-tagged (GIS system)
- 2,106 hectares of land under irrigation coverage through watersheds
- 508 community water institutions
- 1.9 lakh+ people gained access to drinking water

Enable optimum health of community through provision of healthcare services and health education

Impact

- 56,826 adolescents trained in Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) module
- 31,045 girls successfully delayed early age marriage
- 584 young changemakers developed towards Regional Initiative for safe Sexual Health for Today's Adolescents
- 3,866 cataract surgeries conducted
- 2.2 lakh+ individuals screened for Non-communicable Diseases
- 4.6 lakh+ individuals screened for fever and vector borne diseases
- 10,671 household nutrition gardens developed
- 14,400+ individuals trained on Basic Life Support skills

Enabling women with leadership potential to have an effective voice in community decision-making processes

Impact

- 3,025 women enrolled in DISHA programme
- 1,914 women completed all training modules in leadership
- 3,085 women actively participated in rural institutions
- 343 trained women represented at decision-making positions in rural institutions
- 160 We for Change initiatives were undertaken by women
- 958 women engaged in Digital Literacy programme

Developing an ecosystem that fosters self-reliance and a life of dignity for all Persons with Disability (PwD)

Impact

- 7,900+ PwDs covered through initiatives for self-reliance
- 2,101 Anganwadi Workers, District Programme Officers and NGO members capacitated
- 2,763 PwDs linked to government schemes

Developing infrastructure that improves standards of living among communities

Impact

- 1.8 lakh+ beneficiaries of infrastructure projects
- 497 rural infrastructures created/renovated
- 947 structures developed with renewable energy footprint

Support universalisation of secondary education for children from Dalit and tribal communities and enable an adequate standard of living

Impact

- 10,283 Dalit and tribal students felicitated with Jyoti Fellowship
- 170 Tata Steel Scholars across 30 institutions
- 512 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group learners under Akanksha programme and 12 matriculate children linked to higher/ professional education

Build community connect through sports and nurture sporting talent at grassroots level

Impact

- 36,000+ individuals engaged in sporting activities
- 3,937 children/youth engaged in grassroots sports
- 268 participations at state and national-level tournaments

Facilitate all children in all villages to complete secondary education and receive guidance for future study or vocation

Impact

- **Masti Ki Pathshala**
  - 1,170 children mainstreamed to public schools
  - STEM learning initiated with 300 children
  - 2,330 children engaged in Foundational Learning and Numeracy initiative
- **Other programmes**
  - 9,300 learners under 71 Pre-matriculate Coaching centres
  - 3,055 learners enhanced their capability through English and Computer classes across 21 centres
  - 23,723 children from Green School initiative undertook projects on water, waste, energy, biodiversity and forests

Embed a societal perspective in key business decisions

Leveraging employee volunteering to address social issues in the communities the Company serves

Impact

- 1.57 per capita Volunteering Hour recorded (67,799 total hours)
- 450 social issues addressed
- 6,822 unique volunteers engaged

Engendering a cadre of business leaders who embody a societal perspective in their business decisions

Impact

- 1,241 individuals undergone social immersion (senior leaders, students and Tata Steel Management Trainees)

Tata Steel's community development initiatives aim to deepen the Company's relationship with key stakeholders, including community and other networks, securing social licence to operate for the organisation.

Samvaad

Since 2014, Samvaad has emerged as an ecosystem that brings together tribes of India and beyond for constructive dialogue. It enables critical elements of tribal identity to thrive, be celebrated, and fed into the dialogue, fostering youth peer groups that drive positive change. It has brought together over 40,000+ people from 200+ tribes across India and 17 other countries, who have reinstated faith in the Samvaad ecosystem, time and again, in impartial contemplation of tribal narratives, balanced with a celebration of rich tribal culture, music, folklore and beyond.

This ecosystem, each year, is held together by an underlying theme that is contextual and resonant for dialogue throughout the year and the five-day annual event held in November. The theme has matured from specific domains like tribal languages, leadership, culture, and healing practices, among others, leading to broader pivots of conversations on Tribalism Today and Coming Together for Social Change.

The 10th edition of Samvaad conclave was inaugurated on November 15, 2023, at Gopal Maidan, Jamshedpur to the beats of 251 nagadas, dhols and musical instruments filling the ground with the tribal artists, dignitaries and delegates joined in circles to tap their foot to the rhythmic beats. This day also commemorates the birth anniversary of Dharti Aaba Birsa Munda, the iconic tribal freedom fighter of Jharkhand.

The theme for the year – 'Walk with Me' – recognised the journey of ideas, individuals, and collectives from and amongst the tribes of India. The theme was aligned to the conversations and dialogues that have been unfolding at the Samvaad conclave over the past decade, and how they are poised to resolve the challenges that lie ahead, with shared wisdom, exchange of ideas and self-learning.

Relationship Capital

Tata Steel's stakeholders across multiple industries, geographies, and communities define its identity and help pave the way for its journey to becoming the most valuable and respected steel company globally. In addition to the Materiality Assessment exercise, the Company regularly engages with its stakeholders through focused groups or individually, using various tools, mediums, and platforms. Their insights help navigate challenges, seek opportunities, and lay the foundation for a more inclusive and sustainable future.

Investors and Lenders

The investors and lenders play a crucial role in providing financial capital for Tata Steel's growth and transformation into a sustainable steel company. Tata Steel's value proposition revolves around delivering consistent returns on investment by leveraging highly profitable assets in India and benefitting from an integrated value chain. The Company is committed to reducing debt and financing profitable growth. This approach is complemented by Tata Steel's dedication to improved disclosures, transparency, and credibility in both financial and non-financial information to ensure that stakeholders are well-informed and confident in their investments.

Tata Steel engages with investors and analysts through various mediums such as annual reports, media updates, earnings calls, periodic meetings, and shareholder meetings to facilitate direct communication and seek feedback.

The interactions primarily focus on the Company's efforts to achieve strong operating and financial performance to meet Investment-Grade financial metrics. There is also a significant emphasis on ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) commitments and making transparent disclosures in these areas. This approach highlights the commitment of the Company towards not only the financial health but also sustainable and responsible business practices.

During FY2023-24, the Company has scheduled six court convened meetings and Annual General Meeting for its shareholders.

Customers

Building long-term mutually beneficial collaborative relationships with customers ensures that Tata Steel attains and retains market leadership in chosen segments. Being customer-centric, Tata Steel focuses on creating strong brands and differentiated products and services. It intends to remain its customers' trusted partner through reliable supply chains across its geographies.

Tata Steel utilises various physical and digital methods to engage with customers and understand their needs. These include customer service teams, regular meetings with senior leadership, the ECAfez website portal and the DigECA app for MSMEs, the e-commerce platform, Aashiyana, to reach individual home builders, participation in trade shows, hosting webinars and steel courses, and the annual Parivaar Meet event to engage with channel partners and recognise top performers.

Through COMPASS (Comprehensive Online Material Planning and Support System), the Company provides end-to-end supply chain visibility and post-order customer services to its B2B customers.

Some key milestones in FY2023-24

- Empowered ~3,500 MSMEs with problem-solving and growth through platforms, such as Create, Techtalk, Skilling India, and Insiite
- Introduced micro-segments, 'Railcon' for railway segment customers and 'Agrinext' for Agri-implement, to communicate the value propositions of Tata Astrum, Tata Steelium, and Galvano
- Tata Shaktee and Tata Kosh connected with ~33,000 farmers through Kisan Diwas celebrations and engaged ~4,000 dealers, subdealers, and 8,400+ fabricators via 1,200 meets
- The Shaktee Kosh Rewards app saw increased usage, and Tata Shaktee's new website boosted engagement
- Tata Tiscon connected with 60,000+ IHBs (Individual Home Builders) through the Golden Home Consumer initiative
- Tata Steel Nest-In introduced MobiNest 2.0, featuring high-end design and smart automation. The business expanded its partner ecosystem by 57% and extended its presence to remote regions like Ladakh and the northeastern areas
- 4 Building Bonds and 6 Converse to Construct sessions were organised to facilitate the interactions of channel partner end-customers and influencers, respectively, with the Tata Steel's senior leadership

Expanding its service base, Tata Steel launched 4 world-class Downstream Construction Service Centres across Bhubaneswar, Ghaziabad, Vijayawada, and Ludhiana. Tata Pravesh increased its SmartCare service centres from 7 to 15 across India.

Vendor Partners

Tata Steel's vendor partners provide operational leverage to optimise the value chain, be cost-competitive, and exceed customer expectations. Tata Steel remains committed to preserve the health, safety, and human rights of its vendor partners and embed sustainability in its supply chain through responsible sourcing, circular economy, and technology deployment.

Tata Steel collaborates with suppliers to establish a responsible supply chain through the Tata Steel Business Associate Code of Conduct (TSBACoC) and the Responsible Supply Chain Policy framework, emphasising the four principles: Fair Business Practices, Health & Safety, Human Rights, and Environmental Protection.

Through various cross-functional initiatives, such as Supplier Relationship Management (SRM), Vendor Development (VD), and Vendor Capability Advancement Programme (VCAP), Tata Steel maximises value creation through collaboration with strategic suppliers and continuously working with its suppliers to improve their capability. For its new vendors, Tata Steel has institutionalised the Swagat Programme for their smooth and faster onboarding. Driving indigenisation and localisation of critical commodities and spares are key focus areas for Tata Steel. To address vendor grievances, Tata Steel has provisioned for platforms like Speak Up (a toll-free helpline) and Procare helpdesk service and a Vendor Grievance Redressal Committee.

Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) is Tata Steel's flagship programme for its strategic supplier partners. Technology Day sessions are conducted regularly to understand their best practices across various domains such as quality, delivery, productivity, safety, technology,

and sustainability. The 'CEO to CEO Connect' programme and interactions with the VPs and CPO facilitate valuable insights into the strategic suppliers' future growth plans. The VCAP is designed to support vendor partners in fostering a culture of continuous improvement, thereby cultivating a competitive vendor base with improved productivity, safety standards, delivery efficiency product quality, and sustainability performance.

During FY2023-24, six Technology Day sessions were organised, 26 interactive CEO to CEO Connect sessions were conducted with vendor partners across different segments, 75 vendor development programmes were conducted across various locations on improvement projects to enhance the ease of doing business and their sustainability performance. The Company undertook indigenisation of items worth ₹558 crore across raw materials, bulk items and maintenance, repair, and operations spares, thereby deepening its relationship with local vendors.

As of FY2023-24, Tata Steel has engaged with 36 strategic suppliers under the SRM programme. VCAP has impacted over 1,000 vendor partners, benefitting over 25,000 contract workers through its focused initiatives. 670 critical suppliers (95%) have been assessed as per the Responsible Supply Chain Framework, with a goal to cover all by FY2029-30.

Nearly 33% of the Company's suppliers in India are local, of which 85 are AA (Affirmative Action) and DP vendors (Displaced Persons due to Tata Steel's greenfield projects). Tata Steel has created incubation centres to develop these vendors' capabilities and has provided them with special opportunities such as the right of first refusal to match L1 prices, special waivers on bank guarantees and penalties, improved payment terms, and issuing letters of intent. Tata Steel also conducts targeted mentoring programmes like Saathi & Guide, VCAP, Performance Review, listening posts, and direct interaction with the leadership team. In FY2023-24, the business volume generated by these vendors surged to approximately ₹151 crore, marking a notable increase of ~36% compared to FY2022-23.

Government & Regulatory Bodies

Tata Steel maintains regular dialogue with governments across its operating geographies to address concerns related to current and future policies and regulations and ensure smooth business operations. This engagement is crucial, as it ensures businesses remain compliant and operational amid changing policies while working collaboratively with governmental agencies to build a supportive ecosystem for business.

Tata Steel's approach involves partnering with government entities to influence the formulation of policies and regulations that spur growth within the industrial sector, particularly the steel sector. The Company champions introducing new policies or modifications to existing ones at the national and regional levels, aiming to foster an environment supporting India's overall development. Tata Steel's efforts extend to collaborating with think tanks and industry experts to understand complex issues better and integrate global best practices into its strategies.

Focus areas include streamlining the ease and cost of doing business by alleviating industry compliance burdens, leading the way in sustainability to ensure progressive, sustainable development, and concentrating on technological advances, innovation, demand generation, product portfolio enhancement, and capacity building.

Some of the key issues on which Tata Steel engaged during FY2023-24 are as follows:

- The emerging global trade architecture and free trade agreements under negotiation to ensure a level playing field in both the domestic and global markets
- Boost steel demand to ensure the industry's growth
- Ministry of Steel for the successful launch and implementation of Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel and successful launch of Make in India label for steel products
- Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Mines to ensure availability of coking coal for domestic steel industry while trying to ensure the mining sector is not excessively taxed
- Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) for laying out the National Logistics Master Plan for the proposed steel clusters and all relevant stakeholders to reduce the costs and improve the efficiency of the overall logistics infrastructure in the country (PM Gati Shakti)
- There has been a lot of work around sustainability. These include working with Ministry of Steel on designing the taxonomy for green steel and creating the demand for green steel; the Bureau of Energy Efficiency for developing the National Carbon Market and Ministry of New & Renewable Energy on the National Green Hydrogen Mission
- Developing a strong regulatory framework for the scrap sector

Through these efforts, the Company ensures a policy environment that fosters industry growth, and promotes sustainable, competitive practices.

Employees

Tata Steel is steadfast in providing fair wages, establishing a collaborative consultation system, implementing self-supervised organisational structures, and offering its employees robust reward and recognition schemes. Tata Steel is focused on ensuring its employees' health, safety, and overall wellbeing, attracting and retaining a diverse workforce, creating an inclusive and positive work environment, sourcing labour locally, and implementing welfare practices for the non-officer staff.

The significance of Tata Steel's relationship with employees cannot be understated, as their contributions are fundamental to the Company's success. They are vital in implementing the strategies and driving sustainable business growth.

To foster this relationship, Tata Steel engages with its employees in various ways, including monthly online meetings with the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director and frequent informal interactions with the senior leadership. Employee engagement surveys, Employee Net Promoter Score surveys, and joint forums between employee unions and management are additional means to connect and understand the employees' needs. The Company has taken various initiatives towards betterment of employees.

Please refer to the Human Capital chapter in this report.

Community

Tata Steel is committed to ensuring the long-term improvement of community well-being in its operating areas. The Company focuses on creating development models that elevate those often overlooked and those living close to its operations. By addressing critical development issues at a national level with scalable models, Tata Steel aims to set a precedent for positive change. Understanding the importance of harmonious relationships is fundamental to its approach. A supportive working environment fosters social solidarity, harmony, and peace, which helps prevent any form of hostility or community dissent.

Tata Steel's engagement strategy involves implementing various Community Development models that address the comprehensive needs of the communities in its operational regions. These models aim to solve key national development issues and serve as inspirational development benchmarks. The Company also prioritises public engagement by holding consultations before any business expansion.

Its thrust areas include ensuring the operational safety of the communities, maintaining ongoing outreach efforts, and supporting a range of initiatives aimed at improving public health, nutrition, water access and conservation, sanitation, education, livelihoods, and sporting talent. Tata Steel also commits to enhancing the quality of life for people with disabilities, building essential public infrastructure, and fostering grassroots leadership, all of which contribute to the dignity and betterment of the communities it serves.

During FY2023-24, the Company has taken various initiatives towards the betterment of community which it serves. Please refer to the section 'Fostering Community for Positive Social Impact'.

Media

Tata Steel is committed to disseminating relevant information and updates to all its stakeholders, underscoring the importance of complete transparency and openness in its engagement with the media. Its critical role in broadening its outreach is at the heart of the Company's relationship with the media. This partnership enables Tata Steel to effectively communicate its brand vision and key initiatives, enhancing its corporate equity among society and various stakeholders.

Tata Steel engages with the media to maintain a dynamic dialogue by leveraging various touchpoints, including press releases, press conferences, and media get-togethers. The Company is dedicated to swiftly addressing media queries, organising interviews with its senior leadership, and enabling insightful articles that reflect thought leadership. The Company also organises sports engagement activities and familiarisation visits to its manufacturing and raw material sites, demonstrating its commitment to openness and proactive relationship building. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel organised 75+ leadership interviews, 65+ press conferences and media get-togethers, and 15 familiarisation visits.

Tata Steel's communication is focused on themes of importance to the Company, such as health, safety, human rights, DE&I (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion), innovation, technology, business excellence, financial performance, and sustainability.

Proactive media engagement and driving compelling storytelling contribute towards achieving the goal of positioning Tata Steel as the most respected and valuable steel company globally.

Industry Bodies

Tata Steel recognises the significance of relationships with industry bodies, viewing them as key to developing networks, fostering consensus, and offering a united and agreeable stance to the government on various policy interventions. The Company actively engages in sector-specific and industry-wide collaborations to tackle crucial policy issues affecting sectors such as mining, manufacturing, trade, finance, and sustainability.

To facilitate this engagement, Tata Steel participates in conferences and seminars organised by industry bodies and holds memberships in both national and regional committees and sub-committees, where critical industry issues are deliberated upon.

Tata Steel places a strong emphasis on addressing manufacturing and mining-related issues including regulatory clearances, auctions, labour challenges, logistics, and production-linked incentives, which have a profound impact on its operations. Additionally, trade and finance issues such as Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), ensuring a level playing field, creating demand, addressing tariff and non-tariff barriers, Goods and Services Tax (GST), and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) are prioritised. The Company also focuses on sustainability and the transition to low-carbon operations as a means to mitigate risks associated with climate change and water.

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel partnered with constructsteel and INSDAG (Institute for Steel Development and Growth) to promote the use of flat products in India's construction segments.

Tata Steel drives ***responsible*** resource use to reduce its carbon footprint, foster circular economy practices and combat climate change.

2.8 tonnes CO_2e

Greenhouse gas intensity per tonne of crude steel (as per the GHG Protocol)

Net Zero

by 2045

Raw material

Steelmaking is a resource-intensive process with iron ore, reductant (coke) and flux as key input materials. Around 60% of the cost of crude steel is incurred till the hot metal stage, of which around 70% is attributed to coking coal.

In India, Tata Steel has six captive operating mines at Noamundi, Katamati, Joda East, Khondbond, Vijaya II and Koida. Given the planned Indian crude steel capacity expansion in the coming decade, the captive iron ore capacity also needs to be increased to remain self-reliant. Accordingly, the Gandhalpada and Kalamang iron ore leases plan to commence mining operations in the coming years. Additionally, the Company owns iron ore assets in Labrador and Northern Quebec regions of Canada.

100%

Iron ore requirement met through captive mines in India

Apart from iron ore, around 19% of the clean coal requirement for our Indian operations is fulfilled by two operating open-cast pits in West Bokaro and three operating underground collieries in Jharia. The state-of-the-art coal washing plants with a 2 MTPA capacity in Jamadoba, 1 MTPA in Bhelatand, and 6.5 MTPA in West Bokaro, convert raw coal to clean coal used in the steelmaking process. Following the principles of circular economy, the by-products generated during clean coal production viz. middlings, tailings, and rejects, are sold for power generation. The water used for washing is recovered and recycled.

For manganese and chrome requirements, the Company has four operating manganese mines in Joda West, Khondbond, Tiringpahar, and Bamebari, and two operating chromite mines in Kamarda and Saruabil. Its ferroalloy processing plants at Joda, Bamnipal, Athagarh, Gopalpur, Jajpur, and Balasore produce different types and grades of ferroalloys, i.e. ferrochrome, silico manganese and ferromanganese.

Tata Steel is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of ferrochrome.

Key digitalisation initiatives in mining operations

The Company has undertaken several automation and digitalisation initiatives in the mining operation and beneficiation plants as well as logistics, including setting up networks for digital communication and data transfer, sensorisation of plant equipment and mining equipment. It has enabled the automatic capturing of data using the Internet of Things (IoT), remote-controlled operations of equipment like conveyors and pumps, centralised monitoring of plant and mine operations, Suraksha Card, video analytics, online safety management plan, and digital mine mapping using drone survey and GIS-based technologies. Digital initiatives have resulted in significant improvement in managing the assets of the Company with better efficiency.

Committed to protecting the environment

Tata Steel Limited is dedicated to preserving the environment through its ongoing efforts to curb emissions, reduce, reuse, and recycle waste, conserve biodiversity, and promote circular economy. The Company's commitment is reflected in its investment in various environmental initiatives aligned with the Tata Group-level environmental sustainability initiative 'Project Aalingana'. These encompass reducing air emissions, promoting nature-based solutions, increasing steel scrap usage, reducing water consumption, minimising waste through reuse and recycling, and innovating processes to foster sustainable product manufacturing. Recognising the environmental challenges associated with steel production and mining, the Company actively tackles emissions and effluents to lessen its ecological footprint.

Environmental policy and commitments

Tata Steel's Environmental Policy commits to identifying, assessing, and managing its environmental impact and focuses on water, waste, air emissions, biodiversity and circular economy. Its environmental management system adheres to the ISO 14001:2015 standard at all its steel manufacturing sites. The system supports the Company in meeting the policy commitment by continuously reducing the environmental impacts and improving the process of achieving it.

Water management

Water is a critical resource for steel plant operations. Increasing urbanisation around steel manufacturing sites and changing climate patterns put water availability at risk, making it a material issue.

Key water conservation projects undertaken over the last decade at the steelmaking and mining sites to minimise water consumption include:

- Deployment of dry processes for reduction
- Pumping infrastructure for water recovery
- Central effluent treatment plant with reverse osmosis to treat and recycle effluent in steelmaking processes. The treated effluents are being reused for low-end applications like coke quenching, blast furnace slag granulation, steel slag quenching, sinter and pellet mixing, gas cleaning plant, horticulture and dust suppression, amongst others.

The Company is trying to mitigate its water-related risks by minimising dependence on fresh water and maximising recycling of effluents within steel plants and reusing municipal sewage. Further, steps like rainwater harvesting to charge groundwater at operating locations and in community areas help in reducing the demand-supply gap.

Major initiatives taken by the Company in FY2023-24 to minimise its specific freshwater consumption and reduction of effluent discharge include:

- Increased water recovery through augmentation of the Central Effluent Treatment Plant at Jamshedpur
- Achieved ZED (Zero Effluent Discharge) at the Kalinganagar plant
- Increased recovery of treated water from the sewage treatment plants at Jamshedpur
- Increased water recovery from the storm runoff streams at Kalinganagar
- Water up-gradation projects in LD1 and LD2 plants at Jamshedpur
- Conducted an integrated water resource management study of the Brahmani river basin

For more details, please refer to Question 5 under Principle 6 - Essential Indicators in Tata Steel's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report for FY2023-24.

33%

Reduction in the specific water consumption in India for its crude steel manufacturing sites over the last 5 years

Committed to preserving natural resources

Air emissions

Dust emission reduction is one of the thrust areas to improve air quality across the Company's operating locations.

Upgraded pollution control equipment, implementation of new technologies, consistent internal efforts and maintenance strategies have enabled Tata Steel to significantly reduce its stack dust emissions in India. Between FY1994-95 and FY2023-24 stack dust emissions at the Jamshedpur steelworks have reduced by 97.8% (from 9.07 kg/tcs to 0.2 kg/tcs). At Kalinganagar, stack dust emissions have gone down by 67% from 1.3 kg/tcs in FY 2016-17 to 0.43 kg/tcs in FY2023-24. Since its acquisition in FY2018-19 the Meramandali plant's stack dust emissions have reduced by 54% (from 0.94 kg/tcs to 0.43 kg/tcs). At Gamharia, the quantity has decreased by 61% from 2.87 kg/tcs in FY2019-20 to 1.11 kg/tcs in FY 2023-24. The Company's priority is to minimise fugitive emissions while setting new benchmarks in stack dust emissions.

Tata Steel is undertaking two major projects as part of the Roadmap Plus improvement programme in the Netherlands. These include the DeNOx installation at the Pellet Plant and the 18-metre high and 1,000 meter long windbreaker around the raw material storage. The DeNOx installation aims to reduce the Pellet Plant's nitrogen oxide emissions by 80%. The windbreaker aims to reduce dust emissions from the raw material storage.

In FY2023-24, three large dedusting installations have been put into use at the IJmuiden steelworks in the Netherlands. These comprise forge hoods at the blast furnaces, a dedusting installation for flue gases at the Pellet Plant and an additional extraction installation in the Oxy Steel Factory. The new installations aim to drastically reduce emissions of dust, lead and other heavy metals. A new cloth filter installation has also been built at the Pellet factory to ensure an 80% reduction in lead, heavy metals, and dust.

Product sustainability

To ensure product sustainability, we have adopted the following three approaches:

a) Life Cycle Assessment (LCA): Tata Steel's LCA studies are in accordance with the worldsteel LCA methodology, which is guided by the ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006 standards. Extending the scope of manufacturing units under LCA, in FY2023-24, an LCA study for the ferrochrome business, including the mining operations, was conducted. Another LCA study has been conducted for iron powder made using the Company's by-products. Going forward, a cradle-to-grave LCA study will be undertaken in collaboration with the Company's customers to holistically comprehend the impact of the Company's products.

b) GreenPro: In FY2023-24, Tata Steel achieved the GreenPro Ecolabelling Standard certification by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for its automotive flat steel products. Based on a comprehensive framework, the ecolabel assesses the green quotient of a product, paving the way for environmental performance excellence. As part of the evaluation process, the Company's automotive flat steel products underwent an end-to-end evaluation at every stage of their product lifecycle, leading to measurable environmental benefits.

c) Environment Product Disclosure (EPD): In India, Tata Steel has published EPD for steel rebars, steel hot rolled coils and steel structural hollow section, under the brand Tata Structura. In the coming years, it aims to receive eco-labels (GreenPro) and transparently disclose environmental performance for Tata Steel's key products manufactured across various sites to support its customers with product-related sustainability information.

In Europe, Tata Steel became the first steel manufacturer globally to develop and operate an EPD programme. The programme covers the development of Type III environmental declarations in accordance with the requirements of EN 15804 and ISO 14025:2006. The programme is intended to support Tata Steel in communicating its environmental credentials of its products in a standardised manner.

Circular economy

Transition to scrap-based steelmaking in the UK and the Netherlands

Tata Steel is in discussion with the Dutch government about closing one of its two blast furnaces in the Netherlands by 2030 and replacing it with a direct reduced iron (DRI) electric arc furnace (EAF). It will increase the proportion of scrap in steel manufacturing at IJmuiden to 30%.

Tata Steel also signed an agreement in September 2023 with the UK Government on proposals to replace the two blast furnaces at Port Talbot with an EAF, reducing direct emissions of CO_2 by 50 MT over a decade.

The transition will enable scrap-based low-CO_2 steelmaking by using locally available scrap in the region, thereby not only cutting down emissions but also ensuring the raw material self-sufficiency of the domestic steel industries.

50 MT

Reduction in direct emissions of CO_2 over a decade

Steel Recycling Plant, Rohtak

Steel recycling business

In India, the Steel Recycling Business (SRB) completed its second year of plant operations in FY2023-24, clocking nearly 340 KT despatch. The business has leveraged digital power to set up robust supply chains, as the collection and aggregation of scrap for the recycling plant entails reverse logistics. FerroHaat, a digital app, was launched to source steel scrap from scrapyards and has gained deep penetration in the supply chain. Over 180 vendors have been registered on the app for scrap supply.

SRB is also responsible for sourcing and supplying the Company's entire scrap requirement in India. Besides supplying processed scrap from its Rohtak plant, it also supplies scrap from various sources across India. There has been a dedicated effort to increase scrap charging in steel melting shops to reduce their carbon footprint. Multiple cross-functional strategy workshops have been conducted to develop a roadmap for securitising its long-term scrap requirement.

Besides sustainability benefits, the SRB is also dovetailed with its long products growth strategy. It will cater to the scrap requirement of the upcoming EAF at Ludhiana, Punjab paving the way for sustainable steelmaking for the Company in India.

Solid waste management

Committed to its 'Zero Waste to Landfill' target, Tata Steel handles around 16 MT of value-added by-products per annum, spanning 25+ product categories with 250+ stock keeping units (SKUs). These are key raw materials for various industries like cement, chemicals, construction, and power. In FY 2023-24, Tata Steel achieved 100% solid waste utilisation at Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar, Meramandali, and Gamharia. To promote sustainable construction, Tata Steel launched Tata Aggreto and Tata Nirman, India's first branded steel slag products, produced through a state-of-the-art integrated slag processing plant and accelerated weathering facility.

As a sustainable alternative to natural aggregates, these have been used extensively to construct national highways and urban and rural roads in India. Tata Steel has joined hands with the South Eastern Railway (SER) in FY2023-24 in India for the utilisation of the two products in the blanketing layer of railway tracks.

The Company has also developed a patented sustainable waste management technology for utilising BOF (Basic Oxygen Furnace) slag to manufacture a sulphur-rich nutrient supplement branded 'Dhurvi Gold'. Other key initiatives include a one-of-a-kind endeavour to convert the hazardous LD sludge into value-added pellets, develop a low-sulphur furnace oil from coal tar, and a greener alternative to crude coal tar usage in blast furnaces. Tata Steel has also developed eco-friendly light construction products such as green paver blocks and interlocking blocks, which are manufactured using iron and steel slags.

Kailash Top, Gamharia, Jamshedpur - a 30-acre ash mound transformed into a vibrant biodiversity park with 25,000 plants and shrubs

Biodiversity

Tata Steel has persistently made efforts to improve its performance in biodiversity conservation and reduce its impact on the ecosystem. It endeavours to avoid, minimise, regenerate, restore and transform its biodiversity impact. In consultation with stakeholders and experts, the Company has developed Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) for 17 sites and plan to cover the remaining ones in the coming years.

In Jharia, Tata Steel has championed bamboo plantation in the leasehold and barren community land, aggregating to about 110 acres. A strong collaboration with farmers in the plantation areas generates new livelihood opportunities, reducing their vulnerability to climate change.

The water requirement is managed through treated wastewater from the captive effluent treatment plant, realising the principle of circularity. In Jamshedpur, Tata Steel created a new 1-acre water body in the Sidhgora area, with a capacity of 10 million litres. In Meramandali, a 9.5-acre pond was renovated. With a 25 million litres capacity, the water body touches the lives of approximately 600 people.

In Gamharia, a 30-acre barren ash mound within the plant premises was stabilised by developing a rich biodiversity park, Kailash Top, with around 25,000 plants and shrubs.

West Bokaro

Tata Steel's West Bokaro colliery in Jharkhand, India is spread over 1,740 Ha. This colliery operates 2 opencast mechanized coal mines along with coal beneficiation facility, accounting for ~3 MT of coking coal. The colliery faces significant challenges in relocating settlers and public infrastructure to free up land for mining, which is crucial for unlocking vast raw coal reserves and ensuring the continuity of mining operations. Over the past five years, West Bokaro has successfully relocated ~2,500 families and 25 public institutions and unlocked ~12 MT of raw coal which would have otherwise been atrophied. In the next five years, the focus will be on relocating an additional 1,500 families and 19 public infrastructure entities.

In FY2023-24, West Bokaro achieved its best annual relocation figures by relocating 896 families and 3 public institutions and unlocked 0.84 MT of raw coal.

As mining operations expand, it has also become necessary to relocate Company's infrastructure. It's a proud moment to dedicate the New Union office and the New Tata Main Hospital at West Bokaro, which will contribute towards Tata Steel's cultural legacy and class-leading healthcare services to the local communities. The state-of-the art medical facilities, built with the support of Nest-In, has a capacity of 62 beds, along with ICUs, NICUs, and modular operation theatres.

The Company has shown commitment to bring back the ecological balance of the mined-out areas. The Company has achieved remarkable progress in restoring these areas and turning them into biodiversity parks such as the J N Tata Park and Sir Dorabji Tata Park.

Climate Change Report aligned with the Recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures.

Steel is a material of choice for economic growth and development worldwide, be it infrastructure, construction, energy, capital goods, conveyance, automotive, packaging, sustainable homes, and many other sectors. While it is the foundation of sustainable economic growth, the steel industry, like cement, power, chemical refining, airlines, etc. is a hard-to-abate sector from a climate change perspective.

70% of global steel production occurs through the traditional blast furnace route using coal as a reductant. While cost-effective and yielding high-quality output, the process creates a significant carbon footprint. Though the electric arc furnace production route, which utilises scrap which is comparatively sustainable, its range of value-added steel grades remains limited. The limited availability of scrap is also a challenge as most scrap metal is available in economically advanced regions, such as the US and Europe, which have a long history of infrastructure investment.

Steel producers worldwide are confronted with finding ways to reduce the emissions generated by steel production. These pathways will need to consider the availability of resources in specific regions, ensure a fair transition for the ecosystem and supply chain, and provide a financially viable and technologically sustainable solution.

As a responsible corporate citizen, Tata Steel places a strong emphasis on environmental, social and governance aspects in its corporate strategy. In the FY2022-23, the Company adopted the target to be Net Zero by 2045 across its operations. It aligns with the Tata Group target as part of 'Project Aalingana' and is an ambitious endeavour underlining the Company's strong commitment to

Rainwater harvesting park, Noamundi

sustainability. The Company is working towards the target as it evaluates investment priorities for achieving climate goals, considering shareholder value creation, customers' future needs, broader societal needs, and long-term growth.

The financial investments required for progressing towards Net Zero will be very significant and require the following critical enablers:

1. Availability of fiscal support to make the transition viable and affordable.
2. Policy support towards infrastructure development for new energy and last mile access to cleaner fuels including hydrogen
3. Policy support towards pricing of carbon emissions so as to incentivise reduction in CO_2, with a level playing field between importers and local producers
4. Policy support towards encouragement of consumption of low-emission steel especially in public sector and infrastructure projects
5. End customer and value chain's demand and willingness to pay for low-carbon, greener steel products
6. Scrapping policy and level playing regulatory policies for scrap sourcing being a highly unorganised sector in many parts of the world

Tata Steel is developing bespoke decarbonisation plans for its steelmaking operations in Europe, anchored around the demand for low-carbon steel products in the geography, the regulatory developments in the region, availability of viable transition options and fiscal and policy support for the transition. Several potential technology solutions are being evaluated and developed for decarbonisation of Tata Steel's steel operations globally. Given the options at various stages of development, and a bouquet of solutions is expected to emerge over the next decade for the India operations.

Tata Steel continues to promote circularity. Tata Steel UK has announced its decision to close its existing blast-furnace based heavy end operations and transition its entire steel production to a ~3 MTPA electric arc furnace (EAF) to be commissioned around end 2027, which will rely largely on available local scrap in the UK and reduce direct CO_2 emissions in its operations by ~5 MTPA. Tata Steel already operates electric arc furnace-based steelmaking facilities in Thailand, which recycle steel scrap and have a very low CO_2 emission intensity. The Company is setting up its first scrap-based greenfield EAF steelmaking facility in India, in Punjab. Tata Steel will also explore expanding the same process route to other locations in India.

As a founding member of TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures), Tata Steel played a crucial role in developing the TCFD standard. It is also one of the first companies in India to have adopted the recommendations of TCFD, pursuant to which it has undertaken extensive physical climate risk assessments and transition climate risk assessments using independent third-party experts across all its major steelmaking sites in line with the recommendations and incorporated them in its Enterprise Risk Management Framework.

This report discusses the four pillars of TCFD:

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risk Management
- Metric & Targets

A. Governance

Dalma View Point, Jamshedpur. Municipal solid waste dump transformed into a lush green picnic area

Tata Steel has adopted 'Leadership in Sustainability' as one of the four long-term strategic objectives. The Management undertakes climate risk assessment and identification of potential mitigation actions through a cascaded process across the organisation, which its Board of Directors then reviews. The Board has constituted specific committees (including the executive directors representing the business) which take a comprehensive approach to assessing climate risks and impacts and recommend appropriate strategies to deal with them:

- Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Committee
- Safety, Health and Environment Committee
- Risk Management Committee

Under the supervision of the Board, Tata Steel's CEO & MD chairs the Apex Environment and Sustainability Committee. The committee sets the strategic objectives, reviews and monitors actions and performance, identifies risks, and proposes mitigation plans and new initiatives. The operating teams then develop the strategy, evaluate options, engage with relevant internal and external stakeholders, and pursue responsible advocacy to shape policy and carry out projects proactively.

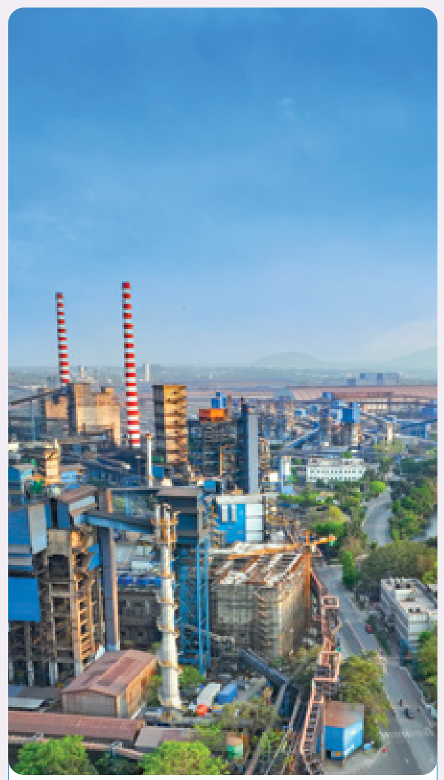
Tata Steel has also created the Centre of Excellence (CoE) for GHG Emissions for greenhouse gas reduction and mitigation. It is chaired by the Vice President - Safety, Health and Sustainability and has cross-functional members from all parts of the organisation. The CoE for GHG Emissions also governs the budget against the sustainability corpus to support projects in reducing carbon emissions and water consumption.

Tata Steel has formulated a Decarbonisation Governance framework for continued monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of decarbonisation initiatives. It consists of 4 Vice-President led Tribes, to lead decarbonisation projects in respective focus areas, reporting to a steering committee chaired by the CEO & MD. The Project Management Office, led by Vice President - Safety, Health & Sustainability, drives project implementation.

Tata Steel's subsidiary companies' boards set their respective sustainability goals, which are aligned with Tata Steel's climate risk strategy and Net Zero by 2045 ambition. The Company's businesses in Europe have set themselves more accelerated decarbonisation targets given the climate regulatory framework in the European Union and the UK and societal priorities. The CEO & MD and ED & CFO of Tata Steel also chair the boards of key subsidiary companies, which facilitates the alignment of ESG governance across businesses and regions.

B. Strategy

Within the strategic transition framework to low carbon business configuration, Tata Steel's decarbonisation pathway is nuanced in each geography based on local regulatory context, policy support, competitively priced green energy availability and the associated delivery infrastructure and customers' willingness to pay for green steel.



Tata Steel Jamshedpur, part of Global Lighthouse Network. Applying Industry 4.0 solutions to drive financial and operational impact

India

India is currently the second-largest steel-producing country in the world. The National Steel Policy of India envisages 300 MT of annual steel production in India by 2030, and local demand is expected to continue increasing 4-5 times the current levels by the middle of this century. To capitalise on the opportunity, Tata Steel has a stated ambition to double its steelmaking capacity in India to 40 MTPA.

India's growth trajectory poses decarbonisation challenges for the blast furnace-dominated domestic steel industry. The sparse availability of competitively priced low-carbon fuel (Green Hydrogen and Natural Gas) and the associated delivery infrastructure significantly constrain the viability of such technologies at scale.

The relatively low level of embedded steel within the country's steel-intensive assets like infrastructure, automotive, and consumer goods indicates a low rate of scrap recovery from the supply chain in the medium term, as end-of-life steel recovery will take time to mature.

On the other hand, local iron ore reserves present a more natural and viable input for steelmaking. Carbon capture and storage technologies are nascent, while technology solutions for substituting carbon in blast furnaces are at the pilot or concept stage.

As yet, India has no regulated market or defined allocation of carbon credits to industry, which is necessary to build an economic framework and the foundation for the investment thesis for decarbonisation. It may be noted that India has already introduced the requisite legislation for an Indian carbon market through The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022. The Indian Carbon Market is being developed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in India. Initially, it is expected to cover select sectors, including the iron and steel sector, and then gradually expand to cover other sectors. The form and coverage of the Indian Carbon Market are expected to play a crucial role in India's emission reduction trajectory.

Tata Steel's transition strategy will seek to reduce reliance on fossil fuels in India progressively and will take into consideration both the regulatory development and the Company's decarbonisation ambitions:

Up to 2030

1. Installation and commissioning of modular scrap-based EAF plants strategically in India in scrap generating regions
2. Increasing the share of renewable energy in the power mix
3. Using higher amounts of scrap in its existing ore-based BOF steelmaking process assets
4. Reduction in use of coal by utilising lower CO_2 emission fuels such as biochar, natural gas, and coke oven gas
5. Piloting new low TRL (Technology Readiness Level) technologies in partnership with academia and OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturers)

Up to 2045

1. Continuing capacity addition in India using the scrap-based EAF route
2. Full replacement of any fossil-based grid power with renewable power in the mix
3. Addition of new and alternate iron-making technologies like hydrogen/gas-based DRI
4. Scale-up of HIsarna direct smelting technology
5. Scale-up of gas injection directly into blast furnaces to sharply reduce coal and coke use
6. Sustainable production, storage, and use of Green Hydrogen across the steel value chain
7. Upscaling pilots of Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) and dovetailing with the existing processes
8. Developing value-added products using captured carbon.

The two low CO_2 candidate technologies for ore-based steel production that are likely to become scalable are:

(i) Retrofitting existing blast furnace-based facilities with CCUS solutions

(ii) DRI with Green Hydrogen, and any other hydrogen-enriched gas supplemented with the installation of EAF-type melting facilities for DRI

Tata Steel has identified both technologies as technology leadership focus areas and actively engages with technology providers, academia, and other companies regarding their development and scale-up.

To increase renewable energy use, Tata Steel commissioned a floating solar power project with a capacity of 10.8 MWp (Megawatt peak) on its upper cooling pond in the plant, bringing the total capacity to 20.34 MWp solar projects in the Jamshedpur Plant.

Tata Steel obtained environmental clearance and begun construction for the upcoming 0.75 MTPA scrap-based EAF facility in Ludhiana, Punjab, India.

Tata Steel has entered into a definitive agreement with Tata Power to source 379 MW of captive renewable power, which will reduce 50 MT of carbon emissions over the 25-year contract period. This arrangement will replace part of the existing coal-based power generation in the Company's Jamshedpur plant and cater to the Kalinganagar facility's requirements and the Ludhiana, Punjab, India EAF project.

Further, Tata Steel is in discussion with Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited to set up a captive solar power plant with 70 MW capacity in the state of Maharashtra. This project will generate ~17 MW of renewable power and reduce 115 kilotonnes of carbon annually. This will make ~49% of Tarapur and Khopoli power green. With this, Tata Steel Limited's total installed captive renewable power capacity will be 1,036 MW, meeting around 16% power requirement.

Tata Steel also completed a first-in-the-world trial of hydrogen injection in the E Blast Furnace in Jamshedpur, of up to 40% of injection capacity for 3.5 days.

As part of its ongoing efforts to decarbonise the steel sector, Tata Steel announced 'Tata Steel - Sprint to Zero' 2023 Challenge, an initiative to fund innovative research and development projects in low carbon hydrogen that offers tech-led or tech-enabled solutions to address green hydrogen technologies for the industrial sector's sustainable future. The announcement is part of the UK-India Hydrogen Partnerships, which builds on the UK-India Hydrogen Hub announced by the UK and Indian Prime Ministers in 2022. Tata Steel is the first sponsor of the UK-India Hydrogen Partnerships sprint series to support innovative projects in low-carbon hydrogen. The Company will also offer experiential engagement to selected entities as part of the Challenge, including priority access to its integrated steel plants.

Tata Steel has become the first Indian steel company to join hands with the Leadership Group for Industry Transition (LeadIT), aiming to collaborate with countries and companies striving to achieve Net Zero emissions in heavy industry. Backed by the World Economic Forum, LeadIT was instituted by the governments of Sweden and India during the UN Climate Action Summit in September 2019. This collaboration allows Tata Steel to gain valuable insights, best practices, and innovative ideas related to sustainable practices and green technologies in the steel sector.

Tata Steel and ABB have signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to co-create innovative models and technologies to help reduce steel production's carbon footprint. ABB will bring global experience in automation, electrification, and digitalisation to the mining and metals industries.

As part of scrap recycling in steelmaking, Tata Steel is increasing its share of scrap utilisation across Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar, Meramandali, and Gamharia. Using the short sea route, Tata Steel launched the Multimodal Service to streamline the scrap supply chain and move scrap from Chennai to Tata Steel sites. It is a first-of-its-kind green supply chain solution to containerise scrap movement on the east coast of India.

Tata Steel also received the first batch of deliveries of next-generation, green-fuel-powered commercial vehicles, including Prima tractor-trailers, tippers, and the Ultra EV bus, all powered by low and emission-free technologies – LNG and electric batteries. The green-fuel-powered vehicle will address the Scope 3 emissions in road transportation and reduce 0.74 kg CO_2/km using Electric Vehicles (EV) and 0.13 kg CO_2/km using LNG.

Tata Steel is also evaluating the feasibility of investments in gas-based DRI production, using natural gas, coke oven gas, or syngas from coal gasification as a transitional technology until cost-competitive Green Hydrogen becomes available.

Tata Steel has completed pilot projects at Tata Steel Meramandali and Tata Steel Nederland which makes use of E-Liability carbon accounting methodology. This methodology, developed by Prof Robert S Kaplan and Prof Karthik Ramanna, aims to help companies tackle ESG reporting in a more targeted and auditable way by measuring GHG emissions at a product level rather than an entity level. It thereby goes beyond the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and uses traditional accounting principles for carbon accounting.

Committed to sustainability, Tata Steel Nederland

Europe

Tata Steel aims to achieve a CO_2 reduction of about 40% as early as 2030 for its steelmaking site in IJmuiden, the Netherlands. For Tata Steel Nederland downstream sites, the ambition is to be carbon neutral by 2030.

The Company is engaged in a transformational project to replace its existing heavy-end iron and steelmaking assets at Port Talbot in the UK with an EAF. The transformation is expected to reduce direct emissions from the site by approximately 5 MT and reduce the direct CO_2 emissions per tonne of crude steel production by over than 90%. This transformation represents a huge stride forward for Tata Steel UK in meeting its Net Zero by 2045 ambition.

Driven by a combination of government action and the increasing expectations of customers and broader society, the pressure to decarbonise its steelmaking operations has been felt keenly in the UK and the Netherlands. The Dutch and the UK governments seek leadership positions in global climate action. The European Commission adopted its 'Fit for 55' package of proposals in 2021 to align the EU's climate, energy, land use, transport, and taxation policies with the legal objective of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990. Since then, the EU institutions have increased the stringency of the cornerstone EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS).

Also, in specific industry sectors (cement, aluminium, fertilisers, electric energy production, hydrogen, iron and steel, some precursors, and a limited number of downstream products), free allocation of EU ETS will be gradually phased out. It is due to the introduction of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), a new measure to mitigate the risk of carbon leakage as the EU ramps up its climate ambition.

The United Kingdom was amongst the first countries to legislate for Net Zero by 2050 and, in early 2021, announced its acceptance of the recommendations of its statutory advisory committee on climate change (UKCCC) to ensure (i) the UK achieves a 78% reduction in emissions by 2035 (compared to 1990) and (ii) that ore-based steelmaking in the UK achieves 'near-zero' emissions by 2035. In 2023, the UK government announced that it would tighten emissions reduction trajectory across the traded sector (i.e., those in the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS)) in line with its Net Zero by 2050 legislation, which equates to a ~53% reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 2019. It has also announced its commitment to a robust suite of measures to mitigate carbon leakage, including a UK CBAM, mandatory product standards, and measures to grow market demand for low-carbon products. The UK CBAM is expected to be effective from 2027.

Tata Steel understands that CBAMs for the EU and UK are vital to ensure a level playing field for steel producers in those regions while governments are pursuing climate policies that increase the cost of emitting CO_2. The precise design of CBAM requires careful attention to ensure that the extra costs faced by steel producers in the EU and UK do not cause the relocation of steel production and steel-intensive manufacturing to countries and regions of the world with little or no cost of emitting CO_2. At the same time, it is essential that a level playing field be maintained between the UK and the EU.

Tata Steel is committed to working closely with policymakers to deliver a profoundly significant contribution to achieving national emissions reduction aspirations. The Group's emission reduction commitments, participation in global initiatives and other actions to date are evidence of this. Across Europe, there is a growing recognition that steelmakers need government support to decarbonise. Steelmakers and governments in several countries are working together to develop their decarbonisation plans, with such discussions covering a selection of suitable technology, access to abundant, green energy supply and infrastructure at a competitive price, possible fiscal support from the national governments, and the need to create a competitive regulatory environment. The agreement between Tata Steel and the UK Government to co-invest in the transition to EAF steelmaking at Port Talbot represents a milestone in joint decarbonisation efforts by a steel company and national Government.

IJmuiden plant, the Netherlands - one of the most CO_2 efficient steel plants in the world

The Netherlands

Tata Steel's steel manufacturing plant at IJmuiden, in the Netherlands, has two blast furnaces with a steelmaking capacity of 7 MTPA. Through consistent energy efficiency and process improvements since 1990, the plant has reduced approximately 15% of its CO_2 emissions per tonne of steel. With its CO_2 intensity being 7% lower than the European average, the IJmuiden plant is one of the most CO_2 efficient steel plants in the world (among the top three as per the World Steel Association benchmark).

Tata Steel has made a public commitment in the Netherlands to reduce its CO_2 emissions by 5 MT by 2030 through an accelerated transition process.

In November 2023, Tata Steel presented the updated Green Steel Plan to the government, covering the following three key objectives:

Clean: In the Netherlands, Tata Steel intends to prioritise reducing particulate matter and nitrogen dioxides. In addition to measures already being taken to reduce particulate matter, the Green Steel Plan contains non-statutory measures to cover raw material storage. These canopies prevent the drift of fine and coarse dust. Tata Steel is already implementing measures to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions, such as constructing a large DeNOx installation at the Pellet Factory, which will be operational in 2025, reducing NOx emissions by around 80% versus its 2019 baseline.

Green: From 2030 onwards, Tata Steel Nederland intends to reduce its CO_2 emissions by 5 MT, annually. To achieve this, the Company plans to replace Blast Furnace 7 and Coking and Gas Plant 2 (to be closed by 2029) with a Direct Reduced Iron Plant (DRP) combined with an electric arc furnace. The DRP will initially run on natural gas. As cost-competitive hydrogen becomes available in sufficient quantity, the plant would be able to run on hydrogen without any modification. The iron from this DRP will be used in the EAF and supplemented with scrap in a much larger quantity than currently used in the IJmuiden plant.

Circular: By 2030, the Company plans to increase the use of scrap in the IJmuiden plant to approximately 30% of total annual production. Thus, it will become less dependent on primary raw materials and more supportive of the circular economy principles.

The Green Steel Plan is a significant move towards reducing environmental and climate impact as quickly as possible. It will probably be the most prominent industrial transition in the Netherlands in the coming years. Tata Steel is discussing the Green Steel Plan with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the province of North Holland, and simultaneously engaging with suppliers, customers, the local community, and other stakeholders.

The Green Steel Plan entails significant investment by Tata Steel and can succeed only with policy and financial support from the government. With the submission of the plan, a new phase has begun in the discussion between Tata Steel and the Dutch government, and both parties will continue to discuss and negotiate to reach a final agreement for its implementation.

Tata Steel has introduced Zeremis® Carbon Lite – steel with an allocated carbon footprint reduction of up to 90%, gaining traction among customers in various industries, including automotive, construction, and new mobility sectors. Tata Steel has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Snop and Gedia for the long-term steel supply with a lower environmental footprint. Initially, Tata Steel intends to provide Gedia with Zeremis® Carbon Lite steel, with an allocated carbon footprint reduction of up to 90%. Tata Steel will provide Zeremis®-embodied green steel when the IJmuiden steelworks adopts its new steelmaking route.

Tata Steel has also launched Zeremis® Delivered, which allows customers to receive their steel orders through lower-emission transportation methods. The service enables customers to reduce their Scope 3 emissions and other emissions linked to the transportation of steel. Under the Zeremis® Delivered brand, the Company has introduced a broad range of zero-emission logistics solutions across modalities such as battery electrification and fuel cell technologies.

Tata Steel has signed an agreement with Swedish metal company Boliden to procure low-carbon zinc, which has one of the lowest CO_2 footprints of any refined zinc globally. According to Boliden, the supplied zinc emits less than 1 tonne of CO_2 per tonne of zinc, compared to the industry average of 3.6 tonnes.

Tata Steel has also completed over thirty environmental investments from the Roadmap Plus programme to reduce air emissions, including dust and noise pollution at IJmuiden. For example, three new dedusting installations were implemented in IJmuiden at the beginning of 2024. In the Pellet Plant at IJmuiden, a dust-removal installation was fitted. With this expansion, Tata Steel expects to reduce emissions of particulate matter, lead and other heavy metals by approximately 80% at the Pellet Plant.

In February 2024, Tata Steel started two major projects as part of the Roadmap Plus improvement programme:

- *DeNOx installation at the pellet plant will capture NOx compounds and reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by 80% versus a 2019 baseline.*
- *An 18-metre high and 1,000-metre long windbreaker to reduce dust emissions from raw material storage.*

Tata Steel Nederland has also completed the pilot project, which makes use of E-Liability carbon accounting methodology.

Tata Steel UK

The United Kingdom

On September 15, 2023, Tata Steel announced that it had reached an agreement with the UK government on proposals that would see the two blast furnaces at Port Talbot replaced with an electric arc furnace (EAF). The EAF and associated investments will cost £1.25 billion. The UK government will pay £500 million, and Tata Steel will fund the balance. To be able to deliver the proposed electric arc furnace by 2027, Tata Steel has begun engineering design work and construction planning for a furnace that would be among the most modern in the world.

The project will bolster the UK's steel security and be the first leap towards decarbonising the UK steel industry, potentially reducing direct carbon emissions by 5 MTPA, a 90% reduction in direct emissions. It will also be transformational regarding the UK's progress towards a more circular economy, leveraging domestically available scrap steel and promoting value addition.

Subsequently, after seven months of formal and informal national-level discussions with the UK trade unions, Tata Steel has announced its decision to proceed with closure of the existing heavy-end assets. The two Blast Furnaces, No.5 and No.4, at Port Talbot will close by the end of June 2024 and September 2024, respectively. Following the closure of Blast Furnace No.4, the remaining heavy-end assets will wind down.

During the transition period and project phase, Tata Steel will ensure uninterrupted and reliable product supply to fulfil customer and market commitments, through the import of hot rolled coil and slabs from stable and responsible supply chains, including its plants in India and the Netherlands, to feed its downstream units.

Tata Steel has already progressed the EAF investment programme to an advanced engineering stage and expects to place equipment orders by September 2024. Based on current timelines, construction on the project will begin by August 2025. Tata Steel has also accepted a revised and updated connection offer from National Grid, the UK's power infrastructure company, ensuring it will have the power infrastructure to commission the EAF on schedule by the end of 2027.

C. Risk Management

Tata Steel uses its Enterprise Risk Management process to manage climate change risks across the organisation in an integrated and uniform manner. The process identifies and assesses business risks using a two-pronged approach, i.e. bottom-up and top-down, to ensure comprehensive risk identification and to minimise blind spots. Appropriate early warning indicators and mitigation strategies are identified for review by the Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Tata Steel has also undertaken a detailed and systematic assessment of the physical and transition risks in a Climate Risk assessment focusing on its key steelmaking sites in India, the Netherlands, and the UK. An independent third-party advisor conducted the assessment in line with the TCFD recommendations.

Championing the cause of a sustainable tomorrow for all

Summary of Climate-Related Risks for Tata Steel

Physical risk

Description

Operational disruption in steelmaking facilities due to extreme climate (physical) events leading to loss in profitability

Impact

Operating cost, lost revenue and capex

Mitigation

Tata Steel Limited

Tata Steel Nederland BV

Tata Steel UK Limited

1. Natural Hazard and Climate Change Hotspot analysis for key operating locations covering major upstream mining sites, steelmaking facilities and ports that are part of the major supply chain networks
2. Augment structural designs to avoid damage and disruptions due to high wind speed, where applicable
3. Maximise water recycling within the plants, utilise treated municipal wastewater, harvest rainwater, and increase stormwater recovery to minimise dependency on freshwater demand in operations

Transition risk

Description

Development in climate change regulations and disclosure standards, reducing access to capital and increasing the cost of funding

Impact

Interest cost

Mitigation

Tata Steel Group

1. Tap the pool of sustainability-linked financing for growth and decarbonisation investment
2. Prepare and communicate the decarbonisation action plan to external stakeholders for achieving carbon emission reduction targets

Description

Inability to address stakeholders' expectations (regulatory bodies, community and society, customers, etc.) regarding environmental impact may affect operations, lead to the closure of select assets, cause reputational damage and lead to the withdrawal of social licence to operate

Impact

Operating cost, asset closure

Mitigation

Tata Steel Limited

1. Implement key projects such as achieving zero effluent discharge, installing pollution control equipment, etc.
2. Strengthen online monitoring for real-time detection of abnormalities

Tata Steel UK Limited

1. Asset integrity monitoring programme and failure reduction programme
2. Set up and implement a transparent and regular engagement with the community to provide them with information, communicate action plans, understand their concerns, take appropriate action, and provide updates on the actions underway

Tata Steel Nederland BV

1. Roadmap 2030 and Roadmap+ programmes, including the dust reduction programme and construction of the Pellet Plant DeNox facility
2. Asset integrity monitoring programme and failure reduction programme,
3. Assure compliance with the best available technology regarding stack dust measurements
4. Set up and implement transparent and regular engagement with the community to provide them with information, communicate action plans, understand their concerns, take appropriate action, and provide updates on the actions underway

Transition risk (cont.)

Description

Cost of carbon compliance:
(a) Impact on operational costs from direct carbon pricing
(b) Impact of carbon border taxes
(c) Use of more expensive but greener energy

Impact

Operating cost

Mitigation

Tata Steel Limited

1. Develop short-, medium- and long-term decarbonisation plans in line with the anticipated market and policy landscape
2. Align long-term capital expenditure plans with the Company's carbon emission target
3. Pursue deep decarbonisation through (a) Carbon Capture, Storage & Usage and (b) Carbon direct avoidance

Tata Steel Nederland BV

1. Close monitoring of required production volumes and taking further actions where appropriate to achieve threshold volumes
2. Decarbonise steelmaking operations in line with the EU's short-term and long-term targets by transitioning to green hydrogen-based steelmaking

Tata Steel UK Limited

1. Pursue asset reconfiguration to achieve a financially sustainable and low-carbon future

Opportunities for the business related to Climate Change

New products and increased revenue

The increasing demand for lightweight and carbon-efficient steel products in the mobility space creates potential for high-strength steel grades, opening new market opportunities for steel manufacturers. The incentivising green steel premia available to early movers is also attractive. Tata Steel looks to capitalise on the opportunity and increase its product portfolio's share of advanced high-strength steel grades and green steel.

Green infrastructure

Steel is essential to green electricity generation, storage, and transmission. It is used in wind turbines, transmission and distribution infrastructure, hydropower, nuclear power plants, battery manufacturing, and transportation of green fuel (e.g. green hydrogen pipelines). Tata Steel is conscious of the global transition to green energy and is constantly building a product portfolio to support the demand from the green industrial revolution.

Cost reduction and optimisation opportunities

Tata Steel consistently invests in renewable energy infrastructure to replace fossil fuel-derived energy. With the carbon-related regulatory framework maturing across Europe, decarbonising its value chain will also reduce the Company's compliance cost associated with emissions trading schemes. Tata Steel is also working on a sustainable finance framework that would reduce the cost of financing.

D. Metrics and targets

The long-term decarbonisation roadmap is based not only on compliance with national targets in local geographies but also on the Company's commitment to Net Zero by 2045.

Reporting methodology

Tata Steel reports its emissions per the GHG (Greenhouse Gas) Protocol, a sector-agnostic emission reporting methodology that helps investors make capital allocation decisions across sectors. It has been prepared by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and is the world's most widely used greenhouse gas accounting standard for companies. The use of the GHG Protocol has also been recommended by the standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Boards (ISSB) under the IFRS Foundation, the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi), and the CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Protocol).

Tata Steel also reports its emission intensity based on the World Steel Association (WSA) guidelines. These guidelines were initially derived from the GHG Protocol methodology and have been explicitly designed for and widely adopted by the steel sector. The guidelines provide for site-wise emission reporting by steel companies based on standard definitions and agreed-upon boundaries. The data collection programme enables individual steel plants to compare themselves against the sector's average and best performance and identify the scope for improvement.

Tata Steel has adopted a standard and consistent set of emission metrics and targets across its global operations.

KPI

» Total emission, Scope 1, 2 and 3, as per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol
» Emission intensity per tonne of crude steel, as per the WSA methodology.

Target

» Net Zero by 2045

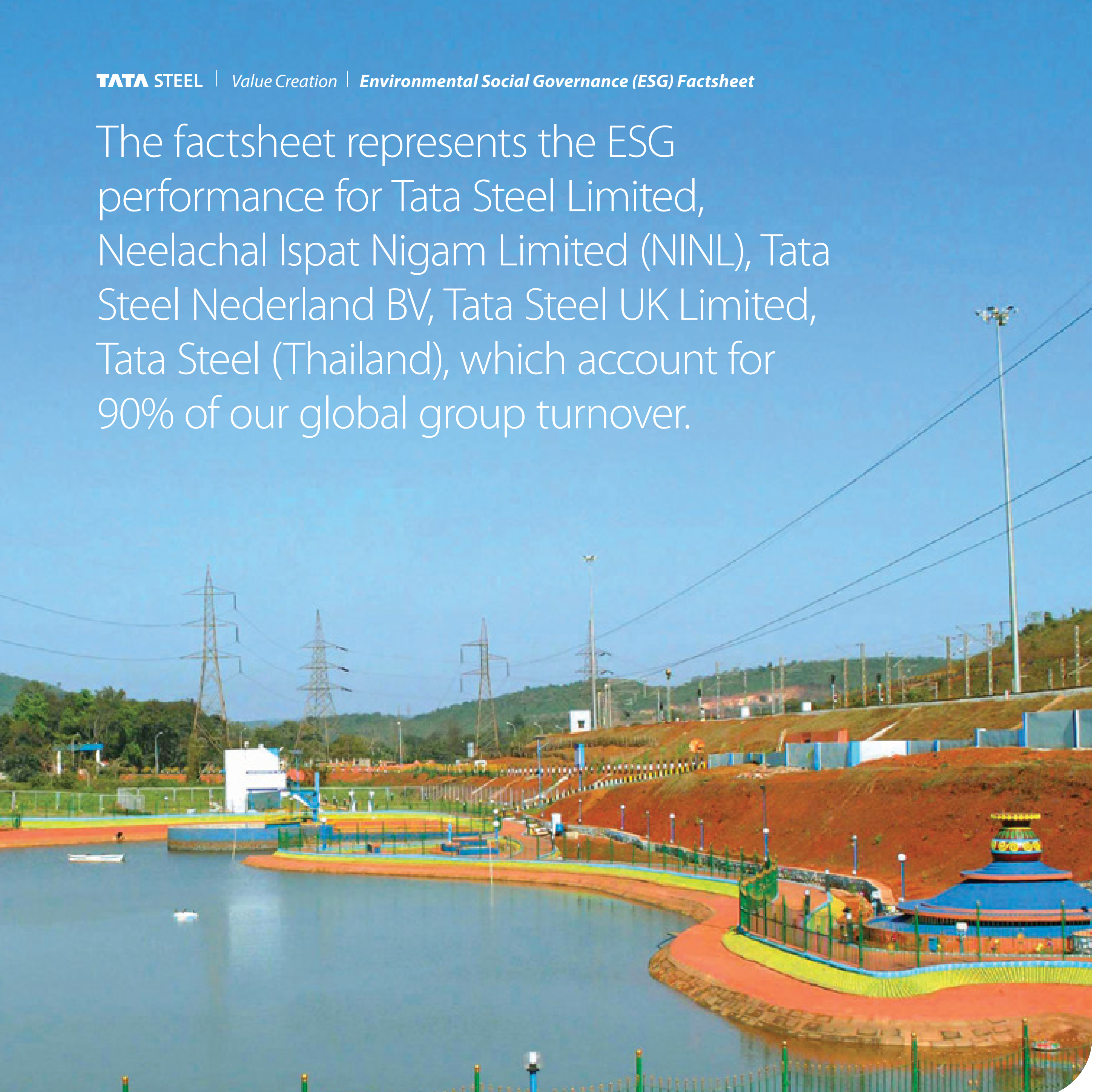
Disclosure

The World Steel Association has recognised Tata Steel as a 2024 Steel Sustainability Champion for the seventh consecutive year. It was a founder participant in WSA's Climate Action programme and has been recognised as an accredited Climate Action member ever since. It has developed sector-leading expertise in life cycle assessment. This tool enables it to understand the CO_2 impacts of products holistically, taking account of emissions from raw material extraction through production and use of finished products, such as buildings to the end of life. It is the first steel company globally to become an operator of its own Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) programme, through which it produces EPDs that are shared with customers to enable them to understand the carbon and other environmental impacts associated with Tata Steel products.

ResponsibleSteel™ is the steel industry's first global multi-stakeholder standard and certification initiative. It works with steel producers, consumers, and intermediaries to build a sustainable steel industry by addressing pressing challenges, including climate change, diversity, human rights, and more.

Tata Steel continues to lead the way in sustainable steel production as its Kalinganagar and Meramandali plants received the prestigious ResponsibleSteel™ Certification in FY2023-24. It marks a significant milestone in the Company's sustainability journey, following Jamshedpur's historic achievement as the first Indian steel plant to receive the certification in 2022. In India, Tata Steel now has more than 90% of its steel production from ResponsibleSteel™ certified sites.

Tata Steel has a long, unbroken record of annual disclosure to CDP. Its most recent disclosure in 2023 secured a rating of A-, placing it very close to the top within steel sector listings. Tata Steel's performance on its key performance indicators has been disclosed in the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report and the ESG Factsheet, included in the Company's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.



The factsheet represents the ESG performance for Tata Steel Limited, Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL), Tata Steel Nederland BV, Tata Steel UK Limited, Tata Steel (Thailand), which account for 90% of our global group turnover.

Tata Steel Limited includes its steel plants (TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar, TS Meramandali and TS Gamharia), mining locations, upstream (DRI, Iron & Coke, Ferro Alloys, Tata Steel Growth Shop) and downstream units (rolling, tube making, tinplating, wire drawing, bearing production, etc.).

Change in scope of reporting: The scope of Tata Steel Limited is changed in FY2023-24 with the merger of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLP), Tata Metaliks Limited (TML), Tinplate Company of India Limited (TCIL), Tata Steel Mining Limited and S&T Mining Limited with Tata Steel Limited.

Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL), being functional from November 2022, has been added into the scope of reporting in FY2023-24.

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Basic information						
Production[P]						
Tata Steel Limited[@a]	MT	13.16	12.19	18.38	18.97	20.12
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL)	MT					0.66
Tata Steel UK Limited	MT	3.38	3.27	3.40	2.93	2.99
Tata Steel Nederland BV	MT	6.62	6.07	6.45	6.16	4.81
Tata Steel (Thailand)	MT	0.99	1.09	1.31	1.13	1.12
[P] Includes crude steel for India, liquid steel for Tata Steel UK and Tata Steel Nederland, and saleable steel for South East Asia operations						
Note 1 : The production of Tata Steel Nederland BV is lower in FY2023-24 due to relining of Blast Furnace 6						
Note 2: Consolidated Production for FY2023-24 also includes ~0.24 MT saleable steel from other SEA operations						
Environmental						
Emissions						
CO_2 emissions – steel plants (worldsteel user guide V9.5, with slag credit)						
Tata Steel Limited[@a]						
Scope 1+1.1	MT	31.1	29.4	46.2	46.3	49.9[#]
Scope 2	MT	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.9[#]
Scope 3	MT	-1.8	-2.0	-3.2	-3.0	-2.9[#]
Scope 1+1.1+2 + 3	MT	30.4	28.3	44.7	45.0	48.9
CO_2 emissions intensity	tCO_2/tcs	2.31	2.32	2.43	2.38	2.43[#]
[#] KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP						
NINL[@b]						
Scope 1+1.1	MT					2.4
Scope 2	MT					0.1
Scope 3	MT					-0.7
Scope 1+1.1+2 + 3	MT					1.8
CO_2 emissions intensity	tCO_2/tcs					2.73
Tata Steel UK Limited[@c]						
Scope 1+1.1	MT	6.6	6.2	6.4	5.7	5.5
Scope 2	MT	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Scope 3	MT	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Scope 1 +1.1 + 2 + 3	MT	7.1	6.5	6.9	6.0	5.8
CO_2 emissions intensity	tCO_2/tcs	2.09	2.00	2.02	2.05	2.02
Tata Steel Nederland BV[@d]						
Scope 1+1.1	MT	11.8	10.9	11.6	10.9	8.6
Scope 2	MT	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1
Scope 3	MT	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.2
Scope 1 +1.1+2 + 3	MT	11.9	11.0	11.7	10.9	8.4
CO_2 emissions intensity	tCO_2/tcs	1.76	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.81
Tata Steel (Thailand)[@e]						
Scope 1+1.1	MT	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Scope 2	MT	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Scope 3[1.a]	MT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Scope 1 +1.1+2 + 3[1.a]	MT	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
CO_2 emissions intensity[1.a]	tCO_2/tcs	0.67	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.61
[1.a] Emissions of additional Scope 3 categories included from FY2021-22						
Tata Steel Consolidated (with slag credit[1.a])	tCO_2/tcs	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.21	2.23
Note: Scope 1 & 3 CO_2 emissions for the steel making sites are assessed based on the actual consumption of resources and generation of saleable co-products including slag.						

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a] TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
GHG emissions (based on GHG protocol, in Million tCO_2e)						
Tata Steel Limited						
Absolute emissions -Scope 1 for steelmaking sites	MT	-	-	-	47	51[#]
Absolute emissions -Scope 1 for all sites	MT	-	33	49	50	56
Absolute emissions -Scope 2 for steelmaking sites	MT	-	-	-	5	5[#]
Absolute emissions - Scope 2 for all sites[1.c]	MT	-	4	5	6	7
Absolute emissions - Scope 3	MT	-	5	6	7	15[1.b]
Total absolute emissions (Scope 1 +2 + 3) for all sites	MT	-	42	61	62	77

[#]KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
[1.b] Additional Scope 3 emissions assessed in FY2023-24: (a) Electrical T&D Losses under Scope 3 category 3 Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities, Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 and (b) combustion of coal byproducts sold to 3rd party under Scope 3 category 11 Use of Sold Products.

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
NINL						
Absolute emissions - Scope 1	MT					2.4
Absolute emissions - Scope 2	MT					0.2
Absolute emissions - Scope 3	MT					0.2
Total absolute emissions (Scope 1 +2 + 3)	MT					2.8
Tata Steel UK Limited						
Absolute emissions - Scope 1	MT	-	6.6	6.8	6.0	5.9
Absolute emissions - Scope 2	MT	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Absolute emissions - Scope 3	MT	-	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Total absolute emissions (Scope 1 +2 + 3)	MT	-	7.7	9.0	7.9	7.8
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Absolute emissions -Scope 1	MT	-	-	11.7	11.2	8.7
Absolute emissions - Scope 2	MT	-	-	0.8	0.6	0.1
Absolute emissions - Scope 3	MT	-	-	5.0	3.8	3.7
Total absolute emissions (Scope 1 +2 + 3)	MT	-	-	17.4	15.6	12.5
Tata Steel (Thailand)						
Absolute emissions - Scope 1	MT	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Absolute emissions - Scope 2	MT	-	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Absolute emissions - Scope 3	MT	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total absolute emissions (Scope 1 +2 + 3)	MT	-	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Tata Steel Consolidated (including other entities)						
Absolute emissions - Scope 1	MT	-	66	76	75	77[1.d]
Absolute emissions - Scope 2[1.c, 1.f]	MT	-	5	5	5	5[1.d]
Absolute emissions - Scope 3	MT	-	13	14	13	17[1.d, 1.e]
Total absolute emissions (Scope 1 +2 + 3)	MT	-	83	94	94	99[1.d, 1.e]
Total absolute emissions (Scope 1 +2) per unit revenue	tCo_2e/Million ₹	-	45	33	33	36

[1.c] Scope 2 emissions are based on Location-based emission factor of electricity imported to respective site.
[1.d] Consolidated emissions of FY2023-24 are aggregated based on "Operational Control" approach (i.e. included full emissions of parent company and subsidiaries irrespective of equity held by Tata Steel Limited).
[1.e] Equity-consolidated emissions of five key joint ventures are included under 'Investment' category (Scope 3 as per GHG Protocol Value Chain Standard). Till FY2022-23, the emissions were consolidated on equity basis with JVs included in mainstream Scope 1&2 emissions.
[1.f] Presence of power generation assets within consolidated boundary results in lower Scope 2 emissions than Scope 2 emissions of standalone boundary.

Note 1: Worldsteel methodology allows credits due to export of various co-products /by-products (incl. process gases). No credits are included in GHG Protocol estimation under Scope 2 and 3.
Note 2: Tata Steel UK and Tata Steel consolidated numbers have been corrected and updated for FY2019-20 to FY2021-22.

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a] TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Air emissions						
Tata Steel Limited[@a]						
Stack dust emissions	KT	5.0	4.1	7.2	6.4	7.0[#]
Stack Dust emission intensity	kg/tcs	0.38	0.34	0.39	0.34	0.35[#]
Stack SOx emissions	KT	8.6	7.8	30.4	27.0	32.8[#]
SOx emission intensity	kg/tcs	0.65	0.64	1.66	1.43	1.63[#]
Stack NOx emissions	KT	8.7	7.5	16.0	15.8	17.5[#]
NOx emission intensity	kg/tcs	0.66	0.62	0.87	0.83	0.87[#]

[#]KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
NINL[@b]						
Stack dust emissions	KT					0.29
Stack Dust emission intensity	kg/tcs					0.44
Stack SOx emissions	KT					0.99
SOx emission intensity	kg/tcs					1.51
Stack NOx emissions	KT					0.27
NOx emission intensity	kg/tcs					0.41
Tata Steel UK Limited[@c](CY[2])[3]						
Stack dust emissions	KT	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8
Stack Dust emission intensity	kg/tcs	0.31	0.00	0.33	0.28	0.29
Stack SOx emissions	KT	6.8	6.4	4.7	4.6	4.0
SOx emission intensity	kg/tcs	2.02	1.96	1.33	1.56	1.38
Stack NOx emissions	KT	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.3	3.8
NOx emission intensity	kg/tcs	1.41	1.57	1.42	1.47	1.30

[2]Calendar year reporting (1 January - 31 December)
[3]Historical data revised to exclude fugitive emissions

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Tata Steel Nederland BV[@d] (CY[2])						
Stack dust emissions	KT	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Stack Dust emission intensity	kg/tcs	0.28	0.30	0.24	0.25	0.31
Stack SOx emissions	KT	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8
SOx emission intensity	kg/tcs	0.48	0.50	0.42	0.52	0.60
Stack NOx emissions	KT	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.3
NOx emission intensity	kg/tcs	0.91	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.90

[2]Calendar year reporting (1 January - 31 December)

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Specific Water Consumption & Discharge Intensity						
Tata Steel Limited[@a]						
Fresh water consumption[4]	Million m^3	40.8	32.9	49.9	49.8	50.9
Specific fresh water consumption	m^3/tcs	3.10	2.70	2.71	2.62	2.53[#]
Effluent discharge volume	Million m^3	9.5	8.3	9.5	8.1	6.5[#]
Effluent discharge intensity	m^3/tcs	0.72	0.68	0.52	0.43	0.32[#]

[#]KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
NINL[@b]						
Fresh water consumption[4]	Million m^3					2.38
Specific fresh water consumption	m^3/tcs					3.59
Effluent discharge volume	Million m^3					0.05
Effluent discharge intensity	m^3/tcs					0.07

[4]Drinking water is not considered into fresh water consumption

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a] TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Tata Steel UK Limited (CY[2])[@c 4.a]						
Fresh water consumption	Million m^3	22.0	28.4	30.8	28.8	35.5
Specific fresh water consumption	m^3/tcs	6.51	8.73	8.70	9.84	12.26
Effluent discharge volume	Million m^3	19.5	17.6	21.3	29.4	18.4
Effluent discharge intensity	m^3/tcs	5.76	5.40	6.02	10.02	6.36
[4.a] Numbers reported for FY2023-24 are based on Financial Year; Previous year numbers were based on Calendar Year. Water consumption and effluent discharge is for Port Talbot. In FY2023-24, fresh water consumption, withdrawal and effluent discharge does not include brackish dock water						
Tata Steel Nederland BV[@d] (CY[2])						
Fresh water consumption	Million m^3	32.6	32.3	32.5	32.2	30.4
Specific fresh water consumption	m^3/tcs	4.93	5.20	4.76	5.21	6.52
Effluent discharge volume	Million m^3	193.7	184.7	213.5	212.0	32.8[4.b]
Effluent discharge intensity	m^3/tcs	28.96	30.44	32.06	34.29	7.04
[4.b]For FY2023-24, seawater has been excluded from discharge water aligning with other locations						
Tata Steel (Thailand)						
Fresh water consumption	Million m^3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3
Specific fresh water consumption	m^3/tcs	1.59	1.28	1.22	1.09	1.05
Effluent discharge volume	Million m^3	-	-	-	-	-
Effluent discharge intensity	m^3/tcs	-	-	-	-	-
[2]Calendar year reporting (1 January - 31 December)						
Waste						
Tata Steel Limited[@a]						
Solid waste generated	KT	9,967	9,427	14,283	15,123	15,611
Solid waste utilised	KT	9,967	9,417	14,057	15,559	17,955
Solid waste sent to landfill/incineration	KT	-	5	12	15	15.8
Solid waste utilisation	%	100	100	98	102.9	115[# 5.a]
[#]KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP						
NINL[@b]						
Solid waste generated	KT					564
Solid waste utilised	KT					569
Solid waste sent to landfill/incineration	KT					0.06
Solid waste utilisation	%					101[5.a]
[5.a]Some waste from previous year has been utilised.						
Tata Steel UK Limited[@c] (CY)[2]						
Solid waste generated	KT	231	186	111	314[5.b]	1,547[5.c]
Solid waste utilised	KT	221	113	85	308[5.b]	1,540[5.c]
Solid waste sent to landfill/incineration	KT	4	4	7	6	6
Solid waste utilisation	%	96	61	76	98	100
[5.b]Some material from previous years that had been stored on the Port Talbot site that had a previously undetermined destination or use, was utilised for a particular project in early 2022						
Tata Steel Nederland BV[@d] (CY[2])						
Solid waste generated	KT	218	201	170	211	2,789[5.c]
Solid waste utilised	KT	170	159	127	151	2,721[5.c]
Solid waste sent to landfill/incineration	KT	42	36	38	52	62
Solid waste utilisation	%	78	79	75	72	98
[5.c]All internal arising materials and byproducts have been included in current year						

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a] TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Tata Steel (Thailand)						
Solid waste generated	KT	201	222	266	254	311
Solid waste utilised	KT	200	221	265	254	311
Solid waste sent to landfill/incineration	KT	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
Solid waste utilisation	%	100	100	100	100	100
[2]Calendar year reporting (1 January - 31 December)						
Energy Intensity						
Tata Steel Limited[@a]						
Energy consumption	GJ				444,389,343	493,997,681[#]
Energy Intensity	GJ/tcs	24.17	24.11	23.62	23.43	24.55[#]
[#]KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP						
NINL[@b]						
Energy consumption	GJ					22,648,450
Energy Intensity	GJ/tcs					34.17
Tata Steel UK Limited[@c]						
Energy consumption[6.a]	GJ	-	-	-	68,406,447	73,568,279
Energy Intensity	GJ/tcs	23.76	22.85	23.15	23.34	25.43
[6.a]Energy Consumption FY2022-23 is for Port Talbot ; FY2023-24 number is for all TSUK and includes primary energy						
Tata Steel Nederland BV[@d]						
Energy consumption	GJ	-	-	-	115,918,193	94,758,586
Energy Intensity	GJ/tcs	19.79	20.22	20.32	18.82	20.32
Tata Steel (Thailand)[@e]						
Energy consumption	GJ	-	-	-	5,841,098	5,897,520
Energy Intensity	GJ/tcs	10.00	9.86	9.30	5.06	4.95
Renewable Energy						
Tata Steel Limited[@a 7.a]	GJ	-	-	-	22,482	51,395[#]
NINL						-
Tata Steel UK Limited (Shotton)	GJ	-	-	-	159,849	173,519
Tata Steel Nederland BV (Ijmuiden)	GJ	-	-	-	294	253
Tata Steel (Thailand) PCL	GJ	-	-	-	5,180	5,204
[#]KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP						
Biodiversity						
Tata Steel Limited						
Total sites covered under Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs)	Nos.	9	11	13	14	17
Total area covered under Biodiversity Management: 2015 Plans (BMPs)	Hectares	9,648	11,622	11,725	11,782	12,221
Tata Steel UK Limited						
Discrete sites under biodiversity management	Nos.	-	-	7	7	7
Total area covered under Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs)	Hectares					348
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Discrete sites under biodiversity management	Nos.					1
Total area covered under Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs)	Hectares					800

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
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	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Management						
Tata Steel Limited						
Workforce (permanent+contract) working in Environment Management System (EMS) (ISO 14001:2015) certified steel production facilities	%	100	100	100	100	100
NINL						
Workforce (permanent+contract) working in EMS (ISO 14001:2015) certified steel production facilities	%					100
Tata Steel UK Limited						
Workforce (permanent+contract) working in EMS (ISO 14001:2015) certified steel production facilities	%	100	100	100	100	100
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Workforce (permanent+contract) working in EMS (ISO 14001:2015) certified steel production facilities	%	100	100	100	100	100
Tata Steel (Thailand)						
Workforce (permanent+contract) working in EMS (ISO 14001:2015) certified steel production facilities	%	100	100	100	100	100
Scrap recycling						
Tata Steel Limited						
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	KT	-	1,181	1,330	1,538	1,630
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	%	-	5	7	8	8
NINL						
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	KT					36
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	%					5
Tata Steel UK Limited						
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	KT	497	554	596	472	552
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	%	15	17	18	16	19
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	KT	1,150	1,019	1,137	1,082	931
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	%	17	17	18	18	20
Tata Steel (Thailand)						
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	KT	1,087	1,203	1,449	1,257	1,183
Steel scrap recycled (internal & external)	%	99	100	99	99	98
Spend on Climate Change and Environment						
Tata Steel Limited						
Spend on Social Climate Change and Environment (Capex)	₹ crore	283	33	554	1,437	1,568
NINL						
Spend on Social Climate Change and Environment (Capex)	₹ crore					58
Tata Steel UK Limited[7]						
Spend on Social Climate Change and Environment (Capex)	Million GBP	-	-	-	8.4	7

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a] TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Spend on Social Climate Change and Environment (Capex)	Million GBP	48	51	22	117	145
Tata Steel (Thailand)						
Spend on Social Climate Change and Environment (Capex)	Million Thai Baht	-	-	-	4	27
[7] Methodology changed : figure provided for Tata Steel UK Limited's Spend on Social Climate Change and Environment (Capex) FY2023-24 is a sum of all Capex projects under Decarbonisation and Environmental						
Product Sustainability						
Tata Steel Limited						
% coverage of products under Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	%					82
% coverage of products under Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)	%					15
Tata Steel UK Limited						
% coverage of products under LCA	%					100
% coverage of products under EPD	%					100
% coverage of products under EPD is only for Construction based products						
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
% coverage of products under LCA	%					83
% coverage of products under EPD	%					22
Social						
Safety						
Tata Steel Limited						
Fatalities	Nos.	3	3	3	4	5
Lost-time Injury (LTI) - employee[8]	Nos.	58	48	58	51	50
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – contractor[8]	Nos.	69	47	107	87	106
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – Total[8]	Nos.	127	95	165	138	156[#]
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - employee	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	0.78	0.63	0.67	0.60	0.49
Lost-timeInjury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – contractor	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	0.40	0.49	0.55	0.36	0.36
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – Total	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	0.52	0.55	0.59	0.43	0.39[#]
Sites with Safety Management System ISO 45001:2015/OHSAS 18001	%	-	100	100	100	100
Organisational Health Index	Score out of 16	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.3

[#] KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
[8] excluding Customer Service Department hubs, stockyard & steel processing centres

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a] TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
NINL						
Fatalities	Nos.					0
Lost-time Injury (LTI) - employee	Nos.					0
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – contractor	Nos.					4
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – Total	Nos.					4
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - employee	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked					0.00
Lost-timeInjury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – contractor	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked					0.22
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – Total	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked					0.19
Sites with Safety Management System ISO 45001:2015	%					100
Tata Steel UK Limited						
Fatalities	Nos.	2	0	0	1	0
Lost-time Injury (LTI) - employee	Nos.	36	30	33	42	30
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – contractor	Nos.	7	9	15	11	23
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – Total	Nos.	43	39	48	53	53
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - employee	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	2.25	1.93	2.10	3.29	2.38
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – contractor	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	1.43	2.10	3.17	2.24	3.10
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – Total	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	2.06	1.97	2.35	3.03	2.64
Sites with Safety Management System ISO 45001:2015/OHSAS 18001[9]	%	5	15	17	17	7
[9]The number of sites within scope of TSUK has increased, hence the decrease in % of Sites with Safety Management System						
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Fatalities	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
Lost-time Injury (LTI) - employee	Nos.	18	17	19	13	15
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – contractor	Nos.	13	9	8	13	12
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – Total	Nos.	31	26	27	26	27
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - employee	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	0.99	0.93	1.01	0.72	0.81
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – contractor	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	3.31	2.81	2.36	2.51	1.97
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – Total	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	1.40	1.21	1.21	1.12	1.10
Sites with Safety Management System ISO 45001:2015/OHSAS 18001	%	24	28	36	36	74

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
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[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Tata Steel (Thailand)						
Fatalities	Nos.	0	0	1	0	0
Lost-time Injury (LTI) - employee	Nos.	0	0	0	0	1
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – contractor	Nos.	0	1	3	1	0
Lost-time Injury (LTI) – Total	Nos.	0	1	3	1	1
Lost-timeInjury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - employee	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – contractor	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	0.00	0.42	1.34	0.44	0.00
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – Total	Injuries/Mn Hrs worked	0.00	0.21	0.63	0.21	0.21
Sites with Safety Management System ISO 45001:2015/OHSAS 18001	%	100	100	100	100	100
Human Resource Management						
Tata Steel Limited						
Nos. of employees	Nos.	32,364	31,189	35,927	36,151	43,263
New employee hires	Nos.	1,820	2,129	1,704	4,855	3,821
Employee productivity (steel volume)	tcs/employee/year	803	745	854	885	900
Female employees in workforce	%	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.6	8[#]
Female employees in management positions in workforce	%	12.0	12.6	11.7	11.5	11.3
Age break-up of the workforce (<30 years)	%	15.5	18.0	23.0	19.4	19.5
Age break-up of the workforce (30 - 50 years)	%	55.3	57.0	59.0	56.1	57.0
Age break-up of the workforce (>50 years)	%	29.2	25.0	17.0	24.5	23.5
Employee turnover rate (Including Superannuation)	%	6.8	7.5	6.9	8.2	6.0
Employee turnover rate (Excluding superannuation)	%		1.2	2.0	2.7	2.8
Workforce covered through formal trade unions[10]	%	87.4	86.1	79.6	91.0	89.0
Diversity Mix (% of employees who belong to categories of - Affirmative Action/Women/PwD/LGBTQIA+)	%	19.0	20.0	18.0	19.0	19.2[#]
Investment in employee training and development	₹ crore	133	152	159	193	240
Employee training	Thousand person-days	253	199	413	468	589[#]
Employee training	person-days/employee/year	7.8	6.4	11.5	12.9	13.6[#]
[#]KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP						

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a] TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
NINL						
Nos. of employees	Nos.					1,414
New employee hires	Nos.					68
Employee productivity (steel volume)	tcs/employee/ year					468
Female employees in workforce	%					4.38
Female employees in management positions in workforce	%					0.78
Age break-up of the workforce (<30 years)	%					3.78
Age break-up of the workforce (30 - 50 years)	%					59.93
Age break-up of the workforce (>50 years)	%					36.30
Employee turnover rate (Including Superannuation)	%					7.63
Employee turnover rate (Excluding superannuation)	%					1.78
Workforce covered through formal trade unions[10]	%					77.78
Employee training	thousand person-days					2.36
Employee training	person-days/ employee/year					1.67
[10]As a % of non-managerial workforce only						
Tata Steel UK Limited						
Nos. of employees	Nos.	-	-	-	8,320	8,052
New employee hires	Nos.	-	-	-	869	520
Employee productivity (steel volume) - UK	tcs/employee/ year	-	-	-	352	359
Female employees in workforce	%	-	-	-	10.4	10.8
Female employees in management positions in workforce	%	-	-	-	18.2	18.4
Age break-up of the workforce (<30 years)	%	-	-	-	17.5	17.6
Age break-up of the workforce (30 - 50 years)	%	-	-	-	46.6	45.7
Age break-up of the workforce (>50 years)	%	-	-	-	35.9	36.7
Employee turnover rate (Including Superannuation)	%	-	-	-	9.3	6.9
Employee turnover rate (Excluding superannuation)	%	-	-	-	6.8	6.5
Workforce covered through formal trade unions	%	-	-	-	56.0	57.0
Employee training[11]	Thousand person-days	-	-	-	21.7	19.5
Employee training[11]	person-days/ employee/year	-	-	-	2.7	2.4
[11]Training data excludes UK subsidiaries						

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a] TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Nos. of employees[12.a]	Nos.	11,669	11,480	11,608	12,299	12,661
New employee hires	Nos.	463	411	615	1,108	972
Employee productivity (steel volume)[12.b]	tcs/employee/ year	750	692	721	660	479
Female employees in workforce	%	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.6	11.2
Female employees in management positions in workforce[@d]	%	8.6	8.3	8.0	19.8	17.5
Age break-up of the workforce (<30 years)	%	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	14.3
Age break-up of the workforce (30 - 50 years)	%	42.0	42.0	43.0	43.7	43.7
Age break-up of the workforce (>50 years)	%	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.8	41.8
Employee turnover rate (Including Superannuation)[12.c]	%	2.2	2.8	3.1	4.8	7.6
Employee turnover rate (Excluding superannuation)	%	-	-	-	4.1	5.3
Workforce covered through formal trade unions[@d]	%	-	-	55.0	52.0	48.3
Employee training[@d]	Thousand person-days	-	-	-	13.3	13.7
Employee training[@d]	person-days/ employee/year	-	-	-	1.4	1.5
[12.a] Scope of data is increased in FY2023-24 , i.e including people on leave before pension, academy graduates working on Engineering (HTD) & Energy Department, employees in mobility pool *[12.b] Employee productivity reduced owing to 25% less crude steel production due to BF6 relining in last year* *[12.c] Employee Turnover Rate (Including Superannuation) increase over last year due to the inclusion of Leave before pension group*						
Tata Steel (Thailand)						
Nos. of employees	Nos.	1,151	1,101	1,092	1,086	1,081
New employee hires	Nos.	35	2	26	38	49
Employee productivity (steel volume)	tcs/employee/ year	1,043	1,184	1,221	1,115	981
Female employees in workforce	%	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.6	17.9
Female employees in management positions in workforce	%	18.4	16.4	15.7	17.0	19.0
Age break-up of the workforce (<30 years)	%	23.5	17.5	14.7	13.1	12.8
Age break-up of the workforce (30 - 50 years)	%	63.6	67.9	68.6	68.6	67.5
Age break-up of the workforce (>50 years)	%	12.9	14.6	16.7	18.3	19.7
Employee turnover rate (Including Superannuation)	%	-	-	-	4.4	4.6
Employee turnover rate (Excluding superannuation)	%	4.4	2.0	1.6	2.8	3.5
Employee training	Thousand person-days	4.9	6.6	7.4	6.8	7.0
Employee training	person-days/ employee/year	4.3	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.5

[@] Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a] TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b] NINL ; [@c] Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d] Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e] Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Corporate Social Responsibility						
Tata Steel Limited						
Water harvesting structures	No.				478	1,114#
Lives impacted through CSR	Million lives impacted				3.15	4.4#
No. of employee volunteers for CSR Programmes Volunteers	No.				3,659	6,822#
No. of employee volunteering hours for CSR Programmes	No.				18,494	67,799#

#KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Note : The Company aims to reach 4 volunteering hours per employee by FY2024-25, in line with the Tata group ambition and accordingly introduced systems and strategies to emphasize employee volunteerism. This is reflected in the 71% increase in number of volunteers and 267% increase in time allocation to volunteering for FY2023-24.

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Economic & Governance						
Board						
Tata Steel Limited						
Board of Directors	Nos.	10	10	11	10	10
Female Directors on the Board	Nos.	1	1	2	2	2
Independent Directors on Board	Nos.	5	5	6	5	5
Ethics						
Tata Steel Limited						
Category A- Whistle Blower Concerns						
Whistle-blower cases[13]- Received	Nos.	881	777	845	303	364
Whistle-blower cases[13] - Closed	Nos.	602	541	601	158	236
Whistle-blower cases[13] - Open	Nos.	279	236	244	145	128
Category B- Grievances & others						
Grievances & Others cases[13]- Received	Nos.	-	-	-	875	1,132
Grievances & Others[13]- Closed	Nos.	-	-	-	717	1,015
Grievances & Others[13]- Open	Nos.	-	-	-	158	117
Sexual harassment cases - Received	Nos.	34	21	22	31	21
Sexual harassment cases - Closed	Nos.	26	15	18	24	16
Sexual harassment cases - Open	Nos.	8	6	4	7	5
Training on Tata Code of Conduct - officers	person-hours	17,064	26,458	31,142	20,472	28,394
Training on Tata Code of Conduct - frontline employees	person-hours	2,763	5,086	14,630	17,656	21,473
Training on Tata Code of Conduct - contract employees	person-hours	24,307	15,380	60,898	102,735	202,096
Business associates[14] trained on Tata Code of Conduct	Nos.	-	1,747	2,114	2,050	1,358

@ Includes all Steelmaking sites;
@a TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
@b NINL ; @c Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; @d Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; @e Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
NINL						
Whistle-blower cases[13]- Received	Nos.					44
Whistle-blower cases[13] - Closed	Nos.					40
Whistle-blower cases[13] - Open	Nos.					4
Sexual harassment cases - Received	Nos.					0
Sexual harassment cases - Closed	Nos.					0
Sexual harassment cases - Open	Nos.					0
Training on Tata Code of Conduct - officers	person-hours					1,959
Training on Tata Code of Conduct - frontline employees	person-hours					-
Training on Tata Code of Conduct - contract employees	person-hours					539
Business associates trained on Tata Code of Conduct[14]	Nos.					307

Note: *Tata Steel Limited has changed its categorization of concerns into two parts - Whistle Blower Concerns and Grievances & Others.*
There are no frontline employees at NINL
13Exclusive of sexual harassment cases
14Business Associate means suppliers, customers, vendors, dealers, distributors, franchisees, lessors, lessees or such other persons with whom Tata Steel has any business or transactional dealings including the Business Associate's employees, agents and other representatives.

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Tata Steel UK Limited						
Whistle-blower cases - Received	Nos.	TSUK and TSN combined data reported below			23	21
Whistle-blower cases - Closed	Nos.				22	19
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Whistle-blower cases - Received	Nos.	TSUK and TSN combined data reported below			19	22
Whistle-blower cases - Closed	Nos.				17	20
Tata Steel Europe (TSUK + TSN)						
Whistle-blower cases - Received	Nos.	51	48	34	-	-
Whistle-blower cases - Closed	Nos.	51	48	34	-	-
Tata Steel (Thailand)						
Whistle-blower cases - Received	Nos.	3	6	6	3	5
Whistle-blower cases - Closed	Nos.	3	6	6	3	5

@ Includes all Steelmaking sites;
@a TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
@b NINL ; @c Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; @d Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; @e Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Supply Chain						
Tata Steel Limited						
Active supplier base	Nos.	5,132	5,071	6,264	7,049	8,898
Local suppliers	Nos.	1,806	1,671	1,944	2,138	2,484
Critical suppliers	Nos.	-	-	477	466	665
Business volume of local suppliers	₹ crore	-	2,397	4,587	7,290	9,324
Number of Affirmative Action (AA) suppliers	Nos.	70	71	71	75	85
Business volume of Affirmative Action (AA) suppliers	₹ crore	61	66	69	112	151
Suppliers assessed based on safety	Nos.	850	745	1,022	1,423	1,923
Suppliers trained through Vendor Capability Advancement Program (VCAP)	Nos.	1,330	844	450	307	1,341
Critical suppliers made aware on Responsible Supply Chain Policy	Nos.	-	223	327	235	227
No. of supply chain partners assessed on Responsible Supply Chain Policy	Nos.	-	203	257	211	216[#]
Steel Processing Centers (SPC) assessed on Responsible Supply Chain Policy[15.a]	Nos.			31	18	-
Distributors assessed on Responsible Supply Chain Policy[15.b]	Nos.			106	16	-
[#]KPIs assured by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP						
Tata Steel UK Limited						
Active suppliers	Nos.	3,354	2,808	2,851	2,434	2,513
Active suppliers made aware on Responsible Procurement Policy (RPP)[15.c]	%	-	-	-	94	25
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Active suppliers	Nos.	3,462	3,129	3,329	3,389	3,004
Active suppliers made aware on Responsible Procurement Policy (RPP)[15.c]	%	-	-	-	100	32

[15.a]Steel Processing Centers assessed on Responsible Supply Chain Policy (RSCP) was completed in FY2022-23 and will restart in FY2024-25, so number for FY2023-24 is 0
[15.b]RSCP assessment that was done for distributors had certain action items emerging from the scores. A period was given for the action to be undertaken by the surveyed entities and no assessment was planned for the period. Hence the number for FY2023-24 is zero.
[15.c]For FY2023-24, For Active suppliers made aware on Responsible Procurement Policy, an operational definition that relies on recorded data for fully qualified suppliers in the SAP Ariba Vendor Qualification system is introduced in TSN, resulting in decrease in percentage

[@]Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a]TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b]NINL ; [@c]Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d]Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e]Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

	UOM	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Intellectual Capital						
Tata Steel Limited						
Collaborations/memberships of academia and technical institutes	Nos.	50	20	35	16	19
Patents filed	Nos.	119	119	125	132	142
Patents granted	Nos.	58	109	121	146	395
New products developed	Nos.	155	79	62	84	86
R&D employees	Nos.	-	246	270	294	292
R&D Spend	₹ crore	259	231	213	275	285
R&D Spend	% of revenue	0.43	0.36	0.17	0.21	0.20
Capex	₹ crore	4,749	2,122	6,288	8,555	10,426
Investment in new processes and products (Capex + R&D)	₹ crore	5,008	2,353	6,501	8,830	10,711
Investment in new processes and products (Capex + R&D)	% of revenue	9	4	5	7	8
Tata Steel UK Limited						
Collaborations/memberships of academia and technical institutes	Nos.	-	-	7	17	7
Patents filed	Nos.	-	-	-	-	5
Patents granted	Nos.	-	-	-	-	2
New products developed	Nos.	2	4	3	13	8
R&D employees	Nos.	75	70	65	69	66
R&D Spend	Million Euros	9	7	11	14	8
R&D Spend	% of revenue	0.42	0.35	0.34	0.45	0.30
Investment in new processes and products (Capex + R&D)	Million Euros	264	211	94	153	22
Investment in new processes and products (Capex + R&D)	% of revenue	12.32	10.68	2.99	4.89	0.82
Tata Steel Nederland BV						
Collaborations/memberships of academia and technical institutes	Nos.	-	-	158	162	148
Patents granted	Nos.	133	142	202	161	191
Patents filed[16]	Nos.	36	19	15	22	26
New products developed	Nos.	20	12	10	10	11
R&D employees	FTEs	311	300	299	307	341
R&D Spend	Million Euros	57	54	62	64	61.1
R&D Spend	% of revenue	1.16	1.19	0.87	0.86	1.03
Investment in new processes and products (Capex + R&D)	Million Euros	111	53	66	74	34
Investment in new processes and products (Capex + R&D)	% of revenue	2.27	1.24	0.92	0.99	0.57
[16]The patents filed refer to priority (i.e. first) filings.						
ResponsibleSteel™ Certification - Steel production unit						
Tata Steel Limited [@a]						
No . of sites Certified under ResponsibleSteel™	No . of Sites				1	3

[@]Includes all Steelmaking sites;
[@a]TS Jamshedpur, TS Kalinganagar for all years reported, TS Meramandali merged in FY2021-22 and TS Gamharia merged in FY2023-24 ;
[@b]NINL ; [@c]Tata Steel UK Limited includes Port Talbot ; [@d]Tata Steel Nederland BV includes Ijmuiden ; [@e]Tata Steel (Thailand) includes Rayong, Saraburi, Chonburi

Sustainability

ResponsibleSteel™ Certification

for Kalinganagar and Meramandali plants in 2024

2024 Steel Sustainability Champion

by worldsteel for the seventh consecutive year

Tata Steel Thailand received the CSR-DIW Continuous Award 2023

from the Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry, Thailand , for all three manufacturing units (NTS, SCSC, and SISCO). These awards are granted to plants that are continuously committed to social responsibility.

2023 Global Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Award of Distinction

at the RIMS ERM Conference 2023 for the second time in a row

ICSI Business Responsibility and Sustainability Award 2023

for the first Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR)

Tata Steel Thailand received the Sustainability Disclosure Award 2023

from the Thaipat Institute for its sustainability disclosure that reflects the organisation's operations towards sustainable development for the Environment, Social and Governance (ESG).

'Masters of Risk' Award

for the seventh consecutive year in the Metals & Mining category at the India Risk Management Awards (IRMA) 2023

Safety and Health Excellence Recognition 2023

by worldsteel for real-time visualisation of risk movement as part of the implemented Process Safety Management

Innovation

'Digital Enterprise of India – Steel' Award 2024

by Economic Times CIO for innovative digital initiatives driving transformation and efficiency in the steel industry

Best Corporate for Promotion of Sports

by Sportstar at the Sportstar Aces Awards 2024

7 out of 16 awards at the Tata InnoVista Awards 2023

across different categories:

- *Carbon Lite, Smart sintering, and Global First Method to Unlock the potential of Low-Grade Iron Ore under Implemented Innovation*
- *Water-based internal coating for Contiflo® and Pellet making from waste LD sludge under Sustainability Impact Innovation*
- *Needle coke for electrodes from coal tar under Piloted Technology*
- *The Chief of Blast Furnaces at Tata Steel (India) won the Serial Innovator Award*

Among Top 50 Innovative Companies of 2023

recognition by the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

Golden Peacock Innovation Management Award 2023

for the pioneering innovation in creating high-level transparency and visibility for mine monitoring

People

Tata Affirmative Action Programme (TAAP) Jury Award

at the TAAP Convention 2024 for exceptional efforts in promoting inclusivity and opportunities among underserved communities

Among the Top 3 Most Attractive Employers in India

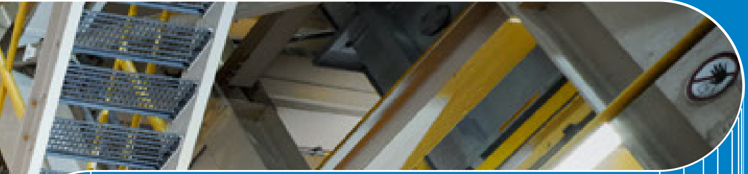
as per the Randstad Employer Brand Research (REBR) 2023

Great Place To Work

certified for the seventh consecutive year

Gold Employer

for the third consecutive year by India Workplace Equality Index (IWEI) 2023 for the unwavering commitment to LGBTQIA+ inclusion



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BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Financial Year 2023-2024

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SECTION A: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

I. Details of the listed entity

S. No.	Particulars	Company Details
1	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity	L27100MH1907PLC000260
2	Name of the Listed Entity	Tata Steel Limited
3	Year of incorporation	1907
4	Registered office address	Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai – 400 001
5	Corporate address	
6	E-mail	cosec@tatasteel.com
7	Telephone	+91 22 6665 8282
8	Website	www.tatasteel.com
9	Financial year for which reporting is being done	April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024
10	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	a. BSE Limited b. The National Stock Exchange of India Limited
11	Paid-up Capital (₹ in crore)	1,248.60
12	Name and contact details of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR)	Mr. Parvatheesam Kanchinadham Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance) Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai – 400 001 Tel.: +91 22 6665 7330 | E-mail: cosec@tatasteel.com

13. Reporting boundary - Are the disclosures under this report made on a standalone basis (i.e., only for the entity) or on a consolidated basis (i.e., for the entity and all the entities which form a part of its consolidated financial statements, taken together)

The financial, environmental, social and governance disclosures made in this report are disclosed both on a standalone and on a consolidated basis for Tata Steel Limited.

It should be noted that the merger for the following Indian subsidiary companies of Tata Steel Limited have been approved by respective jurisdictional National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) during FY2023-24.

1. Tata Steel Long Products Limited
2. Tata Metaliks Limited
3. The Tinplate Company of India Limited
4. Tata Steel Mining Limited
5. S&T Mining Limited

Accordingly, the Company has accounted for the mergers retrospectively for all periods presented in the standalone financial results as prescribed in Ind AS 103 – "Business Combinations" as well as the non-financial KPIs published in BRSR. The previous periods' figures, where applicable, in the BRSR have been accordingly restated from April 1, 2022. Further, the reporting methodology of FY2022-23 has also been adjusted, in accordance with the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Circular *(SEBI/HO/CFD/CFDSEC-2/P/CIR/2023/122)* dated July 12, 2023.

The consolidated disclosures of Tata Steel Limited include the performance of Tata Steel Limited and its 12 key subsidiary companies, as listed below.

Region	Entity
India	1. Tata Steel Limited (TSL) 2. Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (TSDPL) 3. Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited (TSUISL) 4. The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited (ISWP) 5. Angul Energy Limited (AEL) 6. Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited (BPPL) 7. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL) 8. Tata Steel Support Services Limited (TSSSL) 9. Tata Steel Technical Services Limited (TSTSL)
Outside India	1. Tata Steel Nederland BV (TSN) 2. Tata Steel UK Limited (TSUK) 3. Tata Steel (Thailand) PLC (TSTH) 4. Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited (TSMC)

These companies have been identified based on their materiality and constitute 98% of the Tata Steel's consolidated revenues, 95% of Tata Steel Group's employee base and 100% of Tata Steel Group's emission footprint.

It should be noted that on account of change in the boundaries of the standalone due to the mergers and consolidated disclosures due to the inclusion of new entities in the disclosure boundary, the FY2022-23 disclosures have been restated based on the revised boundary, to give a like-to-like comparison.

Throughout this report, the following phrases have been used:

1. Tata Steel Limited or Tata Steel Standalone: The boundary is only the standalone entity 'Tata Steel Limited'.
2. Tata Steel Indian Entities: Tata Steel Indian Entities include TSL, TSDPL, TSUISL, ISWP, AEL, BPPL, NINL, TSSSL and TSTSL.
3. Tata Steel Consolidated: Tata Steel Consolidated includes Tata Steel Limited, Tata Steel Indian entities, TSN, TSUK, TSTH, TSMC.

Basis for reporting:

1. All indicators have been consolidated without adjusting for minority shareholders in the relevant group entity, wherever applicable.
2. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reported using the Greenhouse Gas protocol [Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard], consolidated based on operational control for key subsidiaries.
3. Equity-consolidated emissions of Joint Ventures included in Scope 3 under category 15 (Investments).
4. Inter-company adjustments has been undertaken (revenue, GHG emissions, and energy consumption), wherever applicable.
5. The reported revenue, total capex, and R&D expenditure are on a consolidated basis (unless mentioned otherwise), aligned with the consolidated financial statements of Tata Steel Limited.
6. Energy consumption has been reported based on secondary and primary energy consumption, including feedstocks.
7. The reporting period for various indicators ranges from 1 - 3 years and is aligned with the prescribed SEBI format.
8. FY2023-24 was one of the more volatile years for Tata Steel due to the merger of several large subsidiary companies, continued stabilisation of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, relining of one of the two blast furnaces at Tata Steel Nederland, and increased activity undertaken for the ongoing 5 MTPA expansion at Kalinganagar. Actual production was also different year-on-year, which had a direct impact on the operational indicators.
9. In view of the mergers during FY2023-24, the reporting boundaries for FY2022-23 have been revised to ensure comparability of FY2023-24 figures to that of FY2022-23 figures.

Statement of Assurance

14. Name of Assurance Provider

Tata Steel Limited has appointed Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP (PW & Co CA LLP) for assurance on BRSR Core indicators and selected indicators in the Annual Integrated Report.

15. Type of Assurance Obtained

PW & Co CA LLP has undertaken reasonable assurance of the BRSR Core indicators on a standalone basis for FY2023-24. Tata Steel has opted to voluntarily disclose the BRSR core indicators on a consolidated basis for the select entities as mentioned above. In addition, PW & Co CA LLP has also undertaken the assurance on a standalone basis unless otherwise stated, of select environmental, social and governance (ESG) indicators, which are part of the ESG factsheet published in the Company's Integrated Report.

Reasonable Assurance Report on BRSR Core indicators & select indicators of ESG factsheet and Limited Assurance Report on select indicators of ESG factsheet issued by PW & Co CA LLP are annexed to Tata Steel's Integrated Report for FY2023-24 and accessible on the link: https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/integrated-reportannual-report/

It is to be noted that Tata Steel's key subsidiary companies, Tata Steel UK Limited and Tata Steel Nederland BV, are in the middle of significant restructuring due to the planned transition to low carbon steelmaking. As a result, while Tata Steel has undergone assurance on a standalone basis, it has also adopted a pathway to undertake assurance on a consolidated basis over the next 2 to 3 years.

II. Products/services

16. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

S. No.	Main Activity group code	Description of Main Activity group	Business Activity Code	Description of Business Activity	% of turnover of the company
1	C	Manufacturing	C7	Metal and metal products	94.12

Note: The details of business activities as given in MGT- 7 for Tata Steel Limited

17. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover):

S. No.	Name of Product/Service	Tata Steel Consolidated			Tata Steel Standalone		
		NIC	Turnover (₹ cr.) FY2023-24	% of Turnover of the entity	NIC	Turnover (₹ cr.) FY2023-24	% of Turnover of the entity
1	Sale of Steel Products	2410	2,15,812.90	94	2410	1,32,699.10	94
2	Sale of Non-Steel Products	-	9,115.80	4	-	4,585.23	3
3	Sale of Power and Water	3510 3600	1,994.90	1	3510 3600	1,913.27	2
4	Income from Services	-	372.60	0	-	0.00	0
5	Others	-	1,874.58	1	-	1,789.83	1
	Total	**-**	**2,29,170.78**	**100**	**-**	**1,40,987.43**	**100**

Note: i. The above split is based on Tata Steel consolidated and standalone turnover as reported in the Company's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.

ii. Others include income from export and other incentive schemes.

III. Operations

18. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated:

Location	Number of Plants	Number of Offices	Total
India	62	159	221
Outside India	40	20	60

With manufacturing operations in India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Thailand, Tata Steel is one of the most geographically diversified steel companies globally. The Company has raw material resources in India and Canada. It also has a downstream presence in the United States, France, Germany, and other countries.

19. Markets served by the entity:

a. Number of locations

Locations	Number
National (No. of States)	28 States and 8 Union Territories
International (No. of Countries)	89

Tata Steel has created digital platforms to strengthen direct connections with customers and channel partners to provide innovative services and solutions for all segments.

1. Tata Steel has developed Aashiyana, an online platform used to reach out to individual home builders, in India.
2. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel revised its digital solution for supply chain visibility, Compass. Expanding upon its primary capability of giving business-to-business customers real-time material visibility on road and rail shipments, order details can now be accessed with a single click on both web-based and mobile application platforms.
3. DigECA is a comprehensive B2B online platform tailored for the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector. It is designed to streamline direct engagement with Tata Steel and its associated stakeholders. The platform enhances customer satisfaction by introducing specialised modules that increase user convenience. Features integrated into these modules provide customers with complete visibility of materials and assure order fulfilment from start to finish.
4. Sampoorna is Tata Steel's unique end-to-end channel management app for its dealer partners, with modules like lead management, sales and order management, interactive dashboards, and personal journey management. It has strengthened the lead nurturing process and opened avenues to serve its consumers better.
5. CuBe is a production optimisation software developed in-house specifically for the channel partners of Tata Steel's long products downstream business. The software acts as a one-stop Production Management platform for managing inventory, steel optimisation based on customer drawings, production planning and scheduling, tag generation for easy material identification at the site, and deliveries.
6. The Company also employs an online platform known as MagicBox to sell "extra to order" steel products to current Tata Steel distributors through online bidding.
7. Colorcoat® Compass tool at Tata Steel UK helps designers make an informed colour choice for their pre-finished steel building envelope within minutes based on product choice, availability, feasibility, and level of guarantee. Almost any object can be scanned, and the colour matched within seconds. The digital colour system provides detailed information on each colour to show whether there is an exact match within the standard or a previously matched bespoke colour selection.
8. The BaanClickBuild digital application from Tata Steel Thailand is used for scaling online retail sales in Thailand.

   Other than its digital presence, Tata Steel exhibits in trade shows like Euroblech, Blechexpo, UK Metal Expo and Metpack, which cater to the automotive and packaging industries, respectively. Tata Steel also hosts webinars and steel courses to deliver the necessary information.

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

Though Tata Steel Group has a considerable export presence from India to the global market, it also directly serves international clients through its subsidiary companies strategically positioned in various regions. Consequently, Tata Steel provides a breakdown of its sales between domestic and international markets, ensuring transparency in its global sales operations. Additionally, Tata Steel discloses exports conducted directly by Tata Steel Limited from India to the global market.

Revenues - Tata Steel (Consolidated)	Amount in ₹ crore	
Particulars	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
India	1,34,248.75	1,31,059.20
Outside India	94,922.03	1,12,293.49
Total	**2,29,170.78**	**2,43,352.69**

Note: Sales Outside India includes export revenue from India. The above split is based on Tata Steel Consolidated turnover as reported in the Company's Integrated Report for FY2023-24 and excludes other operating revenue.

Revenues - Tata Steel (Standalone)	Amt in ₹ crore	
Particulars	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Exports Revenue	8,749.44	13,296.69
Total Revenue	**1,40,987.43**	**1,42,913.32**
% of exports in total revenue	6	9

c. A brief on types of customers

Tata Steel classifies its customers based on industry, geography, and customer type.

The market segments for Tata Steel are, but not limited to, Auto & Ancillaries, Retail: Individual Housebuilders, Construction and Infrastructure, etc. The majority of the sales from the Indian operations of the Company are domestic, while the European operations serve geographies across Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Company's products are tailored to the needs of the regional markets.

Customer accounts are grouped under the following four categories:

1. **Business-to-Business (B2B):** Major Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) in the automotive and construction sectors, as well as project customers.
2. **Business-to-Emerging Corporate Accounts (B2ECA):** Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
3. **Business-to-Consumers (B2C):** Individual Retail Consumers.
4. **Business-to-Government (B2G):** Government Organisations and Public Sector Undertakings.

Tata Steel focuses on improving customer insights through detailed segmentation by end-use, application, and geography.

A detailed summary of Tata Steel's products and brand analysis is given below:

Segment	Market Sub Segments	Products and Brands			
		Tata Steel Limited	Tata Steel Nederland BV	Tata Steel UK Limited	Tata Steel Thailand Limited
Automotive	**Automotive and ancillaries**	B2B automotive, ECA automotive, Wires and Specialty Steel automotive	B2B automotive, OEM automotive	B2B automotive, OEM automotive	B2B automotive, OEM automotive
		Products: Hot Rolled (HR), Cold Rolled Closed Annealed (CRCA), Galvanised, HR Commercial, Medium Carbon/High Carbon, Precision Tubes, Wire rod, Hi-end Billets	**Products:** Hot-Rolled(HR), Direct-rolled (DR), Cold-rolled(CR),Metallic Coated Coils and Sheets, Tubes (Precision), Electro-plated steel	**Products:** Hot-Rolled(HR), Cold-rolled(CR),Metallic Coated Coils, Sheets and tailor welded blanks. Aluminium blanks.	**Products:** Wire rods (tire cord and tire bead)
		Brands: Astrum (HR), Steelium (CRCA), Galvano (Galvanised Plain, GP), Galv, Galume, Pre - Painted Galvanised Iron (PPGI), Pre-Painted Galvalume (PPGL)	**Brands:** Serica, MagiZinc Auto, XPF, HyperForm, Contiflo, HILUMIN	**Brands:** MagiZinc Auto, Tenform	

Segment	Market Sub Segments	Products and Brands			
		Tata Steel Limited	Tata Steel Nederland BV	Tata Steel UK Limited	Tata Steel Thailand Limited
Construction	**Construction & Infrastructure**	B2B sales to construction companies, incl. Rebar, WRs, Branded Products, etc.	B2B sales to construction companies	B2B sales to construction companies	B2B sales to construction companies
		Products: Cold Rolled (CR) (Non-branded), BP Sheets, Galvano (GP), HR Commercial, Hot Rolled Pickled and Oiled (HRPO) & Hot Rolled Skin Passed Pickled and Oiled (HRSPO), Pre Engineered Buildings (PEB), Projects/Tenders, Construction & Projects, Full Hard Cold Rolled (FHCR), Galv, Galume, PPGI, PPGL, Wire Rods, Tubes	**Products:** Hot-rolled(HR), Direct-rolled (DR), Cold-rolled(CR),Metallic Coated Coils and Sheets, Tubes (Structural and Precision). Panels and Profiles	**Products:** Hot-rolled(HR), Cold-rolled(CR), Metallic Coated, Organic coated Coils and Sheets, Tubes (Structural, Conveyance and Energy), Panels and Profiles, Lintels, Roof and Cladding systems, Highway Systems (Safety Fence and Parapets),	**Products:** Tata Tiscon (Rebars, cut & bend, dowel) Structurals (angles and channels)
		Brands: Steelium (CRCA), GalvaRos, PPGL, Tata WAMA, Tiscon, Tiscon Readybuild, Sm@rtfab	**Brands:** MagiZinc, Ymagine, Ympress, Contiflo, Hybox, Strongbox, SAB Profil , Fischer Profil, Montana , Colorcoat, Advantica, Fischertherm, Fischerfireproof, Montanatherm, Montapanel, Swiss Panel, Holorib	**Brands:** MagiZinc, Durbar, Celsius, Hybox, Strongbox, Install, Inflow, Inline, Colorcoat, Advantica, Comflor, Roofdek, Trimapanel, Trisomet, Vetex, Protect 365, Catnic, Catnic Urban	
	Construction Retail	B2C sales including Tiscon, Shaktee, GP Retail, Tubes and Wires	B2C sales	B2C sales	B2C sales
		Products: HR (Non-branded), HRPO & HRSPO, Galvanised Corrugated (GC) – Retail, Tubes Division, Wire rod, Hi end Billets	**Products:** Hot-rolled(HR), Direct-rolled (DR), Cold-rolled(CR),Metallic Coated, Organic Coated Coils and Sheets	**Products:** Hot-rolled(HR), Cold-rolled(CR),Metallic Coated, Organic Coated Coils and Sheets, Lintels, profiles, roof and cladding system.	**Products:** Tata Tiscon (Rebars), Tiscon Supelinks (Stirrups), Tiscon Superbase (Footing)
		Brands: Astrum (HR), Galvano (GP), Tata Shaktee, Tata WAMA, Tiscon, Tiscon Superlinks (Stirrups)	**Brands:** MagiZinc, Ymagine, Ympress, Colorcoat	**Brands:** MagiZinc, Durbar, Colorcoat, Catnic, Catnic Urban	
Industrial and General Engineering	**Packaging**	Tinplate, HTSS (high tensile steel strapping), LPG, Drums & Barrels	Tinplate, Drums and Barrels	Tinplate, Drums and Barrels	-
		Products: CR, BP Sheets, CRCA, FHCR, Galv, Galume, PPGI, PPGL – Prime, HTSS	**Products:** Cold-rolled, Tinplate, Tin-Free steel and Laminated Steel Coils and Sheets	**Products:** Cold-rolled, Tinplate, Tin-Free steel and Laminated Steel Coils and Sheets,	
			Brands: Protact, TCCT	**Brands:** Protact	
	Energy	Steel sales to Oil & Gas, Wind, Solar, etc. (mainly flat products)	Steel sales to Oil & Gas, Wind, Solar, etc.	Steel sales to Oil & Gas, Wind, Solar, etc	Steel sales to Oil & Gas, Wind, Solar, etc
		Products: HR, HRPO & HRSPO, CR, BP Sheets, Galume, LPG, American Pertroleum Institute (API), CRCA, FHCR, Galv, Galume, PPGI, PPGL, Wire Rods, Tubes	**Products:** Hot-rolled, Metallic Coated Coils and Sheets,	**Products:** Hot-rolled, Metallic Coated Coils and Sheets, Tubes (Conveyance and Linepipe)	**Products:** Structural (angles and channels) for Transmission Power and Distribution
		Brands: Astrum (HR), Steelium (CRCA), Galvanova	**Brands:** Ymagine, Ympress, MagiZinc	**Brands:** Ymagine, Ympress, MagiZinc, Install, Inflow, Inline	

Segment	Market Sub Segments	Products and Brands			
		Tata Steel Limited	Tata Steel Nederland BV	Tata Steel UK Limited	Tata Steel Thailand Limited
Industrial and General Engineering	**Engineering Goods**	Capital Goods, Shipbuilding, Railway manufacturing, etc.	Capital Goods, Shipbuilding, Manufacturing, etc	Capital Goods, Manufacturing, etc	Capital Goods, Shipbuilding, Manufacturing, etc
		Products: HR, HRPO & HRSPO, CR, BP Sheets, Galvano (GP), PPGI, HR Commercial, MC/HC, Govt. Railways, Precision Tubes, L&E, Shipbuilding, CRCA - Industrial Products, FHCR, Galv, Galume, PPGI, PPGL, H&T , Wire Rods, Tubes, HR Agrico, High Tensile Steel Strapping (HTSS)	**Products:** Hot-rolled(HR), Direct-rolled (DR), Cold-rolled(CR),Metallic Coated,Organic Coated, Electro-Plated Coils and Sheets, Tubes (Structural and Precision),	**Products:** Hot-rolled(HR), Cold-rolled(CR), Metallic Coated, Organic Coated Coils and Sheets, Tubes (Structural and Precision),	**Products:** Wire rods, SBQ
		Brands: Astrum (HR), Steelium (CRCA), GalvaRos, Colornova, Thermo Mechanically Treated (TMT)	**Brands:** MagiZinc, Ymagine, Ympress, Ympress Laser, Ymvit, Contiflo, Hybox, Strongbox, HILUMIN, HILAN, NICOR, HI-BRITE, Advantica, Motiva	**Brands:** MagiZinc, Durbar, Celsius, Hybox, Strongbox, Advantica, Motiva, RADECOL	
	Trade & Commercial	Sales to traders, rerollers, downstream processing, fabrication, etc.	Sales to traders, rerollers, downstream processing, fabrication, etc.	Sales to traders, rerollers, downstream processing, fabrication, etc.	Sales to traders, rerollers, downstream processing, fabrication, etc.
		Products: HR, HRPO & HRSPO, CR, BP Sheets, HR Commercial, HRPO & HRSPO, HR slits, MJ Trade, MC/HC, Wire Rods, Billets, Slabs, Tubes, Hi end Billets	**Products:** Hot-rolled(HR), Direct-rolled (DR), Cold-rolled(CR),Metallic Coated,Organic Coated, Electro-plated Coils and Sheets, Tubes (Structural and Precision),	**Products:** Hot-rolled(HR), Cold-rolled(CR), Metallic Coated, Organic Coated Coils and Sheets, Tubes (Structural and Precision)	**Products:** Wire rods for sales to traders
		Brands: Astrum (HR), Steelium (CRCA), GalvaRos	**Brands:** MagiZinc, Ymagine, Ympress, Ympress Laser, Ymvit, Contiflo, Hybox, Strongbox,	**Brands:** MagiZinc, Durbar, Celsius, Hybox, Strongbox, Advantica	
Consumer Durables	**Downstream (B2C)**	Steel sales to Furniture, Appliances, etc.	Sales to traders, rerollers, downstream processing, fabrication, etc.	Sales to traders, rerollers, downstream processing, fabrication, etc.	Sales to traders, rerollers, downstream processing, fabrication, etc.
		Products: CR, BP Sheets, Galvano (GP), Galume, PPGI, GP Retail Others, HR Commercial, HRPO & HRSPO, HR slits, CRCA, FHCR, Galv, Galume, PPGI, PPGL	**Products:** Cold-rolled(CR), Organic Coated, Electro-plated Coils and Sheets, Tubes (Precision)	**Products:** Cold-rolled(CR),Organic Coated Coils and Sheets,	**Products:** Tiscon Supelinks(Stirrups), Tiscon Superbase(Footing)
		Brands: BP Sheets, CRCA, FHCR, Galv, Galume, PPGI, PPGL – Prime, HTSS	**Brands:** Ymvit, HILUMIN, HILAN, NICOR, HI-BRITE, Motiva, Contiflo, Reflex	**Brands:** RADECOL	

Notes: B2B – Business to Business; B2C – Business to Consumer; B2G – Business to Government; B2ECA – Business to Emerging Corporate Account; OEM: Original Equipment Manufacturer.

IV. Employees

20. Details as at the end of Financial Year

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled):

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Tata Steel Consolidated					
			Male		Female		Others	
			No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No. (D)	% (D/A)
Employees								
1	Permanent (E)	74,705	68,252	91.4	6,366	8.5	87	0.1
2	Other than Permanent (F)	3,347	2,295	68.6	1,052	31.4	-	-
3	**Total Employees (E+ F)**	**78,052**	**70,547**	**90.4**	**7,418**	**9.5**	**87**	**0.1**
Workers								
4	Permanent (G)	47,164	43,870	93.0	3,207	6.8	87	0.2
5	Other than Permanent (H)	1,43,741	1,36,287	94.8	7,390	5.1	64	0.0
6	**Total workers (G + H)**	**1,90,905**	**1,80,157**	**94.4**	**10,597**	**5.6**	**151**	**0.1**

Note 1: Other than Permanent Workers (H) include workforce hired through third party job contracts. A sizable number is engaged to carryout expansion projects, including that at Kalinganagar.

Note 2: 'Permanent Employees' (E) includes Permanent Workers (G). 'Permanent employees' includes all personnel on rolls of the Company excluding those on fixed term contract, who are covered under 'Other than Permanent employees' (F). Permanent workers (G) are on rolls of the Company but do not perform managerial or administrative role.

Note 3: 'Others' includes 87 transgender personnel in case of Permanent workers, also included in Permanent employees. Other than Permanent workers include 64 workers overseas without gender bifurcation.

Tata Steel is in the process of expanding its crude steel capacity in India. The phased commissioning of 5 MTPA expansion at Kalinganagar is ongoing and intends to produce 1.7 million tonnes of crude steel in FY2024-25. The contract workforce engaged by the Company is instrumental in timely and cost-efficient project execution, as it provides flexibility and supplements the skillset of the permanent workforce. By ensuring process efficiency and agile execution, the contract workforce enables Tata Steel to remain resilient in a dynamic environment.

The Company values their role in its output and achieving its long-term goals. Thus, recognising their contribution to the Company's exceptional performance in FY2022-23, Tata Steel – as a pioneering step – gave the employees of its vendor partners, working in the Company's establishments in India, an ex gratia reward.

The Company acknowledges the importance of building a future-ready culture as a lever to achieve its Strategic Objectives. Diversity, equity, and inclusion are recognised as the pillars of the aspired organisational culture. To achieve the goal of a 20% diverse workforce in Tata Steel Limited by 2025, the Company has identified four focus areas for intervention:

i) Women

The metals & mining sector, due to its structural bottlenecks, traditionally had a low female participation in its workforce. Despite best intentions and concerted efforts, progress has been slow due to deeply entrenched stereotypes and a lack of female role models. Tata Steel has consistently worked towards changing the scenario by breaking the stereotypes and the glass ceiling.

» Tata Steel Limited is the first company in India to deploy women in all shifts in mines. The Women@Mines programme provides technical training to unskilled women workers and enable them to work in core jobs in mines.

» Under the 'Flames of Change' initiative, Tata Steel Limited recruited 23 women to create the first-ever crew of female firefighters in the steel industry in India.

- Women employees are now deployed in all 3 shifts across Kalinganagar works, as well as powerhouses and washery at the West Bokaro coal mines.
- Tata Steel Limited hired 220 women for multiple roles through special recruitment drives at various sites.
- Tata Steel Limited also hosts the annual Campus Connect initiative, Women of Mettle, which is a pioneering scholarship programme to induct bright young women engineers into the manufacturing sector.
- Tata Steel Limited also offers multiple leadership development programmes for women across levels, such as Ignite, Engage, Crucibold, UpSurge, Step Up to Success, and Tata Mentors.

ii) LGBTQIA+ Community

In line with the Company's vision of creating a workplace for all diverse groups, in May 2018, Tata Steel Limited launched "WINGS", a LGBTQIA+ employee resource group. In December 2021, Tata Steel Limited became the first Indian company to open core mining operations to the transgender community.

- In March 2024, Tata Steel Limited welcomed a new group of 14 transgender employees as Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) Operator Trainees in its West Bokaro mining operations. This onboarding initiative marks a significant step in the Company's Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DE&I) journey, increasing the Company's total transgender workforce to 100.
- The second edition of Queerious — a first-of-its-kind case study competition in India for LGBTQIA+ students — saw a 240% surge in registrations over the first edition.

iii) Persons with Disabilities

Tata Steel is an equal opportunity employer and has taken several initiatives to ensure inclusive work environment for differently abled employees. *(For details, please refer to Section C, Principle III. Question 3. Accessibility of workplaces)*

- Tata Steel Foundation (TSF) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People (NCPEDP), in FY2023-24, for creating a learning ecosystem for organisations and individuals working for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in India. The Foundation enables its programme SABAL with the aim of creating a platform for persons with disability through a participative atmosphere and inclusive infrastructure that enables skilling, employability and financial independence.
- In FY2023-24, Tata Steel Limited launched 'Ananta Quest', a pioneering case study competition for students with disabilities. The competition provides participants with opportunities to engage in live internships and potentially secure job placements at Tata Steel Limited.

iv) The Affirmative Action Community (Tribal Community)

The Tata Affirmative Action Programme (TAAP), instituted by the Tata Group in 2007, commits Tata companies to exercising positive discrimination in employing personnel from historically disadvantaged communities. The Tata agenda is aligned with the framework on affirmative action (AA) prepared by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), which focuses on the four Es of development: employment, employability, entrepreneurship, and education.

- Tata Steel Limited achieved a significant increase in its score band from 650-675 in 2018 to 700-725 in the TAAP Assessment 2023, marking the highest score in the assessment's history. This achievement is a 3-band jump over previous assesments and marks Tata Steel Limited as the first Tata Group company to move beyond 700 on the TAAP scale.

In the Netherlands, in 2022, the Company established the Tata Steel Pride network in IJmuiden to ensure that employees with LGBTQIA+ related questions can find the required support. Tata Steel wants to be a more attractive employer for women in the Netherlands, and aims at employing 5% women in vocational-technical positions and 30% women in decision-making positions by 2027. The Company has an extensive programme of activities to promote diversity and inclusion, including communication campaigns, inspiration sessions and participation in Diversity Day, and exploring potential initiatives like 24/7 childcare, workwear with a fit for women, and the (FE)male network.

In the UK, the Company aims to have a more diverse workforce in its widest sense, i.e., not just male/female diversity. It is making concerted efforts to improve diversity, from its Women in Steel network to its roll-out of Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) training and awareness sessions across the workforce.

b. Differently abled employees and workers:

S. No.	Particulars	Tata Steel Consolidated				
		Total (A)	Male		Female	
			No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
Employees						
1	Permanent (D)	151	145	96.0	6	4.0
2	Other than Permanent (E)	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Total Employees (D+ E)**	**151**	**145**	**96.0**	**6**	**4.0**
Workers						
4	Permanent (F)	133	130	97.7	3	2.3
5	Other than Permanent (G)*	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Total workers (F + G)**	**133**	**130**	**97.7**	**3**	**2.3**

Note: The data excludes number of differently abled employees for Tata Steel's European subsidiaries, which currently do not capture this data, in line with local practice due to data privacy regulations.

**Only the differently abled workers on Tata Steel rolls are reported.*

21. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of Women

Standalone	Total (A)	No. and percentage of Females	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)
Board of Directors	10	2	20
Key Managerial Personnel[1]	3	0	0
Senior Management Team[2]	17	2	12

[1]Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director, Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance).

[2]Vice-President, excluding Key Managerial Personnel.

Note: The data is as on March 31, 2024.

22. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers:

	FY2023-24			FY2022-23			FY2021-22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employees (%)									
Consolidated	6.3	9.9	6.6	7.5	10.5	7.8	6.5	8.7	6.7
Standalone	5.6	10.3	6.0	9.0	12.9	9.3	7.2	10.5	7.4
Permanent Workers (%)									
Consolidated	5.8	7.5	5.9	6.9	9.8	7.1	6.7	8.3	6.8
Standalone	4.9	6.9	5.0	7.8	8.7	7.9	6.1	7.4	6.2

Note: Turnover includes Resignations (attrition) + Separation due to Retirement.

The corresponding data for separation by resignations is provided below:

	FY2023-24			FY2022-23			FY2021-22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employees (%)									
Consolidated	3.4	6.2	3.6	3.2	6.0	3.5	2.8	5.7	3.0
Standalone	2.6	5.2	2.8	2.5	5.9	2.7	1.8	6.1	2.1
Permanent Workers (%)									
Consolidated	2.6	3.2	2.6	1.4	2.9	1.5	1.9	3.2	2.0
Standalone	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)

23. (a) Names of holding/subsidiary/associate companies/joint ventures

» Tata Steel Limited does not have any holding Company. The details of Promoter and Promoter Group of Tata Steel Limited as on March 31, 2024 is provided in the shareholding pattern available on our website at - https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/stock-exchange-compliances/shareholding-pattern/

» The list of subsidiary companies of Tata Steel Limited is provided in Part A of Annexure 5 of the Board's Report forming part of Tata Steel's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.

» The list of Joint Ventures and Associate companies of Tata Steel Limited is provided in Part B of Annexure 5 of the Board's Report forming part of Tata Steel's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.

VI. Corporate Social Responsibility Details

Section	Details	Company Particulars
24. i)	Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013?	Yes
24. ii)	Turnover (in ₹ crore) for Tata Steel Limited (as on March 31, 2023)	1,42,913.32
24. iii)	Net worth (in ₹ crore) for Tata Steel Limited (as on March 31, 2023)	1,34,137.48

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

25. Complaints/Grievances on any of the Principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:

Stakeholder Group	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place
Communities	Yes, Tata Steel has grievance redressal mechanisms, underpinned by the Tata Code of Conduct, in place to address grievances of all key stakeholder groups across all geographies, including communities. The grievance mechanisms are designed based on location specific requirements, so as to be most effective.
	Tata Steel Foundation (TSF), a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited, is responsible for driving community engagement processes in the operational areas of Tata Steel Limited in India. It involves regular interactions with the community, sub-groups, and local stakeholders to address and resolve grievances. TSF has implemented initiatives in over 5,000 villages across Jharkhand and Odisha, impacting over 4 million lives in FY2023-24. It has a team of over 1,400 people working on impact-driven initiatives that focus on developing tribal and excluded communities with a process of co-creation. These initiatives are change models that can be replicated at regional and national scales. TSF embeds societal perspectives in key business processes to create value and long-term social capital. TSF has created a grievance redressal ecosystem that facilitates input from communities in and around Tata Steel Limited's sites. This ecosystem ensures real-time information flow concerning Tata Steel's Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives. It enables issues to emerge before they even reach the grievance stage requiring redressal. The ecosystem consists of the following: 1. The contact numbers and names of Unit Heads and Key Personnel are prominently displayed in all TSF offices and in various publicly accessible places. This has resulted in the easy and immediate approachability of TSF's senior leadership to anyone from the community. The TSF leadership team receives regular feedback regarding TSF's work on the ground, ensuring corrective action is taken in advance and concerns are addressed. 2. TSF offices across various regions are accessible to the local communities and stakeholders who frequently visit the team to discuss their issues. In these meetings, community members' concerns are addressed at length, and their feedback on the work done by TSF is considered. This feedback is a valuable source of continuous learning that enables the team to identify lessons and prevent the recurrence of similar grievances in the future. By understanding the dynamic ecosystem well, the team can adapt and implement initiatives, prioritising them based on the list of addressed gaps. 3. Tata Steel Limited has established forums that involve the participation of community representatives and citizens. These forums are designed to follow a participatory approach rather than a formal grievance redressal system. This approach ensures a free flow of input and enables understanding of different perspectives and concerns. Hence, these forums help to create a deep two-way relationship between the Company and the communities. Some of the key forums are: a) Scheduled Tribe Stakeholder's Council b) Scheduled Caste Stakeholder's Council c) Citizens' Forum of Jamshedpur TSF deeply engages with communities and Panchayats to implement Tata Steel's CSR initiatives. This involves continuous interactions and feedback to the TSF team. Local recruits act as a bridge between the Company and communities, addressing grievances promptly and comprehensively. TSF teams have an in-built mechanism where the field staff, programme team, and unit heads regularly communicate with individuals and groups within the communities and other stakeholders. This ensures that any grievances are brought to the attention of senior management. Additionally, the mechanism is supported by regular interactions between the communities and other stakeholders, the thematic and geographic heads of TSF and the TSF leadership team. TSF team members conduct interactive sessions during visits to listen to complaints and provide assistance. They identify complaint-prone areas, study them, and implement remedial measures. Outcome monitoring is carried out to ensure timely and strategic grievance redressal. Public hearings are crucial in obtaining environmental clearance for projects. The Company conducts public hearings regularly to listen to community concerns. Based on feedback, it takes up projects as commitments to address issues raised by stakeholders and communities.
	Similarly, Tata Steel has intensified communication with the community in the Netherlands to address concerns among residents and employees who often live nearby. Employees from neighbourhood towns often receive many questions from their community. Tata Steel regularly updates its employees so that they can, in turn, update their respective communities. Residents affected by disturbances from the Company's operations in IJmuiden can report them to Tata Steel through multiple channels, including the information desk in Wijk aan Zee, by phone, or by using a complaint form on the Tata Steel Nederland's website. All complaints are investigated. The Company aims to trace the possible source of disturbance promptly and specifically on the premises and take necessary measures as quickly as possible. Based on various data measurements and complaints, processes are improved wherever feasible. For instance, it has been observed that noise disturbances are primarily associated with incidents such as impacts and collisions, as well as annoying sounds like whistling, humming, and buzzing. To determine possible noise sources, the Company has installed, for example, sound meters on cranes involved in scrap processing. When it comes to measures to reduce noise, it investigates the possibility of building dampers in certain installations.

Stakeholder Group	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place

In the UK, Tata Steel is committed to actively monitoring and controlling its emissions, taking necessary steps to meet and beat regulatory requirements. It however, receives a number of complaints from members of the public living in the proximity of its Port Talbot steelworks. The Company values the feedback it receives from the local community and takes the concerns of neighbours seriously. It undertook a large-scale survey of the public in Port Talbot during 2023 to generate feedback on the processes it uses to address public concerns. Based upon feedback, it instituted improvements to its complaint management process to ensure timely and effective resolution of issues raised by the public. By fostering open lines of communication, it aims to strengthen its relationship with the community and address their environmental concerns more effectively.

Tata Steel deeply values the wellbeing and prosperity of everyone who forms a part of the communities in which it operates, and its commitment to reducing the environmental impact of its operations remains resolute.

FY2023-24		FY2022-23	
Number of complaints filed during the year*	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Number of complaints filed during the year*	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year
5,266	15	4,866	14

* Complaints from the communities are recorded for the Company's overseas subsidiaries

Investors and Shareholders

Yes, Tata Steel has comprehensive investor redressal mechanisms in place to address the grievances of investors and shareholders. The Company has a Board-level Stakeholders' Relationship Committee to oversee functioning of the mechanisms for redressal of investors' grievances.

Link Intime India Private Limited (Link Intime) acts as the Registrar and Transfer agent of Tata Steel Limited. Link Intime handles all investor and shareholder complaints and works closely with the Company Secretary of Tata Steel Limited to resolve their grievances. Tata Steel also shares its Investor Presentations, Quarterly Financial Reports, Annual Integrated Report etc. through its website: www.tatasteel.com.

Tata Steel also has a dedicated Investors Relations team to address queries from equity and debt investors. The team keeps the investors and analysts informed about key strategic initiatives and plans through structured meetings and reports. Investor events include analyst meets, Investor Day meets, one-to-one meetings, Earnings and other update calls, and the Company's Annual General Meeting.

Tata Steel has also developed matured relationships with key banking and non-banking investors and has regular interactions with the lenders, to provide them with requested information and address their queries.

FY2023-24		FY2022-23	
Number of complaints filed during the year *	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Number of complaints filed during the year*	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year
222	8	355	4

* The numbers are for Tata Steel Limited

Employees and Workers

Yes, Tata Steel has multiple grievance redressal mechanisms for addressing complaints and grievances of employees and workers, as mentioned below:

1. In India, Tata Steel has a dedicated platform called 'Speak Up' as a one-stop portal for reporting employee grievances, including sexual harassment and safety. Tata Steel provides an independent and confidential third-party reporting helpline (https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/ethics/).
2. Tata Steel also has a Whistle Blower Policy and associated mechanisms to redress grievances of all stakeholders, including employees. The policy is available on Tata Steel's website (https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/policies/).
3. Tata Steel has a Joint Consultation System between the union and the management across all geographies, which has representation from both the management and the union. This is a 3-tier mechanism where issues ranging from policy decision to the concerns faced by shop floor employees are discussed and resolved in a proactive manner.
4. As part of its consultative approach of working with Unions, Tata Steel has also set up various Zonal and Central Works Committees (in India) and Regional and Central Works Council in the UK and Netherlands to handle employee grievances.
5. A bespoke helpdesk service, People Care, is available for employees and ex-employees to raise any query/issue related to Human Resource processes. The People Care helpline resolves these issues within a targeted timeline. People Care is accessible through both email and telephone.
6. Liaison Officers and Complaint Officers have been nominated by Tata Steel, wherever required, who help in providing requisite support to realise the goals of an inclusive and discrimination-free, LGBTQIA+ friendly, accessible workplace.
7. For its large contract workforce, Tata Steel has created a bespoke Reach Out programme, 'Know Your Rights', to create awareness on worker rights. There is also a Digital Contract Labour Management platform for improved contract workforce experience.
8. Tata Steel's annual Performance Appraisal Process also provides a formal review mechanism for employees who are dissatisfied with the rating.
9. All employees of Tata Steel Limited also get an opportunity to raise their concerns directly with the CEO & MD of the Company on the first working day of every month via the MD Online forum, where the CEO & MD of the Company interacts with the whole organisation.

Stakeholder Group	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place

10. In the UK, Tata Steel is committed to achieving an open working environment and employees are informed about how to raise a grievance through the Inclusion and Diversity and Dignity at Work Policies as well as being contained within Workplace Rules and Terms & Conditions of Employment.
11. Like the Speak Up platform in India, Integrity Line is a similar service provided at Tata Steel UK and Tata Steel Nederland.

FY2023-24		FY2022-23	
Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year
1,033	125	882	184

Customers

Yes, Tata Steel has a well-defined Customer Complaint Management System based on the 8D (Eight Disciplines of Problem Solving) Complaint Management Process, which uses a team-oriented approach to solve critical problems. This method aims to find the root cause of a complaint, develop containment actions, and take corrective actions to prevent similar occurrences in the future. Tata Steel endeavours to resolve all complaints promptly and communicate corrective and preventive actions to the customer.

In India, Tata Steel has TSL CARes app where customers can log complaints directly for their speedy resolution. During FY2023-24, the average complaint resolution time decreased significantly due to an increased adoption of TSL CARes.

In the Netherlands, Complaint Management is a core "Responsiveness" indicator to the customers. The process is cross functional and incorporates all members of the Account team to ensure the complaint is actioned appropriately and in a timely manner. For each type of complaint, a PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act) meeting with the internal stakeholders is in place. A service complaint is usually raised on behalf of the customer, but not always upon their request. The investigation is seen as an opportunity to improve.

In the UK, Tata Steel has provisioned for a Complaint Management System, Focus, to record and manage external customer complaints. It is a fully cross functional tool, from initial complaint from customer, through investigating parties to completion including financial settlement, if applicable and closure to customer. Complaints and feedback are typically received by phone or email and responses are communicated to customer in a timely manner. Full evidence of the complaint can be captured, including product samples, photographs and any other evidence, often supplemented by a visit to the customer.

FY2023-24		FY2022-23	
Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year
19,258	1,117	18,108	232

Value Chain Partners

Mechanisms for vendor grievance redressal at Tata Steel Limited are listed below, and similar mechanisms are also in place for other geographies of the Company:

1. Ethics-related grievances are addressed through a dedicated platform called 'Speak Up', operated by a third-party vendor (http://www.in.kpmg.com/ethicshelpline/tslindia). The process provides for resolution by a properly constituted committee.
2. The Vendor Feedback and Dialogue Mechanism, with a dedicated Vendor Grievance Redressal Committee chaired by a Vice President of the Company, reviews any representations received from vendors to ensure that their grievances are addressed and resolved effectively.
3. The bespoke helpdesk service, ProCare, addresses vendor and customer grievances (related to their day-to-day operations) promptly. ProCare extends its services to 100% of the supplier base of Tata Steel Limited, ensuring timely resolutions for all. Around 32,865 vendor queries, related to day-to-day issues, were resolved in FY2023-24.

Additionally, Tata Steel has several listening posts for its supplier partners to address their concerns, capture their suggestions, and address key issues. On occasions such as Ethics Month, World Environment Day, National Safety Day, etc., the Company organises interactive sessions with its vendor partners. Periodic communication is also undertaken with the suppliers through the e-Proc platform.

	FY2023-24		FY2022-23	
	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year
Speak-up	62	24	103	20
Vendor Grievance Redressal Committee	19	1	15	0

Others

FY2023-24		FY2022-23	
Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year
454	90	529	158

26. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues.

Please indicate material responsible business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to your business, rationale for identifying the same, approach to adapt or mitigate the risk along-with its financial implications, as per the following format.

Tata Steel has a structured Materiality Assessment process to identify business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to the Company. The assessments are conducted by independent external advisors, in line with global standards, every 3 years. The last assessment for the Tata Steel Group was conducted in FY2022-23.

As the outcome of the exercise, the following material issues pertaining to environmental and social matters were identified by Tata Steel, covering both risks and opportunities:

Material issues identified		
A. STRATEGIC		
A1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change Management		
Risk	**Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity**	**Approach to adapt or mitigate**
	A significant part of Tata Steel's production is through the blast furnace route, which is an emission intensive process. Tata Steel has committed to be Net Zero by 2045 and a transition to low carbon steelmaking is critical for the long-term success of the Company.	In India, Tata Steel has adopted multiple strategies to decarbonise its blast furnace route operations. It has also started building its first Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) based green steel plant in Ludhiana, Punjab. In the UK and the Netherlands, Tata Steel has taken concrete steps to transition to green steelmaking. *The detailed strategy to mitigate climate change-related risks is published in its Climate Change Report. It is a part of Tata Steel Limited's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.*
Financial implications	Details of financial impact on the Company is provided in the Climate Change Report, included in the Integrated Report for FY2023 -24	
A2. Circular Economy		
Opportunity	**Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity**	**Tata Steel's Initiatives**
	Steel as a material lends itself handsomely to circularity and is recyclable as ferrous scrap to produce new steel. Recycled steel has a significantly lower carbon footprint, as opposed to producing primary steel by reducing iron ore. Towards the target to be Net Zero by 2045, Tata Steel has increased scrap usage in its steelmaking process. Tata Steel produces waste during its steelmaking process, which can either be reused in its process (and reduce operating costs) or sold to external parties (e.g., sale of slag to the cement industry), creating additional revenue for the Company.	In India, Tata Steel has two approaches for value creation from circularity: a. The Industrial By-Products Management Division (IBMD) works to generate value from by-products. *(For details, please refer to Section C, Principle 6, Essential Indicators, Question 9).* b. The Steel Recycling Business (SRB) is responsible for sourcing and supplying the entire scrap requirement of Tata Steel in India. Besides supplying processed scrap from its Rohtak (Haryana) plant, it also supplies scrap from various sources across India. Tata Steel aims to maximise the amount of scrap charged into its existing blast furnace operations and the upcoming EAF-based green steel plant at Ludhiana, Punjab. In the Netherlands, Tata Steel plans to increase the percentage of scrap used in steelmaking from 17% (in 2019) to 30% by 2030. Presently the scrap used is 20%. In the UK, locally sourced scrap will be key for operating the proposed EAF.
Financial implications	Positive	

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">A3. Water Consumption and Effluent Discharge</th></tr>
<tr><th>Risk</th><th>Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity</th><th>Approach to adapt or mitigate</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Tata Steel utilises a large amount of water in its processes and draws it from multiple sources. Tata Steel's water consumption is regulated in all geographies. Non-compliance with regulatory requirements regarding effluent discharge and higher water usage may result in environmental compensation by regulatory authorities, financial loss due to operational stoppage and withdrawal of licence to operate.

As a result of climate change, some geographies are expected to have reduced access to fresh water, making it a scarce resource. To be cost-efficient, Tata Steel must minimise water usage and maximise recycling.</td><td>1. Addressing water scarcity through the 4R framework of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Recover:
a. Reducing fresh water withdrawal to a minimum from rivers by maximising the recycling of treated waste effluents within the plant through effluent treatment plants and online continuous effluent analysers.
b. Reusing treated municipal wastewater and water harvesting infrastructure across multiple locations. In India, Tata Steel aims to achieve ZED (Zero Effluent Discharge) from Works premises and plans to build water efficient infrastructure.
c. Increased water recovery through an augmentation of the Central Effluent Treatment Plant and sewage treatment plants as well as from storm run-off streams.
2. Adopting best available technologies like dry processes to reduce, best practices like catch pit and pumping infrastructure to recover, central effluent treatment plant with reverse osmosis to treat and recycle effluents in steelmaking processes. The treated effluents are reused for low-end applications like coke quenching, blast furnace slag granulation, steel slag quenching, sinter/pellet mixing, gas cleaning plant, horticulture, and dust suppression, etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Financial implications</td><td>Negative</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">A4. Energy Efficiency/Energy Management</th></tr>
<tr><th>Opportunity</th><th>Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity</th><th>Tata Steel's Initiatives</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Steelmaking is a highly energy-intensive process. Tata Steel fulfils its energy requirements through multiple sources: coal, natural gas, electricity, and other fossil fuels. Energy efficiency and management initiatives help Tata Steel to manage and optimise energy consumption across its operations, resulting in lower operational costs, greater resilience in the event of energy disruptions, and a greater ability to respond to regulatory obligations.

Energy efficiency and adoption of renewable energy is also a key lever for Tata Steel to lower its Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.</td><td>Tata Steel has several initiatives to improve energy efficiency of the Company across all geographies, and already recovers a large part of its process gases to produce power and for heating purposes at all its geographies.

Tata Steel is also working with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in India to identify and implement energy efficiency projects across various sites in India.

As a milestone towards achieving Net Zero carbon emissions, Tata Steel has entered into a definitive agreement with Tata Power to source 379 MW of captive renewable power, which will reduce 50 million tonnes of carbon emissions over the contract period of 25 years.

Tata Steel also commissioned a floating solar power project with a capacity of 10.8 MWp (Megawatt peak) on its upper cooling pond in the plant bringing the total capacity to 20.34 MWp solar projects in the Jamshedpur plant. The Kalinganagar plant also has a floating solar plant with a capacity of 10.10 MWp.

In the Netherlands, Tata Steel, in alignment with the local 'Noordzeekanaalgebied' Environmental Agency, has developed an energy savings agenda for 2024-2027, yielding 50+ projects across the site.

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel Nederland reported 0.63 PJ of energy savings, equivalent to 175 million kWh, or the electricity consumption of over 70,000 households. The biggest saving was achieved by a new, more efficient Hot Strip Mill furnace, saving an annual 0.575 PJ or 160 million kWh.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Financial implications</td><td>Positive</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

B. OPERATIONS

B1. Occupational Health and Safety

Risk	Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity	Approach to adapt or mitigate
	Tata Steel has a large number of employees and contract workers working across all sites. In addition, many of the Company's steel plants are situated in close proximity of the wider community (e.g., Jamshedpur, IJmuiden, and Port Talbot). Therefore, ensuring the safety of its employees, contract workers, and communities is critical for continued regulatory and social licence to operate, especially considering process related hazard in a steelwork. In case safety related processes or performance of the Company is deemed inadequate, or in case of a significant safety incident, prohibition order from the government may also lead to partial closure of the plant. Each safety incident also has a negative impact on the health, wellbeing, and morale of employees along with a negative reputational impact on the Company. They may also result in operational and financial loss to the Company, including potential partial closure of the plant.	Tata Steel's safety and health responsibilities are driven by its commitment to zero harm. The Company has a robust safety management system framework and a sound safety governance structure. The Safety Leadership Development Centres (SLDC) in Jamshedpur and IJmuiden are fully operational. These facilities are now being extended to Kalinganagar and Meramandali. These are state-of-the-art facilities dedicated to providing comprehensive safety training to all individuals entering the workplace and utilises cutting-edge training props and techniques to ensure an engaging and effective learning experience. In the Netherlands, to further improve the level of safety on Tata Steel sites, the Company has taken measures to develop a proactive safety management culture regarding unsafe behaviour. In addition to keeping an eye on incidents (safety issues), it additionally creates more focus on the positive aspects of safety: the circumstances and moments in which work runs smoothly and safely, to observe causes and conditions that contribute to safe operations. As a result of this, risks are eliminated. The Company pays attention to managing risks and maintaining dialogue regarding healthy and safe working practices. In the UK, excellence in health and safety is a core value and is felt in everything Tata Steel does and everything it says within the organisation. It is committed to a goal of ensuring zero harm to employees, contractors and the communities in which it operates. *Please refer to Section C, Principle 3, Essential Indicators, Question 12 in this report for more details.*
Financial implications	Negative	

B2. Air Pollution/Air Quality Management

Risk	Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity	Approach to adapt or mitigate
	Non-compliance related to regulatory requirements with respect to air pollution by any Tata Steel site may lead to adverse impact on the health and safety of employees, workers, or community, and environmental compensation by regulatory authorities. There can also be financial loss due to stoppage of operation, withdrawal of licence to operate and loss of reputation.	Tata Steel's mitigation strategies include the following: 1. Upgraded pollution control equipment, implementation of new technologies, consistent internal efforts and maintenance strategies have enabled Tata Steel to significantly reduce its stack dust emissions in India. 2. New plants and facilities are also being set up to comply with and go beyond the regulations. 3. Ensuring the health and connectivity of the installed online continuous stack emission and ambient air quality analysers. 4. Close monitoring and control of the ambient air quality. 5. In the Netherlands, under the Star Investment Programme, investment has been made by the Company in various environment improvement projects. 6. Tata Steel's Thailand operations have a Fume Plant to treat high-temperature and low-humidity dust from the production process for filtration. The Company has also improved the roof of the steel plant to eliminate leakage and reduce emissions. It has also implemented various other measures, such as regular watering at material piling areas, using canvas covers, and installing wind nets. *More details on the measures to curb air emissions in India and the Netherlands operations can be found in the Natural Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report FY2023-24.*
Financial implications	Negative	

B3. Biodiversity

Risk	Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity	Approach to adapt or mitigate
	Regulatory risks and increased spending due to the requirements of forest diversion and other compliances and restoration of biodiversity loss.	Tata Steel has a Biodiversity Policy in place and is deploying Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) for 17 sites in India and plans to cover the remaining ones. These plans are designed on the foundation of a mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, and offset) tool after a baseline assessment. In the Netherlands, the biodiversity initiatives at the IJmuiden site are part of a comprehensive biodiversity management plan called Staalblauwtje (Steel Blue) which has been in place for a number of years. It aims to use the site as a corridor between the two Natura 2000 dune reserves that border the site, creating better connectivity between these areas. In the UK, Tata Steel is guardian to large areas of natural habitat including several areas with the UK designation 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)'. It works closely with the relevant regulators in England and Wales, agreeing management plans for these areas and ensuring responsible stewardship of the habitats and species that thrive on them. In addition to the designated areas with its sites, some of TSUK's operations are in proximity to habitats benefitting from a range of UK habitat designations. In all such cases, the environmental permit regulations require the Company to assess any impact its operations may have on the adjacent habitats. The assessed impacts are very small. Any protections linked to the protected habitats are incorporated into environmental permits for the relevant sites and Tata Steel is in compliance with such requirements. In addition to meeting its responsibilities for protected sites, where opportunities arise to do so, it looks for ways to encourage biodiversity on other land-holdings and thereby contribute to protecting the natural heritage of the UK's landscape. Tata Steel aims to cover 100% of sites under the BMP in India, the UK and the Netherlands by 2025. It aims to be a Nature-based Solutions leader in India by 2030. *For more details, please refer to the Natural Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report FY2023-24.*
Financial implications	Negative	

B4. Research and Development/Technology, Product and Process Innovation

Opportunity	Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity	Tata Steel's Initiative
	Tata Steel is focused on the production of value-added or differentiated steel to achieve higher margins. Its continuous focus on Research & Development, new technologies and innovation in products and processes is critical for the Company to better serve and retain customers, retain leadership in differentiated products and access new markets. Research & Development and innovation are also critical for Tata Steel to retain cost competitiveness by continuous improvement in process efficiency and resource utilisation. The importance of Research & Development has increased even more for the Company as it focuses on increasing the technological maturity of low carbon steelmaking to achieve its Net Zero emissions objective and remain a sustainable partner for all its stakeholders.	Tata Steel aspires to be among the top 5 global technology leaders in the steel industry and has consistently used technology and innovation to build a rich portfolio of future ready value-added products. Its consistent research efforts are aimed to retain the Company's leadership position in attractive segments like automotive steel and packaging steel. Tata Steel also collaborates with academia and other industries to scale up and deploy new technologies. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel continued trials at its HIsarna pilot plant in IJmuiden. The HIsarna technology is a more energy efficient steelmaking technology as it does not require pre-processing of the ores and metallurgical coal. The Company plans to perform test runs with high-alumina ore and natural gas, with the goal to build a second large demo plant in India in the future. In the UK, Tata Steel is engaged in the following projects to improve the environmental and social attributes of its products, services, and processes: 1. Flue-2-Chem: Innovate UK (IUK) sponsored carbon capture and utilisation aiming to examine the feasibility of emissions capture and use in Organic Coated Steel ('OCS') products. 2. Sustainable plastisol: Solvent free Plastisol development for OCS. 3. Shotton decarbonisation: Alternatives to gas fired ovens, examining radcure technologies such as UV/e-beam/induction curing. 4. MireLifeO: IUK sponsored project examining microbially recovered lignin for sustainable Building System foams. 5. Building systems panel recycling: In collaboration with Swansea University and the University of South Wales, looking at techniques for separation of the organic and metallic coatings in building systems panels for subsequent recycling of the steel.

Risk	Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity	Approach to adapt or mitigate
		6. Magizinc for solar: Examination of the use of Magizinc for extending the life of solar panel frames. 7. REACH compliant Chrome coatings: Development of Chrome VI free coatings for packaging steels (TCCT- Trivalent Chromium-Coating Technology). 8. Sustainable laminates for packaging steels: Development of novel sustainable laminate polymer systems for packaging applications. 9. H_2 barrier coatings: Feasibility of Hydrogen barrier coatings for tube and pipe use. 10. Photovoltaic ('PV') integration: Examination of methods for integration of PV into Tata Steel products. 11. Transform-ER: IUK funded project: Net Zero Heat project aimed at accelerating and industrialising domestic retrofit. 12. Hy-Value project: Up-scaling of a manufacturing process for a sustainable, affordable, Value-Added-Carbon (VAC) product for the Foundation-Industry (FI) Chemicals sector through utilising high-grade waste-heat from steel/glass furnaces.
Financial implications	Positive	

C. SOCIAL

C1. Supply chain sustainability

Risk	Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity	Approach to adapt or mitigate
	Tata Steel has a long and integrated value chain that extends from mining to finished steel products, with an interconnected network of suppliers, mines, ports, manufacturing locations, stockyards, warehouses, processing facilities, channel partners, and customers, handling over 100 million tonnes of material in a year. The production, transportation, storage, and handling of materials like iron ore, coal, limestone, refractory, aluminium, zinc, ferro alloys, etc. have a negative impact on the environment, including greenhouse gas and other emissions. These materials also have an adverse impact on the environment during their use in iron and steelmaking. Environmentally and socially responsible supply chain practices safeguard the long-term viability of the business and secure a social licence to operate. Reduced Scope 3 emission will also have a positive reputational impact and also help achieve the Net Zero target of the Company.	1. Tata Steel is one of the few companies to measure end-to-end Scope 3 emissions for all modes of transportation, giving it an equal importance as Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The Company has also taken several initiatives to reduce Scope 3 emissions by using cleaner fuel or alternate fuels. Additional details on these initiatives have been provided later in this report. 2. Tata Steel has also launched the Responsible Supply Chain Policy (RSCP), which covers issues related to ethics, human rights, health and safety, and environmental sustainability. The policy is incorporated in the vendor qualification process and all vendors are made aware of and are required to adhere to it. The implementation of RSCP will also help in de-risking the Company's supply chain. 3. Tata Steel has launched the Zero Carbon Logistics programme in Europe which aims to reduce its CO_2 footprint, caused by the transport of its products to the customer, by 30% by 2030. Some key initiatives undertaken under the Zero Carbon Logistics programme are as follows: a. Tata Steel Nederland is the first steel company in the world to use the Global Logistics Emissions Council Framework for emissions reporting, which makes different logistics modalities comparable and enables the identification and improvement of emission hotspots. b. Optimum Voyage, used for information and optimisation of the most fuel-efficient route for shipping logistics, has resulted in savings of approximately 5% in CO_2 emissions. c. Tata Steel Nederland is working to replace road transport with more carbon-efficient rail transport, reducing over 5,000 trucks per year. d. Tata Steel Nederland is working with its value chain partners on alternative and cleaner fuels and is a member of the Sustainable Freight Buyers Alliance. 4. Tata Steel Nederland has also added Zeremis® Delivered to its service portfolio. The service offers customers the opportunity to receive their steel through low-emission transport to reduce their scope 3 and other emissions associated with steel transport. Initially, Zeremis® Delivered will be available to customers within a driving distance of 300 kilometres from Tata Steel locations in the Netherlands and Belgium. The service will be expanded to further locations in the future. *For more details, please refer to the Social and Relationship Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report FY2023-24.*
Financial implications	Positive	

C2. Employee Well-being and Development		
Opportunity	**Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity**	**Tata Steel's Initiatives**
	Tata Steel believes that ensuring employee well-being and development creates a healthy company culture, better employee satisfaction and higher employee engagement, and therefore helps attract and retain talent. It provides the Company a competent and experienced workforce and reduces recruitment costs for the Company. A high-quality and motivated workforce is critical for Tata Steel to achieve its vision of being the global steel industry benchmark for Value Creation and Corporate Citizenship.	Since its inception, Tata Steel has introduced several innovative policies and best practices to ensure healthy employee relations, employee growth and development, and work satisfaction. Its agile working model undergirds the trust and outcome-based working culture while offering remote working flexibility to employees. It also provides industry-leading social security benefits to employees and their families. Tata Steel provides a range of opportunities for employees to upgrade their skills, and almost the entire employee base benefits from one or more learning interventions every year. The central recognition framework, that includes experiential rewards, provides a unified experience across its employee segments. The Company has nurtured caring and collaborative relationships based on trust and mutual respect, creating a respectful workplace for all. *For additional details of Tata Steel's employee well-being initiatives, refer to Section C, Principle 3, Essential Indicators Question 1.b of this report.*
Financial implications	Positive	

C3. Community Support and Corporate Social Responsibility/Building thriving Communities		
Risk and Opportunity	**Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity**	**Approach to adapt or mitigate or Tata Steel's Initiatives**
	Risk: Many key sites of Tata Steel are located in close proximity to the broader community. A mutually beneficial, two-way relationship with the community, anchored by transparency and trust, is critical for Tata Steel to continue to retain its social licence to operate. **Opportunity:** A deep engagement with the community fosters goodwill for Tata Steel and helps maintain the public consent to operate. It also brings several long-term benefits in terms of community support, loyalty, a source of future employees and capital, and the fostering of goodwill, which in turn help raise awareness of the Company's products and services.	Tata Steel continues to demonstrate its unwavering commitment to the well-being of its people, community, and society. The Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives are focused on Education, Health, Livelihoods, and Infrastructure, and are designed to make a positive impact on the quality of life. Tata Steel believes in the power of collaboration, affirmative action, volunteerism, communication, and innovation to achieve its goals. It is dedicated to uplifting marginalised groups, including women, girl child, and tribes, and actively seeks out their perspectives to ensure that the initiatives are relevant and effective. *For further details, refer to Social and Relationship Capital Section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report FY2023-24.*
Financial implications	Positive	

SECTION B: MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS DISCLOSURES

This section is aimed at helping businesses demonstrate the structures, policies and processes put in place towards adopting the National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) Principles and Core Elements.

Disclosure Questions	Principles								
	P 1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Policy and management processes									
1 a. Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Yes, Tata Steel's adherence to the NGRBC is underscored by its comprehensive suite of Board and management-approved policies. These policies meticulously cover all nine principles of the NGRBC, along with their foundational elements, ensuring a holistic approach to responsible business conduct. Tata Steel is committed to fair practices and business ethics and follows the Tata Code of Conduct (TCoC), which lays down principles and standards to govern the actions of the Company and employees. The Company has formulated specific policies across various operational areas to ensure consistency in processes and clearly define the business approach. Tata Steel ensures that its subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures also adhere to the TCoC. Key subsidiaries have adopted relevant policies from the comprehensive list, tailored to their specific geographic contexts and based on their unique governance processes. A summary of key policies of Tata Steel mapped against the nine NGRBC principles is provided below:								

Tata Steel's Policies	NGRBC Principle								
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Affirmative Action Policy			✓	✓	✓			✓	
Alcohol and Drugs Policy			✓						
Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy	✓						✓		
Anti-Money Laundering Policy	✓								
Biodiversity Policy		✓				✓			
Climate Change Policiy for Tata Companies		✓				✓			
Code of Corporate Disclosure Policy	✓			✓			✓		
Corporate Social Responsibility Policy				✓				✓	
Data Privacy Policy									✓
Dividend Distribution Policy				✓					
Document Retention and Archival Policy	✓								
Energy Policy		✓				✓			
Environmental Policy		✓				✓			
Equal Opportunity and Anti- Discrimination policy			✓		✓				
HIV/AIDS Policy			✓						
Human Resource Policy			✓						
Information Security Asset Classification Policy									✓
Information Security Organisation Policy									✓
Information Security Policy									✓
Information Security Risk Management Policy									✓
Information Security Sustenance Policy									✓
Pevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) at Workplace					✓				
Policy for determining 'Material' subsidiaries	✓			✓					
Policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions	✓								
Policy on determination of Materiality for Disclosures	✓			✓					
Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) at Workplace			✓						
Quality Policy		✓							✓
Remuneration Policy of Directors, Key Management Personnel and other Employees	✓								

Tata Steel's Policies	NGRBC Principle								
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Research Policy		✓				✓			
Responsible Supply Chain Policy and Guidelines		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Risk Management Policy		✓							
Safety Principles & Occupational Health Policy		✓	✓						
Social Accountability Policy			✓	✓	✓				
Sustainability Policy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Tata Code of Conduct	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tata Steel Business and Human Rights Policy			✓	✓	✓				
Whistle-Blower Policy for Business Associates	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓
Policy on Appointment and Removal of directors	✓			✓					
Whistle-Blower Policy for Directors & Employees	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓

P1-Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity and in a manner that is ethical, transparent, and accountable

P2-Businesses should provide goods and service in a manner that is sustainable and safe

P3-Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains

P4-Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders

P5-Businesses should respect and promote human rights

P6-Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

P7-Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent

P8-Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

P9-Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2" rowspan="2">Disclosure Questions</th><th colspan="9">Principles</th></tr>
<tr><th>P 1</th><th>P2</th><th>P3</th><th>P4</th><th>P5</th><th>P6</th><th>P7</th><th>P8</th><th>P9</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="11">Policy and management processes</td></tr>
<tr><td>b.</td><td>Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)</td><td colspan="9">Yes, Tata Steel's governance framework ensures that key policies are approved by either the Board, or a Committee of the Board, or the CEO & MD of the Company, depending on the nature of the policy and regulatory requirements, if any. Accordingly, all policies of Tata Steel are approved by one of these three authorities. The key policies approved by the Board and/or various Board committees are listed below:
1. Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy
2. Anti-Money Laundering Policy
3. Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Policy
4. Corporate Social Responsibility Policy
5. Information Security Risk Management Policy
6. Policy on determination of Materiality for Disclosures
7. Policy on Related Party Transaction
8. Policy on Appointment and Remuneration of Directors and KMPs
9. Tata Code of Conduct
10. Policy on determination of material subsidiaries
The remaining policies of Tata Steel are approved by the CEO & MD of the Company.</td></tr>
<tr><td>c.</td><td>Web Link of the Policies, if available</td><td colspan="9">The policies covering these principles are available on the Company's website under 'Our Policies' section.
Link: https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/policies/</td></tr>
</table>

2. Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes/No)

Yes, all policies of the entity have been translated into procedures, which are in various stages of implementation. Various executive committees designated with specific responsibilities have also been constituted for operationalising these policies, called Apex Committees and Sub-committees. These are chaired by the senior leadership of Tata Steel. Some key Apex Committees and Sub-committees of Tata Steel driving the implementation of Tata Steel's policies are listed below:

1. Apex Business & Human Rights Committee
2. Apex Safety Council
3. Apex Committee for Information Security Management
4. Apex Committee on Environment
5. Apex Committee for Affirmative Action
6. Apex CSR Steering Committee
7. Apex Risk Review Committee
8. Apex Ethics Committee
9. Ethics Committee
10. Technology & Innovation Management Committee

3. Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partner? (Yes/No)

Yes, Tata Steel's Code of Conduct and Responsible Supply Chain Policy and Guidelines cover key aspects of Tata Steel's policies related to its value chain partners. These policies serve as stage-gates for the registration of all vendors for Tata Steel. If any vendor either does not accept Tata Steel's Code of Conduct or breaches it, the relationship is terminated, following due process.

4. Name of the national and international codes/ certifications/ labels/standards (e.g., Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustea) standards (e.g., SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.

International Standards	NGRBC Principle								
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
ISO 45001:2015/OSHAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
SA8000:2014 Social Accountability	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
IATF (International Automotive Task Force) 16949-2016 Manufacturing departments Supplying to Automotive Companies in India	✓	✓					✓		
ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (Testing & Calibration of laboratories) R&D Labs	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
ISO 27001:2022 Information Security Management Systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
<IR> Framework of IFRS Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Recommendation of Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ResponsibleSteel™ Certification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Committee of Sponsporing Organisation of the Treadway Commission (COSO) ERM Framework	✓								
ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Procedure	✓	✓	✓					✓	
BIS Standards	✓	✓			✓		✓		

5. Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.

In line with its vision of being the steel industry benchmark in Corporate Citizenship, Tata Steel has adopted ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) goals for the organisation:

Environmental Goals:

1. **Climate Change**
   a. 2045: Net Zero emissions for the Tata Steel Group
2. **Dust Emission**
   a. 2025: Achieve specific dust emission intensity of 0.43 kg per tonne of crude steel in India
   b. 2030: Achieve benchmark status for specific dust emission intensity in India
3. **Product Sustainability**
   a. 2025: From 2025 onwards, more than 80% of the finished products will be covered under Life Cycle Assessment for Indian operations
   b. 2030: Disclose environment performance of 100% of products in India
4. **Water**
   a. 2025: Achieve specific freshwater consumption of 2.38 cubic metres per tonne of crude steel across all steelmaking sites in India
   b. 2030: Achieve specific freshwater consumption of <1.5 cubic metres per tonne of crude steel across all sites in India
5. **Biodiversity**
   a. 2025: Cover 100% sites under the Biodiversity Management Plans across India, the UK, and the Netherlands
   b. 2030: To be a Nature-based Solutions (NbS) leader in India by 2030

6. Circular Economy

a. 2025: Achieve material efficiency of 99% at all Indian steelmaking sites

b. 2030: Sustain material efficiency at 100% at all Indian steelmaking sites

c. 2030: Increase Tata Steel's Industrial By-product Management Division's EBITDA by 2.4 times over FY2019-20

d. 2030: Build a 5 MTPA recycling business in steel and other business in India

Social Goals:

7. Safety

a. 2030: Achieve zero harm for Tata Steel Limited

8. Diversity:

a. 2025: Achieve 20% diversity in workforce for Tata Steel Limited

b. 2027: Increase diversity in all job categories with persons from ethnic-cultural background to 25% for Tata Steel Nederland

c. 2027: Women in vocational technical positions to grow to 5% for Tata Steel Nederland

d. 2027: Women in decision-making positions to increase to at least 30% for Tata Steel Nederland

9. Local community development:

a. 2030: Reach >10 million lives per annum through Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives in India

Governance Goals:

10. ResponsibleSteel™ Certification

a. 2025: Achieve 'Certified Site' certification for all existing steelmaking sites in India

b. 2030: Achieve 'Certified Steel' certification for all existing sites in India.

11. Supply Chain

a. 2027: Coverage of 100% critical supply chain partners for ESG risk assessment for Tata Steel Limited.

b. 2030: Integrate ESG performance of critical supply chain partners in procurement decision-making for Tata Steel Limited (Assessment and coverage in line with ResponsibleSteel™ guidance)

12. R&D and Technology

a. 2030: Be amongst the top 5 in technology in steel industry globally

6.	**Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals, and targets along with reasons in case the same are not met.**	*Please refer to the ESG Factsheet published in Tata Steel's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.*

Governance, Leadership and Oversight

7. Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)

"We are proud to present the second edition of our Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR), underscoring our unwavering commitment to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) stewardship. The report outlines our steadfast adherence to sustainability, ethical governance, high disclosure standards, and socially responsible business practices. As the global shift to a low-carbon economy gains momentum, Tata Steel has been at the forefront of advancing sustainable practices by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing energy efficiency, improving water management, and promoting waste recycling initiatives through innovative R&D investments. The report highlights our progress in the use of low-carbon technologies, circular economy initiatives, resource efficiency, and alternative fuels, affirming our dedication to sustainable steel production. It illustrates our social initiatives that nurture inclusive growth, diversity, community well-being, and equitable development. The report showcases how the Company prioritises employee well-being, through a comprehensive set of measures encompassing health, safety, and support. It spotlights how the Company, through a comprehensive approach to stakeholder engagement, responsible sourcing, and public policy advocacy, is striving to build a resilient future." - *Mr. T. V. Narendran, CEO & MD, Tata Steel Limited*

8.	**Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies).**	The Board of Tata Steel Limited is the highest authority responsible for the oversight of the implementation of the Business Responsibility policies. **Executive implementation and oversight:** The Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director of the Company is the highest authority responsible for the implementation of all policies in Tata Steel.

9.	**Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes/No). If yes, provide details.**	Yes, the Board of Tata Steel has constituted various Board committees, which are responsible for and have a remit over key sustainability-related policies of Tata Steel, as below: 1. **Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Committee (CSR&S):** The CSR&S Committee governs and reviews the Company's CSR and sustainability activities. The CSR&S Committee recommends the annual business plan for Tata Steel's CSR and sustainability initiatives to the Board for approval. The plan includes resource requirements and allocation across interventions and locations. The CSR&S Committee also receives regular updates on the performance of the Company against the annual business plan. 2. **Risk Management Committee:** The Risk Management Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities regarding management of element-wise key risks, including strategic, financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability, ESG related risks, and risks related to information and cyber security, and compliance. The Committee ensures that appropriate methodology, processes, and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company and reviews the adequacy of the risk management practices and actions deployed by the management in respect of identification, impact assessment, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of key risks to the achievement of business objectives. 3. **Stakeholders' Relationship Committee:** It considers and resolves the grievances of the Company's shareholders, debenture holders and other security holders, including complaints related to non-receipt of annual report, transfer and transmission of securities, non-receipt of dividends or interests, etc. 4. **Safety, Health and Environment Committee:** It oversees the policies related to safety, health and environmental performance and the Company's initiatives and implementation across the Tata Steel Group. 5. **Audit Committee:** It monitors and provides effective supervision of the Management's financial reporting process, to ensure accurate and timely disclosures, with the highest levels of transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting. The Committee oversees the work carried out by the internal auditor, the statutory auditor and the cost auditor and notes the processes and safeguards employed by each of them. 6. **Nomination and Remuneration Committee:** It oversees the Company's nomination process including succession planning for the senior management and the Board; specifically to assist the Board to identify, screen and review individuals qualified to serve as Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and determine the role and capabilities required for Independent Directors consistent with the criteria approved by the Board. It also assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities relating to compensation of the Company's Executive Directors, KMPs and Senior Management. Additional information on the Board of Directors of Tata Steel and Committee members of all the Board committees of Tata Steel are provided on the Tata Steel website: https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/leadership/

10. Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company:

Subject for Review	Indicate whether the review was undertaken by Director/ Committee of the Board/Any other Committee									Frequency (Annually/Half yearly/Quarterly/Any other - please specify)								
Principle	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Performance against the above policies follow-up action	The Senior Management of the Company regularly reviews the performance of the Company against various policies. The Company also shares the update of the key aspects of such reviews to the Board and various Board Committees.									On a continuous basis								
Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and rectification of any non-compliances	The Company is in compliance with the existing regulations as applicable, except to the extent of disclosures made by the Company in terms of Regulation 30 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015, as amended and a Statutory Compliance Certificate on applicable laws is provided by the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director/Chief Financial Officer/Company Secretary and Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance) to the Board of Directors.																	

11. Has the entity carried out independent assessment/evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.

Yes, Tata Steel undergoes the Tata Business Excellence Model (TBEM) Assessment. The TBEM framework has been adapted from the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award Model of the USA. Trained external assessors evaluate and score all key policies and their execution. For the assessment for 2021, conducted in 2022, Tata Steel received the coveted JRDQV Award and was recognised as the Benchmark Leader.

The ResponsibleSteel™ standard is the first international standard for responsible processing and production of steel. Tata Steel is a founding member of ResponsibleSteel™ and has received ResponsibleSteel™ Certification for its Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar and Meramandali sites. ResponsibleSteel™ is the pioneering global multi-stakeholder standard and certification initiative in the steel industry. It collaborates with steel producers, consumers, and intermediaries to foster a sustainable steel industry. The ResponsibleSteel™ certification process involves an independent external assessor's detailed review of key policies and their working for the sites.

Tata Steel also undertakes periodic external assessments of its Risk Maturity, which are conducted by independent third-party assessors. Tata Steel has consistently obtained high scores in such assessments.

Tata Steel also underwent the Data and Analytics Target Operating Model (DATOM) assessment in 2022, wherein external assessors assessed its data and analytics maturity regarding how the Company's data is governed, managed, and used for generating insights. The DATOM assessment also assessed the relevant policies and procedures of the Company. The Company got a score of 3.8/5, which placed Tata Steel in the "Synergised" band, as a Tata Group benchmark on Data Maturity.

Tata Steel also obtained certification under various national and international standards, including ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018/OHSAS 18001, etc. These certifications also include assessment of the policies of the Company by independent external assessors. *Section B of this report includes a summary of certifications received by Tata Steel.*

12. If answer to question (1) above is "No" i.e., not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:

Not Applicable

SECTION C: PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

This section is aimed at helping entities demonstrate their performance in integrating the Principles and Core Elements with key processes and decisions. The information sought is categorised as "Essential" and "Leadership". While the essential indicators are expected to be disclosed by every entity that is mandated to file this report, the leadership indicators may be voluntarily disclosed by entities which aspire to progress to a higher level in their quest to be socially, environmentally, and ethically responsible.

Principle 1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the principles during the financial year:

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topic/principles covered under the training and its impact	% of persons in respective category covered by awareness programme
Board of Directors	On going- Multiple trainings throughout the year	Orientation and awareness sessions for the Company's directors are regularly organised. These sessions cover Safety, Health, Environment, Strategy, Industry trends, Ethics & Governance, and Legal & regulatory matters. These matters are also regularly discussed and deliberated upon in Board meetings, Board's Audit Committee meetings, and other Board committees. Details of orientation given to the new and existing Independent Directors are available at: https://www.tatasteel.com/media/12333/familiarization-programme-for-independent-directors-for-website.pdf	100
Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs)	On going- Multiple trainings throughout the year	Regular awareness programmes are held for Tata Steel's KMPs, covering Ethics, Governance, Code of Conduct, and Policy Making. Tata Steel's KMPs are also present at key national and international forums, where they engage with their global counterparts and provide thought leadership in multiple areas.	100
Employees and Workers	On going- Multiple trainings throughout the year	Tata Steel conducts multiple remote and classroom sessions throughout the year on key topics such as Safety, the Tata Code of Conduct, Anti-bribery and Anti-Corruption policies, Conflict of Interest, Prevention of Sexual Harassment policies, etc., for employees and workers across managerial and non-managerial levels. These training sessions are mandatory for all employees. In addition, employees and workers are provided need-based training as per their job requirements, covering Safety, Agile Ways of Working, Cybersecurity, Quality Management, Data Analytics, Sustainability, etc. Tata Steel is also focused on skill upgradation training and uses an online portal to assign individual e-learning modules regularly to employees to facilitate skill upgradation. The approach is to provide a range of technical and managerial courses with a strong focus on capability development in all functional areas across the levels. There is also a dedicated leadership development team which organises signature leadership programmes for senior management on the subjects of Sustainability, Product Innovation, Culture, Agile Behaviour, Strategy and Organisation Development, etc.	100

The Tata Code of Conduct (TCoC) has been the guiding light since 1998. FY2023-24 marked 25 years of signing the TCoC. Various awareness and training initiatives took place to mark the milestone, including an interaction of the Chief Ethics Counsellor (CEC) with the CEO & MD, Tata Steel, about the TCoC journey and alignment with the five core values of Tata Steel.

2. **Details of fines/penalties/punishment/award/compounding fees/settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors/KMPs) with regulators/law enforcement agencies/judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format.**

[Note: The entity shall make disclosures on the basis of materiality as specified in Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and as disclosed on the entity's website]:

	Monetary				
	NGRBC Principle	Regulatory/enforcement agencies/judicial institutions	Amount (in ₹)	Brief of Case	Has an appeal been preferred?
Penalty/Fine	Principle 6	Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (UPPCB)	6,75,000/- (without prejudice)	UPPCB imposed Environmental Damage Compensation (EDC) on Tata Steel Limited for being non-compliant with provisions of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.	No
Penalty/Fine	Principle 1	Office of the Superintendent, Central Goods & Service Taxes and Central Excise, Guwahati, Assam	31,863/-	Imposition of penalty on Tata Steel Limited for irregular availing of transitional central tax credit (₹3,18,634/-) on implementation of GST. Tata Steel Limited has paid back the excess credit of ₹3,18,634/- to the relevant tax authority along with requisite interest thereon.	No
Settlement	NA				
Compounding Fee	Principle 1	Registrar of Companies, Cuttack	60,41,600/-	In April 2023, NINL voluntarily filed 22 compounding applications before the Registrar of Companies, Cuttack ('RoC') under Section 441 of the Companies Act, 2013, for compounding the defaults made by NINL under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, prior to NINL becoming a subsidiary of the Company. Of the 22 applications filed, 19 applications were adjudicated by the RoC vide Order dated September 26, 2023. The remaining 3 applications were compounded by the Regional Director, Eastern Region, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, vide Orders dated April 12, 2024.	NA
	Non-Monetary				
Imprisonment	NA				
Punishment	NA				

3. **Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal/Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.**

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/enforcement agencies/judicial institutions
NA	NA

4. **Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.**

Yes, Tata Steel has an Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption (ABAC) Policy, which all Tata Steel Group Companies have adopted. In some cases, depending on local laws and regulations, Tata Steel's overseas subsidiaries may modify the ABAC Policy to align with local requirements.

The ABAC Policy aims to ensure that all Tata Steel Group Companies, in any part of the world, conduct their operations and business activities in accordance with applicable laws and with the highest ethical standards and ensure the prevention and detection of fraud, bribery, and corruption. Tata Steel's ABAC Policy applies to all individuals working at all levels and grades, including Directors, Senior Executives, Senior Managers, Officers, Employees, Consultants, Contractors, Trainees, Interns, Seconded Staff, Casual Workers and Agency Staff, Agents, Business Partners, Service Providers, Professional Associates, and other relevant persons, third parties or companies associated with Tata Steel, including those acting on behalf of Tata Steel.

The Company also communicates, creates awareness, and disseminates the ABAC Codes to all its employees, vendors, and supply chain partners through e-modules. Furthermore, from time to time, Tata Steel designates an employee of sufficient seniority, competence, and independence as the Compliance Officer/Chief Ethics Counsellor to ensure compliance with the provisions of this ABAC Policy.

The weblink of the policy is as follows: https://www.tatasteel.com/media/11802/1-abac-policy_final.pdf

5. Number of Directors/KMPs/Employees/Workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/corruption:

	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Directors	Nil	Nil
KMPs	Nil	Nil
Employees	Nil	Nil
Workers	Nil	Nil

6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest:

	FY2023-24		FY2022-23	
	Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	Nil		Nil	
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	Nil		Nil	

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines/penalties/action taken by regulators/law enforcement agencies/judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.

Not Applicable.

8. Number of days of accounts payables [(Accounts payable *365)/Cost of goods/services procured] in the following format:

	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
	FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Number of days of accounts payables	76	76	69	68

Note 1: Number of days of accounts payable is as disclosed in Note 40 of the Audited Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 as reported in the Company's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.

Note 2: Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

9. **Open-ness of business: Provide details of concentration of purchases and sales with trading houses, dealers, and related parties along-with loans and advances & investments, with related parties, in the following format:**

Parameter		Metrics	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
			FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Concentration of Purchases	a.	Purchases from trading house as % of total purchases	0	0	0	0
	b.	Number of trading houses where purchases are made from	0	0	0	0
	c.	Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses	0	0	0	0
Concentration of Sales	a.	Sales to dealers/distributors as % of total sales	44%	44%	27%	26%
	b.	Number of dealers/distributors to whom sales are made	1,176	1,175	1,315	1,303
	c.	Sales to top 10 dealers/distributors as % of total sales to dealers/ distributors	25%	26%	23%	23%
Share of RPTs in	a.	Purchases (Purchases with related parties/Total Purchases)	40%	40%	3%	3%
	b.	Sales (Sales to related parties/Total Sales)	12%	11%	4%	3%
	c.	Loans & advances (Loans & advances given to related parties/Total loans & advances)	62%	80%	8%	2%
	d.	Investments (Investments in related parties/Total Investments made)	96%	90%	57%	44%

Note 1: Trading house has been defined as a business that specialises in facilitating transactions between a home country and foreign countries, but does not include related parties. There are no purchases from Trading houses in FY2023-24.

Note 2: For "Sales to dealers/distributors as % of total sales", "total sales" has been taken as "Sale of Product" as disclosed in Note 24 of Audited Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024. There are only two distribution channels - Direct sales and Sales to distributors and for this indicator, sales to distributor has been considered as "Sales to dealers/distributors".

Note 3: For "Sales (Sales to related parties/Total Sales)", Revenue from operations has been considered as disclosed in Note 24 of Audited Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Note 4: For loans and advances and Investments, closing balances disclosed in the Audited Standalone Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 have been considered.

Note 5: Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the principles during the financial year:**

Tata Steel takes several initiatives to create awareness amongst its value chain partners on key issues related to the 9 Principles of the National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct. Most of the awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners can be broadly classified into three segments, i.e., Safety, Ethics and Business Responsibility:

a. **Safety:** Tata Steel's goal is to achieve 'Zero Harm' and to become an industry leader in Safety and Health performance. The Company has taken several measures in this direction:

- Enunciated safety policies that provide clear direction.
- Created a sound safety governance structure.
- Established robust management and reporting systems.
- Created training and communication mechanisms.
- Defined performance measures and indicators to track its Safety and Health performance.

These measures extend to employees, workers, and all value chain partners who enter the Company's sites. All individuals, including contract employees working with vendor partners, need to undergo compulsory safety training to enter Tata Steel's plants. This ensures a shared understanding of safety risks and principles between all personnel present on the site.

b. **Ethics:** Tata Steel's vendor partners frequently undergo awareness sessions on the Company's Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, the Tata Code of Conduct, and the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy. Key topics covered under these awareness sessions include Governance, Ethics, Health and Safety, Labour Practices, and Human Rights.

c. **Supply Chain Responsibility:** All Tata Steel's supplier partners in India are signatory to Tata Steel Business Associate Code of Conduct (TSBACoC) which outlines the ESG standards required for conducting business with Tata Steel, covering essential areas such as regulatory compliance, bribery and corruption, health and safety, human rights, environmental protection, asset protection, third-party representation, violation reporting, and conflict of interest. Tata Steel has launched its RSCP Programme across multiple geographies. The programme covers issues related to ethical behaviour, human rights, health & safety, and environmental sustainability, amongst others. For all key entities of the Tata Steel Group, 100% of suppliers are made aware of Tata Steel's RSCP through various training programmes. The critical suppliers defined using ResponsibleSteel™ guidelines are evaluated by a third-party according to the minimum expectations of the policy and categorised from 'Basic' to 'Leading' based on their performance. During FY2023-24, the Company assessed 216 critical suppliers in India. It conducts trainings and webinars to educate all critical suppliers on the four principles of RSCP. The gaps/opportunities for improvement are identified through the third-party assessments. Through the Vendor Capability Advancement Programme (VCAP), Tata Steel collaborates with the suppliers to take up improvement projects to enhance their productivity, safety standards, delivery efficiency, product quality, and sustainability performance by sharing best practices and enabling cross learning.

2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? (Yes/No) If yes, provide details of the same.

Yes, Tata Steel has the Tata Code of Conduct for all members of Tata Steel's Board, which requires all Directors of the Company to always act in the interest of the Company and ensure that any other business or personal association which they may have does not involve any conflict of interest with the operations of the Company. In case of any actual or potential conflicts of interest, the concerned Director is required to immediately report such conflicts and seek approvals as required by the applicable law and under Company's policies.

The Company receives an annual declaration from its Board of Directors and all employees confirming adherence to the Code of Conduct, which includes the provisions on dealing with conflict of interest.

Principle 2: Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe.

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.

	FY2023-24	FY2022-23	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
R&D[1]	100% (₹953 crore)	100% (₹859 crore)	The cost includes overall expenditure including the expenditure made on environmental and sustainibility related projects like low-carbon transition, reducing dependence on freshwater consumption, maximising value from waste, energy efficiency, establishing circular economy and developing techno-economic solutions to use low grade raw materials.
Capex[2]	18%	23%	Includes investments in CO_2 and other air emission (SOx, NOx and dust) reduction, water conservation and effluent treatment, solid waste utilisation, improvement of safety and employee welfare initiatives.

[1] 100% of Tata Steel's R&D spent is aligned with one or more of the 9 Principles of the National Guideline for Responsible Business Conduct

[2] Due to a Y-o-Y increase in the Company's overall capex, the percentage has reduced. However, total investment in technologies to improve environmental and social impact is approximately the same in both years. Expenditure and total capital expenditure based on Tata Steel's consolidated financials are reported in the Company's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.

Tata Steel's Research & Development initiatives combine top-class innovation with cutting-edge technology to deliver solutions in a constantly changing world. Tata Steel also works very closely with its customers to ensure they get all the support they need to design new products and applications.

Tata Steel has a 600 personnel strong R&D team across India, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. The Company's key R&D centres are located both within its sites and in select academic institutes and are listed below:

i. The R&D centre in Jamshedpur (India) focuses on process and product research, emphasising the specific needs of Tata Steel's Indian operations.

ii. The Centre for Innovation in Mobility at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras focuses on developing application technologies for current and future mobility industries such as Automotive, Railways and Hyperloop.

iii. The Centre for Innovation in Mining and Mineral Beneficiation at the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, will develop technological solutions in natural and urban mining and beneficiation for value from low-grade and difficult ores, with a focus on circularity and resource efficiency.

iv. The Tata Steel Advanced Materials Research Centre, in partnership with Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and the Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences, Bangalore works closely with the academia, other research centres and incubated start-ups to identify early-stage ideas and nurture those to develop breakthrough technologies and products with potential commercialisation through technology entrepreneurship.

v. The Innovation Centre in IJmuiden (the Netherlands) focuses on process, product, and application research for the automotive and packaging sectors for Tata Steel's European business.

vi. Tata Steel Technology Centre, Swansea University, and Tata Steel Technology Centre, Warwick University, work to innovate, develop, and support the implementation of advanced metallurgical solutions for its chosen markets. Tata Steel also provides process research and support to ironmaking, steelmaking, and casting and takes a leading role in decarbonising the UK's steelmaking processes.

vii. The Tata Steel Imperial Centre for Innovation for collaborative research in Sustainable Design and Manufacturing with Imperial College London, UK was established.

viii. The Centre for Innovation in Advanced Materials has been established at The Henry Royce Institute, UK.

The Company has leveraged digital tools and technologies in the areas of energy management, supply chain management, environment management, employee health and safety, and customer engagement, etc. In the process, Tata Steel has built strong in-house artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities, leveraging mathematical modelling to drive YETQP (Yield, Energy, Throughput, Quality, and Productivity) gains across the value chain. Some of the key digital initiatives and technologies adopted by the Company are digital solutions for energy management, digital supply chain management, far-site remote operation centres, and physically delinking workplace and work.

Tata Steel has been recognised as the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) Global Lighthouse by the World Economic Forum (WEF) for three steel manufacturing sites – Kalinganagar and Jamshedpur in India and IJmuiden in the Netherlands. The recognition is given to manufacturing sites that are worldwide beacons for achieving efficiency and driving value through digital transformation. Over 75% of Tata Steel's entire steel production is through WEF-recognised Global Lighthouse sites, one of the highest in the world.

2 a. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing? (Yes/No)

Yes, Tata Steel has a Responsible Supply Chain Policy (RSCP) for its key operations, which applies to all supply chain partners. All our supplier partners are also signatory to the Tata Steel Business Associate Code of Conduct.

The Responsible Supply Chain policy encourages our suppliers to share Tata Steel's commitment on embedding sustainable and focusses on the following four principles:

i. **Health and safety:** Tata Steel expects its suppliers to adopt management practices in health and safety that provide a high level of safeguard for their workers.

ii. **Fair business practices:** The business associate code of conduct outlines the ethical standards and fair business practices by which Tata Steel conducts its business, and the Company expects its suppliers to adopt similar principles.

iii. **Environmental protection:** Tata Steel expects suppliers to maintain effective policies, processes, and procedures to manage their environmental impact.

iv. **Human rights:** Tata Steel expects suppliers to develop and implement policies and procedures to promote and protect human rights in their business and across their value chain.

All our key suppliers are assessed at a pre-defined frequency on the RSCP principles, and our supplier are classified into 5 maturity bands ranging from Basic to Improving , Established, Mature and Leading. The gaps and opportunities identified for improvement during the RSCP assessment is shared with our supplier partners which enables them to take up collaborative projects and share best practices to bridge the same. As a next step, a 4-step sustainable procurement framework has also been developed in the direction of integrating sustainability in the buying decisions and will be piloted in some key buys in FY'25. The 4 steps are:

a) **Planning/product selection -** ESG risks within our supply chain are identified and a comprehensive understanding is developed on the sustainable products and suppliers (suppliers with ResponsibleSteel or equivalent certifications) in the market.

b) **Vendor selection -** During the vendor selection phase, only those vendors who have successfully qualified our assessment process will be considered for future business.

c) **Evaluation and contract issuance -** The sustainability performance of our suppliers will be assessed and incentives will be provided to those who demonstrate superior performance.

d) **Contract Management -** Sustainability requirements will be integrated into the contract documents and mechanisms established for performance monitoring

As a member of ResponsibleSteel™, Tata Steel also promotes and recognises other relevant programmes, such as the Responsible Minerals Initiative, amongst its suppliers. Since 2019, Tata Steel Nederland has also been a member of the Metal Covenant, an initiative of the Social and Economic Council, where the government, unions, non-governmental organisations, and companies collaborate on the implementation of the OECD guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct and work on improving conditions in the metals value chain.

In the UK, in FY2023-24, Tata Steel had a procurement spent of ~£1.2 billion with approximately 2,500 'active' vendors of which 625 vendors, had been qualified or re-qualified through SAP Ariba which includes alignment with the Company's Responsible Supply Chain Policy. 100% of Tata Steel UK vendors are made aware of the policy during their onboarding process. The Company is currently in the process of developing Tata Steel UK Responsible Sourcing & Modern Slavery Policies.

b. If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?

All suppliers of Tata Steel must declare their commitments to Tata Steel's sustainability expectations during registration.100% of Tata Steel's inputs in India are sourced from suppliers who commit to its guiding principles by providing declarations during the vendor onboarding /registration phase.

In the UK, 94% of the suppliers have committed to Tata Steel's RSCP. In the Netherlands, 48% of Tata Steel's inputs are sourced through suppliers who commit to the guiding principles or equivalent.

3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste.

Steel has a very long useful life (typically 25 to 30 years) due to its durability before it needs to be scrapped and recycled. Steel is ideally suited to a circular economy: it is durable and flexible with a long lifespan, provides many opportunities for its reuse and product life extension, is easily recovered and recycled after scrapping due to its magnetic properties, and can produce new steel using well-proven low-carbon technology. Steel is the only genuinely cradle-to-cradle recycled material, and end-of-life steel, or scrap steel, is not considered a waste product by the steel industry. Instead, it is regarded as an input for steelmaking by remelting and is a globally traded commodity.

Tata Steel is committed to circularity and looks to maximise the use of steel scrap in its operations. Accordingly, Tata Steel reuses scrap generated during the production process as well as procures external scrap. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel recycled around 4.3 million tonnes of scrap (~1.8 million tonnes internal scrap and ~2.5 million tonnes external scrap).

Tata Steel also has implemented systems to recycle plastic waste (including packaging), e-waste, and hazardous waste safely. For the disposal of such waste, the Company contracts with authorised recyclers and files returns with the appropriate statutory bodies. Tata Steel has optimised its processes to the point where over 98% of the waste produced across all geographies is either recycled and reused in its operations or sold as co-products to other industries, with the largest customer being the cement industry. The cement industry uses steel slags as a replacement for clinker, decreasing the emission intensity of cement production. Tata Steel has achieved 100% solid waste utilisation at Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar, Meramandali, and Gamharia.

4. **Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes/No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.**

Yes. In India, different types of wastes are being managed as per the rules notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India.

Tata Steel Limited obtained the Plastic Waste EPR Registration Certificate under the 'Brand Owner' and 'Importer' categories as per the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016; Battery Waste EPR Registration Certificate under the 'Producer' category for Jamshedpur location as per the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, and Hazardous Waste Authorisation for various sites as per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

Tata Steel UK has a formal legal Extended Producer Responsibility obligation under the Producer Responsibility Obligations Regulations in the United Kingdom with respect to its packaging grades of steel. This accounts for around 13% of Tata Steel UK's turnover. The regulations stipulate minimum end-of-life recycling rates to be achieved through direct action and activities in its value chain. Tata Steel is in compliance with the regulations.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective/Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format.**

Yes, Tata Steel conducts LCA for most of its products manufactured across various facilities, allowing it to demonstrate that improvements in material utilisation and right-first-time manufacturing can reduce emissions during the production phase. The Company also plans to collaborate with its customers to conduct a cradle-to-grave LCA study to comprehend the impact of its products.

Tata Steel UK is widely recognised for its expertise in LCA. By taking a supply chain perspective, the Company demonstrates how improvements in material utilisation and right-first-time manufacturing can reduce emissions during the production phase. Its LCA models allow it to consider the complete value chain, for instance the impact of the carbon intensity of regional grid electricity (gCO_2/kWh) on the carbon footprint of a vehicle or building. To extend its capability in this area, Tata Steel UK developed the PACI (Product Assessment Carbon Indicator) tool. This streamlines the process of undertaking life cycle studies of products and enables an understanding of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission hotspots and trade-offs in the steel product value chain, which can be used to inform new product developments and optimise existing manufacturing routes. PACI has been used to support collaborative projects with customers and to support sharing and learning about opportunities for emissions reduction over the product's life cycle from manufacture through to use and finally end-of-life: for example, working with an automotive OEM to examine all aspects of materials selection, including material type, steel grade, gauge, and aspects of formability and part design. Another example has been the use of the tool in understanding the trade-off between benefits in use from improving motor efficiency versus embodied GHG emissions associated with different grades of electrical steels. The tool was recognised by World Steel Association in 2023, winning a Steelie award for Excellence in Life Cycle Assessment.

A summary of key products for which Tata Steel conducts LCA, across various geographies, is provided below:

Entity	NIC Code	Name of product/ service	Turnover (₹ Cr)	% of total turnover (of the respective entity)	Boundary for which the life cycle perspective/ assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency	Results communicated in public domain
Tata Steel Limited	24105	Hot Rolled & Cold Rolled Steel (HR and CR)	1,40,987	49%	Cradle-to-gate	Verified by Third Party party (EPD International AB approved) and Certified by CII (Confederation of Indian Industries)	Yes (Partially) https://environdec.com/library/epd6474 GreenPro certification by CII has been achieved for automotive grades of HR and CR: https://ciigreenpro.com/ecolabelled-products/details/automotive-steel/tata-steel-limited-_-automotive-and-special-products/hr/MzEyMzQ%3D
	24109	Galvanized, Rebar Steel & Pravesh Doors		17%		Verified by Third Party (EPD International AB approved) (Partially)	Yes (Partially) https://environdec.com/library/epd6474
	24311	Steel Structural hollow section		2%		Verified by Third Party (EPD International AB approved)	Yes https://www.environdec.com/library/epd5020
	24108	Steel wires		3%		No	No
	24311	Tata Ezyfit		0%		Certified by CII (Confederation of Indian Industries)	No
TSUK	24109	Metallic Coated	28,120	16%	Cradle-to-gate	Yes, verified by third party	No
	24106	Tube		13%			Yes
	24109	Packaging Steel		13%			No
	24109	Organic Coated		13%			Yes
	24105	Hot Rolled Dry		12%			No
	24105	Cold Rolled		11%			No
	24109	Building Products		7%			Yes
	24105	Hot Rolled Pickled		5%			No
TSN	24105	Hot and Direct Rolled Steel Coil	54,818	23%	Cradle to Gate	Yes, verified by third party	No
	24105	Pickled Hot and Direct Rolled Steel Coil		17%			No
	24105	Cold Rolled and annealed Steel Coil		7%			No
	24109	Galvanized Steel Coil		32%			No
	24106	Steel Tube		4%	EN15804 modules A, C & D – Cradle to gate, end of life and recycling		Yes EPD downloads | Tata Steel in Europe (tatasteeleurope.com)
	24109	Organic Coated Steel and Steel building products (cladding and decking)		17%	EN15804 modules A, C & D - Cradle to gate, end of life and recycling		Yes EPD downloads | Tata Steel in Europe (tatasteeleurope.com ISO 9001, 14001, MRPI, EPAQ & CE-marking, EN 1090-1, EPD (sabprofiel.com))
TSTH	24109	Rebar	5,829	32%	Cradle-to-gate	Yes, verified third party Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (governmental organization under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand)	https://thaicarbonlabel.tgo.or.th/

2. **If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products/services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective/Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same.**

As identified in the Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), no significant social or environmental concerns and risks arise from the disposal of the Company's products and services. However, steel production is an energy-intensive process with a substantial emission footprint. These anthropogenic CO_2 emissions are a critical source of global warming.

Therefore, Tata Steel feels a strong sense of responsibility and has committed to being Net Zero across all operations by 2045. Tata Steel has also published a Climate Change Report aligned with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures, with detailed disclosures on its Climate Action Strategy, Governance, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets for the Tata Steel Group. *For further details refer to the Climate Change Report, which is part of Tata Steel's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.*

3. **Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).**

Indicate input material	Recycled or re-used input material to total material	
	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Process solid waste like slag, scrap etc.	11.3	10.3

Note: Includes waste generated from process and reutilised in the process and excludes waste/by-product sold to third parties.

4. **Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed as per the following format.**

In metric tonnes	FY2023-24			FY2022-23		
	Reused	Recycled	Safely disposed	Reused	Recycled	Safely disposed
Plastics (incl. packaging)	NA			NA		
E-waste						
Hazardous waste						
Other waste						

The Company does not have any specific product to reclaim at the end of life.

5. **Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category.**

Tata Steel is a producer of steel, and steel scrap is not considered waste but is used as input for further steelmaking and is a globally traded commodity. Accordingly, this question is not applicable to Tata Steel's product. Similarly, use of packaging in the sale of steel is insignificant.

Principle 3: Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains.

Essential Indicators

1.a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:

Category	Total (A)	% of employees covered by									
		Health Insurance[1,2]		Accident Insurance		Maternity Benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care Facilities[3]	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent Employees											
Male	68,252	68,252	100	68,252	100	Not Applicable		64,027	94	65,341	96
Female	6,366	6,366	100	6,366	100	6,366	100	Not Applicable		6,049	95
Others[4]	87	87	100	87	100	87	100	87	100	87	100
Total	**74,705**	**74,705**	**100**	**74,705**	**100**	**6,453**	**100**	**64,114**	**94**	**71,477**	**96**
Other Than Permanent Employees											
Male	2,295	2,295	100	2,295	100	Not Applicable		2,260	98	2,067	90
Female	1,052	1,052	100	1,052	100	1,052	100	Not Applicable		1,029	98
Others	-	-	-	-	-			-			
Total	**3,347**	**3,347**	**100**	**3,347**	**100**	**1,052**	**100**	**2,260**	**98**	**3,096**	**93**

b. Details of measures for the wellbeing of workers:

Category	Total (A)	% of workers covered by									
		Health Insurance[1,2]		Accident Insurance		Maternity Benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care Facilities[3]	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent Workers											
Male	43,870	43,870	100	43,870	100	Not Applicable		40,907	93	42,230	96
Female	3,207	3,207	100	3,207	100	3,207	100	Not Applicable		3,106	97
Others[4]	87	87	100	87	100	87	100	87	100	87	100
Total	**47,164**	**47,164**	**100**	**47,164**	**100**	**3,294**	**100**	**40,994**	**93**	**45,423**	**96**
Other Than Permanent Workers											
Male	1,36,287	1,36,287	100	1,36,287	100	Not Applicable		Not tracked		1,23,774	91
Female	7,390	7,390	100	7,390	100	7,390	100			5,418	73
Others[4]	64	64	100	64	100	Benefits available as applicable 100%				64	100
Total	**1,43,741**	**1,43,741**	**100**	**1,43,741**	**100**	**100% of all maternity cases**				**1,29,256**	**90**

All contract employees in India, under Tata Steel Group, are covered under Employees' State Insurance Corporation benefits and in case of any eventuality or death, financial aid to the family is extended under the Tata Steel Suraksha Scheme.

[1]Tata Steel employees at Jamshedpur and mining locations are covered under the Company's medical hospital for free medical treatment for self and dependents.

[2]For Tata Steel's European subsidiaries, Health Insurance and/or medical benefits are either provided by the government (e.g., the National Health Services in UK) or are compulsory. Accordingly, all employees are considered to be covered. Under Thailand labour law, health insurance, accident insurance, maternity benefits, paternity benefits and day care facilities are covered under social security schemes for other than permanent workers.

[3]For Tata Steel's European subsidiaries, day care facilities are typically provided by the national governments or part of the national school system. Employers are not directly involved, but 100% employees have access to such benefits.

[4]Others includes transgender personnel in case of permanent employees and workers. Other than permanent workers include transgender workers as well as overseas personnel where gender bifurcation is not available.

Across Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar, and mining locations in India, the Industrial Hygiene assessment was completed in 14 departments, and the Ergonomic assessment was completed in 24 departments. Tata Steel also offers its employees various in-house health and wellness programmes, counselling services, and health clinics to promote their overall physical and mental well-being. The Company also organises regular health and wellness activities, including health fairs, wellness workshops, and health camps, to encourage employees to adopt healthy habits and lifestyles.

As a significant step towards ensuring holistic well-being of the Company's employees, a Chief Wellness Officer was appointed to drive Occupational Health initiatives. In FY2023-24, the 'Wellness for Life' portal was launched. This initiative includes the introduction of two apps, 'Wellspring' and 'The Wellness Corner', accessible through the portal. These apps serve as a comprehensive platform for employees to assess, monitor, and improve their health.

Tata Steel has also partnered with an external agency to provide counselling services to employees and their families for their mental well-being. Tata Steel employees in India are eligible for a periodic executive health check-up.

In the Netherlands, Tata Steel is implementing a health roadmap, with the vision: *'We work in optimal conditions to be able to live and work in a healthy and vital way'*. This shared vision emphasises the importance of sustainable employability and preventive sickness absence. Preventing exposure to hazardous substances and conditions is one of the top priorities for the avoidance of occupational diseases. The chance that employees may experience extreme temperatures is inherent in steelmaking. To remove the risk, the Company is working on an app that employees can use to manage their 'heat stress'. Further efforts include a campaign to draw employees' attention to the importance of respiratory protection in specific situations.

In the UK, Tata Steel is committed to promoting, protecting, and maintaining the mental health and well-being of all employees through workplace practices by reducing the stigma around mental health and encouraging all employees to take proactive steps for their own well-being. Tata Steel UK has deployed a mental health policy and created new supporting resources and training for our Mental Health First Aiders (MHFA) who act as a point of contact for employees experiencing emotional distress or suffering in silence with mental health problems, such as stress, anxiety or depression.

MHFAs are trained to listen and signpost someone to appropriate support. More than 500 people have been trained since the programme – funded by the Wales Union Learning Fund projects – was first introduced five years ago, with coverage across every UK site, function and works area.

c. **Spending on measures towards well-being of employees and workers (including permanent and other than permanent) in the following format**

	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
	FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Cost incurred on well-being measures as a % of total revenue of the company	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.17

Note 1: For the purpose of calculating the spending on measures towards well being of employees and workers, the Company has considered the expense incurred towards employees/workers Health Insurance, Life Insurance, Medical Expenses, Sports Activities, Safety excellence rewards and other relevant expenses, net of any recoveries made from the employees/workers.

Note 2: Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co. Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

2. **Details of retirement benefits, for Current and Previous Financial Year**

All Tata Steel entities across all geographies provide retirement benefits to all its employees, which are aligned with regulatory requirements and market practices in the respective geography. Key retirement benefits offered by Tata Steel are:

Benefits	Applicability (Country)	FY2023-24			FY2022-23		
		No. Of employees covered as a % of total employees in the relevant geographies	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers in the relevant geographies	Deducted and deposited with the authority	No. Of employees covered as a % of total employees in the relevant geographies	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers in the relevant geographies	Deducted and deposited with the authority
Employee Provident Fund	India	100	100	No Exempted PF	100	100	No Exempted PF
Gratuity	India	100	100	NA	100	100	NA
Employees' State Insurance	India	Covered (as per rules)	Covered (as per rules)	NA	Covered (as per rules)	Covered (as per rules)	NA
Post Retiral Medical	India	100% are covered under either hospitals or Co-shared Mediclaim Schemes	100% Permanent Workers	NA	100% are covered under either hospitals or Co-shared Mediclaim Schemes	100% Permanent Workers	NA
Others	India	a) National Pension Scheme is offered to officers b) Earned Leaves encashed at retirement		Under Employee Pension Scheme	a) National Pension Scheme is offered to Officers b) Earned Leaves encashed at retirement		Under Employee Pension Scheme
Stichting Pensioenfonds Hoogovens	The Netherlands	100	100% Permanent Workers	NA	100	100% Permanent Workers	NA
Tata Steel UK Defined Contribution scheme	United Kingdom	100	100% Permanent Workers	NA	100	100% Permanent Workers	NA
Thailand Provident Fund	Thailand	100	100% Permanent Workers	NA	100	100% Permanent Workers	NA
Thailand Severance Pay	Thailand	100	100% Permanent Workers	NA	100	100% Permanent Workers	NA

Tata Steel Limited also offers other voluntary and optional schemes, like the Tata Steel Superannuation Fund and the TISCO Employee Pension Scheme, which can be opted for by permanent employees and permanent workers of Tata Steel in India. To the extent employees decide not to participate in such schemes, they receive a cash payment of such amounts.

All employees in India are also allowed to retain company-provided accommodation, if applicable, for 1 month to 1 year post separation, depending on the type of separation. This may be further extended on a case-by-case basis.

Tata Steel Nederland has the Wenckebach Fund, a social fund that provides assistance to former employees regarding costs incurred as a result of serious illnesses or accidents (and circumstances resulting therefrom) and other special situations where help is needed.

A brief description of all the schemes is provided below:

i. **Employees' Provident Fund:** Defined contribution scheme with a lump sum payment at superannuation, applicable to companies in India.

ii. **Gratuity:** Defined benefit scheme with a lump sum payment at superannuation, applicable to companies in India.

iii. **Employees' State Insurance Benefits:** The Employees' State Insurance Act is a social security legislation that provides medical care and cash benefit in the contingencies of sickness, maternity, disablement, and death due to employment injury to workers in India.

iv. **TISCO Employee Pension Scheme:** Defined contribution pension scheme for permanent workers of Tata Steel Limited.

v. **Superannuation Fund:** Defined contribution pension scheme for permanent employees (other than permanent workers) of Tata Steel Limited in India.

vi. **National Pension Scheme:** Defined contribution retirement savings scheme applicable to companies in India. The scheme is voluntary.

vii. **Employees' Pension Scheme:** Savings scheme that assures a pension to employees after retirement, wherein a part of the employer's contribution to the Employee Provident Fund is made towards the Employee Pension Scheme (in India).

viii. **Stichting Pensioenfonds Hoogovens:** Defined contribution pension fund, open to all employees of Tata Steel's subsidiary companies in the Netherlands.

ix. **Tata Steel UK Defined Contribution Scheme:** Defined contribution pension fund, open to employees of Tata Steel UK.

x. **Thailand Provident Fund:** Defined contribution scheme with a lump sum payment at superannuation, applicable to companies in Thailand.

xi. **Thailand Severance Pay:** Defined benefit scheme with a lump sum payment at superannuation, applicable to companies in Thailand.

3. Accessibility of workplaces

Are the premises/offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees and workers, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

Tata Steel has taken steps to comply with the Rights of Persons with Disability Act, 2016 (RPwD Act) across its sites and locations in India and has put in accessibility measures in compliance and alignment with the accessibility mandate of the RPwD Act.

Some key actions taken by Tata Steel are listed below:

i. As required under the RPwD Act 2016, all new building structures are in compliance with the accessibility requirement. Tata Steel has also modified, and continues to modify, workstations and washrooms for existing infrastructure in accordance with the regulations.

ii. Tata Steel also provides its differently abled employees with specialised laptops according to their type of disability (Upper Limb, Lower Limb, Visual Disablement and Hearing Impairment) to its differently abled employees. Necessary speech-to-text, text-to-speech and screen reading software and hardware aids are also provided to facilitate the use of computers and IT systems. The workplace productivity software (O365) also comes with accessibility features.

iii. All new differently abled employees are initially provided with company accommodation at the time of onboarding. As most of Tata Steel's company accommodations are in close proximity of its offices, the commute for differently abled employees becomes easier.

iv. All new differently abled employees are assigned buddies in their initial phase to help and support them with the onboarding processes, relocation, and infrastructural familiarity.

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.

Yes, Tata Steel has an equal opportunity policy for Persons with Disabilities. In addition, the Tata Code of Conduct incorporates fundamental equal opportunity principles. Tata Steel's equal opportunity policy is in accordance with the provisions of the RPwD Act.

Tata Steel recognises the value of a diverse workforce. It is committed to providing equal opportunities in employment and creating an inclusive workplace and work culture in which all employees are treated with respect and dignity. It strives to ensure that the Company's workforce is representative of all sections of society and proactively works towards guaranteeing fair representation of differently abled within its workforce. Tata Steel is committed to eliminating all forms of unlawful discrimination, bullying, and harassment of people with disabilities.

Tata Steel encourages candidates with different abilities to apply for suitable positions and its decisions on employment, career progression, training or any other benefits are solely merit-based. Tata Steel's policies include the following:

1. The manner of selecting persons with disabilities for various posts, post-recruitment and pre-promotion training, preference in transfer and posting, special leave, preference in allotment of residential accommodation if any, and other facilities.
2. Facilities and amenities to be provided to the persons with disabilities, to enable them to discharge their duties effectively.
3. List of posts identified suitable for persons with disabilities in the establishment.
4. Provisions for assistive devices, barrier-free accessibility, and other provisions.
5. Appointment of a liaison officer to look after the recruitment of persons with disabilities and provisions of facilities and amenities for such employees.

The weblink to Tata Steel's Equal Opportunity & Anti-Discrimination Policy is available at: https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/policies/

5. Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.

Gender	Permanent Employees		Permanent Workers	
	Return to work rate (%)	Retention rate (%)	Return to work rate (%)	Retention rate (%)
Male	99	100	99	100
Female	98	99	99	99
Total	**99**	**100**	**99**	**100**

Note: AEL, NINL, TSSSL, TSTSL, TSUK, and TSN do not record this information. Hence, not included in this KPI's boundary.

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and worker? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.

	Yes/No (If yes then give details of mechanism)
Permanent Workers	*Yes* *Please refer to Section A, Sub-section VII, Question 25 of this report* *(Grievance Redressal Mechanisms for Employees and Workers)*
Other than permanent workers	
Permanent Employees	
Other than permanent employees	

7. Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity:

Tata Steel entities in India	FY2023-24			FY2022-23		
	Total Employees/ Workers in respective category	No. of Employees/ Workers in respective category who are part of association or union	%	Total Employees/ Workers in respective category	No. of Employees/ Workers in respective category who are part of association or union	%
Total Permanent Employees	**52,953**	**28,870**	**55**	**50,850**	**28,346**	**56**
Male	48,990	26,761	55	47,507	26,567	56
Female	3,876	2,022	52	3,267	1,703	52
Others[1]	87	87	100	76	76	100
Total Permanent Workers	**32,379**	**27,978**	**86**	**31,532**	**27,637**	**88**
Male	30,077	25,884	86	29,602	25,858	87
Female	2,215	2,007	91	1,854	1,703	92
Others[1]	87	87	100	76	76	100

[1]Others include transgender personnel.

Tata Steel entities (India + Overseas)	FY2023-24			FY2022-23		
	Total Employees/ Workers in respective category (A)	No. of Employees/ Workers in respective category who are part of association or union	%	Total Employees/ Workers in respective category	No. of Employees/ Workers in respective category who are part of association or union	%
Total Permanent Employees	**74,705**	**37,199**	**50**	**72,911**	**36,387**	**50**
Total Permanent Workers	**47,164**	**32,222**	**68**	**46,711**	**36,462**	**78**

Note: It is not mandatory for employees in some of Tata Steel's European subsidiaries to inform the Company regarding their union affiliation. Data captured includes only those employees who pay their union dues via the Company but does not include employees (if any) who may be making direct payment to the union.

A large proportion of Tata Steel's workforce is part of Union which promotes a healthy work environment. In steel industry, unionisation is concentrated in the workers category as managerial employees are not unionised. The proportion of unionised staff as a proportion of total permanent employees is 55% and as a proportion of total permanent workers is 86% for Tata Steel and its Indian subsidiaries.

8. Details of training given to employees and workers

Category	FY2023-24			FY2022-23		
	Total Number	On health and safety measures (%)	On skill upgradation (%)	Total Number	On health and safety measures (%)	On skill upgradation (%)
Employees						
Male	70,547	100	100	68,520	100	100
Female	7,418	100	100	5,849	100	100
Others[1]	87	100	100	76	100	100
Total	**78,052**	**100**	**100**	**74,445**	**100**	**100**
Workers						
Male	1,80,157	100	100	1,57,799	100	100
Female	10,597	100	100	9,346	100	100
Others[1]	151	100	100	192	100	100
Total	**1,90,905**	**100**	**100**	**1,67,337**	**100**	**100**

[1]Others include transgender personnel as well as overseas personnel where gender classification is not available.

Tata Steel places great importance on the continuous development of human resources at all levels and takes responsibility for all its employees' professional development and career growth. Future skills and competencies aligned with the long-term strategies of the organisation are given equal focus, along with the skills/competencies required at present.

Key focus areas of the organisation's training interventions are:

» Core foundational knowledge includes safety, business ethics, Tata values, total quality management, and customer-centricity.

» Functional/technical skills

» Business and Leadership skills

» Transformational skills like Digital technology, Sustainability and Agility.

Considering the varying needs of different sets of workforces, a multi-dimensional approach has been taken, manifested through various frameworks and processes deployed in Tata Steel's training and development ecosystem. Some key processes for different categories of workforce are listed below:

i. **New Recruits:** Cadre-based programmes ranging from 3 months to 2 years.

ii. **Permanent employees (excluding Permanent Workers):** 70:20:10 model activated through vehicles like - Functional Competency Framework, Project/Role Marketplace (StepUP), Schools of Excellence and Company-initiated and self-initiated programmes through renowned institutes.

iii. **Permanent Workers:** Enterprise Capability Building System, Business Key Performance Indicator linked training programmes — E4 Training Model-based Programmes and Request-Based Programmes.

iv. **Contract Workers:** Training and assessment followed by certifications through structured programmes encompassing critical inputs on Safety and Functional skills and Reskilling opportunities through multi-skilling programmes.

Tata Steel has also invested in e-learning modules that supplement the instructor-led training programmes. To capitalise on technological advancements in augmented and virtual reality, Tata Steel is building training modules that use such technologies to deliver enhanced experience and gamification for accelerated and measurable learning outcomes. Tata Steel has also linked movement in positions and job codes to training. Mandatory training is assigned whenever a new employee joins the Company or an existing employee transitions to a new role. Tata Steel Nederland conducts similar training programmes.

The Tata Steel UK training spend was £1.2 million, endeavouring to maximise government funding schemes opportunities to further support the development of its workforce and trainees. Tata Steel UK continues to invest in Apprentices, Higher Apprentices and Degree Apprentices with 70 trainees completing their academic studies within this period.

9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and worker:

Category	FY2023-24			FY2022-23		
	Total Number (A)	No. of employees/ workers covered (B)	% (B/A)	Total Number (C)	No. of employees/ workers covered (D)	% (D/C)
Permanent Employees						
Male	68,252	57,476	84	67,066	58,333	87
Female	6,366	5,038	79	5,769	4,814	83
Others[1]	87	87	100	76	76	100
Total [2]	**74,705**	**68,803**	**92**	**72,911**	**63,223**	**87**
Permanent Workers						
Male	43,870	34,197	78	43,786	35,755	82
Female	3,207	2,340	73	2,849	2,010	71
Others[1]	87	87	100	76	76	100
Total 2	**47,164**	**42,826**	**91**	**46,711**	**37,841**	**81**

[1] *Others include transgender personnel.*

[2] *Total includes overseas employees and workers where gender classification is not available.*

Career progression and career development policies are in place for most of the permanent employees and workers at all locations. Specifically for workers, different policies are in place for various Tata Steel Group entities based on local market practices. Performance and career development reviews assess the skill level of each worker, which is essential in their career progression and development. Such reviews are at an individual level at some locations, and team-based performance review mechanisms are in place at other locations (e.g., Incentive Bonus schemes, Team Performance Rewards, Iron Ore Sufficiency Rewards, Coal Production Enhancement Rewards, etc.). The annual bonus scheme for Permanent Workers depends on their performance across productivity, profitability, and safety parameters.

10. Health and safety management system:

a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/No). If yes, the coverage of such system?

Yes, Tata Steel has implemented an occupational health and safety management system. The system is based on ISO 45001:2018 and is designed to ensure that the Company meets EHSMS (Environmental, Health, and Safety Management System) related legal obligations and provides a safe and healthy working environment for its employees. Safety and Health Management are integrated into the Company's annual business planning process and cascaded down from the Apex level to divisional and departmental levels to ensure employee health and safety and place accountability and responsibility at all levels.

b. What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?

Tata Steel places the highest emphasis on employee health and safety. The Company has introduced a recalibrated Risk Matrix to improve its hazard identification and risk assessment process. It has implemented an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Risk Management framework to assess risks associated with all activities. The framework also captures the top organisational risks related to EHS and outlines strategies to address them.

Tata Steel's commitment to safety is demonstrated through its continuous efforts to strengthen its safety culture and reduce risks through strategic interventions. The Company employs several proactive safety tools and measures to ensure a safe working environment for its employees. These include:

1. Safety Visits and Line Walks, involving regular workplace inspections to identify potential unsafe acts and conditions by all levels of Company employees.
2. Elimination of Commonly Accepted Unsafe Practices targets unsafe practices that are commonly accepted but pose a risk to employees' safety.
3. The Fatality Risk Control Programme is another proactive tool for identifying potential risks that could lead to fatalities.
4. Job Cycle Checks is a tool for checking the compliance and adequacy of Standard Operating Procedures for a particular job. It involves reviewing each stage of a job while getting performed at the workplace.

Digital interventions for safety:

i. Tata Steel's Connected Workforce platform uses a plant-wide heat map that assigns a colour code to microzones inside the works. By using electronic work permit data, training data, skill data, etc., coupled with near real-time image analytics, the system delivers a continuous risk assessment of person, place, process, and asset.

ii. As part of its business responsibility of ensuring a safe work environment and improving safety and health at workplace, far-site Integrated Remote Operation Centre (iRoC) has been established for Agglomerates (8 iSPOC for Sinter Plant and Pellet Plant Operations), Raw Materials (14 iRMSC for Remote Supervision of 5 raw material locations) operations, Coke Plant (the newly inaugurated iCPROC at Jamshedpur) and the Integrated Maintenance Excellence Centre (iMEC) is TSL's innovation hub, offering real-time, advanced maintenance advice to shop floors to reduce the physical human footprint at the hazardous shop floor location and provide ergonomic and comfortable environment to employees compared to near location control rooms. It has the added benefit of reducing the carbon footprint of operators travelling to remote plant and raw material locations, making them more sustainable.

iii. Tata Steel's Safety Management System IT portal in India is being upgraded to EnsafeNxt with digital alerts linked to a uniform review and escalation mechanism. This transition introduced a user-friendly interface and advanced visualisation capabilities, ensuring end-users can retrieve data easily. The essence of this inventive step was to enhance the system's usability and facilitate proactive decision-making through visualisation graphs, thereby strengthening the review system at all organisational levels for real-time insights and proactive risk mitigation.

c. Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks.

Yes, all employees can report incidents and near-misses through a bespoke IT platform to enable prompt reporting, investigation, and learning. Tata Steel follows a reporting and investigation process to identify the root cause of any incidents and to implement corrective and preventive measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents. The reporting and investigation process is aligned with the incident investigation procedures outlined in the Tata Steel Incident Management System.

The 'Speak Up' helpline can be used by employees to raise their safety concerns anonymously.

In addition to these reporting mechanisms, Tata Steel also conducts regular safety audits, safety assessments, and safety walk-downs to identify and address any safety risks in the workplace. These audits and assessments are performed by internal safety auditors and external safety experts, and the findings are used to improve the safety management system.

d. Do the employees/worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services?

Yes. Tata Steel prioritises the health and well-being of its employees and workers. The Company provides access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services, such as hospitals, dispensaries, and health insurance, at their respective locations. At overseas locations our employees have access to national health services provided by national governments.

11. Details of safety related incidents, in the following format:

Safety Incident/Number	Category*	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
		FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0.49	0.58	0.69	0.87
	Workers	0.36	0.39	0.45	0.45
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	208	211	382	383
	Workers	437	474	672	638
No. of fatalities	Employees	0	0	1	1
	Workers	5	6	5	6
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	2	1	4	10
	Workers	9	7	14	9
Number of Permanent Disabilities	Employees	1	1	1	1
	Workers	0	0	0	0

** Employees include all personnel on rolls of the Company. Workers include third party contractors. This definition is applicable to this table only.*

Note: Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on number of Permanent Disabilities, Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) and No. of fatalities in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy work place.

Tata Steel is committed to zero harm. The Company's safety culture is driven through six safety strategies that provide clear direction and create a sound safety governance structure:

I) Build safety leadership capability at all levels

a. Implementation of Past Fatal and Red-Risk recommendations fosters cross-learning across the organisation, including their horizontal deployment and sustenance.

b. Influence behaviour through reward & recognition and consequence management. Tata Steel's Safety Reward & Recognition Policy now includes non-officers and vendor partners.

c. Digital interventions for risk reduction across all locations of Tata Steel.

d. Felt Leadership 2.0 to develop the safety leadership competency of associated companies, union leadership, and vendor partners.

II) Improve competency and capability for hazard identification and risk management.

a. The state-of-the-art Practical Safety Training Centre (PSTC) in Jamshedpur addresses risk perception. The Safety Leadership Development Centres (SLDC) in Jamshedpur and IJmuiden are fully operational. These facilities are now being extended to Kalinganagar and Meramandali.

b. To ensure organisation-wide awareness, all 86 safety standards have been converted to e-learning modules assigned to all levels of the workforce through positional mapping.

c. 5S and Visual Workplace Management assessment and subsequent risk mitigation.

d. Revised life-saving rules for manufacturing units, construction sites, and mines were rolled out in FY2023-24 to re-emphasise safety discipline in the workforce.

e. 'Know your PPE' and 'Life Saving Rules' campaigns were conducted in FY2023-24 for all Tata Steel Limited locations. Focused safety campaigns on 'Manual Tasks and Tools' were organised at Kalinganagar and Meramandali, and 'Working at Height' at the Engineering & Projects division.

III) Ensure contractor safety risk management

a. Periodic assessment of high-risk job vendors on star rating assessment criteria under the Responsible Supply Chain Policy (RSCP) framework.

b. Upgrading the skills of contract workmen and developing model Contactor Safety Management workplaces across locations, including at Steel Processing Centres and business partners.

c. To strengthen oversight management of O&M (Operation and Maintenance) contracts, a guideline was formulated, and quarterly audits of all 102 O&M vendors across locations of Tata Steel Limited were conducted.

d. Focused initiatives for upgrading skill-certified workmen and supervisors from Silver to Gold and Platinum at all locations of Tata Steel Limited.

e. In IJmuiden, Tata Steel Nederland's 50 most important subcontractors have united under the IJmond Safety Platform (called VeiligheidsPlatform IJmond or VPIJ), a platform by and for the contractors to inform each other about safety initiatives, lessons learned from accidents, etc.

IV) Eliminate safety incidents on road and rail

a. Technological interventions like Anti-Tilt Switches, Driver Fatigue Monitoring Systems (DFMS), Dala Raised Interlock Systems, etc., are used across all dumpers, covering 100% of heavy vehicles plying inside the works in India.

b. An integrated command centre is being developed to effectively control the fleet through live monitoring of heavy vehicles plying inside and monitoring DFMS.

c. Competency development of heavy vehicle drivers through a simulator-based training facility across locations.

d. Applying video analytics-based close circuit television surveillance to identify and mitigate potential risks proactively.

e. Tata Steel Limited has developed model heavy vehicle parking areas and transport parks covering 70% of areas across locations.

f. Tata Steel's European operations also emphasise safer logistics within their operations management, transport, and storage. They have also developed additional company-wide safety standards for lashing and storing steel products.

V) **Achieve excellence in process safety management**

a. Digital technology to ensure timely maintenance of Process Safety Critical Equipment, reducing critical equipment failure.

b. Tactical Centre tasked with business continuity management during emergencies has been developed.

c. Process Safety School of Excellence, a 3-tier capability development (Learner, Practitioner, Expert) system has been developed to enhance employees' process safety competency.

d. Process Safety Management (PSM) was rolled out in high-hazard departments of the merged companies. Establishing a safety governance structure at the newly acquired/merged facilities like Tata Steel Gamharia (TSG) and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL) remained a focus area in FY2023-24.

e. Training sessions are conducted via the School of Excellence (SOE) and NEBOSH certification to develop exemplars in PSM.

f. At IJmuiden, extensive inventory analysis and associated control measures are undertaken, including regular review and updating of the risks of fires, explosions and released gases and liquids. The Company has also taken measures to develop a proactive safety management culture regarding unsafe behaviour, maintaining dialogue on safety culture, and observing causes and conditions that contribute to safe operations to eliminate risks.

VI) **Establish industrial hygiene competency and improve occupational health**

Please refer to Section C, Principle 3, Essential Indicators, Question 1.b. above.

13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY2023-24		FY2022-23	
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year
Working Conditions	59	11	1	0
Health & Safety	81	3	80	5

14. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (By entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health & Safety Practices	100%
Working Conditions	100%

Note: Assesment by Internal team of Tata Steel Limited

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks/concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions.

All safety incidents and near-misses are investigated, and risk mitigation is done through the incident classification, reporting and investigation safety standard. This is supported by ENSAFE, and the Environment, Health and Safety recalibrated risk assessment system. All OFIs (Opportunities for Improvement) identified during the internal and external assessments are captured and addressed through the IT system.

Corrective actions and its horizontal deployment are a continuous process in Tata Steel Limited, where all safety incidents are recorded, investigated and corrective actions are communicated and implemented across the organisation. Some key actions taken under the six safety strategies are listed in Question 12 (Principle 3 Essential Indicator) above.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (B) Workers.**

   A) Employees – Yes

   B) Workers – Yes

   In case of death or permanent/temporary disablement of any employee or permanent worker, Tata Steel has institutionalised various social security schemes in India to ensure the continuity of the same standard of living for the employee or their family:

   » Family Support Scheme (in case of death due to an accident at the workplace).

   » Family Benefit Scheme (in case of death due to any reason other than an accident at the workplace or while going or coming to duty).

   » Employee Family Benefit Scheme (in case of death while in service) and Medical Separation Scheme (in case of disability while in service).

   » TISCO Employee Family Benefit Scheme, and TISCO Officers Family Benefit Scheme, allow the employee or their family to derive monthly pension or employment (in select schemes) along with the lump sum retirals and other benefits.

   » For non-permanent workers in India across Tata Steel Group, the Suraksha Scheme provides financial stability to the worker's family in case of death or permanent disablement due to an accident at the workplace. Similar schemes are also available in Tata Steel Indian entities.

   » Tata Steel also provided the Family Protection Scheme to support the families of employees who passed away during the COVID-19 pandemic.

   » Tata Steel Nederland, as part of the pension scheme of the pension fund, the fund provides pension for the surviving partner of employees/workers who are members of the pension scheme.

   » In Tata Steel UK, employees and workers who are also members of the Pension Scheme (PRSP) may be eligible to a payment of up to 4 times pensionable pay in the event of their death whilst employed by TSUK. Payments are discretionary and usually paid to the beneficiary identified on the nomination form but may be paid to any other identified person(s) as determined by the Trustee.

2. **Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.**

   The contract between Tata Steel and its suppliers incorporates statutory provisions including payment and deduction of statutory dues such as Goods and Services Tax. The suppliers are responsible for adherence to various statutes required for their operations, whilst Tata Steel is responsible as a principal employer.

   Tata Steel Limited's Contractor Cell, at Jamshedpur and Kalinganagar, drives compliance of payment of statutory dues of the suppliers' workers in its premises. The Contractor Cell programme will be extended to other locations in India.

   The suppliers are mandated to pay all statutory dues to their employees (such as Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, etc.) within the stipulated time and such payments are verified by the members of the Contractor Cell. Non-compliance attracts actions required under law and penalties as per Tata Steel's own policies.

3. **Provide the number of employees/workers having suffered high consequence work- related injury/ill-health/ fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment.**

	Total no. of affected employees/workers		No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment	
	FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Employees	4	11	2	2
Workers	20	15	9	4

4. **Does the entity provide transition assistance programmes to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment? (Yes/No)**

Yes, Tata Steel provides transition assistance programme in the UK through its subsidiary UK Steel Enterprise, tasked with helping the economic regeneration of communities affected by changes in the steel industry. It works in steel areas across the UK assisting job and wealth creation by supporting small and medium sized businesses with finance and business premises. Since its establishment in 1975, the entity has provided business finance and premises, together with help and advice, to more than 6,000 growth businesses. Its financial support to date totals over £85 million and has enabled UK Steel Enterprise supported businesses to create over 75,000 new jobs in the affected steel areas.

Not applicable in India, the Netherlands or Thailand.

5. **Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

All Tata Steel's critical and high-risk vendor partners are periodically assessed on their health and safety practices and working conditions under the Responsible Supply Chain Policy (RSCP) framework.

Tata Steel evaluates the adverse impacts of health & safety practices and working conditions on the labour force and communities of its value chain partners through a detailed assessment process covering various Environmental, Social, and Governance aspects as defined in its RSCP.

All the service providers operating within the premise of Tata Steel and performing high-risk jobs, must achieve the minimum requirement (3-star and above) of the Contractor Safety Management Standard (CSMS) to be eligible for receiving Request for Quotations (RFQs).

Tata Steel encourages its value chain partners to share the same commitment and expect them to focus on health & safety and working conditions. The Company supports its suppliers in their capability building initiatives in a structured manner. *Please refer to the Social and Relationship Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report for details.*

In Tata Steel UK, any placement of contracts with suppliers who are engaged to conduct work involving defined high risks such as working at height, hot work, confined space entry, electrical work, transportation, etc. is subject to their adherence to Tata Steel UK's Responsible Procurement Policy. Full site approval is only granted following the successful risk assessment and evaluation of Safety, Quality and Environmental standards. Periodic safety evaluation of the supplier can take place, particularly where suppliers occupy on-site premises and within the Tata Steel working environment. Contract reviews take place wherein safety and occupational health are routinely covered.

A summary of value chain partners assessed by key Tata Steel entities is provided below:

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with them) that were assessed		
	Tata Steel Limited	Tata Steel Nederland BV	Tata Steel UK Limited
Health and Safety practices	74	38	12
Working Conditions	74	38	12

6. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks/concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners.**

Over the years, Tata Steel has taken several actions to address significant risks/concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners. Tata Steel collaborates with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance by sharing opportunities for improvement, especially with those identified as 'Basic' and 'Improving' under the RSCP assessment.

Tata Steel also strives to build the capabilities of its value chain partners. Some key actions taken are below:

» Tata Steel supports its suppliers in their capability-building initiatives in a structured manner *(please refer to the Integrated Report's Social and Relationship Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report FY2023-24)*. Supplier partners may be suspended or withdrawn from the Company's vendor list if they do not meet the requirements. High-risk jobs are assigned to only those vendor partners who score 3-star or above ratings in a comprehensive safety due diligence process known as the Contractor Safety Management Standard. High-risk work includes working at height, hot work, confined space entry, electrical work, transportation, etc.

- » Incorporating safety and health requirements as mandatory conditions in the RFQ documents, the safety and health requirements are formalised during the pre-bid meetings.
- » Creating a safety recognition or positive discrimination framework among high-performing vendors on safety performance (4-star and 5-star).
  - › Rewards through the provision of special privileges during contract award decisions.
  - › Recognition by the Senior Leadership Team and provisions of better growth opportunities.
- » Through its flagship Vendor Capability Advancement Programme, Tata Steel is working with the low safety score vendors to improve their safety performance through handholding and training.
- » The Safety Excellence Reward & Recognition framework was initially introduced for management employees of Tata Steel Limited in India to promote a positive safety culture and reward individuals and departments with exceptional safety performance. This framework has now been extended to all employees, including contract employees and vendor partners of Tata Steel Limited.
- » Encouraging transportation service partners to use smart apps, such as HumSafer, to track real-time behaviour and sleep detection of drivers, which is a major reason for fatal accidents on roads. Tata Steel's major vendor partners have implemented the Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) to reduce the probability of road accidents.
- » Parikshan, an initiative to impart e-module-based training on Transportation Safety and Material Storage and Handling, was launched in Jamshedpur, covering 280+ contract employees with a 96% passing rate after 1st attempt.
- » For deeper involvement of the senior leadership of the vendor partners in driving safety initiatives, focused group discussions were organised with nine critical vendor partners and three best practices suggested by them were implemented.
- » Engineering controls are implemented across the Company's warehousing units to isolate the employees of the vendor partners from hazards associated with Scotch Block placements.
- » In the UK, for contract life-cycle management, a Supply-Chain Improvement Request (SIR) system exists to capture improvement opportunities with suppliers for Safety, Health, Environment, Delivery and Quality. The same system allows the issuing of positive commendations to suppliers who demonstrates going over and beyond the initial requirements. During FY2023-24, 40 SIRs were raised and issued to suppliers.

Principle 4: Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders.

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

Tata Steel has a structured Materiality Assessment process to identify key stakeholder groups and take their input in identifying material issues for Tata Steel. The assessment is conducted by an independent third party and takes into consideration various standards, including the following, in identifying key stakeholder groups:

1. Global Reporting Initiative
2. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (Coal, Metals and Mining, and Iron Steel Producers)
3. EU Sustainability Reporting
4. MSCI Index (Morgan Stanley Capital International)
5. International Labour Organisation Framework
6. UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
7. Peers company reports
8. Tata Steel's past Materiality Assessment Report

As part of the Materiality Assessment, Tata Steel also uses the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard, 2015 to provide guidance on identifying and engaging with stakeholders. Based on the guidance provided by standards, input from the Company and their independent judgement, the independent party identifies the key stakeholder list for Tata Steel.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.

S. No.	Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable and Marginalised	Channels of communication	Frequency	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised
1	Investors	No	Quarterly Earnings calls	Quarterly	1. Transparent and effective communication of business performance 2. Addressing investor queries and concerns 3. Sound corporate governance mechanism 4. Providing insights into the Company's Corporate Strategy and business environment
			Structured investor and analysts meet	Annual	
			One-to-one meetings (upon request)	As and when required	
			Annual general meeting	Annual	
2	Community Representatives	Yes	1. Public hearings 2. Scheduled Caste Stakeholder Council meetings 3. Scheduled Tribe Stakeholder Council meetings 4. Jamshedpur Citizens forum 5. Meetings with community leaders 6. Rural Satisfaction Survey 7. Village Coordinator meetings 8. Informal interactions with members of the Tata Steel Foundation	Public hearings as per regulatory requirement, other community meetings as and when required	1. Community development programmes based on local communities' needs 2. Strengthening of livelihood opportunities 3. Improvement of social infrastructure for hygienic and healthy living environment 4. Understanding and addressing the concerns of the community on environment and social issues 5. Dignity of life through economic and social empowerment
3	Suppliers	Yes, Tata Steel recognises its AA Suppliers as vulnerable and marginalised	1. Supplier Value Management in India and Supplier Relationship & Contract Management in Europe 2. Responsible Supply Chain assessments 3. Vendor Satisfaction surveys 4. Trainings, and support programmes such as 'Sathis' 5. Swagat programme for new vendors 6. Vendor Capability Advancement Programme 7. Annual vendor meets 8. Monthly meeting with contractors (Additional details on the above forums is provided below, as Supplier Note 1)	As per team plan/weekly/ monthly/ quarterly/annual	1. Knowledge and infrastructure support 2. Efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, including greenhouse gas reduction and sustainable waste management 3. Regular communication and updates on business plans 4. Inclusion of local medium and small-scale enterprises in vendor base 5. Competency development of local vendors 6. Routine ordering and payment related matters 7. Assessment of sustainability risks, and building resilience against such risks

S. No.	Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable and Marginalised	Channels of communication	Frequency	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised
4	Customers	No	1. Dedicated Customer Service Teams 2. Value analysis and value engineering 3. Vehicle Teardown and Benchmarking 4. Early vendor involvement 5. Retail value management 6. Customer meet, such as Parivaar Meet, and other conferences, conclaves, and zonal Meets 7. ECafez and ECAfez Qualithon 8. Gen Y 9. Suraksha Meet 10. Wired to Win 11. Building Bonds 12. GalvaNEW 13. Relationship building with celebrations. 14. Customer Engagement and Satisfaction surveys 15. Webinars 16. Senior Management visits/ Virtual meets (Additional details on the above forums is provided below, as Customer Note 1)	Need based/ As per team plan/Annual/Bi-annual	1. Product/service quality and safety 2. Adequate information on products 3. Timely delivery of product/service 4. Maintenance of privacy/confidentiality 5. Fair and competitive pricing 6. Knowledge and infrastructure support
5	Regulatory Authorities	No	1. Ongoing meetings and dialogues 2. Participation in formal and informal consultation processes	On a continuous basis	1. Regulatory compliance 2. Sound corporate governance mechanism 3. Tax revenues 4. Transparency in disclosures
6	Industry Bodies, Associations and International standard setting organisations	No	1. Leadership of, and participation in national and international trade organisations, including membership of various committees and forums (both steel industry and industry agnostic) 2. Leadership in development of national and international standards relevant to Tata Steel	On a continuous basis	1. Regulatory compliance 2. Transparency in disclosures 3. Responsible Corporate Citizenship
7	Media	No	1. Press conferences 2. Media meets 3. Conclaves 4. Multiple forums and summits 5. Sports tournaments 6. One-to-one interaction with senior management	Monthly/ Quarterly/ Annual/As per plan	1. Transparent and accurate disclosure to stakeholders 2. Awareness on Tata Steel's Businesses, Brands and Sustainability initiatives 3. Enhancing Corporate Reputation

S. No.	Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable and Marginalised	Channels of communication	Frequency	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised
8	Employees and Workers	Yes, Tata Steel recognises Employees and Workers from the LGBTQIA+ community, Persons with Disability, and the Affirmative Action Community (Tribal Community) as vulnerable and marginalised	1. Joint Consultative Council of Management and its sub-committees 2. Joint Works Council 3. Joint Departmental Council 4. Annual Working Together meets 5. Monthly MD-Online forum 6. Performance reviews 7. Employee Engagement Surveys 8. Managing Director Connect 9. Know Your Rights programme for contract employees 10. Senior leadership communication meetings 11. Central Works Council (IJmuiden)	As per team plan/weekly/ monthly/ quarterly/annual	1. Caring and empowering work environment 2. Personal development and growth 3. Health and safety 4. Grievance resolution 5. Competitive compensation

Supplier Note 1:

Tata Steel also has multiple engagement forums for its value chain partners, as summarised below:

Value chain partners	Forum	Remarks
Select strategic suppliers	CEO to CEO Connect	One to one meeting of Tata Steel's CEO & MD and the senior leadership team with the CEO and leadership team of strategic suppliers – up to 12 interactions every year.
All suppliers	Annual Vendor Meet	Annual Reward & Recognition forum for the top 300 suppliers covering 70-80% of spending.
New Suppliers	Swagat Programme	Quarterly programme to interact with new suppliers to communicate the requirements, systems, and processes of Tata Steel.
Strategic Suppliers	Annual Supplier Relationship Management Review	Undertaken with top 20 strategic suppliers as part of the Supplier Relationship Management programme.
All Steel Processing Centres	Steel Processing Centres Meets	Annual event with all Steel Processing Centres invited to interact with the Senior Leadership teams of Tata Steel across operations, supply chain, and procurement.

Customer Note 1:

With a dedicated sales force, Tata Steel ensures regular interaction with customers to capture their stated and latent needs. A team of product application engineers engage with customers to provide technical support and assistance. The senior leadership and cross-functional teams engage with customers through periodic customer meets and knowledge sharing sessions. The details of other engagement forums are mentioned below:

1) **Customer Service Team:** The Customer Service Team collaborates with automotive customers to drive engagement and deliver value. It is a cross-functional group, involving process experts from Tata Steel and customer organisations, that aims to identify key customer challenges or issues and continuously find solutions.

2) **Value Analysis and Value Engineering (VAVE):** VAVE is a study of vehicle structures/assemblies to identify cost and weight reduction opportunities in a controlled and systematic manner.

3) **ECAfez:** It is a website portal for customer engagement and knowledge management for the MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) customers.

4) **ECAfez Qualithon:** It is an initiative under which all engagement programmes are carried out for the MSME customers (e.g., Skilling India, etc).

5) **Vehicle Teardown and Benchmarking:** Vehicle Teardown is a systematic process of dismantling the entire vehicle to obtain precise details of vehicle design, material usage, and manufacturing process. Data is captured at each stage of the dismantling process in such a way that no information is lost in the process. Teardown activities are carried out with pre-decided outcomes as per the customer requirements.

6) **Early Vendor Involvement:** It is a structured approach to working with automotive customers during the conceptualisation and design phases of a new vehicle programme, providing inputs in the steel material selection and its application.

7) **Parivaar Meet:** It is the milestone annual event of Tata Steel where the Company engages with its channel partners to discuss and deliberate the long-term plans of Tata Steel. Tata Steel also uses this opportunity to reward and recognise the top performing channel partners.

8) Tata Steel UK engages with a wide range of customers who operate at different positions in the value chain. For example, the Construction businesses will engage with product specifiers, such as architects as well as those transactional customers who purchase our products. Depending on the customer archetype, for example spot business customers versus original equipment manufacturers (OEM) customers then TSUK will engage with customers through dedicated account teams. Account teams, in line with the Account plan will engage at multiple levels with the target customers, covering key topics such as our performance as one of their key suppliers. Moving forward in FY2024-25, the Company will increase the performance measurement (in the customers eyes) through the deployment of touchpoint surveys and more regular relationship surveys. This information will be made available to the account leaders for the purposes of continual improvement in customer experience.

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.

Tata Steel has delegated the consultation between the stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics to the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO&MD) of the Company. The CEO&MD and the senior leadership team of Tata Steel and its subsidiary companies regularly update the Board and various Board Committees on relevant issues. These updates are provided during the Board meetings and separate meetings for various Board Committees.

Tata Steel has established various processes which ensure feedback from key stakeholders are received by the management and presented to the Board and Board committees in their meetings. *Some examples of forums to receive feedback from various stakeholder groups are listed in Section C, Principle 2, Essential Indicators, Question 2.*

2. Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental, and social topics (Yes/No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.

Yes, Tata Steel relies on the outcome of the stakeholder's consultation, including those identified during the Materiality Assesment Exercise, to identify its key policies and activities on environmental and social topics. Following the Materiality Exercise, Tata Steel has adopted ambitious targets for all identified areas. As one of its strategic objectives, Tata Steel aspires to achieve industry leadership in sustainability. Initiatives taken to achieve these targets have been articulated in this BRSR.

Tata Steel follows an integrated approach of balancing stakeholder requirements while formulating Long Term Plans and Annual Business Plans, which helps to mitigate adverse impacts and community risks that may arise from its operations. Accordingly, the sustainability issues identified during the Materiality Assessment *(please refer to Section A, Sub-section VII, Question 24)* are embedded in Tata Steel's strategic planning process and their impact is mitigated through focused action plans and resource allocation, including capital expenditure, revenue expenditure, technology adoption, manpower planning, etc.

A robust top-down governance structure at the Board and Corporate levels ensures periodic oversight of material issues and related action plans. The governance mechanism at the Board level (Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Committee, Safety, Health & Environment Committee, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee) and CEO & MD's level (Apex Environment, Apex Safety, Apex R&D, Apex Risk Review Committee) enables periodic review of the performance against action plan and provides directions based on external landscape evolution and organisational objectives.

3. Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/ marginalised stakeholder groups.

In India, Tata Steel's steelmaking and mining operations are in the states of Jharkhand and Odisha, both of which have a large indigenous population, and accordingly the community amongst which it operates can be considered to be vulnerable and marginalised stakeholder groups.

The value proposition of Tata Steel's engagement with the community is to enable lasting betterment in the well-being of communities in the operating region through regional development models prioritising the excluded and those proximate to business operations. Additionally, Tata Steel is also looking at addressing core development gaps at a national scale through replicable models of development. Some actions taken by the Company to address their concerns are:

1. Ensuring safety in operating sites so that the health and safety of communities is not compromised.
2. Sustaining community outreach activities in areas where the Company operates.
3. Actively supporting communities through initiatives encompassing public health, household nutrition, access to conservation of water, household sanitation, holistic education, stable livelihoods, nurturing sporting talent, enabling a life of dignity for persons with disabilities, creating necessary public infrastructure and amenities, and enabling grassroot leadership.

Further details on Tata Steel's engagement with communities are provided in the Social and Relationship Capital chapter of Tata Steel's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.

Principle 5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights.

Essential Indicators

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format:

All Tata Steel employees and workers are provided training on the Tata Code of Conduct, which cover key human rights issues, and the Prevention on Sexual Harassment trainings, from time to time.

Category	FY2023-24			FY2022-23		
	Total (A)	No. of employees/ workers covered (B)	% (B/A)	Total (A)	No. of employees/ workers covered (B)	% (B/A)
Employees						
Permanent	74,705	74,553	100	72,911	72,911	100
Other than permanent	3,347	3,336	100	1,534	1,534	100
Total Employees	**78,052**	**77,889**	**100**	**74,445**	**74,445**	**100**
Workers						
Permanent	47,164	47,151	100	46,711	46,711	100
Other than permanent	1,43,741	1,43,737	100	1,20,626	1,20,626	100
Total Workers	**1,90,905**	**1,90,888**	**100**	**1,67,337**	**1,67,337**	**100**

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers, in the following format:

100% of employees and workers of Tata Steel are paid more than or equal to the minimum wage, as applicable in their respective jurisdiction.

Category	FY2023-24			FY2022-23		
	Total (A)	Equal to or more than Minimum Wage		Total (A)	Equal to or more than Minimum Wage	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)		No. (B)	% (B/A)
Employees						
Permanent						
Male	68,252	68,252	100	67,066	67,066	100
Female	6,366	6,366	100	5,769	5,769	100
Others[1]	87	87	100	76	76	100
Other than Permanent						
Male	2,295	2,295	100	1,454	1,454	100
Female	1,052	1,052	100	80	80	100
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workers						
Permanent						
Male	43,870	43,870	100	43,786	43,786	100
Female	3,207	3,207	100	2,849	2,849	100
Others[1]	87	87	100	76	76	100
Other than Permanent						
Male	1,36,287	1,36,287	100	1,14,013	1,14,013	100
Female	7,390	7,390	100	6,497	6,497	100
Others[2]	64	64	100	116	116	100

[1]Others include transgender personnel.

[2]Others include transgender workers and overseas personnel where gender bifurcation is not available.

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages:

a. Median remuneration / wages

Company	Per annum Figs in.	Category	Male		Female	
			Number	Median remuneration	Number	Median remuneration
Tata Steel India including Indian Subsidiaries	₹	Board of Directors (BoD)[1]	9	1,64,00,000	2	1,18,75,000
	₹	Key Managerial Personnel[2]	3	13,61,01,473	-	-
	₹	Employees & Permanent Workers (other than BoD and KMP listed above)	46,888	12,51,597	4,585	11,42,882
Overseas Entities	₹	Employees & Permanent Workers (other than BoD and KMP listed above)	19,575	60,45,091	2,498	60,70,578

Directors who were on the Board for part of the year were not be considered for median calculation.

Note

1. Remuneration of Board of Directors

S. No.	Board of Directors (Male)	Amount (in ₹)
1	Mr. N. Chandrasekaran	3,60,000
2	Mr. Saurabh Agrawal	6,00,000
3	Mr. O. P. Bhatt*	52,00,000
4	Mr. Shekhar C. Mande**	83,20,000
5	Mr. V. K. Sharma	1,30,20,000
6	Mr. Noel Naval Tata	1,64,00,000
7	Mr. Deepak Kapoor	1,67,30,000
8	Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	13,61,01,473
9	Mr. T. V. Narendran	17,45,07,278

S. No.	Board of Directors (Female)	Amount (in ₹)
1	Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola***	1,06,50,000
2	Ms. Farida Khambata	1,31,00,000

**Mr. O. P. Bhatt completed his second term as an Independent Director of the Board and ceased as an Independent Director and Member of the Board effective June 9, 2023.*

***Dr. Shekhar C. Mande was appointed as an Independent Director effective June 1, 2023.*

****Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola was appointed as an Independent Director effective November 25, 2022.*

2. Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

S. No.	Key Managerial Personnel (Male)	Amount (in ₹)
1	Mr. Parvatheesam Kanchinadham	3,99,42,038
2	Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	13,61,01,473
3	Mr. T. V. Narendran	17,45,07,278

b. Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages paid by the entity, in the following format:

	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
	FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages	7	7	8	8

Note 1: For this indicator, Wages include the following components of Employee Benefit Expenses as per Note 27 of Audited Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 - i) Salaries and wages ii) Contribution to provident and other funds.

Note 2: Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual/Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business?

Yes, Tata Steel has the Apex Business & Human Rights Committee to oversee human rights commitments and act as the focal point for addressing human rights impacts or issues.

Tata Steel recognises upholding human rights as an integral aspect of doing business and is committed to respecting and protecting the human rights of all stakeholders and remediating adverse human rights impacts resulting from or caused by its businesses. Tata Steel's Business & Human Rights policy (https://www.tatasteel.com/media/15484/tsl-policy.pdf) is aligned with the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Labour Organisation's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and is consistent with the Tata Code of Conduct. This policy applies to Tata Steel and all its subsidiaries.

5. **Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.**

Tata Steel has a strong commitment to sustainable development and has taken several measures to protect and promote human rights. Tata Steel has put systems in place to encourage the reporting of concerns related to human rights. In addition to Tata Steel's own internal processes, employees and suppliers are encouraged to use Tata Steel's confidential reporting system to report any concerns. The Speak Up platform is available to employees to anonymously raise concerns about any aspect of Tata Steel's operations. (https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/ethics/).

On receipt of any concern through email, letter, web helpline or orally, it is registered by the Ethics Department of Tata Steel. The investigation team gathers, validates, and analyses the data and provides their observations and recommendations.

The investigation report is further reviewed by the Chief Ethics Counsellor or other appropriate authority and the recommendations are acted upon. The documentation of the action taken is filed for records. Issues concerning the Key Managerial Personnel's, Senior Managerial Personnel's and Chief Ethics Counsellor are addressed to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Company and those concerning other employees are addressed to the Chief Ethics Counsellor of the Company. The Ethics Counsellor regularly provides an update to the Tata Steel Board's Audit Committee on the status of various grievance redressal mechanisms.

Tata Steel also obtains declarations from all the value chain partners regarding SA8000:2014 and other ISO requirements. Moreover, all of Tata Steel's value chain partners have to affirm compliance with the Tata Code of Conduct.

When deemed appropriate, Tata Steel requires suppliers operating in regions recognised as having a higher risk of human rights abuse, including slavery and human trafficking, to adopt suitable and robust policies and procedures to prevent such abuses. It could include having suitable accreditation (e.g., SA 8000:2014). If no suitable accreditation exists, a supplier must provide evidence that their policies cover the key elements of SA8000:2014, including no forced labour in their operations. Any reported concerns are investigated thoroughly, and appropriate action taken following due process.

No reports were received in respect of modern slavery or human trafficking in the supply chain during FY2023-24. No evidence of such instance has been observed in the value chain during the third-party human rights due diligence assessment.

6. **Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:**

	FY2023-24		FY2022-23	
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year
Sexual Harassment	32	10	38	10
Discrimination at workplace	14	5	3	0
Child Labour	0	0	0	0
Forced Labour/Involuntary Labour	0	0	0	0
Wages	136	1	42	1
Other human rights related issues	0	0	6	0

7. **Complaints filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, in the following format:**

	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
	FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Total Complaints reported under Sexual Harassment on of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH) (No. of POSH complaints filed by female employees/workers)	20	31	31	34
Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees/workers	0.23	0.42	0.21	0.28
Complaints on POSH upheld (No. of complaints by women upheld)	8	19	18	22

Note 1: In case of Tata Steel UK, no one beyond the team dealing with the complaints is allowed to know anything about the identities of those making the complaints, and in terms of whether those complaints are upheld or not, again is information that isn't available outside of the specific HR team as part of "case details.

Note 2: Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

8. **Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.**

Tata Steel encourages its employees, customers, suppliers, and other stakeholders to raise concerns or make disclosures when they become aware of any actual or potential violation of TCoC, policies or law and accordingly has put in place mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant, as below:

i. As part of the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy (POSH) and Whistle Blower Policy, Tata Steel is committed to the protection of the identity of the complainant and all such matters are dealt with in strict confidence, with appropriate measures taken to maintain such confidentiality.

ii. Under the POSH Policy, aggrieved party may lodge a complaint of sexual harassment against respondent to the chairperson or any member of the relevant Internal Committee (IC). All complaints must be sent in writing and are dealt with in strict confidence by the IC members. After hearing both the parties, the IC thoroughly investigates (including meeting the aggrieved party, examining all evidence, meeting all witnesses, and consulting with experts) and makes a report of its findings for action. The Company also ensures that any employee/stakeholder involved in the investigations is not victimised or subjected to any unfavourable treatment.

iii. Regular awareness and training sessions are conducted to ensure that the employees/stakeholders are fully aware of various aspects of sexual harassment and the redressal mechanism.

iv. Under the Whistle Blower Policy, complete protection is given to whistleblowers against any unfair practice, such as retaliation, threat, or intimidation of termination/suspension of service, disciplinary action, transfer, demotion, refusal of promotion, or the like, including any direct or indirect use of authority to obstruct the whistleblower's right to continue to perform his/her duties and functions, including making further disclosures.

v. The Company take steps to minimise difficulties for the whistleblower because of making the disclosure. Thus, if the whistleblower is required to give evidence in criminal or disciplinary proceedings, the Company arranges for the whistleblower to receive advice about the procedure.

vi. The identity of the whistleblower is kept confidential to the extent possible and permitted under law.

vii. While TCoC discourages retaliation against anyone reporting any legitimate concern, the Whistle Blower policy also provides for disciplinary action in case the complaint registered is found to be frivolous, false, or made with a mischievous intention.

9. **Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)**

Yes, human rights requirements form part of Tata Steel's business agreements and contracts. The terms of a contract or purchase order copies submitted to vendors include compliance with SA8000:2014 requirements, and all vendor partners must comply with such requirements. The SA8000:2014 policy covers various aspects of human rights such as child labour, forced or compulsory labour, health and safety, freedom of association, non-discrimination, disciplinary practices, security practices, working hours, compensation practices, supply chain practices and management systems.

Tata Steel also follows the TCoC globally and expects all business associates and value chain partners to adhere to its principles. Specific clauses of the Tata Code of Conduct, including clauses on human rights, are included in all its business agreements and contracts/purchase orders.

The Tata Code of Conduct can be accessed at https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/ethics/. The Business Associates Code of Conduct can be found at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/9244/business-associates-code-of-conduct.pdf.

Furthermore, Tata Steel's Responsible Supply Chain Policy encourages supply chain partners to share the same commitment. It expects them to integrate the four sustainability principles of Tata Steel (Fair business practices, Health and safety, Human Rights, and Environmental Management) in all their business decision-making, and extend them to their own supply chain.

10. Assessment for the year:

Human Rights issues	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child Labour	100% of Tata Steel's plants and offices are assessed for compliance on key Human Rights issues by internal teams of the Company, as part of the regular ongoing reviews by the senior leadership team of the Company. In addition to the internal assessments, some sites are certified to SA8000:2014 by third party and human rights due diligence were conducted covering all business units based on sample basis.
Forced/Involuntary Labour	
Sexual Harassment	
Discrimination at workplace	
Wages	
Others	

11. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks/concerns arising from the assessments at Question 10 above.

No significant risks or concerns were identified during FY2023-24. However, being a responsible company, Tata Steel ensures continuous monitoring and capability building of its value chain partners. Some key initiatives taken are listed below:

i. Extending training and capability building to the business partners and thus helping them achieve the required level of readiness in fair business practices, human rights, health and safety, and environmental protection. Tata Steel has categorised business partners into Basic, Evolving, Maturing, Leading, and Established categories, and provides continuous training and knowledge transfer support to help them move into higher band(s).

ii. In case of non-adherence to the Code of Conduct, vendor contracts are terminated following due process.

iii. Tata Steel conducts assessments of its upstream and downstream business partners as per the Responsible Supply Chain Policy and initiates corrective actions.

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of a business process being modified/introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/ complaints.

Some key processes that have been adopted over the last several years with an objective, amongst others, to address human rights grievances and complaints, are as given below:

i. Statutory rights of contract employees are addressed through a grievance redressal mechanism, where contract employees report their concerns through a third-party helpline.

ii. Tata Steel Limited has also set up Contractor Cells at several locations, where the concerns of contract employees related to wages, Provident Fund, full and final settlement of dues, etc., are duly addressed.

iii. Training sessions for vendors are conducted to make them aware of the statutory rights of contract employees and ensure they abide by the requirements.

iv. Vendors are made to sign the TCoC as part of their initial vendor registration.

v. Tata Steel's European operations follow the six-step approach of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) due diligence guidance for Responsible Business Conduct to ensure that Tata Steel procures its goods and services responsibly whilst aligning with the core Tata Steel values and Code of Conduct.

For more details, please refer to Section C, Principle 2, Essential Indicators, Question 2.a.

2. **Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due diligence conducted.**

Tata Steel Limited has formed an internal committee for Human Rights due diligence. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel conducted a third-party Human Rights due diligence of the value chain to identify vulnerable areas, potential human rights issues, and their remediation along with global benchmarking for best practices. The due diligence is based on the protocol developed with reference to United nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Guidelines (OECD), International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards (IFC PS), SA8000:2014, International Labour Organisation (ILO) framework, Tata Group Business and Human Rights Guidelines, and relevant national laws.

For the due diligence exercise, the following 14 Human Rights issues have been identified:

i.	Child labour	viii.	Non-harassment
ii.	Forced/involuntary labour	ix.	Right to clean air and water
iii.	Fair wages	x.	Right to Privacy
iv.	Equal opportunity	xi.	Rights of Indigenous persons
v.	Health & Safety	xii.	Rights of Migrant Labours
vi.	Human Rights in value chain	xiii.	Rights of Persons with Disabilities
vii.	Land rights resettlement and rehabilitation	xiv.	Contemporary forms of slavery.

Tata Steel has also identified the following 6 rights holders:

i.	Tata Steel employees	iv.	Consumers/customers
ii.	Contract workforce	v.	Employees of value chain partners
iii.	Communities	vi.	Family members of Tata Steel employees

3. **Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?**

Tata Steel has taken steps to ensure compliance with the Rights of Persons with Disability Act, 2016 (RPwD Act) across its sites and locations of Tata Steel (in India). Its plant and office premises are being adapted for easy movement of differently abled visitors and employees. The requisite infrastructure, including ramps, elevators and disabled-friendly washrooms, has been installed at the premises of Tata Steel. *(For details, please refer to Section C, Principle 3, Essential Indicators, Question 3).*

4. **Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

Human Rights issues	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Child Labour	~95% of critical suppliers, contributing to 74% of the total spend (84% of the critical spend) were assessed under Responsible Supply Chain/Procurement Policy in our Indian operations till FY2023-24. Details of the Responsible Supply Chain Policy - https://www.tatasteel.com/media/10931/tata-steel-responsible-supply-chain-policy_guidelines.pdf
Forced/Involuntary Labour	
Sexual Harassment	
Discrimination at workplace	
Wages	
Others	

5. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks/concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.**

No significant risks/concerns arising from Tata Steel's value chain partners were identified. However, Tata Steel Limited has developed monitoring mechanisms and undertaken several initiatives to build the capabilities of its value chain partners to minimise the risk of potential human rights issues in the value chain. *For more details please refer to Principle 5 Essential Indicator Q11 of this report.*

Principle 6: Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment.

Essential Indicators

1. Details of total energy consumption (in Peta Joule) and energy intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	UoM	Tata Steel Standalone				Tata Steel Consolidated			
		FY2023-24 Secondary	FY2023-24 Primary	FY2022-23 Secondary	FY2022-23 Primary	FY2023-24 Secondary	FY2023-24 Primary	FY2022-23 Secondary	FY2022-23 Primary
From renewable sources									
Total electricity consumption (A)	PJ	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.09	1.09
Total fuel consumption (B)	PJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.01
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	PJ	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	PJ	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.22	0.22	1.12	1.12
From non-renewable sources									
Total electricity consumption (D)	PJ	28.30	87.74	27.70	85.87	24.96	77.37	30.62	94.93
Total fuel consumption (E)	PJ	517.54	517.54	531.14	531.14	708.20	708.20	724.57	724.57
Energy consumption through other sources (F)	PJ	0.00	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.17	0.17	1.25	1.25
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F)	PJ	545.84	605.28	559.93	618.10	733.33	785.74	756.44	820.75
Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F)	PJ	545.96	605.40	559.97	618.14	733.55	785.96	757.56	821.87
% of energy consumed from renewable sources	%	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.14
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total Energy consumed/Revenue from operations)	PJ/Rs Cr	0.0039	0.0043	0.0039	0.0043	0.0032	0.0034	0.0031	0.0034
Energy intensity per Million USD of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total energy consumed/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	PJ/Million USD	0.0089	0.0098	0.0090	0.0099	0.0073	0.0078	0.0071	0.0077
Energy intensity in terms of physical output	PJ/Million tonnes of crude steel	27.1	30.1	28.5	31.4	24.5	26.3	24.7	26.8

FY2022-23 numbers revised due to change in boundary and calculation methodology.

Note 1: The revenue from operations has been adjusted for PPP based on the latest PPP conversion factor published for the year 2022 by OECD which is 22.88 for India.

Note 2: Conversion factor of 3.1 has been used to convert electricity consumption from secondary to primary basis for non-renewable electricity based on an average across various sources.

Note 3: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes. Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above, for "Secondary" column (other than Energy Intensity per rupees of turnover) for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

Tata Steel has initiated several measures to increase the energy efficiency of its operations. It has also set up a Benchmarking Energy Efficiency IMPACT Centre under its Shikhar25 improvement programme, which has enabled Tata Steel's Jamshedpur plant to become the Indian benchmark on energy performance. The key objective of this flagship initiative is to drive energy efficiency campaigns across the Company, ensuring rigour, visibility, ownership, and broader involvement of Tata Steel's employees and all stakeholders. Key areas of Tata Steel's Energy Efficiency campaign in India are:

i. Increase in-house power generation by maximising utilisation of by-product gases.

ii. Reduction in specific water consumption.

iii. Waste energy/heat recovery.

iv. Reduction in power, gas and liquid energy consumption through process optimisation using digital twins.

v. Renewable/non-conventional power generation.

vi. Adaptation of new and emerging technologies/best practices and digital initiatives.

Since its inception in 2015, the Impact Centre has helped in the implementation of significant initiatives across the value chain, resulting in savings of more than ₹750 crore. Some initiatives towards energy saving taken by Tata Steel in recent years are listed below:

a. Installation of Energy Recovery Micro Turbines to reduce the energy loss in the pressure reducing station for the supply of process steam.

b. Implementation of energy-efficient fan in the cooling towers at Jamshedpur works.

c. Tata Steel is experimenting to generate electricity by tapping low heat rejected from the furnace hood. If implemented, the pilot project would be the first of its kind in the world.

d. Tata Steel uses data from processes, equipment, and other sources to identify areas for reducing energy consumption. It uses machine learning and optimisation algorithms to optimise energy usage across its operations. It includes:

    i. Monitoring and optimising the consumption of fuel (solid, liquid and gaseous), and electrical power.

    ii. Monitoring the availability and optimisation of the calorific value of the by-product gases used as fuel.

    iii. Monitoring all environmental parameters through the Environment Canvas platform, which helps evaluate the effectiveness of the interventions and prompt necessary preventive/corrective actions.

e. In the Netherlands, as part of the Star investment programme, the new furnace to be installed in the Hot Strip Rolling Mill has a significantly lower energy consumption.

f. Tata Steel in the UK commissioned a new 30MWe steam turbine in autumn 2021, which, through increased capacity and efficiency, will provide an estimated 13MWe increase in the average amount of electricity generated from the site using process gases. Tata Steel is also currently commissioning an innovative system for reheating furnaces at the Port Talbot Hot Rolling Mill, which uses lasers to measure fuel combustion efficiency to substantially optimise fuel rates and, therefore, emissions.

g. Tata Steel in Thailand has conducted a Total Productive Maintenance project to continuously improve, develop and increase efficient energy usage and invested in high-efficiency energy projects such as replacing fuel oil usage with natural gas, production process improvement both at the steel plant and the rolling mill and installing solar roof at one of its plants, with further plans to implement solar roof technology at the remaining two plants.

2. Does the entity have any sites/facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.

Yes, Tata Steel has 8 sites/facilities identified as designated consumers under the Performance, Achieve and Trade Scheme of the Government of India. All the sites were able to achieve the targets set under the Performance, Achieve and Trade Scheme.

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:

Parameter	UoM	Tata Steel Standalone FY2023-24	Tata Steel Standalone FY2022-23	Tata Steel Consolidated FY2023-24	Tata Steel Consolidated FY2022-23
Water Withdrawal by Source					
(i) Surface water	Million Litres	67,427	81,610	1,44,291	1,50,050
(ii) Groundwater	Million Litres	13,303	15,205	25,946	29,057
(iii) Third party water	Million Litres	3,971	5,582	11,976	12,371
(iv) Seawater/desalinated water	Million Litres	-	-	1,71,358	1,93,621
(v) Others	Million Litres	17,658	12,777	17,658	12,777
Total volume of water withdrawal (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	Million Litres	1,02,359	1,15,174	3,71,230	3,97,876
Total volume of water consumption	Million Litres	88,350	1,01,025	1,21,516	1,43,340
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Total water consumption/Revenue from operations)	Kilolitres/₹	0.000063	0.000071	0.000053	0.000059
Water intensity per USD of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total water consumption/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	Kilolitres/US$	0.001434	0.001618	0.001213	0.001348
Water intensity in terms of physical output	Kilolitres/tonnes of crude steel	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.7

FY2022-23 numbers revised due to change in boundary and calculation methodology

Note 1: Tata Steel's steelmaking at IJmuiden and Port Talbot are located near the coast. They leverage their location and use sea water for cooling purpose only and not in process (not contaminated). After a slight increase in temperature, they are pumped back into the sea.

Note 2: The revenue from operations has been adjusted for PPP based on the latest PPP conversion factor published for the year 2022 by OECD which is 22.88 for India.

Note 3: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency

Yes. Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on Total volume of water consumption, Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and Water intensity in terms of physical output, in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

4. Provide the following details related to water discharged:

Parameter	Tata Steel Standalone FY2023-24	Tata Steel Standalone FY2022-23	Tata Steel Consolidated FY2023-24	Tata Steel Consolidated FY2022-23
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in Million Litres)				
(i) To Surface water	13,851	14,028	14,020	14,949
No treatment	-	-	-	-
With treatment – Secondary level	13,851	14,028	14,020	14,949
(ii) To Groundwater	3	3	13	15
No treatment	-	-	-	-
With treatment – Secondary level	3	3	13	15
(iii) To Seawater	-	-	2,01,437	2,38,970
No treatment	-	-	1,79,779	2,00,787
With treatment – Secondary level	-	-	21,658	38,183
(iv) Sent to third-parties	155	118	155	602
No treatment	-	-	-	484
With treatment – Secondary level	155	118	155	118
(v) Others	-	-	34,089	-
No treatment	-	-	-	-
With treatment – Secondary level	-	-	34,089	-
Total water discharged (in Million Litres)	**14,009**	**14,149**	**2,49,714**	**2,54,536**
Total water discharged excluding seawater (in Million Litres)	**14,009**	**14,149**	**48,278**	**15,566**

At one of the sites, water discharge data has been estimated and reported for few drains based on the methodology of estimation provided in the internal manual.

FY2022-23 numbers revised due to change in boundary and calculation methodology

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

5. **Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.**

Tata Steel is in the process of putting in place a system for achieving zero liquid discharge at all its locations in India.

At all of Tata Steel's facilities, proactive measures are being implemented to mitigate the potential contamination of local water sources and to attain a goal of Zero Effluent Discharge (ZED). In line with Tata Steel's commitment towards water risk mitigation, Tata Steel has implemented various projects under the zero effluent discharge initiative, leading to a substantial reduction in freshwater consumption.

Many of Tata Steel's downstream entities and those of subsidiaries are already 'zero' water discharge plants and 100% of their wastewater is recycled for various purposes.

Furthermore, Tata Steel is extending its sustainability efforts beyond its operational boundaries by undertaking ZED projects within its township. These projects include converting municipal sewage into water suitable for industrial use, further enhancing the organisation's water stewardship initiatives. Moreover, many downstream entities and subsidiaries of Tata Steel have already achieved the status of ZED plants, with 100% effluent utilisation for process and low-end purposes.

In the UK and the Netherlands, Tata Steel's facilities operate in locations that are substantially less water-constrained than some of the facilities in which Tata Steel operates in India. Both IJmuiden and Port Talbot steelmaking sites occupy coastal locations and much of the water they extract from the environment is used in once-through' cooling systems before being returned to the environment with no loss of quality. Tata Steel's facilities in the EU and the UK are required to meet defined best available techniques for the EU and the UK.

6. **Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:**

Parameter	UoM	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
		FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Stack NOx	Kilotonnes/year	21	20	31	30
Stack SOx	Kilotonnes/year	38	38	52	52
Particulate matter (PM)	Kilotonnes/year	9	8	11	11
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)	Not material for the steel manufacturing company				
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)					
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)					
Others – please specify					

FY2022-23 numbers revised due to change in boundary and calculation methodology.

7. **Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) and its intensity, in the following format:**

GHG Emissions	UoM	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
		FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Total Scope 1 emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	56	55	77	76
Total Scope 2 emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	7	6	5	6
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover	(Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (MnT)/Revenue from operations (₹ crore))	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per Million USD of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)	(Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (MnT)/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP (Million USD))	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity in terms of physical output	Tonnes/tonnes of crude steel	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7

Note 1: The revenue from operations has been adjusted for PPP based on the latest PPP conversion factor published for the year 2022 by OECD which is 22.88 for India.

Note 2: Scope 2 location-based emissions are based on emission factor of electricity of respective countries.

Note 3: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above, other than Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover, for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

8. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If yes, then provide details.

Details are provided in the Climate Change Report, which is part of Tata Steel's Integrated Report for FY2023-24.

The Climate Change Report is aligned with the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures, with detailed disclosures on Strategy, Governance, Risk Management & metrics and targets for the Tata Steel Group.

9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
	FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Total Waste generated (in metric tonnes)				
Plastic waste (A)	2,391	1,967	2,993	2,679
E-waste (B)	260	103	779	643
Bio-medical waste (C)	23	63	23	64
Construction and demolition waste (D)	3,061	7,401	66,433	74,293
Battery waste (E)	264	264	293	372
Radioactive waste (F)*	-	-	-	-
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G)	15,34,178	14,53,887	16,72,900	15,28,770
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H)	1,52,93,347	1,58,75,242	1,91,04,954	1,85,90,246
Total (A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	**1,68,33,524**	**1,73,38,927**	**2,08,48,376**	**2,01,97,066**
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover (Metric Tonnes/₹) (Total waste generated/Revenue from operations)	0.000012	0.000012	0.000009	0.000008
Waste intensity per USD turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Metric tonnes/USD) (Total waste generated/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	0.000273	0.000278	0.000021	0.000019
Waste intensity in terms of physical output (Metric Tonnes/tcs)	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)				
Category of waste				
(i) Recycled	1,14,40,417	1,16,87,516	1,23,68,762	1,25,23,783
(ii) Re-used	74,44,172	53,42,950	99,12,216	59,46,311
(iii) Other recovery operations	-	-	-	9,87,194
Total	**1,88,84,589**	**1,70,30,466**	**2,22,80,978**	**1,94,57,287**
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)				
Category of waste				
(i) Incineration	1,777	2,524	9,889	11,719
(ii) Landfilling	3,03,496	70,540	4,81,701	78,147
(iii) Other disposal operations	2,304	2,126	3,52,502	1,105
Total	**3,07,577**	**75,189**	**8,44,092**	**90,970**

FY2022-23 numbers revised due to change in boundary and calculation methodology.

**Tata Steel has trace amounts of radioactive active waste on account of disposal of some equipment and such disposal is undertaken as per regulations and with all due precaution.*

Note 1: The waste recovered and disposed is more than the waste generated due to the legacy stock of previous periods.

Note 2: The revenue from operations has been adjusted for PPP based on the latest PPP conversion factor published for the year 2022 by OECD which is 22.88 for India.

Note 3: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above, other than Waste intensity per rupees of turnover for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

10. **Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.**

Tata Steel believes in the 'Zero Waste' philosophy using the 3R (Reduce, Reuse & Recycle) circular economy principles. Tata Steel has collaborated with suppliers and taken up several projects to refurbish equipment under use, improving their life and preventing unnecessary waste. In a first-of-its-kind initiative in India, Tata Steel successfully recycled 12,000 tonnes of used refractories, contributing towards its sustainability goals. Tata Steel also initiated trial runs with its suppliers to switch from high-speed diesel to alternate fuels, such as Liquefied Natural Gas, to decarbonise its mining operations.

To minimise the waste produced in the steelmaking process, Tata Steel has a dedicated profit centre for waste management, called the Industrial By-Product Management Division (IBMD), to ensure efficient by-product management by adopting advanced practices for steel waste processing.

i) **Reuse & Recycle:** Ironmaking and steelmaking slags are the major by-products generated in the steel industry. Other by-products include dust, sludge, mill scales, waste refractories, etc. The by-products are used in various external applications (BF slag in cement manufacturing, metallics in secondary steelmaking, coal tar in coal tar pitch and Carbon Black, and non-metallics of steelmaking slag in civil works, road construction, fly ash bricks) and internal applications (flue dust, lime dust, steelmaking sludge, kiln dust, mill scale and sludge, iron-bearing muck, GCP (Gas Cleaning Plant) sludge, LD slag fines, etc., in sinter making, and metallics in steelmaking).

ii) **Resource Recovery and Utilisation:** Tata Steel has invested in state-of-the-art technologies for processing by-products to maximise value creation. A few of the key facilities are as follows:

   a) **Metal Recovery and Steam Ageing Plant:** Here, the steelmaking by-product slag undergoes crushing and screening, followed by magnetic separation that recovers the iron content to be used as a raw material in the steelmaking process. Non-metallic slag aggregates that undergo weathering at the steam ageing facility are used for civil or road construction. The fines are used as a cementitious material.

   b) **Scrap Processing-Storage-Handling Facility:** As a significant CO_2 reduction initiative, IBMD collects and processes internal scrap to maximise the scrap charge in steel melting shops. It generated a total scrap volume of 1207 KT, comprising 917 KT of steel scrap, which helped reduce the equivalent volume of external scrap buy.

   c) **New By-product Value Creation Centre:** A state-of-the-art facility equipped with a baling machine, specialised cut-to-length line, and a mechanised processing line for flat product arisings has been set up to deliver customised offerings to external customers. The facility also houses an Innovation Lab to develop light concrete products using in-house slag aggregates such as Tata Aggreto and Tata Nirman. Green pavers and interlocking blocks have been developed with slag-based aggregates.

   d) **Slag Processing & Grinding Plant:** The slag generated during the ironmaking process in Blast Furnaces (BF slag) is divided into air-cooled slag and granulated slag. Granulated BF slag is sold to cement manufacturers, whereas air-cooled slag is processed and utilised in road construction. GGBS (Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag) was introduced to create additional value from BF slag, which can be used as a partial replacement for Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) in concrete production. Tata Steel GGBS is now available under the name 'Tata Dureco.'

iii) **E-Waste Management:** The Company has established a process to ensure effective e-waste management in compliance with the E-Waste Management (EWM) Rules, 2016. The electronic waste is collected at a central location and managed by the authorised vendor. They are certified to undertake the activities as per the rules and guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

While most processed solid waste is reutilised within the manufacturing process, Tata Steel partners with external agencies to dispose of hazardous waste in a secure landfill that is not processed or recycled.

11. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals/clearances are required, please specify details in the following format:

No, for Tata Steel's Indian operations, we do not have any operations/offices in/around Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs). ESAs have been identified and notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) since 1989. Notifications declaring areas as ESAs are issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 from time to time.

Some of the operations of Tata Steel are in/around Wildlife Sanctuaries, Forest, Coastal Regulation Zones and the same are listed below.

S. No.	Locations	Type of Operations	Whether the conditions of Enviornmental approval/clearance are being complied with
1	Joda East	Mining	Yes
2	Katamati	Mining	Yes
3	Khondbond	Mining	Yes
4	Manmora	Mining	Yes
5	Noamundi	Mining	Yes
6	Vijaya II	Mining	Yes
7	Kalamang West	Mining	Yes
8	Koida- NINL	Mining	Yes
9	West Bokaro	Mining	Yes
10	Bamebari	Mining	Yes
11	Joda West	Mining	Yes
12	Tiringpahar	Mining	Yes
13	Sukinda	Mining	Yes
14	Kamarda	Mining	Yes
15	Saruabil	Mining	Yes
16	Ferroalloy plant, Gopalpur	Processing Plant	Yes
17	FAMD- FAP and SSP	Processing plant	Yes
18	Tata Steel Meramandali- Meramandali Plant	Operations	Yes
19	Tata Steel Jamshedpur Works	Operations	Yes
20	Tata Steel Tinplate	Operations	Yes
21	Tata Steel Long Products- Gamharia	Operations	Yes
22	CRM Bara, Jamshedpur	Operations	Yes

Note: Tata Steel also operates its Management Development Centre besides the Dimna Lake (Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary) in Jamshedpur since 1954

However, Tata Steel's steelmaking site, at IJmuiden, is nestled between ecologically sensitive (Natura 2000) areas: on the south side (of the North Sea Canal) is the Kennemer-land South area, and on the north-northwest side is the Noordhollands Duinreservaat (North Holland Dune Reserve) area. While Tata Steel Nederland is still at an early stage of deliberately integrating biodiversity at the IJmuiden site, numerous relevant initiatives concerning biodiversity are already in place. The biodiversity initiatives are part of a comprehensive biodiversity management plan that is titled Staalblauwtje (Steel Blue) which has been in place for a number of years. It aims to use our site at IJmuiden as a corridor between the two Natura 2000 dune reserves that border the site, creating better connectivity between these areas.

In the UK, Tata Steel is guardian to large areas of natural habitat including several areas with the UK designation 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).' It works closely with the relevant regulators in England and Wales, agreeing management plans for these areas and ensuring responsible stewardship of the habitats and species that thrive on them. In addition to the designated areas with its sites, some of TSUK's operations are in proximity to habitats benefitting from a range of UK habitat designations. In all such cases, the environmental permit regulations require the Company to assess any impact its operations may have on the adjacent habitats. The assessed impacts are very small. Any protections linked to the protected habitats are incorporated into environmental permits for the relevant sites and Tata Steel is in compliance with such requirements. In addition to meeting its responsibilities for protected sites, where opportunities arise to do so, it looks for ways to encourage biodiversity on other landholdings and thereby contribute to protecting the natural heritage of the UK's landscape.

12. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain	Relevant Web link
Expansion of existing integrated steel plant of NINL from 0.981 MTPA to 9.5 MTPA crude steel at Kalinganagar Industrial Complex, in Jajpur district of Odisha	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	https://parivesh.nic.in/
Operation of current plant of capacity 415 MTPA and proposed phase-wise expansion to 1,015 MTPA capacity of Electrolyte Tinplate & Tin-free steel material including 28 MTPA printed and Laquered sheets of M/s The Tinplate Company of India Limited at Golmuri Works, Jamshedpur, East Singhbhum, Jharkhand	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	
Tetangabad Sand Mining Project of Tata Steel Limited	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	
Dungri & Puttiya Sand Mining Project of Tata Steel Limited	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	
Damodarpur, Palkiri, Chatatand, Bhojudih, Narkera Sand Mining Project of Tata Steel Limited	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	
Proposed Gandhalpada Iron Ore Mine of production capacity 10 MTPA (ROM) with Total Excavation of 180 MTPA (ML Area 241.10 ha) Located at Gandhalpada, Guali and Barpada Villages, Barbil Tehsil, Keonjhar District, Odisha State	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	
Expansion of Ferro Alloys plant Submerged Arc Furnace 4x16.5mva existing 1x33mva proposed along with captive power plant 67.5MW	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	
Regularisation of Existing Production Facilities for Steel Wires of Capacity 180 MTPA [Seeking EC for regularisation of existing CTE Capacity as per NGT Order dtd. 12.02.2020 and MoEFCC, Notification S.O. 3250(E) dtd. 20.07.2022] At Plot No. 158 & 158A, Sector-III, Industrial Area Pithampur, Tehsil & District: Dhar, Madhya Pradesh – 454775 by M/s. Tata Steel Limited	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	
Regularisation of existing production facilities for 0.91 MTPA Cold rolled strips & sheets (1,250 MT/Day) and Galvanised plain/corrugated sheets (1,250 MT/Day) at Plot no-23, Site-IV, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh by M/s Tata Steel Limited	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	
West Bokaro Coking Coal Washery of 10 MTPA Raw coal throughput in an area of 11.40 ha of M/s Tata Steel Limited (West Bokaro Division) located in village Duni, Sarubera, Atna, Bhadwa and Sondiha, Tehsil Mandu, District Ramgarh (Jharkhand)	S.O.-1533 (E)	14.09.2006	Yes	Yes	

13. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/regulations/guidelines in India, such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format:

Yes, the Company is compliant with the applicable environmental law/regulations/guidelines in India except as stated in *Principle 1 Essential Indicator Q2 (Point 1).*

Leadership Indicators

1. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in million litres):

i) **Name of the area:** Tata Steel's facilities at Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar, Meramandali, Gamharia, West Bokaro, Jharia, Noamundi, Katamati, Joda, Thailand, Canada

ii) **Nature of operations:** **Steelmaking:** Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar, Meramandali, Gamharia and Thailand

Mining: West Bokaro, Jharia, Noamundi, Katamati, Joda and Canada

iii) Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in the following format:

Parameter on areas of water stress	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
	FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Water withdrawal by source (in Million Litres)				
(i) Surface water	64,487	78,196	71,946	83,511
(ii) Groundwater	3,427	5,109	3,429	5,129
(iii) Third party water	268	328	6,591	5,844
(iv) Seawater/desalinated water	-	-	-	-
(v) Others	17,658	12,777	17,658	12,777
Total volume of water withdrawal (in Million Litres)	**85,840**	**96,410**	**99,623**	**107,261**
Total volume of water consumption (in Million Litres)	**79,364**	**88,797**	**92,984**	**98,715**
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed (Kilo Liltres)/turnover (₹))	0.000056	0.000062	0.000041	0.000041
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in Million Litres)				
(i) Into Surface water	6,475	7,613	6,645	8,534
- No treatment	-	-	-	-
- With treatment – Secondary Level	6,475	7,613	6,645	8,534
(ii) Into Groundwater	-	-	10	12
- No treatment	-	-	-	-
- With treatment – Secondary Level	-	-	10	12
(iii) Into Seawater	-	-	-	-
- No treatment	-	-	-	-
- With treatment	-	-	-	-
(iv) Sent to third-parties	-	-	-	-
- No treatment	-	-	-	-
- With treatment	-	-	-	-
(v) Others	-	-	-	-
- No treatment	-	-	-	-
- With treatment	-	-	-	-
Total water discharged (in Million Litres)	**6,475**	**7,613**	**6,655**	**8,546**

FY2022-23 numbers revised due to change in boundary and calculation methodology.

2. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions (As per GHG Protocol) & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Group	
		FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Total Scope 3 emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	15	13	17	16
Total Scope 3 emissions	Scope 3 GHG emissions (MnT)/ Revenue from operations (₹ Cr)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Besides curbing its emissions, Tata Steel is equally focused on reducing its supply chain (Scope 3) emissions. Tata Steel is one of the few companies to measure end-to-end Scope 3 emissions for all modes of transportation, giving it the same importance as Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. *Please refer to the Social and Relationship Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report FY2023-24*.

Tata Steel has also launched the Zero Carbon Logistics programme for its European operations. *For details, please refer to Section A, Sub-section VII, Question 26 in this report*.

3. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 11 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.

Tata Steel is keenly aware of the importance of having a net positive impact on nature and biodiversity in its operations. Tata Steel launched its Biodiversity Policy in 2016 to integrate biodiversity into its business ecosystem for a greener future. The policy is a public commitment to conserve, enhance, and restore biodiversity in the Company's present and prospective areas of operation and across the supply chain.

The Biodiversity Policy is operationalised through actionable Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs), which are designed on the foundation of a mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, and offset) tool. These include biodiversity studies, ground truthing studies, secondary research, stakeholder interactions, and understanding the risks from the Company's operations and community behaviour.

In India, Tata Steel has deployed BMPs for 17 sites in India and plans to cover the remaining ones. In the Netherlands, a comprehensive biodiversity management plan called Staalblauwtje (Steel Blue) which has been in place for a number of years. It aims to use the site as a corridor between the two Natura 2000 dune reserves that border the site, creating better connectivity between these areas. Tata Steel aims to cover 100% of sites in India, in the UK, in the Netherlands under the Biodiversity Management Plan by 2025.

Some initiatives implemented by Tata Steel in India in FY2023-24 are given in the Natural Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report FY2023-24.

Where deforestation is unavoidable, Tata Steel is committed to offsetting the forest loss with compensatory afforestation, leading to no net deforestation. Tata Steel also conducts periodic assessments of its sites to determine the exposure to critical biodiversity.

4. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions/effluent discharge/waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:

The initiatives under and product and process areas are summarised below:

Initiative Undertaken	Details of The Initiative Undertaken	Outcome of the initiative
Sensorisation of Tundish for Real-Time Temperature Monitoring for Improving Productivity and Safe Operation.	Refractory erosion in tundish limits the lining life and poses a safety threat to productivity. So, it is necessary to get the tundish sensorised to obtain the extended sequence length without compromising safety. Sensorisation aids in real-time monitoring of erosion and timely replacement of the tundish.	A Fiber Bragg Grating-based sensor system has been developed and deployed to monitor real-time tundish conditions.
Online Sinter Size Analysis Technique for Blast furnace	Online sinter size analysis acts as a proactive approach and early warning indicator, which blast furnace operators need to maintain the furnace's stability. An image processing-based methodology is developed for estimating the sinter particle size distribution in real time. The implemented system enables the blast furnace operations team to take timely corrective action to improve the furnace's efficiency.	The implemented system enables blast furnace operations team to take timely corrective action for improving the efficiency of the furnace.
Design and development of API X-65 Sour grade	API X-65 Sour grade has been designed and produced at plant scale following a comprehensive research approach involving alloy design, thermodynamic calculations, thermomechanical simulations, microstructural characterisation, and pilot scale trials.	The processed tubes exhibited excellent HIC (Hydrogen Induced Cracking) and SSCC (Sulphide Stress Corrosion Cracking) in addition to the mechanical properties.
3D Printing Wire Feedstock for Additive Construction	A 3D printing wire feedstock is developed for large-scale additive manufacturing of structural steel applications. The work involved designing alternative chemistry to attain continuously stable arc using low Si chemistry for a final tensile strength of a ≥500 MPa equivalent to structural steel grades, e.g., S355J and Yst350.	The developed 3D printing wire feedstock qualified for the desired properties and produces fewer oxides, 2-3 g per kg of steel deposition, compared to 5-8 g per kg for commercially available wires.
High Strength Welding Consumables for Advanced High Strength Steels	ER100S-G MIG electrode (min. UTS 690 MPa) has been produced in-house.	The electrode finds applications for joining advance high strength steels and strategically situates itself as a novel product from an import substitution perspective.
Polymer coated CRCA for Ready-to-paint application	Rust preventive (RP) oil is applied over cold rolled steel to prevent temporary corrosion during transit and storage. The RP oil must be removed from the customers' end before post-painting. End-customers follow 7-tank pre-treatment processes to remove oil, which involves hazardous chemicals and generating liquid effluents. In the direction of eliminating 7 tank pre-treatment processes at the customers' end, an engineering polymer coating technology has been developed and patented.	This technology is mainly developed for cold rolled steel and can be directly applied without pre-treatment or primer coatings.
Development of hot rolled JSH590BN grade with more than 100%-hole expansion ratio.	The hot rolled steel exhibited very high stretch flangeability. The hole expansion ratio was higher than 100%. The steel exhibited a superior surface finish due to its silicon-free chemistry.	This grade finds applications for manufacturing automotive components such as rear suspension beams that require very high stretch flange ability during forming operation.
Development of polymer coated TCCT deep drawing material (TSN)	In close collaboration with the customer, TSN's packaging department developed and commercialised polymer coated TCCT deep drawing material which led to a complete redesign of our customers food can. The TCCT material is produced by a Cr6+-free production method.	The material is consumer friendly and more sustainable because it is tin free and REACH compliant compared to the conventional lacquered food cans.
Increasing the Ball Mill throughput at Pellet Plant by deploying surface modifiers	Glycol-based surface modifiers formulations have been deployed – these formulations stabilise the charge particles and prevents the re-agglomeration of particles during grinding.	The work has resulted in ~10% reduction in ball mill rejects and 2% increase in ball mill throughput at the Pellet Plant.
Improvement in heat transfer coefficient in sintering	R&D has indigenously developed a metal oxide-based catalyst to improve the convective heat transfer.	The catalyst addition resulted in increasing the rate of sintering and reducing the coke rate at the Sinter Plant by 1.5 kg/tonne of sinter.

Initiative Undertaken	Details of The Initiative Undertaken	Outcome of the initiative
Pyrometallurgical processing of low-grade chromite overburden to extract nickel and metal values	Nickel and cobalt are critical minerals for India, and they have ended use in stainless steel and batteries for the EV sector. A novel pyrometallurgical process is developed to extract the nickel, cobalt, iron and chromium metal values from chromite overburden and produce low-grade ferrochrome alloy (Nickel Pig Iron) and slag.	Large-scale trials have demonstrated the feasibility of cost-effectively utilising the low-grade chromite overburden to produce nickel pig iron.
SMART Solution Package For energy efficient performance Of Cooling Tower	The solution comprises a machine learning algorithm that optimises the fan and pump speed based on ambient temperature and relative humidity as input factors.	The proposed solution has resulted in substantial improvements in energy efficiency, reductions in carbon dioxide emissions, water savings, operational expenses without causing any operational disturbances.
Reduction in carbonisation time in non-recovery coke making through use of novel catalyst	Tata Steel has commercialised a novel coking catalyst that reduces coke production time significantly, leading to both cost savings and reduction in CO_2 emissions per tonnes of coke.	The innovation has a potential to produce an additional 50,000 tonnes of coke annually, marking a significant step towards sustainable steel production.
Selective flotation of iron ore	Lowering alumina in Indian iron is a technological challenge. Tata Steel has developed a reagent which is extremely selective to aluminosilicates. This reagent through reverse iron ore flotation can lower alumina level from 5% in the feed to 3% in the product with concentrate yield of 75%.	The pilot plant trial using the said reagent is in progress.
Oily bubble flotation to improve fine clean yield at coal washery	To improve the fine, clean coal yield in the coal washery, Tata Steel has developed a new technology wherein the air bubble in the flotation circuit gets coated with a thin layer of oil. This localised presence of oil at the bubble interface lowers the energy barrier required for the three-phase attachment of the bubble with the particle and increases the hydrophobicity of the bubble.	With successful lab and pilot-scale trials, the process is now being tested at the plant scale.
Thermal Hawk: A One Stop Solution for Real-Time Visualisation inside the Blast Furnace	Thermal Hawk is a thermal sensor-based system that provides real-time visualisation of the processes occurring inside the blast furnace top and enables continuous measurement of process-influencing parameters.	The system has empowered the operators to make interventions in raw material distribution that drastically improved the furnace efficiency and brought down the fuel rate.
Innovative Rust Warning System at IJmuiden	An advanced warning system to prevent condensation on steel coils has been developed. The system predicts the temperature in the storage halls up to 5 days in advance and calculates when the dew point is dangerously close to the temperature of the stored steel coils. If condensation is imminent, a warning is triggered. The hall manager then knows that the temperature in the hall needs to be raised. The groundbreaking system prevents corrosion, so fewer rolls are rejected.	New steel coils are not needed to be manufactured for the customer and fewer raw materials are used, such as ores and coal. In this way, delays in delivery to the customers is avoided. Another advantage lower energy consumption. The system is unique in the manufacturing industry.
Blast furnace optimisation at IJmuiden	Various developments on the blast furnace process, including modelling and experimental testing of ceramic materials, to prolong the operating times for blast furnaces beyond current limits.	Improved efficiency of the blast furnaces
Optimising ladle logistics at IJmuiden	Using Artificial Intelligence to optimise ladle logistics. Minimising heat loss during the transfer of hot metal reduces direct CO_2 emissions.	Allows scrap intake to be increased.

5. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/web link.

Yes, Tata Steel has an Onsite Emergency Plan and Disaster Control measure in place, focusing on business continuity to address disruptive events like explosions, fire, cyber-attacks, acts of terror, etc. The practices have been benchmarked against best practices at other organisations with mature Business Continuity Management practices and reference to ISO 22301:2019 standard on Business Continuity Management Systems. Under the plan, there are defined responsibilities for every group and all individuals involved in handling emergencies. Tata Steel has also established Tactical Centres to ensure business continuity during emergencies.

In the Netherlands, Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) are in place, and include details of crisis/continuity management teams, disaster response procedures, and communications as appropriate. The BCPs are closely linked with risk management at Tata Steel Nederland and combine both risk management (failure scenarios) and impacts to usual business processes.

6. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard.

There has been no significant adverse impact arising from the value chain of Tata Steel.

Tata Steel has one of the most complex value chains in the industry, extending from mining to steel with multi-site operations. Group Strategic Procurement & Supply Chain manages sourcing and logistics for 60 MTPA raw materials and 20 MTPA finished goods. The team works towards making itself future-ready through digitalisation, world-class infrastructure, and sustainable practices. *Please refer to the Social and Relationship Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report for FY2023-24 for specific initiatives.*

7. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.

Tata Steel's Responsible Supply Chain Policy focuses on the four ESG parameters: Health and safety, Fair business practices, Environmental Protection, and Human rights. *Additional information on Tata Steel's approach to these principles is under Section C, Principle 2 of this report.*

A summary of value chain partners assessed by key Tata Steel entities is provided below:

% of value chain partners assessed (by value of business)	Tata Steel Limited	Tata Steel Nederland BV	Tata Steel UK Ltd
Environmental Impact	74%	44%	NA

Principle 7: Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent.

Essential Indicators

1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/associations.

Tata Steel Limited has 28 affiliations with trade and industry chambers/associations. Additionally, Tata Steel's subsidiary companies have affiliations with various industry chambers/associations in their respective context. These would include state, national and international bodies.

b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/affiliated to.

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/associations (State/National)
1.	Confederation of Indian Industry	National
2.	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry	National
3.	Indian Steel Association	National
4.	Internal Chamber of Commerce of India	National
5.	Institute for Steel Development & Growth	National
6.	World Steel Association	International
7.	ResponsibleSteel™	International
8.	UN Global Compact	International
9.	Eurofer	International
10.	UK Steel Association	International

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti- competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

Not applicable.

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

The Company works with all stakeholders, relevant government and regulatory bodies, and apex industry associations, such as the World Steel Association, Confederation of Indian Industry, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, and Indian Steel Association.

The Tata Code of Conduct guides the Company in all its advocacy. Some areas where the Company pursues policy advocacy are listed below:

Public Policy Advocated	The Company's public policy advocacy efforts aim to help the steel industry improve its competitiveness and the country achieve its strategic objectives. In particular, Tata Steel focuses on increasing steel demand, improving the ease and cost of doing business, sustainability, environment and climate change, initiatives to decarbonise the steel industry, and alignment with the the United Nations' Sustainable Developmental Goals. Instances of advocacy done by Tata Steel Limited are cited below: 1. Engaging in discussions with government and industry peers for laying down the framework/roadmap for the decarbonisation of the steel sector and related policies for the short, medium and long-term. 2. Advocacy for putting in place a robust National Carbon Market in India for providing the right price signals for incentivising green growth. 3. Advocating a uniform 'Green Taxonomy' mechanism - e.g., formulation of a technologically agnostic definition of low carbon steel in the Indian context, along with the advocacy for strengthening circular economy, to accelerate the transition to lower carbon emission steel through increasing the availability of scrap and scrap processing facilities in the country, deeper adoption of Life Cycle Cost analysis, etc. 4. Advocacy for adopting the best technologies to improve steel operations' energy and material efficiencies. 5. Advocacy for increasing the availability of transition fuel and technology to smoothen the sustainable transition pathway of steel. e.g., greater access and affordability of Natural Gas. 6. Access to lower cost Green Finance for undertaking riskier pilot/demonstration projects for decarbonisation. 7. Advocacy for accelerating adoption of deep decarbonisation technologies like Carbon Capture and Utilisation/Storage, use of green hydrogen in steelmaking, etc. 8. Advocacy for implementing policies supporting 'Sustainable Mining' and recommending policies for boosting demand for low-carbon green products.
Method resorted for such advocacy	1. Tata Steel Limited on a regular basis conducts meetings and dialogues with regulatory authorities and also participates in formal and informal consultation process. 2. Leadership of, and participation in National and International Trade Organisations and including membership of various committees and forums of industry bodies, association and international standard setting organisations.
Information available in public domain (Yes/No)?	No
Frequency of review by Board	Quarterly, as part of the Business Performance Update to the Board
Weblink, if applicable	NA

Principle 8: Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development.

Essential Indicators

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.

Not applicable for this reporting period

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:

S. No.	Name of the project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of project affected families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (in ₹ Cr)
1	Tata Steel's Plant at Kalinganagar	Odisha	Jajpur	1,234	97.20	21.05

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.

Tata Steel's grievance redressal mechanisms are customised to be most effective based on each location's specific requirements. *Please refer Section A, Sub-section VII, Question 25 for the details.*

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:

Parameter	UoM	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Indian Entities	
		FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Directly sourced from MSMEs/small producers	%	9	7	9	7
Directly from within India	%	64	62	67	64

Note 1: Total Purchases has been calculated as follows: 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 + Capital expenditure

Note 2: Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

5. Job creation in smaller towns – Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent/on contract basis) in the following locations, as % of total wage cost

Location	UoM	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Indian Entities	
		FY2023-24	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Rural	%	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Semi-urban	%	17.53	22.53	20.98	23.37
Urban	%	24.48	18.45	22.35	17.07
Metropolitan	%	57.94	58.97	56.62	59.51

Note 1: For this indicator, components considered for total wage cost are: i) Salaries and wages, ii) Contribution to provident and other funds, as per Note 27 of Audited Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, and the same has been bifurcated in rural/semi-urban/urban/metropolitan.

Note 2: Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments *(Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above)*:

Details of negative social impact identified	Corrective action taken
NA	NA

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:

S. No.	State	Aspirational District	Amount Spent (₹ crore)
1	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum (Purbi Singhbhum)	172.25
2	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum (Paschimi Singhbhum)	69.39
3	Odisha	Dhenkanal	19.64
4	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	16.10
5	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1.94
6	Jharkhand	Gumla	0.98
		Total	**280.33**

3.(a) Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalised/vulnerable groups? (Yes/No)

Yes, Tata Steel has an Affirmative Action Policy, a preferential policy guided by the Tata Affirmative Action Programme, which focuses on three principles: Social Equity, Equal Opportunity, and Inclusion across Affirmative Action (AA) communities.

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel strengthened the entrepreneurship policy by rolling out the revised policy for increasing the capabilities and scalability of AA vendors.

To support local communities and Affirmative Action suppliers, Tata Steel has taken several initiatives to develop their entrepreneurial capabilities by creating positive differentiation. Nearly 33% of the Company's suppliers are local, of which 85 are AA suppliers (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Partners displaced due to the Company's greenfield project).

Not applicable for Tata Steel in the Netherlands and the UK.

(b) From which marginalised/vulnerable groups do you procure?

Tata Steel procures from socially disadvantaged sections, such as companies led by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, and displaced persons (from the Tata Steel Kalinganagar site), under its Affirmative Action (AA) Policy, reflecting its commitment to social inclusion.

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel Limited revised and strengthened the entrepreneurship policy, in collaboration with Human Resources and CSR teams, to increase the capabilities and scalability of AA vendors. The Company has also set up monthly meetings to capture the grievances AA vendor partners face in their day-to-day business operations. It has also institutionalised safety ratings for its newly registered AA vendors to help them get regular RFQs through identified SPOCs (Single Points of Contact) across locations and segments. Tata Steel Limited also initiated a separate Vendor Capability Advancement Programme (VCAP) session for AA vendors on topics like safety, ethics, quality, billing, and payment process.

The Company plans to integrate PwDs (Persons with Disabilities) and women entrepreneurs under the Affirmative Action group. At the TAAP (Tata Affirmative Action Programme) Awards 2024, the Company was recognised for its efforts towards scaling up the business share of AA vendors.

Not applicable for Tata Steel in the Netherlands and the UK.

(c) What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?

For Tata Steel Limited, the business volume from Affirmative Action suppliers stood at ₹151 crore in FY2023-24, ~36% higher than that of FY2022-23 and is 1.5% of the addressable spend. This is the highest ever amount of business done with the AA vendors in a year.

4. Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge:

Not applicable.

5. Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved.

Not Applicable.

6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Project:

S. No	Corporate Social Responsibility Project	No. of People benefitted from the project	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalised groups
1	Public Health	13,87,566	100%
2	Education	8,87,871	96%
3	Rural Infrastructure & Urban habitat	6,76,286	86%
4	Livelihoods (Agriculture)	4,80,323	100%
5	Gender and Community Enterprises	3,21,127	100%
6	Tribal Identity	2,19,647	100%
7	Drinking Water	1,95,473	72%
8	Livelihoods (Skill Development)	89,939	68%
9	Development Corridor Project	59,462	86%
10	Sports	36,216	58%
11	Environment	30,135	97%
12	Disability	18,090	44%
13	Disaster Relief Management	14,459	100%
14	Sanitation	1,800	100%
	Total	**44,18,394**	**94%**

Principle 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner.

Essential Indicators

1. **Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback:**

   Please refer to Section A, Sub-section VII, Question 25 Grievance Redressal Mechanisms for Customers.

2. **Turnover of products and/services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:**

	As a percentage to total turnover (%)
Environmental and Social Parameters	53
Safe and Responsible Usage	11
Recycling and/or Safe Disposal	16

3. **Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:**

	FY2023-24			FY2022-23		
	Received during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Remarks	Received during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Remarks
Data Privacy	0	0	NIL	0	0	NIL
Advertising	0	0		0	0	
Cyber security	0	0		0	0	
Delivery of Essential Services	0	0		0	0	
Restrictive trade practices	0	0		0	0	
Unfair trade practices	16	0		2	0	
Others	19,258	1,117		18,108	232	

Note: FY2022-23 numbers revised due to change in boundary and calculation methodology

4. **Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues:**

	Number	Reasons for recall
Voluntary recalls	0	NA
Forced recalls	0	

5. **Does the entity have a framework/policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy.**

   Yes, Tata Steel has a comprehensive policy on data privacy. The policy can be found at the following link: https://www.tatasteel.com/privacy-policy/

   For more details, please refer to the Intellectual Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report FY2023-24.

6. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty/action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products/services.**

   There has been no such instance which has occurred during FY2023-24.

7. **Provide the following information relating to data breaches:**

FY2023-24	Tata Steel Standalone	Tata Steel Consolidated
Number of instances of data breaches	0	0
Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers	0	0
No. of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers	0	0
Impact, if any, of the data breaches	0	0

Note: Reasonable Assurance has been undertaken by Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, on the indicators in the table above for Standalone figures for FY2023-24.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Channels/platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).**

All Tata Steel Group entities have dedicated sections on their websites where detailed information on products and services are provided. Some key websites are listed below:

1	www.tatasteel.com	7	www.tatasteeluisl.com
2	https://digeca.tatasteel.com/	8	www.tsdpl.in
3	https://aashiyana.tatasteel.com/in/en.html	9	www.iswp.co.in
4	www.tatasteelnederland.com	10	www.tatatiscon.co.in
5	www.tatasteeleurope.com	11	https://readybuild.tatasteel.com/
6	www.tatasteelthailand.com	12	https://www.tatasteelcanada.com/

Tata Steel has created digital platforms to strengthen direct connections with customers and channel partners and to provide innovative services and solutions for all segments. *Please refer to Section A, Sub-section III, Question 19 for more details*.

2. **Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.**

Tata Steel connects with its varied customer groups to spread awareness of the unique selling propositions of its products, their technical features and effective and responsible usage. Product information brochures are available on public platforms for information and shared with all channel partners.

Different brands of the Company also have periodic programmes to educate customers about practical usage. Details of some select initiatives are provided below:

1. Knowledge-sharing sessions under the titles "Create (Value in use-VIU)", "Techtalk", "Skilling India", and "insIITe" are held for MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) customers. These workshops aim to share technology updates, discuss which goods and services best fit their needs as a firm, and help them develop their technical abilities, leading to safer and higher-yield production practices. Tata Steel has impacted over 5,000 customers in FY2023-24 through these efforts.
2. Tiscon Learning Academy, an online learning platform, was launched for 800+ front-end workforce (Area Sales Officers/Business Managers/Customer Service Engineers) to upskill and train the sales team on topics related to sales, communication skills, and technical knowledge.
3. Tata Tiscon introduced the dealer sales officer training programme, Daksh, to foster learning and development for the sales force, with an emphasis on sales pitch training.

4. Tata Tiscon has introduced Tiscon Grand Master programme for the ACE (Architect, Contractor, and Engineer) community. Tata Steel has 8,500+ ACEs registered under this programme. The aim is to engage with the ACE community through plant visits, e-discovery webinars, and offline workshops.

5. MITR, a programme for masons and the bar-bender community, operates with 40,000+ masons, with the objective of engaging them via meets and providing health benefits.

6. To educate customers on product usage, customised application-specific micro-segment meetings are held, such as Solarix for customers in the solar segment, Panorama for panel customers, Applicon for appliance customers and Ducticon for duct and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) customers. Agrinext for agri implements customers, and Railcon for railway sectors were the most recent additions in FY2023-24, aside from progressing in earlier endeavours. Tata Steel also conducts technical training workshops with industry specialists to address technical concerns crucial to manufacturing, choice of materials, safety, and quality.

7. Business-to-Consumer brands such as Tata Shaktee and Tata Kosh run the Learner's Academy, an app-based learning platform for upgrading the channel sales force's technical, managerial, and behavioural skills. Through this initiative, more than 260 Area Sales Officers and Business Managers of the distributor teams were trained in FY2023-24.

8. Tata Shaktee and Tata Kosh brands also connect with consumers through multiple platforms, such as BTL (below the line), ATL (above the line), and digital media. To educate customers on the use of Tata Steel's goods, dealer, consumer, and influencer meetings (fabricators, farmers, etc.) are periodically held. The team reached out to around 45,000 touchpoints across the country in FY2023-24, including customers, dealers, fabricators, and farmers.

9. Value Addition, Value Engineering, Early Vendor Involvement, and Customer Service Team initiatives are periodically undertaken regarding the usage of Tata Steel's products in the large business-to-business segment.

10. Wired2win is a platform for knowledge sharing dedicated to the Wire Rod ecosystem. It is an initiative targeted at providing guidance to stakeholders through emerging trends, addressing challenges, and uncovering new opportunities.

11. Building Bonds is a seminar series organised for the construction segment. It aims to engage customers and provide them with information on the latest construction practices, product usage, and conducting business. Similar knowledge-sharing platforms include Igni8 for Channel Partners, Converse to Construct for Influencers, and Aspire to Inspire for Academia.

12. Tata Steel's Product Application Group conducts knowledge-sharing sessions and assists clients by recommending appropriate steel grades to enhance their final product, productivity, service, and cost.

    Apart from the above, many of Tata Steel's brands/products have social media handles on Facebook, Instagram, X, LinkedIn, etc., to connect with and educate consumers.

3. Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services:

Tata Steel has effective communication protocols, both formal and informal, to inform its customers of any supply disruptions, as listed below:

i. The sales, marketing, customer relationship management, and supply chain management teams maintain continuous communication with their counterparts in the customer organisations and dealership network. The staff promptly communicates any disruption in supply to the dealership network and customers.

ii. Tata Steel communicates with its customers through its website, social media handles, and press releases in case of any major disruption.

iii. In India, the Compass mobile app and web portal offers comprehensive supply chain visibility across multiple market segments for its Indian operations and notifies clients of delivery status updates during regular business hours and disruptions.

iv. Tata Steel has also developed a Dispatch Notification Mailing service for its B2B customers in India. The service provides a daily summary of all dispatches that occurred over the previous 24 hours, enabling the customer to improve their production planning.

v. At Tata Steel UK, each customer is supported by a front-line Account Team, typically consisting of a Customer Service Representative (CSR) and an Account Manager (AM). The CSR, supported by the AM, are typically the day-to-day point of contact for the customer, principally through email and telephone channels. CSR routinely monitor the customer orders that are being produced to ensure that they are running to the required delivery date and inform customers in case of deviation or disruption.

vi. At Tata Steel UK, over 750 customers of the Strip, Tube and Distribution businesses also have access to Nexus, our online eCommerce portal (www.tatasteeleurope.com/nexus), which provides its customers an overview of their orders. The Company also offers delivery tracking for UK road deliveries, providing Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) and proof of delivery information. Discontinuation of a product or a service is a planned event which would be communicated to customers through the Account Team.

4. Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products/services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No).

Product information: Yes, Tata Steel provides product information that goes beyond mandated standards, such as the GreenPro Ecolabel, Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) certification, Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) results, wherever applicable. Additionally, customers are provided test certifications, recording a product's chemical and mechanical attributes for their information. In the Indian steel industry, Tata Steel has taken the lead in product environmental certification. For more details, *please refer to the Natural Capital section of Tata Steel's Integrated Report FY2023-24*.

Customer satisfaction survey: Yes, Tata Steel measures customer satisfaction and customer experience by conducting an annual customer satisfaction survey that includes direct business-to-business customers, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) clients, and channel partners. The respondents rate Tata Steel Limited on a 6-point rating system on various attributes, including product quality, new product development, delivery, commercials, relationship and engagement, complaint handling, and technical support. The survey score is used to measure and benchmark the performance. Based on the survey findings, action plans are shared with the senior leadership team to develop the Company's strategy.

The trend of Tata Steel Limited's Customer Satisfaction Index over the last three calendar years is provided below:

	CY 2023	CY 2022	CY 2021
CSI Score Trend (Out of 100)	86.1	83.8	83.3

BOARD'S REPORT

To the Members,

The Directors take pleasure in presenting the 9th Integrated Report prepared as per the Integrated Reporting <IR> framework of the IFRS Foundation and the 117th Annual Accounts on the business and operations of Tata Steel Limited (**'Tata Steel'** or **'Company'**), along with the summary of standalone and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

A. Financial Results

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Consolidated	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Revenue from operations	1,40,987.43	1,42,913.32	2,29,170.78	2,43,352.69
Total expenditure before finance cost, depreciation (net of expenditure transferred to capital)	1,11,154.11	1,14,642.64	2,06,864.88	2,11,052.53
Operating Profit	29,833.32	28,270.68	22,305.90	32,300.16
Add: Other income	3,122.91	2,530.44	1,808.85	1,037.48
Profit before finance cost, depreciation, exceptional items and tax	32,956.23	30,801.12	24,114.75	33,337.64
Less: Finance costs	4,178.61	3,974.63	7,507.57	6,298.70
Profit before depreciation, exceptional items and tax	28,777.62	26,826.49	16,607.18	27,038.94
Less: Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,969.79	5,956.32	9,882.16	9,335.20
Profit/(Loss) before share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures & associates, exceptional items & tax	22,807.83	20,870.17	6,725.02	17,703.74
Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures & associates	-	-	(57.98)	418.12
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items & tax	**22,807.83**	**20,870.17**	**6,667.04**	**18,121.86**
Add/(Less): Exceptional Items	(13,635.68)	(780.47)	(7,814.08)	113.26
Profit before tax	**9,172.15**	**20,089.70**	**(1,147.04)**	**18,235.12**
Less: Tax Expense	4,364.75	5,404.45	3,762.57	10,159.77
(A) Profit/(Loss) after tax	**4,807.40**	**14,685.25**	**(4,909.61)**	**8,075.35**
Total Profit/(Loss) for the period attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	-	-	(4,437.44)	8,760.40
Non-controlling interests	-	-	(472.17)	(685.05)
(B) Total other comprehensive income	691.37	88.58	(3,227.90)	(13,849.07)
(C) Total comprehensive income for the period [A + B]	5,498.77	14,773.83	(8,137.51)	(5,773.72)
Retained Earnings: Balance brought forward from the previous year	**86,491.20**	**77,873.96**	**48,166.32**	**55,647.79**
Add: Profit for the period	4,807.40	14,685.25	(4,437.44)	8,760.40
Add: Other Comprehensive Income recognised in Retained Earnings	(157.24)	199.83	(4,671.57)	(9,981.60)
Add: Other movements within equity	-	-	168.21	(33.12)
Balance	91,141.36	92,759.04	39,225.52	54,393.47
Which the Directors have apportioned as under to:-				
(i) Dividend on Ordinary Shares	4,414.00	6,267.84	4,409.79	6,227.15
Total Appropriations	**4,414.00**	**6,267.84**	**4,409.79**	**6,227.15**
Retained Earnings: Balance to be carried forward	**86,727.36**	**86,491.20**	**34815.73**	**48,166.32**

Notes:

i. Scheme of amalgamation of Tata Steel Mining Limited into and with the Company has been approved and sanctioned by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (**'NCLT'**) Cuttack Bench on August 8, 2023.

ii. Scheme of amalgamation of Tata Steel Long Products Limited into and with the Company has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT Cuttack Bench on October 18, 2023, and the NCLT Mumbai Bench on October 20, 2023.

iii. Scheme of amalgamation of S & T Mining Company Limited into and with the Company has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT Kolkata Bench on November 10, 2023.

iv. Scheme of amalgamation of The Tinplate Company of India Limited into and with the Company has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT Mumbai Bench on October 20, 2023, and by the NCLT Kolkata Bench on January 1, 2024.

v. Scheme of amalgamation of Tata Metaliks Limited into and with the Company has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT Kolkata Bench on December 21, 2023, and the NCLT Mumbai Bench on January 11, 2024.

vi. Figures for the previous periods have been regrouped and reclassified to conform to the classification of the current period, where necessary.

vii. During the year under review, exceptional items (Consolidated Accounts) primarily represents:

a) Provision for impairment of non-current assets ₹3,516 crore, which primarily includes impairment of Property, plant and equipment, intangibles (including capital work-in-progress) at Tata Steel Europe (**'TSE'**) due to heavy end restructuring along with impairment for Sukinda mines and impairment of port project in India.

b) Net Provision for Employee Separation Scheme (**'ESS'**) amounting to ₹130 crore under Sunehere Bhavishya Ki Yojana (**'SBKY'**) and other scheme at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone) and at Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (**'NINL'**).

c) Charge of ₹4,263 crore under restructuring and other provisions mainly at TSE and at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone) for Sukinda mines.

Partly offset by,

d) Gain on sale of non-current investments in an associate at TSE amounting to ₹5 crore.

e) Gain on sale of non-current assets at Tata Steel Thailand (**'TSTH'**) amounting to ₹52 crore on disposal of Mini Blast Furnace asset.

f) Impairment reversal of ₹20 crore at TSE on deferred consideration of Speciality Business.

g) Fair valuation gain on non-current investments amounting to ₹18 crore at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone).

The exceptional items (Consolidated Accounts) in FY2022-23 primarily include:

a) Gain on sale of non-current investments at TSE amounting to ₹67 crore.

b) Impairment reversal of ₹96 crore at TSE on deferred consideration of Speciality Business.

c) Net impairment reversal in respect of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress), right-of-use assets and other assets at TSE amounting to ₹37 crore.

d) Fair valuation gain on non-current investments amounting to ₹31 crore at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone).

Partly offset by,

e) Net Provision for ESS amounting to ₹92 crore under SBKY scheme at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone).

f) Expenses incurred in stamp duty and registration fees for a portion of land parcels and mines acquired as part of business combination amounting to ₹2 crore at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone).

g) Impairment of Mini Blast Furnace at TSTH amounting to ₹11 crore.

h) Net impairment charge of ₹12 crore on Inter Corporate Deposit (**'ICD'**) & investments in one of the associates at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone).

1. Dividend Distribution Policy

In terms of Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (**'SEBI Listing Regulations'**), the Board of Directors of the Company (the **'Board'**) formulated and adopted the Dividend Distribution Policy (the **'Policy'**).

The Policy is available on the website of the Company at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6086/dividend-policy-final.pdf

2. Dividend

For the Financial Year 2023-24, the Board has recommended a dividend of ₹3.60 per Ordinary (equity) Share of face value of ₹1/- each (previous year: ₹3.60 per fully paid-up Ordinary (equity) Share of face value of ₹1/- each).

The Board has recommended dividend based on the parameters laid down in the Dividend Distribution Policy. The dividend will be paid out of the profits for the year.

The dividend on Ordinary (equity) Shares is subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (**'AGM'**) scheduled to be held on Monday, July 15, 2024 and will be paid on and from Friday, July 19, 2024.

The Record Date fixed for determining entitlement of Members to final dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, if approved at the AGM, is Friday, June 21, 2024.

Based on the number of Ordinary (equity) Shares as on the date of this Report, the dividend, if approved, would result in a cash outflow of ~₹4,494.07 crore. The dividend on Ordinary (equity) Shares is 360% of the paid-up value of each share. The total dividend pay-out works out to 93% of the net profits of ₹4,807 crore (on standalone basis), which includes an impairment charge of ₹12,560 crore on account of the proposed restructuring of operations and closure of the existing heavy end assets at TSUK.

Pursuant to the Finance Act, 2020, dividend income is taxable in the hands of the shareholders effective April 1, 2020 and the Company is required to deduct tax at source from dividend paid to the Members at prescribed rates as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.

3. Transfer to Reserves

The Board of Directors has decided to retain the entire amount of profit for the Financial Year 2023-24 in the statement of profit and loss.

4. Capex and Liquidity

During the year under review, the Company, on a consolidated basis spent ₹18,207 crore on capital projects across India and Europe largely towards ongoing growth projects in India, essential sustenance and replacement schemes.

The Company's liquidity position, on a consolidated basis, is ₹31,767 crore as on March 31, 2024, comprising ₹9,532 crore in cash and cash equivalent and balance in undrawn credit lines.

5. Management Discussion and Analysis

The Management Discussion and Analysis as required in terms of the SEBI Listing Regulations forms part of this Integrated Report and Annual Accounts 2023-24 (**Annexure 1**).

B. Integrated Report and Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report

In keeping with the Company's valued tradition of 'thinking about society and not just the business', in 2016, Tata Steel Limited transitioned from compliance based reporting to governance based reporting by adopting the <IR> framework of the IFRS Foundation. The 9th Integrated Report highlights the measures taken by the Company that contributes to long-term sustainability and value creation, while embracing different skills, continuous innovation, sustainable growth and a better quality of life.

In accordance with Regulation 34(2)(f) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company is glad to present to you it's 2nd Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report for FY2023-24.

C. Operations and Performance

1. Tata Steel Group

During the year under review, the consolidated crude steel production for Tata Steel Group (**'TSG'**) was 29.94 MT as against 30.65 MT of FY2022-23, a marginal decline of 2% which was primarily on account of the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands which was offset by an increase in production at Indian operations owing to de-bottlenecking across sites and higher steel production at Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (**'NINL'**). The production increased at Tata Steel Limited to 20.12 MT which was higher by 2% (FY2022-23: 19.67 MT) attributable to de-bottlenecking across sites. Tata Steel Europe (**'TSE'**) produced 7.80 MT, lower by 17% (FY2022-23: 9.35 MT) due to the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands along with subdued market demand. NINL produced 0.66 MT (FY2022-23: 0.20 MT), as it commenced production from October 2022 onwards post takeover of its operations by the Company. Production at South-East Asia (**'SEA'**) of 1.36 MT (FY2022-23: 1.43 MT) was lower due to weak demand. The consolidated steel deliveries of TSG was at 29.39 MT in FY2023-24 as against 28.79 MT in FY2022-23, increase of 2% primarily at Tata Steel Standalone (1.06 MT). Deliveries declined at TSE on account of the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands.

The turnover of TSG in FY2023-24 at ₹2,29,171 crore was lower over FY2022-23 by ₹14,182 crore (6%) on account of decline in steel realisations across geographies along with decline in deliveries at the European operations attributable to decrease in demand and lower production, partly offset by higher deliveries in India.

The EBITDA in FY2023-24 at ₹23,402 crore was lower over FY2022-23 by ₹9,296 crore (28%), due to subdued performance from the European operations on account of contraction in steel prices and lower deliveries. EBITDA however, improved in the Indian operations on account of higher deliveries by 1.06 MT along with decrease in input costs, which was partly offset by lower steel realisations.

2. India

During the year under review, total deliveries at Tata Steel Limited were at 19.91 MT (previous year: 18.85 MT), higher by 1.06 MT. Turnover was ₹1,40,987 crore (previous year: ₹1,42,913 crore), which was marginally lower against the previous year mainly due to decline in steel prices, partly offset by higher deliveries. EBITDA was at ₹31,004 crore (previous year: ₹28,753 crore), higher by 8% than that of the previous year, primarily on account of increase in deliveries and lower raw material cost, mainly coking coal and purchased pellets, partly offset by decline in steel prices. During the year under review, the crude steel production in Tata Steel Limited increased by 2% to 20.12 MT on account of de-bottlenecking at sites.

NINL achieved crude steel production of 0.66 MT, while deliveries stood at 0.65 MT, both higher than previous year by 0.46 MT and 0.48 MT respectively, due to full year of operation. The turnover at ₹5,505 crore was significantly higher on account of higher deliveries partly offset by decline in steel prices. EBITDA at ₹53 crore was higher against a negative EBITDA of ₹770 crore in the previous year.

Total deliveries of Tata Steel from its Indian operations (including NINL) stood at 19.91 MT which is higher than the previous year by 6%. The turnover was ₹1,42,902 crore, marginally at par against previous year and EBITDA (excluding inter-company eliminations and adjustments) was ₹31,057 crore, improved by 10% over previous year. The improvement in EBIDTA is due to decrease in input cost on account of decrease in imported coking coal prices and higher deliveries, partly offset by decline in steel realisations.

3. Europe

During the year under review, liquid steel production from European operations was 7.80 MT (previous year: 9.35 MT), a decrease of 17% against the previous year due to the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands along with subdued market demand. Deliveries from European operations decreased by around 6% to 7.68 MT primarily due to decline in demand and lower production. Revenue from operations was ₹78,144 crore (previous year: ₹90,300 crore) which was lower than FY2022-23 owing to reduction in average revenue per tonne along with lower deliveries.

EBITDA stood at negative ₹7,612 crore (previous year: positive ₹4,632 crore) which was lower than the previous year. This significant reduction in EBITDA was seen in both TSN and TSUK. In TSN, the impact of the Blast Furnace 6 reline and lower spreads within the market contributed for the decline whereas in TSUK the performance was adversely impacted by the performance of the end of life assets at the Port Talbot site as well as subdued market conditions.

D. Key Developments

1. Amalgamation

a) Amalgamation of Tata Steel Mining Limited into and with Tata Steel Limited

The Board of Directors of the Company (**'Board'**), at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, approved the scheme of amalgamation of Tata Steel Mining Limited (**'TSML'**), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel, into and with the Company (**'TSML Scheme'**). The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (**'Hon'ble NCLT'**), Cuttack Bench vide its order dated August 8, 2023 sanctioned the TSML Scheme. The effective date of amalgamation of TSML with the Company is September 1, 2023. As per the terms of the TSML Scheme, the entire shareholding of the Company in TSML, stands cancelled.

b) Amalgamation of Tata Steel Long Products Limited into and with Tata Steel Limited

The Board, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, approved the scheme of amalgamation of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (**'TSLP'**) into and with the Company (**'TSLP Scheme'**). The TSLP Scheme was approved by the shareholders of the Company with requisite majority, at their meeting held on June 27, 2023. On receipt of approval of the shareholders, the Company filed the 'Company Scheme Petition' with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench with the prayer to sanction the TSLP Scheme. On October 18, 2023 and October 20, 2023, the Hon'ble NCLT, Cuttack Bench and Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench pronounced the respective orders sanctioning the TSLP Scheme. The effective date of amalgamation of TSLP into and with the Company is November 15, 2023.

As per the terms of the TSLP Scheme, the Board, on November 1, 2023 approved issuance of 67 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹1/- each of the Company, for every 10 equity shares of TSLP of face value of ₹10/- each, to the public shareholders of TSLP as on November 17, 2023 (**'TSLP Record Date'**). Subsequently, on November 22, 2023, the Board allotted 7,58,00,309 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company of face value ₹1/- each, to the eligible shareholders of TSLP as on the TSLP Record Date. Further, the equity shares and preference shares held by the Company in TSLP stand cancelled.

c) Amalgamation of S & T Mining Company Limited into and with Tata Steel Limited

The Board, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, approved a scheme of amalgamation of S & T Mining Company Limited (**'S&T'**), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel, into and with the Company (**'S&T Scheme'**). The Hon'ble NCLT, Kolkata Bench vide its order dated November 10, 2023 sanctioned the S&T Scheme. The effective date of amalgamation of S&T into and with the Company is December 1, 2023. As per the terms of the S&T Scheme, the entire shareholding of the Company in S&T, stands cancelled.

d) Amalgamation of The Tinplate Company of India Limited into and with Tata Steel Limited

The Board, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, approved the scheme of amalgamation of The Tinplate Company of India Limited (**'TCIL'**) into and with the Company (**'TCIL Scheme'**). The TCIL Scheme was approved by the shareholders of the Company with requisite majority at their meeting held on June 28, 2023. On receipt of approval of the shareholders, the Company filed the 'Company Scheme Petition' with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench with the prayer to sanction the TCIL Scheme. On October 20, 2023, and January 1, 2024, the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench and Hon'ble NCLT, Kolkata Bench pronounced the respective orders sanctioning the TCIL Scheme. The effective date of amalgamation of TCIL into and with the Company is January 15, 2024.

As per the terms of the TCIL Scheme, the Board, on January 8, 2024 approved issuance of 33 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹1/- each of the Company, for every 10 fully paid-up equity shares of TCIL of ₹10/- each to the public shareholders of TCIL, as on January 19, 2024 (**'TCIL Record Date'**). Subsequently, on January 21, 2024, the Board allotted 8,64,92,993 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company of face value ₹1/- each, to the eligible shareholders of TCIL as on the TCIL Record Date. Further, the equity shares held by the Company in TCIL stand cancelled.

e) Amalgamation of Tata Metaliks Limited into and with Tata Steel Limited

The Board, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, approved the scheme of amalgamation of Tata Metaliks Limited (**'TML'**) into and with the Company (**'TML Scheme'**). The TML Scheme was approved by the shareholders of the Company with requisite majority at their meeting held on August 10, 2023. On receipt of approval of the shareholders, the Company filed the 'Company Scheme Petition' with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench with the prayer to sanction the TML Scheme. On December 21, 2023 and January 11, 2024, the Hon'ble NCLT, Kolkata Bench and Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench pronounced the respective orders sanctioning the TML Scheme. The effective date of amalgamation of TML into and with the Company is February 1, 2024.

As per the terms of the TML Scheme, the Board, on January 24, 2024 approved issuance of 79 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company of face value ₹1/- each, for every 10 fully paid-up equity shares of TML of face value ₹10/- each, to the public shareholders of TML as on February 6, 2024 (**'TML Record Date'**). Subsequently, on February 8, 2024, the Board allotted 9,97,01,239 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company of face value ₹1/- each, to the eligible shareholders of TML as on the TML Record Date. Further, the equity shares held by the Company in TML stand cancelled.

f) Amalgamation of TRF Limited into and with Tata Steel Limited

The Board, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, approved a scheme of amalgamation of TRF Limited (**'TRF'**) into and with the Company (**'TRF Scheme'**). The TRF Scheme was approved by the Board with an objective to realise synergies from the amalgamation and to enhance stakeholder value. Pursuant to the orders of the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench, a meeting of the equity shareholders of the Company was convened and held on September 18, 2023. On receipt of the requisite approval of the shareholders, the Company filed the 'Company Scheme Petition' with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench.

The Board of Directors of TRF, at its meeting held on February 6, 2024, decided not to proceed with the proposed amalgamation and approved withdrawal of the TRF Scheme, considering the improvement in TRF's business performance.

In concurrence with the decision of the Board of Directors of TRF, the Board of Directors of the Company also decided to withdraw the TRF Scheme and filed an application in this regard before the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench with the prayer to withdraw the TRF Scheme. On February 7, 2024 and February 8, 2024 the Hon'ble NCLT, Kolkata Bench and Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench allowed the withdrawal of the TRF Scheme, respectively. As on date, TRF continues to be an associate company of Tata Steel Limited.

g) Amalgamation of The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited into and with Tata Steel Limited

The Board, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, approved the scheme of amalgamation of The Indian

Steel & Wire Products Limited (**'ISWP'**) into and with the Company (**'ISWP Scheme'**). The ISWP Scheme was approved by the shareholders of the Company and the shareholders of ISWP with requisite majority, at their respective meetings held on January 25, 2024 and March 11, 2024. On receipt of shareholders' approval, the Company and ISWP filed the 'Company Scheme Petition' with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench and Kolkata Bench, respectively, with the prayer to sanction the ISWP Scheme. On May 24, 2024, the Hon'ble NCLT, Kolkata Bench pronounced the order sanctioning the ISWP Scheme. The ISWP Scheme is currently pending before the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench for its consideration.

h) Amalgamation of Angul Energy Limited into and with Tata Steel Limited

The Board, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, approved a scheme of amalgamation of Angul Energy Limited (**'AEL'**) into and with the Company (**'AEL Scheme'**). The AEL Scheme was approved by the shareholders of the Company with requisite majority, at their meeting held on February 9, 2024. Further, the Hon'ble NCLT, New Delhi Bench, allowed the prayer of dispensation of holding the meeting of the equity shareholders of AEL.

On receipt of approval of the shareholders, the Company filed the 'Company Scheme Petition' with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench and Hon'ble NCLT, New Delhi Bench, respectively, with a prayer to sanction the AEL Scheme. On April 18, 2024, the Hon'ble NCLT, New Delhi Bench pronounced the order approving and sanctioning the AEL Scheme. The AEL Scheme is currently pending before the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench for its consideration.

i) Amalgamation of Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on November 1, 2023, approved a scheme of amalgamation of Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited (**'BPPL'**), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel, into and with the Company (**'BPPL Scheme'**). Subsequently, BPPL filed the 'Company Scheme Petition' with the Hon'ble NCLT, Hyderabad Bench with the prayer to sanction the BPPL Scheme. The BBPL Scheme is pending before the Hon'ble NCLT, Hyderabad Bench for its consideration.

2. Acquisitions and Investments

a) Investment in The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited

The Company acquired 1,55,26,573 equity shares of face value of ₹10/- each of The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited (**'ISWP'**), at a premium of ₹417.01 per share, aggregating to ~₹663 crore in various tranches. The acquisition lead to an increase in the equity stake held by the Company in ISWP from 95.01% to 98.61%. ISWP continues to be a subsidiary of the Company.

b) Acquisition of stake in TP Vardhaman Surya Limited

In line with the Company's goal of Net Zero by 2045, to source renewable power and reduce its carbon footprint by replacing partially coal based thermal power consumption and fulfilling additional power requirement for expansion, on November 6, 2023, the Company executed a Share Purchase and Shareholders' Agreement with Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary, TP Vardhaman Surya Limited (**'TPVSL'**)

The Company acquired 13,000 equity shares of TPVSL, of face value of ₹10/- each, at par, for an aggregate consideration of ₹1.30 lakh constituting 26% of the equity shareholding of TPVSL. Consequent to this acquisition, TPVSL became an associate of the Company.

c) Acquisition of stake in Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited

During the year, the Company directly acquired equity shares aggregating to 1.74% in Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (**'NINL'**) by way of purchase of equity shares from minority shareholders. Further, the scheme of amalgamation between Tata Steel Long Products Limited (**'TSLP'**) and Tata Steel Limited became effective November 15, 2023. Accordingly, the investment held by TSLP in NINL is now held directly by the Company.

As on March 31, 2024, the Company holds 99.66% of equity shares and entire preference share capital in NINL.

3. Financing and Debt Redemption

a) Issue of Non-Convertible Debentures

During FY2023-24, the Company allotted the following Unsecured, Rated, Listed, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures (**'NCDs'**) to identified investors on a private placement basis:

No. of NCDs	Face value (₹)	Amount (₹ crore)	Date of allotment	Coupon	Tenure	Date of Maturity
2,70,000	1,00,000	2,700	March 27, 2024	7.79%	3 years	March 27, 2027

The NCDs are listed on the wholesale debt market segment of BSE Limited.

There has been no deviation or variation in utilisation of proceeds of non-convertible debt securities issued.

b) Redemption of Non-Convertible Debentures

The Company has redeemed the following Non-Convertible Debentures on the relevant due date as per their respective terms of issue:

Amount (₹ crore)	Date of allotment	Coupon	Date of Maturity
1,000	May 20, 2020	8.25%	May 19, 2023 (Since May 20, 2023 was a bank holiday)
400	June 3, 2020	Floating Rate	June 2, 2023 (Since June 3, 2023 was a bank holiday)
500	April 30, 2020	7.95%	October 30, 2023

c) Credit Rating

During the year under review, international credit rating agency, Moody's upgraded Tata Steel's Corporate Family Rating to investment grade rating from 'Ba1' Positive to 'Baa3' Stable. The upgrade was primarily driven by the strategic direction undertaken by Tata Steel on multiple areas including focus on India growth, the new strategic investment in the UK with the aid of the UK Government, conservative financial strategy and the aggressive deleveraging undertaken by Tata Steel in the past few years. At about the same time, S&P Global Ratings reaffirmed Tata Steel's Corporate Family Rating at investment grade rating of 'BBB-' maintaining 'Positive' rating outlook. Tata Steel is now rated investment grade by both rating agencies.

During the year, the domestic rating agencies, India Ratings reaffirmed Tata Steel's long-term credit rating at AA+ with 'Positive' rating outlook whereas CARE Ratings reaffirmed at AA+ with 'Stable' rating outlook.

4. Operations

Transformation from blast furnaces to green steelmaking in the UK and initiation of statutory consultation

On September 15, 2023, Tata Steel UK reached a historic milestone as it announced a joint agreement with the UK Government on a proposal to invest in state-of-the-art electric arc furnace, that would replace the two blast furnaces at the Port Talbot site by incurring a capital cost of £1.25 billion including a grant of up to £500 million from the UK Government. The proposal remains subject to relevant regulatory approvals, information, and consultation processes, and finalisation of detailed terms & conditions. The project will bolster the UK's steel security and will be the first major step towards decarbonisation of the UK steel industry, potentially reducing direct carbon emissions by 50 MT over a decade. The proposal would also mark a transformation in the UK's progress towards a more circular economy, leveraging domestically available scrap steel and promoting value addition within the UK.

The Company has commenced statutory consultation as a part of its transformation and restructuring plan of UK business to transition from the legacy of blast furnaces to a more sustainable, green steel business which would result in securing most of Tata Steel UK's existing product capability and maintain the country's self-sufficiency in steel making, while also reducing CO_2 emissions. Subsequently, the Company has also decided to cease its operations of the Coke Ovens at the Port Talbot plant, in Wales, UK. The Company is under discussions with trade unions in the UK on its proposal for the planned restructuring involving closure of the iron and steelmaking assets at Port Talbot, and for subsequent transition to sustainable low CO_2 steelmaking. This is a part of the Company's commitment to transitioning to low-carbon steelmaking and is also a step aligned to the Company's goal of achieving Net Zero carbon emission by 2045.

Tata Steel UK announced a proposal which would lead to the cessation of its existing 'heavy end' assets - such as its blast furnaces and coke oven plants – which are reaching the end of their operational life. During the transition period and project phase, Tata Steel UK will work intensively to ensure uninterrupted and reliable supply of products to fulfil customer and market commitments including through import of additional steel substrate from stable and responsible supply chains to feed its downstream units.

As part of Tata Steel's commitment to advance global research and innovation in materials science for a sustainable future, the Company also announced its intention to invest approximately £20 million over 4 years to set up two additional Centers of Innovation & Technology in the UK at the Henry Royce Institute at Manchester (for advanced materials research) and at Imperial College London (for research in Sustainable Design & Manufacturing).

E. Sustainability

Tata Steel is constantly striving to lead in sustainable practices with commitment to environment stewardship, social responsibility, and robust governance standards, setting a benchmark for industry peers. The Company is committed to align with national commitments on climate change across its operating geographies & Tata Group's Net Zero 2045 Goal and is working to mitigate climate change transition risk by various initiatives and collaborations.

Tata Steel India is increasing scrap charge in all steel making sites. The Company has launched a first of-its-kind green supply chain solution i.e., a multimodal service to move scrap from Chennai to Tata Steel sites within India, using the short sea route, reducing the overall carbon footprint. Tata Steel's upcoming 0.75 MTPA steel scrap-based electric arc furnace, (**'EAF'**) Plant in Ludhiana, Punjab, India has obtained environment clearance.

The Company is also increasing its renewable energy mix. Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited proposes to set up solar & wind hybrid power plant to replace ~379 MW of Tata Steel's fossil fuel-based power consumption, to reduce ~2 MT of CO_2 emissions per annum.

Tata Steel India undertook Hydrogen (H_2) injection trial at the E Blast Furnace at Jamshedpur. This is the first time in the world that such a large quantity (40% of the injection system) of H_2 was continuously injected inside a blast furnace. The trial showed potential to reduce coke rate by 10%, i.e ~7-10% reduction in CO_2/tcs.

The product sustainability at Tata Steel is being deployed in 3 aspects:

<u>Life Cycle Assessment (**'LCA'**):</u> This year, LCA study for Ferro Chrome business was completed and of Iron powder made from by-products is under progress.

<u>GreenPro:</u> In FY2023-24, Tata Steel has achieved GreenPro ecolabel certification by CII for automotive flat products (HR, HRPO, HRSPO, CRCA and Galvanised) manufactured across multiple facilities.

<u>Environment Product Disclosure (**'EPD'**):</u> The Company has published EPD for Steel Rebars, Steel Hot Rolled Coils and Steel Structural hollow section (**'Tata Structura'**).

Tata Steel is a member of Task Force on Nature Related Disclosures (**'TNFD'**) and supported it in developing a risk management and disclosure framework & standard, released in September 2023. Additionally, the Company has two-pronged approach towards Biodiversity management, viz. covering all sites under Biodiversity Management Plans (**'BMPs'**) developed after consultation with domain experts, Terracon Ecotech and International Union for Conservation of Nature (**'IUCN'**) and developing Nature-based Solution initiatives (**'NbS'**), in alignment with national & international Targets & UN-SDGs. The Company has also constituted Centre of Excellence for Biodiversity Management. The bamboo plantation in Jharia is a major step towards becoming a leader in NbS, supporting community livelihood and sequestering carbon.

Tata Steel's Kalinganagar and Meramandali plants received ResponsibleSteel™ Certification, marking a significant milestone in the Company's sustainability journey. Jamshedpur plant was the first Indian steel plant to be certified in 2022. In India, Tata Steel produces more than 90% steel from ResponsibleSteel™ certified sites.

Further, Tata Steel deployed Business and Human Rights Policy across its sites through extensive due diligence, for 6 identified categories of stakeholders across the value chain.

Across Europe, steelmakers need government support to decarbonise and Tata Steel is engaging with the Dutch, UK, and Welsh Governments on these complex themes.

In Europe, the Group has launched commercial propositions that allow customers to take a stake in its decarbonisation journey, whilst demonstrating their own contribution to societal CO_2 emission reductions. Under the brand names Zeremis Carbon Lite and Optemis Carbon Lite for Tata Steel Nederlands (**'TSN'**) and Tata Steel UK (**'TSUK'**) respectively, the propositions are based on carbon 'insetting,' where actual emissions reductions are third-party verified, banked and offered to customers for off-setting their Scope 3 emissions of CO_2. The CO_2 savings are subject to verification by leading assurance organisation DNV in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (**'GHG'**) Protocol Project and Product Accounting Standard. Operation of the CO_2 banks is based on a mass balance approach outlined in ISO 22095: 2020. Revenues from the sale of certificates are used to fund projects generating further CO_2 savings. During FY2023-24, both the Zeremis and Optemis Carbon Lite offerings continued to gain traction amongst customers. At the end of 2023, TSN launched Zeremis® Delivered, the solution for customers to receive their steel orders through lower-emission transportation methods. The service enables customers to reduce their scope 3 emissions, along with other emissions linked to the transportation of their steel. TSN and the Dutch government signed an Expression of Principles in FY2022-23 to reduce CO_2 emissions by 5 MT by 2030. In FY2023-24, TSN has submitted its transition plan, embarking next step in this process.

1. Environment

Being a responsible corporate citizen, Tata Steel continues to strive for environmental excellence across operations. Towards this, the Company has undertaken prioritised set of initiatives for environmental protection by addressing environmental concerns associated with its operations and supply chain. The Safety, Health and Environment Committee of the Board provides oversight and necessary guidance on the environmental matters. The Company has identified internal teams to take care of environmental requirements and issues at its operating locations, globally. As part of responsible advocacy, the Company syndicates its stance with key stakeholders on environmental policy matters including regulatory issues and actively participates in various national and international initiatives on diverse issues.

Guided by the Tata Code of Conduct, Climate change policy for Tata companies, Tata Steel's corporate policies (environmental policy, energy policy, biodiversity policy), the Company endeavours to set steel industry benchmark in environmental performance. The Company has achieved significant reduction in its environment footprint over the years through process optimisation, asset upgradation and efficiency enhancement to realise its commitment as a responsible stakeholder in the community. Towards this, the Company has undertaken several initiatives in areas of resource conservation, pollution control and waste management, amongst others. The Company has adopted environment friendly processes, best available technologies, real-time monitoring systems and has IT enabled real-time dashboards to facilitate environmentally friendly operational control. The Company has digitised the systems of real-time monitoring of environmental parameters for faster identification of probable environmental impacts of its operations to initiate mitigating actions for controling environmental pollution. The Company maintains transparency of its environmental performance through various disclosures to stakeholders from time to time. During the year under review, the Company has taken initiatives to retain Indian benchmark position of Jamshedpur Steel Works in specific stack dust emissions and specific fresh-water intake amongst coal-based Blast Furnace – Basic Oxygen Furnace (BF-BOF) plants.

In the UK, Tata Steel achieved a re-certification of the environmental management system at its main sites to ISO 14001: 2015 and secured ongoing certification of its products to the BES6001 sustainability standard. Despite the Company's efforts, it noted an increase in the number of complaints received from members of the public during FY2022-23 and the early part of FY2023-24, specifically regarding concerns about odour, noise, and dust. These concerns arose primarily in relation to issues related to the stability of the two blast furnaces at Port Talbot. In response to the complaints, the Company examined its processes and operations to ensure it was taking all necessary steps to meet and go beyond regulatory requirements. In recognition of the value it places on the feedback received from the local community, it initiated a review of its complaint management process to ensure timely and effective resolution of issues raised by the public. This led to the implementation of a revised, improved process. By fostering open lines of communication, the Company aims to strengthen its relationship with the community and address their environmental concerns more effectively. The Company always has, and always will, deeply value the well-being and prosperity of everyone who forms a part of the communities in which it operates. Its commitment to reducing the environmental impact of its operations remains resolute.

During the year, TSN further accelerated the measures under the Roadmap+ programme by implementing measures to reduce dust, noise, odour and other emissions. In January 2024, TSN commissioned its largest environmental installation, a dedusting installation at its IJmuiden Pellet Plant. The dedusting plant is to reduce emissions of lead by 70%, alongside reduction in dust. It will be accompanied with a nitrogen oxide reduction (deNOx), which is expected to be operational in 2025. Tata Steel is also building windbreaker screens of about 18 metres height and around a kilometre length around the raw material storage facilities, thereby reducing wind speeds and the associated dust dispersal. Local artist and residents have been encouraged to participate in the design. The windbreaker will be finished in the second half of 2024. As part of its transition to low CO_2 steelmaking, and its discussions with the government regarding state support, TSN has also announced environmental measures to include in the transition plan, mainly focussing on reduction of fine dust.

2. Climate Change

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues the world faces today, and the Company recognises its obligation to work towards mitigation of climate change related risks and strives to reduce its carbon footprint especially of steelmaking facilities across all geographies. The Company is committed to be aligned to national commitments on climate change in geographies, it operates in. The Company is a signatory to the Task Force on the Climate-related Financial Disclosures (**'TCFD'**) and has identified transition risks and opportunities. Specific mitigation and contingency plans for each of the identified risks have been integrated within the Company's long-term strategy.

The Company is collaborating with a wide range of organisations in developing the ecosystem to mitigate climate change transition risk. To move closer towards lower carbon pathway, the Company is working towards installing gas-based Direct Reduction Iron (DRI) and be future-ready in use of hydrogen. The Company continues to work towards integrating hydrogen gas in iron making processes as a non-fossil fuel and reductant. In India, the Company is pursuing its efforts to reduce Greenhouse Gases (GHG) intensity of business by improving resource efficiency through adoption of best available technologies and good practices which includes measurement, analysis, reporting review, target-setting and engagement with key stakeholders on related issues, experimenting with sustainable alternatives of fossil fuels, and stakeholder collaborations.

Tata Steel strives to retain benchmark positions in GHG intensity of IJmuiden globally and Jamshedpur Steel Works in India amongst BF-BOF based steelmaking facilities. Enhanced use of electricity from renewable sources in electricity mix, energy efficiency of production processes and multiple improvement initiaives across value chain including logistics (shipping and transportation), Steel Recycling Business amongst others in India are key enablers in pursuit of intermediate goal of 2030.

At IJmuiden, the Company pursues major decarbonisation plan to achieve quantum reduction. The Company has also embarked upon the implementation of its decarbonisation plans at Port Talbot plant in UK.

During the year, plans were announced for a £1.25bn investment to transform the UK business, moving from blast furnace to EAF technology. This will significantly reduce the overall carbon footprint, reduce direct CO_2 emissions by ~90%. It will also ensure an increase in the amount of recycled content of the Company's steel and reduce the amount of scrap exported from the UK.

Energy and carbon reduction implementation is progressing in many of the Company's sites which is complimented by ISO 50001: 2018 accreditation. Hartlepool, Catnic and Corby sites achieved this standard within the year, joining Shotton who already held the standard and have progressed key projects including site wide LED lighting upgrades, saving 57.3% and a furnace recuperator upgrade on the galvanising line saving.

In November 2023, Tata Steel UK completed installation of a £5m furnace upgrade project at Corby, which will result in a 16% reduction in process energy demands for the site's largest energy user and ensuring reliable manufacturing of Celsius products for the future by replacing the combined gas and electric furnaces with modern state-of-the-art electrical induction units.

During the year under review, Tata Steel has taken initiatives to retain its global benchmark positions in CO_2 intensity (scope 1&2) of IJmuiden Plant in Netherlands and Jamshedpur Steel Works in India amongst BF-BOF based steelmaking facilities. This has been enabled due to increase in use of recycled scraps in steelmaking and renewables in the energy mix which have lead to improving energy efficiency of production processes and multiple improvement initiatives across value chain.

TSN has a public commitment to reduce its CO_2 emissions by 5 Megatons by 2030. In the previous year, TSN submitted a request to the Dutch government for 'Maatwerk' support (a tailor-made support package) to enable the first phase of its decarbonisation plan. An improved Green Steel Plan with an enhanced focus on reducing the impact on our environment and making TSN more circular was submitted to the Dutch government in November 2023. The Company is committed to transitioning in a phased manner out of blast furnace operations to steel making using direct reduced iron technology and electric smelting, with an eventual transition to Green Hydrogen depending on availability and economics. It is currently engaged with multiple technology and engineering partners to complete detailed evaluation and engineering, implementation planning and costing of the project.

3. Health and Safety

Tata Steel places health and safety at the forefront of it's responsibilities. The Company is committed to zero harm at the workplace. Health and Safety Management are integrated into the Company's annual business planning process and cascaded down to ensure accountability at all levels. Additionally, the Company also has a robust governance structure, overseen by the Safety, Health, and Environment Committee of the Board, working in tandem with the Apex Safety Council. These directives permeate through sub-committees and Divisional Implementation Committees, chaired by members of the Senior Management.

Tata Steel has significantly enhanced it's safety leadership capabilities, embraced digital innovations in safety practices, and strengthened contractor safety management standards. The Company's focused efforts on hazard identification, risk management, road and rail safety, process safety management, and occupational health have made considerable advancements in enhancing the safety risk sensitivity across Tata Steel. To institutionalise cross-learning between four Tata Group Companies, a safety workshop with senior leadership and the Group Chairman was organised.

During the year under review, the Company undertook several initiatives, including the successful establishment of Safety Alert Command Centre. This initiative has paved the way for the scalable implementation of innovative safety measures such as video analytics, and connected workforce. Tata Steel India's Safety Management System IT portal has been upgraded to EnsafeNxt, whereby digital alerts are also connected to uniform review and escalation mechanism. Integrated Safety Performance Index (**'SPI'**) was rolled out to review the performance of departments on important Key Performance Indicators in safety to improve organisation's overall safety culture.

To promote positive safety culture throughout the organisation, 4th edition of Safety Health & Environment Excellence Awards, 2023 was organised with the theme 'Values Driven Excellence'. This event aimed at recognising & rewarding the efforts of employees, contractors, and departments in the field of Safety, Health, Environment, and 5S & Visual Workplace Management (**'VWM'**).

For addressing road safety risks, Tata Steel has developed Model Heavy Vehicles Parking areas and Transport Parks, implemented technological interventions such as a Driver Fatigue Monitoring System, dump-body raised interlock, and Anti-tilt mechanisms across all Dumpers covering 100% of heavy vehicles plying inside works. An integrated command centre is being developed for effective control over the fleet through live monitoring of heavy vehicles plying inside and analysing feeds from Driver Fatigue Monitoring System. The competency development of heavy vehicle drivers through a simulator-based training facility has been commenced at Jamshedpur, Meramandali and Raw-Material locations.

The 'Contractor Safety Management Standard' has been fully implemented across all sites and is now being deployed at NINL. For strengthening oversight management of Operation & Maintenance (**'O&M'**) contracts, a guideline was formulated and quarterly audits of all 102 O&M vendors across locations were carried out. Focused initiatives for the upgradation of skill-certified workmen and supervisors from Silver to Gold and Platinum at all locations were carried out.

Tata Steel received the 'Safety and Health Excellence Recognition 2023' from the World Steel Association for 'Real-time visualisation of risk movement' under the Process Safety category. Process Safety Management was rolled out in High Hazard departments of Tata Steel Gamharia, erstwhile Tata Steel Mining (now amalgamated with the Company) and NINL. To develop exemplars in process safety, certification programs were conducted via School of Excellence and National Examination Board in Occupational Safety and Health (**'NEBOSH'**).

Fatality of contract employees has been the topmost safety concern for the Company. It is with deep regret that the Company reports 5 fatalities during the year under review. The Company has rolled out the revised Life-Saving Rules designed for manufacturing units, construction sites, and mines to enhance safety discipline across locations. The Company has launched hazard specific safety campaigns viz. 'Know your Personal Protective Equipment's', along with focused safety campaign on 'Manual Tasks and Tools' at Jamshedpur and Meramandali locations. Initiatives like Felt Leadership 2.0 and the transformation of 86 safety standards into e-learning modules underscore Tata Steel's commitment to widespread safety knowledge dissemination. Lost Time Injuries (**'LTIs'**) at Tata Steel (India & South-East Asia) have reduced by 8% from the previous year. Tata Steel Jamshedpur achieved 35% reduction in LTIs.

A Chief Wellness Officer was appointed during the year to drive focus towards Occupational Health initiatives. 'Wellspring', Tata Steel's Health & Well-being App was rolled out for all the employees, covering physical well-being, nutrition, health promotion & emotional well-being. Industrial Hygiene assessment was completed in 14 departments of Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar and Raw Material locations. Ergonomic assessment was completed in 24 departments of Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar and Raw Material locations.

In the UK and the Netherlands, Health and Safety continues to be of utmost priority. In the UK, the business currently operates an internal 15-Principle health and safety management system but has started its transition towards a certified health and safety management system ISO 45001: 2018. Currently, three units have achieved certification with plans in place for the rest of the business to transition. During FY2023-24, Tata Steel UK deployed a health and safety annual plan with a focus on three key areas viz; occupational safety, process safety and occupational health & well-being. Improvements were made in relation to the management of significant hazards through isolation and immobilisation in the deployment of a so-called 'one person one lock' approach, cranes and lifting standards, functional testing, workplace transport and initiation of digital permitting. From a process safety perspective, the Company submitted a site safety report for the main steel making site at Port Talbot as part of its Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) obligations. It continued to improve knowledge and competence on process safety leadership through targeted interventions and course across the business. In terms of occupational health and well being, the change in the business awareness and activity continued at pace with a health and well-being hub established, 380 mental health first aiders trained and increased levels of engagement and interventions on a range of health and well-being topics. Safety leadership continues to be demonstrated with through senior leadership, audits, across the business.

To further improve the level of safety on TSN sites, TSN is implementing an additional strategy to create a pro-active safety management culture regarding unsafe behaviour. In addition to keeping an eye on incidents (safety issues), more focus is created on the positive aspects of safety: the circumstances and moments in which work runs smoothly and safely. In that way the focus is on looking for causes and conditions that contribute to safe operations. As a result of this, risks are eliminated. Next to this, attention is paid to role responsibility, as well as continuing to manage risks and maintaining dialogue regarding healthy and safe working practices. An important aspect of this strategy is safety awareness among employees, regarding both themselves and their colleagues, and associated behaviours and communication. With this approach, a link is made with TSN's three leadership principles, Connect, Change and Care, in underlining the responsibility of the individual for safety. Furthermore, TSN is implementing a health roadmap, with the vision: 'We work in optimal conditions to be able to live and work in a healthy and vital way'. This shared vision emphasises the importance of sustainable employability and preventive sickness absence.

Both at TSN and TSUK, an integrated health and safety management system ensures a consistent approach to health and safety throughout the organisation. The Health and Safety Management System follows the Plan, Do, Check, Act management model, which is a process of continuous improvement.

4. Research and Development

Tata Steel R&D and Technology division establishes the technical underpinnings essential for organisation's sustainability and enduring success. The division achieves this by fostering innovating thinking and continually enhancing products and processes. Tata Steel possesses R&D capabilities across the steel value chain starting from raw materials/mining to final products/solutions.

Along with R&D Centre at Jamshedpur, the Company has initiated measures to extend its footprint not only nationwide but also on a global scale. During the year under review, Tata Steel inked Memorandum of Understanding with the Imperial College London and The Henry Royce Institute to set up centres of innovation. The centre at Imperial College London is focused on Sustainable Design and Manufacturing and enables the acceleration of technology development and deployment in strategic areas, attract talent, and strengthen the industry-academia collaborative eco-system. The innovation Centre at the Henry Royce Institute aims to accelerate research on advanced materials along with the broader UK innovation eco-system involving multiple universities, catapult centres and the National Health Service.

As a part of the ongoing efforts to decarbonise the steel sector, Tata Steel has executed the trial injection of hydrogen gas using 40% of the injection systems in 'E' Blast Furnace at its Jamshedpur Works. This was the first time in the world that such a large quantity of hydrogen gas was continuously injected in a blast furnace. Another key implementation on sustainability this year was SMART solution package for cooling tower. The machine learning algorithm-based solution has resulted in substantial improvements in energy efficiency, reduction in carbon dioxide emissions, water savings, operational expenses without causing any operational disturbances. The project won the 'Energy Transition Changemakers' award during COP 28.

With focus on customer centricity, Tata Steel has developed an engineered polymer coating solution that make 7-tanks pre-treatment process redundant. This technology is mainly developed for Cold Rolled Steel and can be directly applied without any pre-treatment or primer coatings. Integrating sensors into production processes is gaining momentum in manufacturing industry as it enables enhanced monitoring, analysis and optimisation of parameters, ultimately contributing to increased efficiency and quality control. Amongst several notable implementation on sensorisation front, R&D developed Fiber Bragg Grating based sensors system and deployed it for real-time monitoring of tundish condition. The system is designed to improve productivity and safe operations.

The emphasis on establishing technology leadership precipitated in filing of 142 patent applications and grant of 395 patents, marking the highest tally in history, and underscoring a dedicated commitment to innovation. R&D won several prestigious awards this year including Asia IP Elite 2023, CII Innovation award, CII Industrial IP Award, Energy transition change maker award COP'28 for smart cooling tower, and R&D 100 award for 5 TPD CO_2 capture from Blast Furnace.

Tata Steel UK (**'TSUK'**) produces approximately 6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (**'CO_2'**) annually and is committed to reducing its carbon footprint. The effort to reduce this footprint has been two-fold. The first is the closure of the heavy end operations through the Blast Furnaces route and the investments in the EAF technology. With this, almost 90% of the CO_2 emissions would be addressed. The second is the continued efforts to work on technologies that enable further carbon capture and storage/utilization CCU/S– both at Port Talbot as well as the downstream operations.

With the transition to EAF technology, increased utilisation of the UK's scrap resource is going to be key. With this in mind, TSUK has continued its involvement in the UKRI funded SUSTAIN and RECTIFI Partnerships working with universities and other industries to develop the foundations for future steelmaking. The focus on scrap utilisation has led to the development of tools for the current processes studying the instances of loss of containment from hot metal charging. This has directly led to a deeper understanding of the UK scrap supply whilst also aiding process stability. The ongoing commitment to CO_2 reduction has led to utilisation of various scrap types in our blast furnaces. TSUK has also actively studied the replacement of fossil carbon in its coal injection facility by biomass in collaboration with Aberystwyth and Cardiff Universities.

TSUK continues to participate in yet another UKRI funded project, titled Flue2Chem. This project offers a unique opportunity not only to test higher capacity carbon capture technology but also to develop and validate a new business model and capability, to enable the utilisation of waste gases to generate feedstocks and chemicals for use in the production of consumer products in the UK. Tata Steel has also partnered on the UKRI funded Com-2-Coat project. The project has developed digital tools for creating energy-efficient and resource-efficient functional coatings for steel - specially antimicrobial spray coating.

TSUK is also working on a strategic UK government-funded Catapult partnership project with Warwick Manufacturing Group (**'WMG'**) at Warwick University. Under this partnership, TSUK is focussing on the following:

- Innovative solutions for the UK packaging sector. The objective is to develop high-strength, double-reduced packaging steels with strengths 600 to 750 MPa and elongation ~5%. These steels are vital for the Easy Open End (**'EOE'**) and aerosols market, offering comprehensive solutions within a gauge range of about 0.15-0.25 mm. Increased strength and ductility will facilitate further downgauging, potentially reducing CO_2 emissions by approximately 1% per can. TSUK and WMG are filing a patent for this new microstructure, aimed at the high-strength packaging industry aligning to the EN10202:2022 packaging standard.
- Support to TSUK's decarbonization strategy; particularly aligning with the EAF operations and increasing scrap content, which will influence elements like copper, nickel, tin, and chromium. Pilot work has been conducted to study the impact of residual elements on material properties. A comprehensive approach is being adopted that integrates residual effects in the development of low-carbon formable steel grades.
- In line with developing a supply chain for packaging laminates in the UK, laboratory-scale extrusion and lamination of new polymer materials on tin cans are being explored. In collaboration with TSN, equipment for producing sanitary and easy-open can lid ends has been developed.

In June 2023, TSUK R&D organised STIR (Stimulating Innovations in Research) in hybrid mode to discuss and deliberate research and technology themes pertinent to the TSUK towards its journey of Net Zero, Circular Economy and Sustainable Product Portfolios. This was followed up in December 2023 when TSUK hosted its inaugural UK Innovation Awards. The event saw 74 nominations and recognized around 300 colleagues across five categories, including the prestigious Chris Elliot Innovation Prize for significant cross-functional innovations.

With the adoption of the EAF technology, TSUK is actively working on new research and technology areas e.g. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning for scrap beneficiation; Optimisation of Residuals in Scrap for advanced steel grades.

In Tata Steel Netherlands (**'TSN'**), 82% of the R&D technology programme was developed under the

Research Portfolio Committees (**'RPCs'**), which oversee process and product market sector advancements. The remaining capacity was allocated to the Strategic Thrust programme, covering projects including:

» **DENS (Digitally Enhanced New Steel) Programme:** Partnering with selected universities, this initiative accelerates new product development through small-scale experiments that feed into models applicable at an operational scale. The DENS model predicts end-product mechanical properties from composition and process conditions. It has been calibrated to translate laboratory conditions to real mill processes.

» **DEPMAT (Data Enhanced Physical models to reduce Materials use) Programme:** This collaboration develops hybrid physical/data models to extend the DENS approach to explore mitigation of the negative effects of increased scrap usage on required mechanical properties of strip products.

» **Heat Recovery:** Investigating methods to recover and reuse heat losses during production, in collaboration with the environmental department at IJmuiden.

» **Dust Characterisation:** Collecting dust samples in the surroundings of Tata Steel IJmuiden site to determine root causes.

» **Market Development:** Investigating new developments such as the Einstein telescope, battery cases, and new steel concepts with higher strength and formability. Studying the effects of high scrap contents on high-strength and clean steels.

» **HIsarna Technology:** Engineering for upscaling to 1 million tonnes/year demo plant started in FY2021-22 and continued through FY2022-23, in collaboration with a team in Jamshedpur, India. In FY2023-24, three plant trials were conducted, including the 'Reclamet' project for recycling zinc-coated steel scrap.

» **Data Driven Steel:** Connecting to Advanced Analytics to develop data-intensive through-process solutions.

The FY2023-24 process technology programme focused on lean and robust manufacturing, better raw material usage, and quality issue resolution. The programme supports the Group's manufacturing and differentiated product strategy. A decarbonisation programme is now embedded in the RPC structure, supporting TSN's goal of implementing a green hydrogen steelmaking route and optimising new DRI-based production routes. Key achievements include:

» **Sustainable Nickel-Plating Technology:** Developed a new technology for nickel plating that avoids toxic by-products, crucial for the electrification and hydrogenation industries.

» **AI-Optimised Ladle Logistics:** Using AI to minimise heat loss during hot metal transfer, reducing CO_2 emissions and allowing for additional scrap intake.

» **New Reheating Furnace Control System:** Adapted an in-house control system for better product quality and reduced fuel consumption and emissions.

» **Galvanising Process Enhancement:** Developed a galvanising process without submerged stabiliser rolls, improving yield and quality.

» **Coating Weight Control Model:** Implemented a new control model for coating weight, resulting in better product quality and reduced zinc consumption.

» **New Sensing System:** Installed a sensing system in the hot strip mill's run-out table, providing real-time data to optimise cooling processes and quality across the product portfolio.

The Tata Steel Group strategy focuses on developing new steel products for automotive, engineering, construction, and packaging sectors. Key initiatives include:

» **Valast Products:** Demonstrated the superiority of abrasion-resistant Valast products for heavy engineering applications.

» **Battery Box Cover Material Analysis:** Conducted material analysis for EV battery box covers, ensuring high formability and thermal safety.

» **Hydrogen Cracking Testing Method:** Developed a testing method for assessing advanced high-strength steel sensitivity to delayed hydrogen cracking.

» **Zinc Wear Sensitivity Prediction:** Created a procedure to predict sensitivity to zinc wear, aiding in product portfolio expansion.

In FY2023-24, TSN launched and commercialised 11 new products, including:

» **AR400 Valast Product:** Extended the engineering portfolio with the widest strip product on the market, offering superior quality and increased hardness and strength.

» **DP800-GA Automotive Product:** Enhanced the automotive portfolio with a product used by Toyota for stronger, lighter car bodies.

- **Non-Grain Oriented Steel for Electro Motors:** Commercialised NGO steel for electro motors, enabling vehicle electrification with a lower CO_2 burden.
- **Polymer-Coated TCCT Material:** Developed a consumer-friendly, sustainable material for food cans, in collaboration with a customer.

TSN is rethinking its new product development process to support a green future, continuing to develop new products with customers while redesigning processes for greener steel production. In FY2023-24, first insights have been gathered regarding the impact of our aspired future asset base on the makeability of our current product portfolio. The coming years this journey will continue together with our customers to ensure we will deliver green steel qualities which enable our customers to deliver sustainable products.

5. New Product Development

86 new products were launched in India during the year. In line with prospects in mass mobility by electrical power, Tata Steel has developed hot rolled substrate of high silicon electrical steel. With the objective of enriching the product mix from Tata Steel, product development efforts were undertaken for automotive industry and exports. Structural grades like S355JR and high strength S550MC grades were developed. In lifting and excavation segment, grades with low temperature [-20°C] impact toughness, e.g. S275J2, S355J2 and high strength structural steel like HS620 were successfully developed. For exports, structural grades S235J2, S275J2 and S355J2 were developed. In 2023, Tata Steel obtained 'Green-Pro' certification in automotive steel.

In Oil & Gas segment, API X60-sour for Electric Resistance Welding (**'ERW'**) application and X52-sour for Helical Submerged Arc Welding (**'HSAW'**) application, have been developed. The developed grades meet the stringent sour service criteria of Hydrogen Induced Cracking, Sulphide Stress Cracking and Stress Oriented Hydrogen Induced Cracking along with low temperature toughness requirements. Further with an endeavour to move towards hydrogen-based economy, Tata Steel successfully produced API X-65 Sour grade at plant scale. The processed tubes exhibited excellent HIC (Hydrogen Induced Cracking) and SSCC (Sulphide Stress Corrosion Cracking), in addition to the mechanical properties. The grade is now getting tested for fracture toughness in high pressure hydrogen environment.

In commercial order execution of API grades, GWT matrix for API X65 and X70 has been extended towards thicker and wider sections to cover HR plates for large diameter Longitudinal Submerged Arc Welded (**'LSAW'**) pipes. Development of YS700 grade [ISH 750LA] with low temperature [-40°C] impact toughness guarantee using a lean chemistry for high-end lifting and excavation equipment is a significant development leading to import substitution and self-reliance.

In Cold Rolled and Coated Products technology, the Company has secured PV approvals for continuous annealed bake hardened steel for exposed panels and DP590 + DP780 for crash safety components. Tata Steel specifically focussed this year upon increasing product reach and flexibility (both Automotive and Branded Products) through utilisation of alternate, technically equivalent process routes. In the Long Product segment, the Company has developed high strength, high ductility Fe 600SD rebars with UTS/YS > 1.15 and high %El [14.5% min] for seismic resistance applications. In addition, high strength high ductility 7mm and 9mm air cooled rebars have been developed with superior weld shear strength for welded wire mesh application. Corrosion Resistant Rebar (CRS) 550D has been developed in coil form to cater to cut and bend sector. Addressing the customer requirement of eliminating wire breakages while drawing to 0.80mm continuous welding wire, a new grade WR3M[N], 5.5mm wire rod has been developed. High diameter wire rod [13mm] for LRPC application has been developed to meet the mandatory requirement of BIS norms for PC strands.

In Tata Steel UK (**'TSUK'**), 8 new products were launched during the year. These launches cover a wide range of high value products and end applications for automotive, manufactured goods, infrastructure and construction markets focussing on UK and export opportunities. During the year under review, the Company launched a new ComFlor™ and RoofDek products containing the MagiZinc™ substrate for construction applications. These products provide increased durability and improved service performance due to superior corrosion resistance offered by the novel Zinc – Aluminium – Magnesium coating. In the packaging sector, TSUK launched new specialist steel grades for aerosol and welded food can applications, helping customers to meet sustainability targets either through improved container performance or lightweighting. Further, TSUK continued to develop the MagiZinc product offering and successfully launched a range of highly formable grades for automotive end applications

In the Netherlands, the Company has launched 11 new products across the Automotive, Engineering and Packaging markets in FY2023-24. The engineering portfolio is extended with the AR400 Valast product, which is the widest strip product on the market with superior surface quality. Further, the IJmuiden hot strip mill can roll two meter widths of high quality material and the Company's unique decoiling facilities add flexibility and tailored lengths. This product is being used in agricultural and heavy vehicle production and its increased hardness and strength quality offer lightweight trough design.

Tata Steel's automotive portfolio is enriched with the DP800-GA product, which offers a differentiated development opportunity within the galvanised portfolio. It is currently used by car brands to strengthen and lightweight their existing car bodies. With increased strength in passenger safety cells, this product offers weight saving opportunities of up to 15%.

In close collaboration with its customers, the Company developed and commercialised a Protact polymer coated Trivalent Chromium-Coating Technology (**'TCCT'**) deep drawing packaging material. This led to a complete redesign of the customers' food can. The material enables an even more consumer-friendly application and is more sustainable as it is tin free and REACH compliant. The TCCT material is produced by a Cr6+-free production method. Another newly introduced packaging product is Protact for Beverage. The material is used to introduce reusable and recyclable party cups to replace single use plastic cups.

6. Customer Relationship

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel has reinforced its commitment to customer centricity by developing new capabilities and capacities to bolster its presence in value-added segments. Furthermore, the Company has instituted digitally enabled processes across the value chain and integrated Artificial Intelligence (**'AI'**) into customer-facing operations to enhance the customer experience.

The Company continued to strengthen the relationship with B2B automotive Original Equipment Manufacturers and their value chain partners. The Company continues to invest in new facilities and develop advanced high-strength steel grades to support the shift towards sustainable, lightweight vehicles and improved fuel economy, which has resulted in highest-ever sales of automotive high-end products in FY2023-24. Additionally, Tata Steel focused on advanced technical service offerings like Vehicle Teardown & Benchmarking Services and Value Analysis and Value Engineering (**'VAVE'**) to develop value-creating partnerships with discerning customers.

In B2B Industrial segment (Industrial Products, Projects and Exports), the Company has focused on 'India growth story' led opportunities across Railways, Infrastructure, Construction, Energy and Urbanisation. Customer collaboration initiatives such as 'Customer Service Teams' and VAVE in chosen segments have created the differentiation at marketplace, which have been well supported by accelerated product developments, service enrichment and fast-track complaint resolution. 'Wired2win', a knowledge sharing platform for Wire Rod ecosystem continued to provide the guidance to stakeholders on emerging trends, addressing challenges and upcoming opportunities.

In B2B Construction Segment, Tata Steel has focused on the customised solutions space which is being developed with structural steel and provides modular offerings, design services, etc. to generate value for customers in terms of time, cost, and manpower savings. The Company has collaborated with academia and industry bodies like constructsteel and Institute for Steel Development and Growth (**'INSDAG'**) to increase awareness on the potential of construction solutions in various segments. In FY2023-24, customer focused initiatives such as 'Building Bonds' and 'Converse to Construct' events were organised to facilitate the interactions of channel partners, end-customers, and influencers with the senior leadership of Tata Steel. Four state-of-the-art 'Downstream Construction Service Centres' were launched in Bhubaneswar, Ghaziabad, Vijayawada, and Ludhiana to enhance the Pan-India customer service in construction segment.

In flat products MSME space, Tata Steel serves around 10,000 SME customers across 80 microsegments regularly. In FY2023-24, we have supported growth of MSMEs in export markets and have initiated design of low CO_2 steel for the EU value chain. To generate consumer insights in fast-growing Railways and Agri equipment segment, engagement platforms – RAILCON and AGRINEXT were launched.

In B2C segment, Tata Steel's flagship Rebar brand, Tata Tiscon has connected with over 60,000 consumers under the 'Golden Home Consumer' initiative. A consumer testimonial series - 'Stories of Joy' was curated to capture the home building journey of retail consumers. To enrich the customer service with best-in-class practices, Tiscon Learning Academy, an online learning platform was launched for over 800 channel work force to upskill the sales team. Tata Tiscon also introduced 'Daksh', a dealer sales officer training programme. The brand has also strengthened its Tiscon Grand Master programme for ACE (Architects, Contractors and Engineers) community.

Over 3,600 new ACEs have been onboarded, achieving highest-ever sales through ACEs in a financial year. An Engineers and Architects summit, Constructing Responsibly (**'Core'**), was also organised for knowledge sharing by distinguished speakers, recognition of outstanding performers and to showcase Tata Steel's diverse construction product portfolio. Tata Steel Aashiyana, India's largest e-commerce platform for home-building segment, has reduced the transaction time by 20% with analytics-based insights to simplify the consumer's purchase journey. This has led to 72,000 new customers (71%, y-o-y) and increase of NPS score to 65 in FY2023-24 from 59 in FY2022-23.

In B2C flat products space, Shaktee-Kosh Rewards, an app-based loyalty programme was extended to fabricators, to create a close-knit ecosystem and enhance consumer reach. Learners Academy, an app-based learning platform was enhanced to use AI based coaching for building technical and managerial skills of 300 sales force.

Steel doors and windows solution brand 'Tata Pravesh' has consolidated its position as the No.1 brand in the segment, installing approximately 1,45,000 units. 'Tata Pravesh' continued to deliver superior customer experience through its augmented IT-infrastructure and best-in-class industry practices through Authorised Service Centre – 'SmartCare', doubling its presence in FY2023-24. The brand expanded its Privileged Dealer programme network to around 500 outlets.

Nest-In, Tata Steel's smart steel-based modular construction solution has integrated Salesforce.com, a Customer Relationship Management system with project management systems, ensuring seamless data flow to internal stakeholders in real-time. MobiNest solution was upgraded with improved aesthetics and material options to cater to growing demand in the premium segment.

In the UK, the Company continued to strengthen and deepen engagement with its customers, to grasp new opportunities and ensure customer retention and satisfaction. This included creating a positive and forward-looking narrative around the Company's vision for a competitive, sustainable and low-carbon steel supply chain that will result from the transition to new steelmaking technologies, announced during the course of the year.

As part of its commitment to the Carbon Disclosure Project and its overall climate change strategy, the Company has engaged widely with customers on decarbonisation of steel in general, and its UK journey in particular. To maximise the opportunities for steel within the energy transition, the Company engaged extensively to drive forward development projects in offshore wind, solar and Hydrogen applications.

TSUK took the leading role at UK Metals Expo, the premier annual event for the metals processing industry, sponsoring and delivering thought leadership around supply chain value creation and sustainability topics. Further, it also extended its reach into global markets with its Colorcoat® branded products and continued strong performance from its Organic Coated Steel (**'OCS'**) business was supported by a relaunch of its guaranteed Colorcoat® product range to include Photovoltaics in UK and mainland Europe.

Building on the success of the Seismic project (utilising a 'kit of parts' approach to construction) the Company collaborated to develop standardised, high quality, healthcare clinics, with potential to expand globally and to other building typologies. Further, the Company's Optemis Carbon Lite offering achieved strong growth during the year and won the prestigious Tata Innovista Award for Implemented Innovations.

The Company's e-commerce portal, Nexus, expanded its reach by launching to Tubes UK customers, enhanced its service offering plus added online sales for Arisings Engineering, Automotive, General Sales & Tubes UK.

In the Netherlands, the Company maintains its differentiation strategy, which aims to increase the proportion of high margin differentiated products. As part of the strategy, the Company continued to launch various new products in Europe during the year across its key target markets. In the digital area, the Company continued its strategy to improve customer experience through e-Commerce platforms Nexus and Arisings, as well as further developed digitally enabled services to support customers to perform in their markets.

The Company progressed its commercial sustainability strategy, strengthening its Zeremis branded sustainability offerings. In addition to a mass balanced low CO_2 steel offering through Zeremis Carbon Lite, the Company launched a second insetting solution, called Zeremis Delivered, for low CO_2 transport of steel to its customers.

7. Digital Transformation

Tata Steel has identified 'Digital Leadership in the Steel Industry' as a Strategic Enabler aligning to the Company's long-term strategic vision. For this, starting 2018, Tata Steel embarked on a business-KPI, and value-driven business transformation achieved with an Industry-standard 7-layer technology architecture through progressively significant investments in Cloud, Data and Artificial Intelligence (**'AI'**).

The foundation of the transformation is a secure, multi-tenanted cloud and connectivity that enables 'always-on' business. The Company is now driving synergy with **a templatised 'mother' IT architecture** which enables standardised enterprise systems and business platform across businesses and geographies, laying the groundwork for efficiency and scalability with Plug-n-Play Mergers and Acquisitions, as evidenced in the seamless mergers of multiple Tata Steel group companies with Tata Steel in FY2023-24.

The **Connected Business Platforms** - Connected Assets, Operations, People, Transactions, Processes and Customers - are creating new business models and data-driven decision-making on a data layer that ensures a 'Single version of truth'. The quantifiable data volume has increased from about 6 Terabytes in FY2018-19 to 8 Petabytes in FY2023-24.

Connected Operations the Connected Operations platform is Tata Steel's initiative for making mining and manufacturing operations more intelligent, remote, and location-agnostic and safer with Integrated Remote Operations Centres (**'iROCs'**) where the Company can run operations far from the plant, a first in the Indian steel industry. Remote Operations are enhancing synergies both within individual plant operations, and with other plant operations, while enabling talent and expertise availability irrespective of location. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel has made a significant portion of the Iron-making operations in TSJ remote with the launch of Integrated Coke Plant Remote Operations Centre to add to the Company's current iROCs for Agglomerates, operating >10km away from the sites, along with Mines being supervised from >300kms away.

Connected Assets: Sensorisation needs were identified across manufacturing and mining that would enable Predictive Maintenance for assets, starting with mission-critical equipment. In this journey, Predictive and Prescriptive AI models have helped avoid almost 1,350+ hours of potential delay, building up to centralised maintenance expertise in an Integrated Maintenance Excellence Centre (iMEC) launched in FY2023-24.

Together with connected operations, Tata Steel now has location-agnostic industry templates for manufacturing, mining, and maintenance, and Tata Steel will be delivering greater value from this synergy through increased usage of Data and AI for intelligent operations and maintenance.

Connected People: A Connected Workforce Platform 'Suraksha', enables workers safety through geo-fencing across Tata Steel Limited, with workforce visibility and AI-generated insights and alerts on potentially unsafe conditions based on process, people, and equipment data along with video analytics on to detect real time violation and process deviation to prevent unsafe incidences. Actionable alerts are brought together and tracked to closure on the insights layer on the MyPass Application, launched in FY2023-24.

Connected Transactions: Connected Transactions are standardising and simplifying the organisation and driving down costs through consolidation of business processes of global entities. In FY2023-24, the Company's Central Finance platform facilitated financial closure across Tata Steel Group Companies in India and South-East Asia, streamlining reporting, enabling planning scenarios and reducing compliance risks across the group.

Connected Processes: Connected Processes focus on optimising the supply chain through better planning across our Supply Chain. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel completed the first stage of Integrated Supply Chain Management, which will give the Company an end-to-end view of the entire supply chain and help Tata Steel achieve a global optimum by forecasting and planning the costs and availability of raw materials, workforce engagement, production schedules, and market demand.

Connected Customers: The Connected Customers platform aims to revolutionise customer engagement through the Company's digital platforms for B2B, B2ECA and B2C. In 'Aashiyana', Tata Steel's B2C platform serving home building needs, Tata Steel added conveniences of a multilingual interface and cash on delivery in the Digital Customer Platforms and driving a personalised customer engagement through platforms like Whatsapp.

Artificial Intelligence: In the last 5 years, the Company has built over 550 AI models for enhancing Yield, Energy, Throughput, Quality and Productivity, stakeholder experience, safety, and sustainability. The Company has invested a lot in cutting-edge generative AI platforms which are now powering automated insights, conversational interfaces and addressing hard-to-solve use cases by combining the abilities of conventional (mathematical) AI with the creative capacities of Generative AI. AI has been essential for business transformation in FY2023-24. Tata Steel completed over 100 projects that used AI, with some notable examples like CO_2 emissions prediction model that received an award from the President of India at the National Energy Efficiency Innovation Awards. The Company heavily invested in Generative AI to unlock the potential of the scale and quality of it's organisational data and used 35Mn+ Generative AI tokens across the enterprise driving a culture of AI-enhanced productivity. AI-generated Automated Insights help to take quick action in areas like safety, by using video analytics to issue alerts and utilising past unsafe incident data to forecast potential unsafe situations. External and internal data is being leveraged to shape the Company's market strategy by offering insights on customers, competitors, and markets. AI-powered conversational agents improve efficiency by providing a conversational way to query and interact with organisational data using voice, video, or text, with specific examples like the 'SS Guru' which is helping in asset maintenance and 'code genie' which assists in developing IT applications and AI models.

In FY2023-24, Tata Steel continued it's journey of value-driven business transformation with the timely (over 94% on time) completion of 650+ Digital projects while achieving a record-high value creation from the Shikhar program. Tata Steel has 3 sites Tata Steel Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar and IJmuiden (Netherlands) recognised as World Economic Forum Global Lighthouses, the highest for any steel company in the world. The Company has been recognised as an Advanced Benchmark Leader globally in the Gartner Digital Execution Scorecard (DES) 4 years in a row. Tata Steel's data maturity journey is recognised as the highest in the Tata Group. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel was recognised as Digital Leader in Steel in the Economic Times CIO Awards, along with digitally enabled projects being recognised in many prestigious forums.

8. Corporate Social Responsibility

The objective of the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility ('**CSR**') initiatives is to improve the quality of life of communities through long-term value creation for all stakeholders. The Company's CSR policy provides guidelines to conduct CSR activities of the Company. The salient features of the Policy forms part of the Annual Report on CSR activities annexed to the Board's Report. The CSR policy is available on the website of the Company at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/11804/tata-steel-csr-policy-latest-2019.pdf

For decades, the Company has pioneered various CSR initiatives. The Company continues to address societal challenges through societal development programmes and remains focused on improving the quality of life. During the year, the Company spent ₹580.02 crore towards its CSR activities and positively impacted over 4.4 million lives through its CSR programmes. The Company implements its CSR programmes primarily through the Tata Steel Foundation, which works in close collaboration with public systems and partners. Through its CSR, the Company envisions an enlightened, equitable society in which every individual realises her/his potential with dignity through work with tribal and excluded communities to co-create transformative, efficient and lasting solutions to their development challenges.

Through large-scale, proven Signature Theme Models of change, the Company addresses core development gaps in India, while being replicable at global platform. These include programmes on maternal and child mortalities, access to school and learning enrichment for rural children, pan-India focus on key aspects of tribal identity, and comprehensive development through empowerment of panchayats between the manufacturing locations at Jamshedpur and Kalinganagar.

The Company also fosters Regional Change Models enabling lasting betterment in the well-being of communities, prioritising those who are excluded and proximate to its operating areas. The Company undertakes its CSR Programmes in areas of health, nutrition, water, education, livelihoods, infrastructure, sports, disabilities, grassroots governance and empowering the voice of women within communities.

The Annual Report on CSR activities, in terms of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder, is annexed to this Report (**Annexure 2**).

In the Netherlands, the Company maintains a close relationship with its employees, customers, local residents, suppliers, the local business community, NGOs and educational institutions and provides guest lectures and workshops on various topics that support the Company's strategy to become a green, clean and circular steel company. The Company continues to partner with organisations on various social causes such as activities for primary and secondary schools, social well-being of its local communities in the areas of education, environment as well as health and well-being and coaching of children with learning difficulties towards a healthy lifestyle. The Company also focuses on gender diversity and equality, for example, by putting additional effort into inspiring young girls to choose a career in a technical field.

Tata Steel UK places community at the very heart of its operations. Its programme of proactive community partnership embraces three aspects viz. health and well-being, environment and education and learning.

In UK, the Company's long-running Tata Kids of Steel triathlon programme has given thousands of children the opportunity to try swimming, cycling and running through annual events held near the Company's operating sites at Corby and Shotton. Many employees volunteer to help run the events, highlighting the commitment Tata Steel UK's employees have to their communities. Further, the annual sponsorship of the Richard Burton 10k running event near Port Talbot – which celebrated its 41st year in 2023 and saw almost 3,000 runners across the start line including local MP Stephen Kinnock. In 2023, the event, combined with the Runtech Kevin Webber Mini-Miler raised tens of thousands of pounds for local charities and good causes. In March, a presentation evening was hosted on site, to celebrate the race and all those in receipt of community funding.

Tata Steel UK sponsors two activity-based programmes for primary school children in South Wales: the Aberavon Wizards' League, a competition to develop rugby and netball skills in Neath Port Talbot, and the Newport Dragons community outreach programme which offers sports, holiday skills camps and sessions on lifestyle, healthy eating and teamwork for children in over 60 primary schools in Gwent.

F. Corporate Governance

The Company ensures that it evolves and follows the corporate governance guidelines and best practices diligently, not just to boost long-term shareholder value, but also to respect rights of the minority. Tata Steel considers its inherent responsibility to disclose timely and accurate information regarding the operations and performance, leadership, and governance of the Company.

In accordance with it's Vision, Tata Steel aspires to be the global steel industry benchmark for value creation and corporate citizenship. Tata Steel expects to realise its Vision by taking such actions as may be necessary in order to achieve its goals of value creation, safety, environment and people.

Pursuant to the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Corporate Governance Report along with the Certificate from a Practicing Company Secretary, certifying compliance with conditions of Corporate Governance, forms part of this Integrated Report & Annual Accounts 2023-24 (**Annexure 3**).

1. Meetings of the Board and Committees of the Board

The Board met six times during the year under review. The intervening gap between the meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations. The Committees of the Board usually meet the day before or on the day of the Board meeting, or whenever the need arises for transacting business. Details of composition of the Board and its Committees as well as details of Board and Committee meetings held during the year under review and Directors attending the same are given in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Integrated Report & Annual Accounts 2023-24.

2. Selection of New Directors and Board Membership Criteria

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (**'NRC'**) engages with the Board to evaluate the appropriate characteristics, skills and experience for the Board as a whole as well as for its individual members with the objective of having a Board with diverse backgrounds and experience in business, finance, governance, and public service. The NRC, basis such evaluation, determines the role and capabilities required for appointment of Independent Director. Thereafter, the NRC recommends to the Board the selection of new Directors.

Characteristics expected of all Directors include independence, integrity, high personal and professional ethics, sound business judgement, ability to participate constructively in deliberations and willingness to exercise authority in a collective manner. The Company has in place a Policy on appointment & removal of Directors.

The salient features of the Policy are:

- It acts as a guideline for matters relating to appointment and re-appointment of Directors.
- It contains guidelines for determining qualifications, positive attributes of directors, and independence of a Director
- It lays down the criteria for Board Membership
- It sets out the approach of the Company on board diversity
- It lays down the criteria for determining independence of a director, in case of appointment of an Independent Director

The Policy is available on the website of the Company at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6816/policy-on-appointment-and-removal-of-directors.pdf

3. Familiarisation Programme for Directors

As a practice, all new Directors (including Independent Directors) inducted to the Board go through a structured orientation programme. Presentations are made by Senior Management giving an overview of the operations, to familiarise the new Directors with the Company's business operations. The new Directors are given an orientation on the products of the business, group structure and subsidiaries, Board constitution and procedures, matters reserved for the Board, and the major risks and risk management strategy of the Company. Visits to plant and mining locations are organised for the new Directors to enable them to understand the business better.

Details of orientation given to the new and existing Independent Directors in the areas of strategy/industry trends, operations & governance, and safety, health and environment initiatives are available on the website of the Company at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/21203/familiarization-programme-ids-2024.pdf

4. Evaluation

The Board evaluated the effectiveness of its functioning of the Committees and of individual Directors, pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations.

The Board sought the feedback of Directors on various parameters including:

- Degree of fulfillment of key responsibilities towards stakeholders (by way of monitoring corporate governance practices, participation in the long-term strategic planning, etc.);
- Structure, composition and role clarity of the Board and Committees;
- Extent of co-ordination and cohesiveness between the Board and its Committees;
- Effectiveness of the deliberations and process management;
- Board/Committee culture and dynamics; and
- Quality of relationship between Board Members and the Management.

The above criteria are broadly based on the Guidance Note on Board Evaluation issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India on January 5, 2017.

The Chairman of the Board had one-on-one meeting with the Independent Directors (**'IDs'**) and the Chairman of NRC had one-on-one meeting with the Executive and Non-Executive, Non-Independent Directors. These meetings were intended to obtain Directors' inputs on effectiveness of the Board/Committee processes.

In a separate meeting of the IDs, the performance of the Non-Independent Directors, the Board as a whole and Chairman of the Company were evaluated taking into account the views of Executive Directors and other Non-Executive Directors.

The NRC reviewed the performance of the individual Directors and the Board as a whole.

In the Board meeting that followed the meeting of the Independent Directors and the meeting of NRC, the performance of the Board, its Committees, and individual directors were discussed.

Outcome of Evaluation

The evaluation process endorsed the Board Members' confidence in the ethical standards of the Company, the resilience of the Board and the Management in navigating the Company during challenging times, cohesiveness amongst the Board Members, constructive relationship between the Board and the Management and the openness of the Management in sharing strategic information to enable Board Members to discharge their responsibilities and fiduciary duties.

In the coming year, the Board intends to enhance focus on:

- the on-going transformational projects both in TSUK and TSN;
- commissioning of the Kalinganagar Phase II;
- Sustainability and decarbonisation initiatives of the Company.

5. Remuneration Policy for the Board and Senior Management

Based on the recommendations of the NRC, the Board has approved the Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (**'KMPs'**) and all other employees of the Company. As part of the policy, the Company strives to ensure that:

- the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors of the quality required to run the Company successfully;
- relationship between remuneration and performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks; and

- remuneration to Directors, KMPs and Senior Management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay, reflecting short, medium and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals.

The salient features of the Policy are:

- Based on which payment of remuneration (including sitting fees and remuneration) should be made to Independent Directors (IDs) and Non-Executive Directors (NEDs).
- Based on which remuneration (including fixed salary, benefits and perquisites, bonus/performance linked incentive, commission, retirement benefits) should be given to whole-time directors, KMPs and rest of the employees.
- For remuneration payable to Directors for services rendered in other capacity.

During the year under review, there has been no change to the Policy. The Policy is available on the website of the Company at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6817/remuneration-policy-of-directors-etc.pdf

6. Particulars of Employees

Disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act, read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (**'Rules'**) are annexed to this report (**Annexure 4**).

In terms of the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Rules, a statement showing the names and other particulars of employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits set out in the said Rules forms part of this Report. Further, the Report and the Annual Accounts are being sent to the Members excluding the aforesaid statement. In terms of Section 136 of the Act, the said statement will be open for inspection upon request by the Members. Any Member interested in obtaining such particulars may write to the Company Secretary at cosec@tatasteel.com

7. Directors

The year under review saw the following changes to the Board of Directors (**'Board'**).

Inductions to the Board

Based on the recommendations of the NRC, and in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 the Board, on May 27, 2023, appointed Dr. Shekhar C. Mande (DIN: 10083454) as an Additional Director of the Company effective June 1, 2023. Further, based on the recommendations of the NRC and subject to the approval of the Members, the Board, in accordance with the provisions of Section 149 read with Schedule IV to the Act and applicable SEBI Listing Regulations, appointed Dr. Mande as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, for a term of 5 years commencing from June 1, 2023 through May 31, 2028. Dr. Mande brings to the Board his extensive knowledge and experience in the areas of research & development and science & technology. The shareholders of the Company approved the appointment of Dr. Mande as an Independent Director of the Company by way of a special resolution passed at the 116th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on July 5, 2023, for the abovementioned tenure.

Re-appointment of Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Mr. T. V. Narendran (DIN: 03083605) was appointed as the Managing Director, India & South-East Asia, of the Company for a period of five years effective September 19, 2013 through September 18, 2018, not liable to retire by rotation. The Board, on October 31, 2017, re-designated Mr. Narendran as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (**'CEO & MD'**) of the Company. He was then re-appointed as the CEO & MD of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, for a further period of five years effective September 19, 2018 through September 18, 2023. Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board at its meeting held on July 24, 2023, re-appointed Mr. Narendran as the CEO & MD for a further period of five years effective September 19, 2023 through September 18, 2028, subject to approval of the shareholders.

On September 11, 2023, the Shareholders of the Company, by way of an ordinary resolution passed through postal ballot, approved the re-appointment of Mr. Narendran as CEO & MD of the Company for the abovementioned tenure.

Re-appointment of Director retiring by rotation

In terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Saurabh Agrawal (DIN: 02144558), Director of the Company, retires at the ensuing AGM and being eligible, seeks re-appointment. The necessary resolution for re-appointment of Mr. Agrawal forms part of the Notice convening the ensuing AGM scheduled to be held on Monday, July 15, 2024.

The profile and particulars of experience, attributes and skills that qualify Mr. Agrawal for Board membership, are disclosed in the said Notice.

Cessation

As per the terms of his appointment, Mr. O. P. Bhatt (DIN: 00548091), completed his second term as an Independent Director on June 9, 2023 and accordingly, ceased to be an Independent Director and Member of the Board of Directors of the Company. The Board of Directors places on record their deep appreciation for the wisdom, knowledge, guidance and leadership provided by Mr. Bhatt as Member of the Board and as an Independent Director during his tenure and as Chairman of the Board (from November 25, 2016 to February 7, 2017).

8. Independent Directors' Declaration

The Company has received the necessary declaration from each Independent Director in accordance with Section 149(7) of the Act and Regulations 16(1)(b) and 25(8) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, that he/she meets the criteria of independence as laid out in Section 149(6) of the Act and Regulations 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

In the opinion of the Board, there has been no change in the circumstances which may affect their status as Independent Directors of the Company and the Board is satisfied of the integrity, expertise, and experience (including proficiency in terms of Section 150(1) of the Act and applicable rules thereunder) of all Independent Directors on the Board. Further, in terms of Section 150 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, as amended, Independent Directors of the Company have included their names in the data bank of Independent Directors maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs.

9. Key Managerial Personnel

In terms of Section 203 of the Act, the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company are Mr. T. V. Narendran, Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director, Mr. Koushik Chatterjee, Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Parvatheesam Kanchinadham, Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance). During the year under review, there has been no change in the Key Managerial Personnel.

10. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was constituted in the year 1986. The Committee has adopted a Charter for its functioning. The primary objective of the Committee is to monitor and provide effective supervision of the Management's financial reporting process, to ensure accurate and timely disclosures, with the highest levels of transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting.

The Committee comprises of Mr. Deepak Kapoor (Chairman), Ms. Farida Khambata, Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola and Mr. Saurabh Agrawal. The Committee met six times during the year under review, the details of which are given in the Corporate Governance Report.

During the year under review, there were no instances when the recommendations of the Audit Committee were not accepted by the Board.

11. Internal Control Systems

The Company's internal control systems commensurate with the nature of its business, the size, and complexity of its operations and such internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements are adequate. Details on the Internal Financial Controls of the Company forms part of Management Discussion and Analysis forming part of this Integrated Report and Annual Accounts 2023-24.

12. Risk Management

Tata Steel operates in a dynamic and uncertain business landscape. Hence, the Company has developed and deployed its Enterprise Risk Management (**'ERM'**) framework to create long-term value. The organisation pursues risk intelligent decision-making to proactively prepare for unforeseen scenarios. The ERM framework incorporates benchmark industry practices, international standards (including Committee of Sponsoring Organisation of the Treadway Commission - COSO & ISO 31000: 2018), while also being customised to suit the business of the Company.

The Risk Management Committee (**'RMC'**) of the Board provides an oversight and sets the context for implementation of the ERM process across the organisation.

The RMC ensures that appropriate methodology, processes, and systems are in place to evaluate and monitor risks associated with the business of the Company. It reviews the status of key risks, progress of ERM implementation across locations and any exceptions as flagged to it, on a quarterly basis.

The risk appetite of the organisation is approved by the RMC and the Board and is aligned to the Vision of the organisation. It is an important metric for governing all business actions and strategic decisions.

The risk appetite is driven by the following:

- Health and safety of the employees and the communities in which the Company operates are the prime concern and the operating strategy is focused on the above objective.
- All business decisions are aligned to the Tata Code of Conduct.
- Management actions are focused on continuous improvement.
- Environment and Climate Change impacts are assessed on a continuous basis and business decisions support systems including capital allocation, considers climate impact through the internal carbon pricing framework.
- The long-term strategy of the Company is focused on generating profitable growth and sustainable cashflows that creates long-term stakeholder value.

Risk Owners may accept risk exposure to their annual and long-term business plans, which after implementation of mitigation strategies, is aligned to the Company's risk appetite.

In order to drive the ERM implementation, the Company has also constituted a Management Committee called Apex Risk Committee (**'ARC'**) which comprises of the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, (**'CEO & MD'**), Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer (**'ED & CFO'**) and Vice President – Corporate Finance, Treasury & Risk Management (**'VP CFT & RM'**) as its members. The ARC reviews the business plan of ERM, engages on the macro environment and deliberates on the risks that the Company faces, every quarter.

The ERM framework is deeply embedded across the organisation and is driven by a dedicated Central ERM team led by VP CFT & RM who acts as the Chief Risk Officer (**'CRO'**) of the Company. The CRO reports to ED & CFO and also to the RMC Chairperson. The ERM team continuously scans the external and internal environment for developments which may throw up emerging risks for the organisation. The risk flags and risk insights are shared with the Senior Management for deep diving into emerging risk areas for the Company. 'Expert Lens' sessions are organised for the leadership team where external experts are invited to discuss emerging risk areas contextual for the Company. Business Units (**'BUs'**) consider these inputs during identification and management of bottom-up risks, which are reviewed quarterly as per defined ERM Governance mechanism. The bottom up ERM process is decentralised, and the ownership of the risks resides with the BUs. Hence, capability development for risk management remains a focus area across the organisation. The bottom-up process is complemented by a top-down process, which helps in identification of strategic enterprise level risks.

The Company follows co-ordinated risk assurance and the ERM process is integrated with Corporate Audit, Corporate Strategy & Planning, Corporate Legal, Compliance and Security functions. The two-way communication with these functions brings further rigor in driving the process across the organisation and the Tata Steel Group Companies (**'TSGCs'**). Corporate Audit team, led by Chief Audit Executive (who reports to CEO & MD of the Company and Chairperson of the Audit Committee), conducts an independent audit of the ERM process deployment across the organisation, as the third line of defense. The ERM process being data intensive, an in-house built IT system has been deployed across the organisation for management of risks through live dashboards. The IT system supports risk analytics and helps in developing a uniform risk culture as the same ERM framework is used while identifying, assessing, evaluating, monitoring and reviewing risks.

The year has been disruptive for the global business environment, with the prolonged Russia-Ukraine war, Israel-Hamas conflict, attacks on the global trade route through Red Sea, to name a few. The Company remained vigilant of the evolving macroeconomic, geopolitical situation and global financial market sentiments to proactively manage risks in FY2023-24. The focus on identification and tracking of 'Early Warning Indicators' and implementation of risk mitigation strategies proactively has been a key enabler in managing these risks.

The Company was conferred with the 'RIMS ERM Global Award of Distinction 2023' for 2nd consecutive year. The award recognises the Company's outstanding ERM achievements that have enabled the organisation to streamline processes and strengthen collaboration across the enterprise in order to achieve strategic objectives.

Risk Maturity Assessment was also conducted during the year by an external agency. The assessment evaluated the deployment of the ERM process across Tata Steel India. Based on the independent evaluation, the Company has received a score of 4.71 on a scale of 5 and assessed to be much ahead in the risk maturity curve as compared to its peers in the same industry.

13. Vigil Mechanism

The Company has a Vigil Mechanism that provides a formal channel for all its Directors, employees and business associates including customers to approach the Chairman of the Audit Committee or Chief Ethics Counsellor and make protected disclosures about any unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Tata Code of Conduct (**'TCoC'**). No person is denied access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Vigil Mechanism in the Company fosters a culture of trust and transparency among all its stakeholders. December 18, 2023, marked 25 years of the signing of the TCoC by the Company.

The Company has established various policies to govern the vigilance procedures, such as the Whistle-Blower Policy for Directors & Employees, the Whistle-Blower Policy for Business Associates, the Whistle-Blower Protection Policy for Business Associates (vendors/ customers), the Gift and Hospitality Policy (**'G&H'**), the Conflict-of-Interest (**'COI'**) Policy for Employees, the Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption (**'ABAC'**) Policy, and the Anti-Money Laundering (**'AML'**) Policy.

The Whistleblower Policies for Directors & Employees and Business Associates encourages every Director, employee, and Business Associate to promptly report any actual or possible violation of the TCoC or any event that he/she becomes aware of that could affect the business or reputation of the Company. The Company ensures protection for the whistleblowers and any attempts to intimidate the whistleblower is also treated as a violation of the TCoC. The Whistleblower Policy includes reporting of incidents of leak or suspected leak of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (**'UPSI'**) as required in terms of the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 as amended.

The Whistle-Blower Protection Policy for Business Associates, which includes vendors and customers, safeguards Business Associates from any form of retaliation or unjust business practices by the Company and simultaneously promotes whistle-blowers to make protected disclosures in good faith, it also prohibits raising concerns with malicious intent.

The ABAC and AML policies mainly focus on risk assessment, establishing procedures and guidelines, conducting third-party due diligence, providing training and awareness, and carrying out audits and reporting.

The G&H Policy offers guidance to employees or persons working for or on behalf of the Company on what is appropriate and acceptable, and what is deemed unacceptable for offering, giving, and accepting gifts and hospitality. The policy is in consonance with ABAC and AML policies.

The COI Policy of the Company requires employees to disclose any conflicts annually and as and when it arises, whether actual or potential.

To incentivise employees to report misconduct or unethical behavior within the Company, the Whistleblower Reward and Recognition Guidelines have been put in place. The disclosures reported are addressed in the manner and within the time frame prescribed in the Whistleblower Policy.

A Third-Party Whistleblowing helpline service is available to stakeholders in Tata Steel and Tata Group companies for reporting concerns or disclosures. The Ethics helpline services offer various communication channels, including a toll-free number, web access, postal services, and email facilities.

The Company, during the year under review, conducted a series of communication and training programmes for internal and external stakeholders, with an aim to create awareness amongst them about TCoC and other ethical practices of the Company. Online training sessions on ABAC/AML and POSH were continued in FY2023-24, along with customised training and awareness sessions on 'Third Party Due Diligence'. Further, meets were conducted with business associates with an aim to provide them a platform to discuss their issues and clarify their dilemmas if any on the abovementioned policies.

During the year under review, the Company received 364 Whistle Blower Complaints (**'WBCs'**) and 1,132 grievances and other concerns. Out of these, 236 WBCs were investigated and closed after taking appropriate actions, 1,015 grievances and other concerns were addressed as appropriate. A total of 128 WBCs were open as of March 31, 2024 for which investigations are underway. The unaddressed 117 grievances and other concerns are being reviewed and will be closed as appropriate.

Consequent to the whistleblower complaint in the Company's Graphene Business Division, the Company carried out a detailed assessment and review of the matter and made the accounting adjustments/ provisions, as appropriate, in the books of account, which were not material to the financial statements. Based on the assessment(s) and review, it has been concluded that there has not been any fraud under Section 447 of the Companies Act, 2013.

A report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the statutory auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

14. Disclosure as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Tata Steel maintains a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual harassment at the workplace. The Company has adopted a policy on prevention, prohibition, and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace in line with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder.

The Company has complied with the provisions relating to the constitution of the Internal Complaints Committee as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

During the year under review, the Company received 21 complaints of sexual harassment, of which 16 complaints have been resolved and appropriate actions taken, 5 complaints are under investigation.

15. Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates

The Company has 131 subsidiaries and 41 associate companies (including 23 joint ventures) as on March 31, 2024. During the year under review, the Board of Directors reviewed the affairs of material subsidiaries. There has been no material change in the nature of the business of the subsidiaries.

In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Act, the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures has been prepared and this forms part of the Integrated Report. Further, the report on the performance and financial position of each subsidiary, associate and joint venture and salient features of their Financial Statements in the prescribed Form AOC-1 is annexed to this report (**Annexure 5**).

In accordance with the provisions of Section 136 of the Act and the amendments thereto, read with the SEBI Listing Regulations the audited Financial Statements, including the consolidated financial statements and related information of the Company and financial statements of the subsidiary companies are available on the website of the Company at www.tatasteel.com

The names of companies that have become or ceased to be subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates during the year under review are disclosed in an annexure to this report (**Annexure 6**).

16. Related Party Transactions

In line with the requirements of the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has formulated a Policy on Related Party Transactions. The Policy can be accessed on the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/5891/policy-on-related-party-transactions.pdf

During the year under review, all related party transactions entered into by the Company, were approved by the Audit Committee and were at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business. Prior omnibus approval is obtained for related party transactions which are of repetitive nature and entered in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis. The Company did not have any contracts or arrangements with related parties in terms of Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Accordingly, the disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Act in Form AOC-2 is not applicable to the Company for FY2023-24 and hence does not form part of this report.

Details of related party transactions entered into by the Company, in terms of Ind AS-24 have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone/consolidated financial statements forming part of this Integrated Report & Annual Accounts 2023-24.

17. Directors' Responsibility Statement

Based on the framework of internal financial controls and compliance system established and maintained by the Company, work performed by the internal, statutory, cost, and secretarial auditors and external agencies including audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting by the statutory auditors and the reviews performed by Management and the relevant Board Committees, including the Audit Committee, the Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and effective during financial year 2023-24.

Accordingly, pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors, to the best of its knowledge and ability confirms that:

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and that there were no material departures;

b) it has selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

c) it has taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) it has prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

e) it has laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively;

f) it has devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were in place, are adequate and operating effectively.

18. Auditors

Statutory Auditors

Members of the Company at the AGM held on August 8, 2017, approved the appointment of Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP (Registration No.- 304026E/E300009) (**'PW'**), Chartered Accountants, as the statutory auditors of the Company. Further, the shareholders approved the re-appointment of PW for a second term of five years commencing the conclusion of the 115th AGM held on June 28, 2022 until the conclusion of 120th AGM of the Company to be held in the year 2027.

The report of the Statutory Auditor forms part of this Integrated Report and Annual Accounts 2023-24. The said report does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer.

Cost Auditors

In terms of Section 148 of the Act, the Company is required to maintain cost records and have the audit of its cost records conducted by a Cost Accountant. Cost records are prepared and maintained by the Company as required under Section 148(1) of the Act.

The Board of Directors of the Company has, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, approved the appointment of M/s Shome & Banerjee (Firm Registration No. 000001) as the cost auditors of the Company for the year ending March 31, 2025. M/s Shome & Banerjee have vast experience in the field of cost audit and have been conducting the audit of the cost records of the Company for the past several years.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148(3) of the Act read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, the remuneration of ₹35 lakh plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses payable to the Cost Auditors for conducting cost audit of the Company for FY2024-25 as recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board has to be ratified by the Members of the Company. The same is placed for ratification of Members and forms part of the Notice of the ensuing AGM.

Secretarial Auditors

Section 204 of the Act, *inter alia*, requires every listed company to annex to its Board's Report, a Secretarial Audit Report, given in the prescribed form, by a Company Secretary in practice.

The Board had appointed Parikh & Associates, (Registration No. P1988MH009800), Practicing Company Secretaries, as the Secretarial Auditor to conduct Secretarial Audit of the Company for the FY2023-24 and their Report is annexed to this report (**Annexure 7A**). There are no qualifications, observations, adverse remark or disclaimer in the said Report.

Further, in terms of the requirements under the SEBI Listing Regulations the Secretarial Audit Report of the Company's Indian material unlisted subsidiary, Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited is annexed to this report (**Annexure 7B**)

19. Annual Return

The Annual Return for Financial Year 2023-24 as per provisions of the Act and Rules thereto, is available on the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/21208/mgt7.pdf

20. Significant and Material Orders passed by the Regulators or Courts

There has been no significant and material order passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's future operations. However, Members' attention is drawn to the statement on contingent liabilities, commitments in the notes forming part of the Financial Statements.

21. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments

Particulars of loans, guarantees given and investments made during the year under review in accordance with Section 186 of the Act is annexed to this report (**Annexure 8)**.

22. Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

Details of the energy conservation, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo are annexed to this report (**Annexure 9**).

23. Deposits

During the year under review, the Company has not accepted any deposits from public in terms of the Act. Further, no amount on account of principal or interest on deposits from public was outstanding as on the date of the balance sheet.

24. Secretarial Standards

The Company has in place proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of the applicable secretarial standards issued by The Institute of the Company Secretaries of India and such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

25. Other Disclosures

(a) There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company as on the date of this Report.

(b) There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of this Report.

(c) There was no application made or proceeding pending against the Company under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the year under review.

J. Acknowledgements

The Board thanks the customers, vendors, dealers, investors, business associates and bankers for their continued support during the year. The Board places on record its appreciation of the contribution made by employees at all levels. The Company's resilience to meet challenges was made possible by their hard work, solidarity, co-operation and support.

The Board thanks the Government of India, the State Governments and the Governments in the countries where Tata Steel has its operations and other regulatory authorities and government agencies for their support and looks forward to their continued support in the future.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. CHANDRASEKARAN
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE 1

Management Discussion and Analysis 2023-24

I. Overview

The objective of this report is to convey the Management's perspective on the external environment and steel industry, as well as strategy, operating and financial performance, material developments in human resources and industrial relations, risks and opportunities and internal control systems and their adequacy in the Company during Financial Year 2023-24. This should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements, the schedules and notes thereto and other information included elsewhere in the Integrated Report and Annual Accounts 2023-24. The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (**'Ind AS'**) complying with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended and regulations issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (**'SEBI'**) from time to time.

II. External Environment

1. Global Economy

The global economy continues to show resilience despite facing several strong headwinds viz., the Middle East crisis, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, high inflation, high costs and falling household purchasing power, rising geopolitical uncertainties, and forced monetary tightening. Global growth is estimated to sustain at 3.2% in 2024, similar to 2023. The economy is better placed now than at the same time in 2023, with the risk of a global recession receding. In late 2023, headline inflation neared its pre-pandemic level in most economies for the first time since the start of the global inflation surge. As global inflation descended from its peak, economic activity grew steadily, defying warnings of stagflation and global recession. The United States with some middle-income economies displayed strong economic performance, with aggregate demand supported by stronger than expected private consumption amidst still tight though easing labour markets. Continuing geopolitical tensions, including the Middle East crisis, Russia-Ukraine war and the upcoming US presidential elections pose a risk to dampen growth in 2024.

Growth in the United States is expected to be 2.4% in 2024, while the Eurozone is expected to witness a minor recovery of 0.7%. Recovery in Europe will be driven by declining inflation and energy prices normalising. China witnessed stronger-than-expected growth of 5.2% in 2023, with 2024 growth projected at 4.65%. Industrial overcapacity, continued slowdown in domestic demand, deepening deflation and heightened trade tensions with the West will remain major headwinds for China throughout 2024.

Economic Outlook

The baseline forecast is for the world economy to continue growing at 3.2% during 2024 and 2025, at the same pace as in 2023. A slight acceleration for advanced economies where growth is expected to rise from 1.6% in 2023 to 1.7% in 2024 and 1.8% in 2025 will be offset by a modest slowdown in emerging market and developing economies from 4.3% in 2023 to 4.2% in both 2024 and 2025.

Global inflation is forecast to decline steadily, from 6.8% in 2023 to 5.9% in 2024 and 4.5% in 2025, with advanced economies returning to their inflation targets sooner than emerging market and developing economies. Core inflation is generally projected to decline more gradually.

Energy prices are expected to rationalise in 2024. Coal and natural gas prices are expected to continue declining from their earlier peaks with the gas market becoming increasingly balanced on account of new supply, dampened demand, and high storage levels. The forecast for non-fuel commodity prices is expected to be broadly stable in 2024, with prices for base metals expected to fall on account of weaker industrial activity in Europe and China.

With inflation projected to reduce in this year, policy rates of central banks in major advanced economies are expected to start declining in the second half of 2024. Governments are expected to tighten fiscal policy in 2024 and, to a lesser extent, in FY2025–26. Among major advanced economies, the structural fiscal balance to GDP ratio is expected to rise in the United States and in the euro area in 2024. In emerging market and developing economies, the projected fiscal stance is expected to be, on average, broadly neutral in 2024, with a tightening projected for 2025.

Advanced economies are expected to see incremental growth, largely reflecting a recovery in the euro area from low growth in 2023. Developing economies are expected to experience stable growth through 2024 and 2025, with regional differences.

China is expected to witness its slowest growth since the mid-90's, outside of the pandemic years. Property sector will continue to remain weak with falling demand and developers lacking finances to complete projects. Trade growth is also expected to remain low due to subdued global demand. There remains a possibility that the Middle East conflict escalates which could have far reaching impact, including rise in oil prices and shipping challenges especially for containerships through the Red Sea.

2. Indian Economy

India's economic growth has been resilient against global headwinds for three fiscal years now. Policy and regulatory support and prudence have helped, as has the gradual reinvigoration of the private sector.

The Country's attractiveness as an investment destination remains robust, given the size and scale of operations it has to offer to global companies, abundant skilled talent pool, and prowess in technology and innovation.

The industrial manufacturing sector has experienced a significant boost, attracting global technology giants to expand their supplier networks within India. This momentum is further supported by the implementation of state industrial policies that complement sector specific incentive schemes. Concurrently, substantial investments in logistics and infrastructure development, including the construction of new roads, highways, and rail tracks, underscore the Government's commitment to bolstering this critical sector. Capital spending by the Government and strong manufacturing activity have meaningfully contributed to the robust growth outcomes in 2023.

Various Production Linked Incentive (**'PLI'**) schemes have revived the manufacturing sector post pandemic. They are helping build up critical value chains and industrial clusters, besides expanding the Country's export basket. Overall, the PLI schemes have brought in a new regulatory framework, which can be aligned to address industrial and manufacturing technology deficiencies and improve output. The Government is also contemplating extending the scheme to further sectors, to develop new segments in labour intensive sectors.

Services export grew on a year-on-year basis on the back of rising exports of software, business and travel services. The rise in net services exports receipts and softening of the global commodity prices, more than compensated for a slight rise in merchandise trade deficit. This has helped cushion the Current Account Deficit (**'CAD'**).

India's retail inflation for FY2023-24 has seen a significant downturn, marking its lowest point since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Reflecting this trend, the Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee (**'MPC'**) in its recent meeting, decided to maintain policy rates at their current levels, citing the ongoing reduction in price pressures across the country.

3. Global Steel Industry

Steel industry has been impacted by high inflation and interest rate environment in addition to growing geo-economic fragmentation. The slowdown of steel consuming sectors, especially in EU & US continued in 2023 as investment and consumption weakened. The delayed effect of tightening monetary policy may allow slow recovery in 2024 in advanced economies while emerging economies, particularly Asia may grow faster. Persistent core inflation, high oil prices and tight job market remain the downside risks to stabilising inflation.

As Tata Steel approaches the end of this monetary tightening cycle, tighter credit conditions and higher costs have led to a sharp slowdown in housing activity in most major markets and have hampered manufacturing sector globally. While it seems the world economy will experience a soft landing from this monetary tightening cycle, global steel demand growth is expected to remain weak and market volatility remaining high on lagged impact of monetary tightening, high costs and high geopolitical uncertainties. While residential construction has been impacted by high interest rates, infrastructure investments have cushioned the impact in many regions, including advanced economies. Manufacturing and consumer durables sectors continued to slow against weak demand. While automotive recovery continued in 2023, it's expected to decelerate in 2024.

Chinese economy is in a structural transition phase. The property sector turmoil impacted domestic steel demand through most of 2023, albeit the position improved slightly in the later half of the year largely on account of Government interventions. 2023 witnessed a growth of ~9% in steel exports from China leading to softening prices in the international market and lowering profitability of mills in emerging markets. Steel demand in China in 2024 is expected to remain around the level of 2023, as real estate investments continue to decline, but the corresponding steel demand loss will be offset by growth in steel demand coming from infrastructure investments and manufacturing sectors.

European Union (EU) and United Kingdom (UK) are deemed to be facing the biggest challenges with geopolitical shifts, high inflation monetary tightening and partial withdrawal of fiscal support, and still high energy and commodity prices. While EU demonstrated resilience through the recent energy crisis, high interest rates and energy costs continue to impact manufacturing. The downside factors pulled the demand in 2023 to lowest since 2000. The demand in 2024 is expected to be just over the pandemic levels.

Demand Outlook

Global Steel demand is expected to grow by ~2% to reach 1,793 MT in 2024. Chinese domestic demand will continue to be impacted by property sector woes, however, Government impetus may improve infrastructure investment in later part of 2024 and domestic demand is expected to sustain 2023 level. Exports are expected to continue to be at 2023 levels. Consolidation in the sector may improve profitability of Chinese mills in the long run but squeeze margins during investment phase. In 2024, Chinese steel demand is expected to sustain at 2023 level. However, it is likely to decline in the medium-term, as China gradually moves away from a real estate and infrastructure investment dependent economic development model.

The developed world is also expected to show a strengthening recovery with 1.3% in 2024 and 2.7% in 2025, as it is expected to see steel demand finally show a meaningful uptick in the EU in 2025 and continued resilience in the US, Japan, and Korea.

Emerging regions like Middle East and North Africa (**'MENA'**) and Association of Southeast Asian Nation (**'ASEAN'**) are expected to show accelerating growth in their steel demand over 2024-2025 after a significant slowdown over 2022-2023. Political instability and erosion of competitiveness may lead to a lower trend steel demand growth going ahead.

India has emerged as the strongest driver of steel demand growth since 2021. The growth is backed by a booming construction sector with private consumption as well as robust Government expenditure fuelling infrastructure and capital goods as well. Automotive also performed better than expected while consumer durables industry underperformed in the inflationary environment. Coking coal prices softened towards the end of the financial year and imports from China squeezed margins for domestic players while pulling down international steel prices.

The growth projection for India's GDP in the FY2024-25 is expected to be 6.8% reflecting both global and domestic optimism in the Country's economy on the back of robust manufacturing activity and infrastructure spending. India is expected to retain its tag of the fastest growing large economy.

While private industrial capital spending in India has been slow, it is expected to pick up with ongoing supply chain diversification benefits and investors response to the Government's PLI scheme to boost key manufacturing industries. Additionally, rising capacity utilisation, robust credit growth and upbeat business sentiment point to an improving outlook for private investment.

The Reserve Bank of India is expected to keep interest rates constant in the near term, while restrained public consumption spending is expected to be offset by strong public investment expenditures.

For the next fiscal, inflation is expected to decline further on an average amid risks to food inflation. Soft commodity prices and healthier farm output should help moderate inflation. However, geopolitical disruption in the Middle East could add some pressure on inflation.

Softer crude oil prices and moderation in domestic growth is expected to keep trade deficit in check despite tepid export of goods. Alongside, robust services trade surplus and healthy remittances is expected to keep the CAD in check which coupled with healthy foreign portfolio flows amid a favourable domestic macro environment would support the Indian Rupee.

Steel demand in India is expected to grow at ~8% in 2024 to reach 144 million tonnes. Interim budget has signaled strong demand with 11% increase in infrastructure budget. Steel demand growth is expected to continue, albeit slightly subdued in the first half of the year due to slowdown of construction during general elections. Prices are expected to remain soft in light of cheaper Chinese imports in absence of policy intervention. Integrated steel plants are expected to continue capacity additions, although at a slower pace than announced given tough operating environment. With capacity additions planned in FY2024-25, industry leverage is expected to increase significantly.

Utilisation levels are expected to remain healthy at close to 80%. Net export position is expected to strengthen with improving global demand.

4. Global Raw Material Market

The steel raw materials market in FY2023-24 exhibited ongoing volatility, notably within coal markets due to intermittent weather disruptions in Eastern Australia and unforeseen interruptions in logistics and production.

Demand & Supply

Total global crude steel production for 2023 amounted to 1.85 billion tonnes down slightly by 0.1% year-on-year, with growth in India, along with other Asian countries offsetting the production loss in European market.

Crude steel production in China, the world's largest steel producing country, has been firm at 1.02Bt in 2023, flat y-o-y, leading to strong demand for iron ore and met coal. India had seen a remarkable increase in steel production, with total crude steel production rising 11.8% y-o-y to 140.2Mt, but the steel production in EU fell to 7.4% y-o-y in 2023 to 126.3Mt due to beleaguered steel demand.

Chinese iron ore imports in 2023 rose 6.6% y-o-y to 1.18Bt, owning to stronger-than expected demand amid a lack of Government mandated steel output restrictions and higher steel exports. Similarly, coking coal imports to China also surged 60.6% year-on-year to 101.9Mt due to healthy demand, rising volumes from Mongolia and competitive prices for Russian coals.

On top of sharp rise in coking coal imports, China also ramped up domestic coal production, with its raw coal production hitting a record high in 2023, at 4.66Bt, up 2.9% y-o-y. Australian coal exports to China also resumed gradually in 2023 following the lifting of unofficial bans, but volumes were substantially lower at 2.8Mt, compared to 35.4Mt in 2020.

Meanwhile, Australian coking coal exports declined for the fourth consecutive year, dropping by 5.0% y-o-y to 150.6Mt, in line with lower mine utilisation rate observed across major Australian PHCC producers. Logistics and mining operations were adversely affected by heavy rainfall and occasional flooding in Eastern Australian, while unplanned maintenance and production also disrupted coal production and delivery.

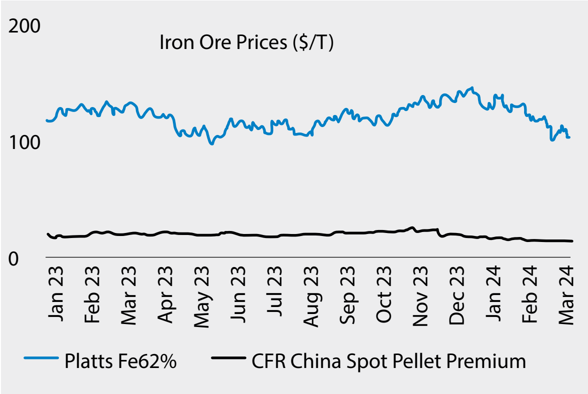
Prices

Seaborne Iron ore prices in 2023 had been largely flat y-o-y, in line with relatively flat crude steel production. 62% Fe CFR China prices ranged between $97.35/t and $141.45/t in 2023 compared to $80.15/t and $162.75/t in 2022. Average iron ore prices stood at ~$119.75/t for the year, flat from $120.16/t for 2022.

Iron ore prices saw intermittent support in the year as the Chinese government's stimulus buoyed sentiments and prices.

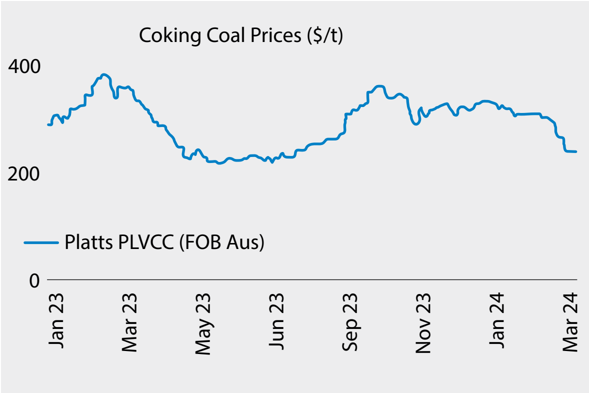
Negative steel margins reported by Chinese mills have however, limited further upside to iron ore prices despite firm demand from end-users. At the same time, key property metrics in China, such as new home sales and starts, also remained lagged in 2023, which weighed on steel demand and prices.

On the supply front, total shipments from Australia and Brazil remained healthy, at an average of 25.1Mt/week in 2023. However, uncertainty surrounding China's downstream steel recovery and potential resilient performance in steel exports could impact seaborne iron ore demand in 2023.



Seaborne Coking coal prices remained elevated due to adverse weather conditions alongside the production disruptions faced by major suppliers. Prime Hard Coking Coal (**'PHCC'**) Free on Board (**'FOB'**) Australian prices ranged between $221.5/t and $390.0/t in 2023, compared between $188/t and $670.5/t in 2022. Average coking coal prices stood at $296.3/t for the year, down from $363.7/t the year prior.

FOB Australian prices in 2023 have eased from last year amid rebalancing of trade flows. However, prices were still elevated on a historical basis as wet weather condition and unforeseen production disruptions led to decline in production volumes.



Into 2024, coking coal prices are expected to trade within a tighter range, although volatility may persist due to weather developments, particularly in Eastern Australia.

Demand might arise from the expansion of crude steel production and coke making capacity in India and South East Asia, but re-established trade flows together with robust domestic production in China may further balance the market.

Initiatives by Tata Steel

- **New coal trials**: Tata Steel continues to explore new coal grades to achieve competitive and diverse sourcing from different countries. Out of few coals tried out in Tata Steel plants in FY2023-24, 7 new coals have been included in the sourcing plan for FY2024-25.
- **Blend optimisation to take advantage of market opportunities**: Initiatives undertaken towards leaning of blend through usage of additives, weaker coals, value in use accretive coals in blend for each basket, to partly offset the increase coal prices.
- **Price Prediction Models**: As part of digital initiatives, Tata Steel has developed an in-house price prediction model for forecasting of coking coal prices. This is one of the levers being used, along with market & competitive intelligence, to source better.
- **Supplier Engagement**: Tata Steel has been strengthening metcoal supplier connect through organised meets in Australia, longer term contracts, and other value in use initiatives.
- **Domestic Sourcing**: Long-term contract agreement has been entered with Coal India Limited to reduce import dependency of thermal coal for power generation and operations as well as enhancing security of supplies from mines in proximity.

III. Strategy

During the year under review, in line with its aspiration of becoming the most respected and valuable steel company globally, the Company has continued to focus on growth through the organic route in its India operations while upgrading of the assets in Europe. Furthermore, the Company has been successful in keeping its investment grade credit rating. With the merger of five companies into and with Tata Steel, the portfolio is being simplified to derive synergies.

The Company continues to be committed to achieving its plan for growth until 2030. The following will assist in accomplishing the Company's objectives:

Market Leadership in India

The demand for steel in India is being driven by structural factors like growing infrastructure investment, rapid urbanisation, the push towards domestic manufacture, and rising affordability. Growth in demand combined with substantial raw material reserves and an extensive pool of competent manpower provide structural advantages for the steel sector. Tata Steel intends to take advantage of this potential for growth by expanding organically. The Company is on track to double its production capacity in India. The acquisition of NINL's steel production facility enhanced the Company's long products product basket thereby balancing the portfolio between long and flat products. The Company has made good progress in the execution of TSK phase 2 capacity expansion project in FY2023–24 which will enable the necessary volumes and grades of steel to suit growing and evolving customer needs.

The initiatives aimed to increase the Company's captive raw material mining are proceeding as planned. Tata Steel is further enhancing its efforts of digital adoption, understanding how consumers are changing, and creating an organisation-wide culture of customer obsession.

Consolidate position as global cost leader

Raw material prices as well as steel prices continue to be volatile under the influence of supply chain disruption emanating from geopolitical uncertainties and increased China export outlook. The Company aspires to achieve benchmark operating KPIs through process improvements and savings through structured initiatives like Shikhar25.

Tata Steel is also working parallelly on structural cost reduction by strengthening the logistics network, expansion of raw material portfolio, reduction of fixed costs, among others. The Company will keep leveraging technology and digital solutions to achieve and sustain benchmark cost performance.

Attain leadership position in adjacent businesses

Technology, innovation, and customer expectations are developing at an unprecedented rate, generating possibilities for expansion of businesses that serve the steel sector. Tata Steel is creating a new paradigm for the future by blending alternative thinking and the ability to visualise opportunities. The strategy is to stand out by having a thorough grasp of the demands of the client, providing relevant technology-based solutions, and fostering the development of significant talents within the ecosystem of client needs, pertinent technology-based problem solving, and the ecosystem's development of relevant capabilities. The following are adjacent businesses where the Company aspires to attain leadership positions:

1) **Services & Solutions:** This business was launched with the objective of deepening of understanding end-consumers and customer decision journey. The Company has diversified its Services & Solutions portfolio to include reinforcement solutions, fencing & binding solutions, structural solutions, doors & windows and modular housing.

2) **New Materials Business:** The Company strives to grow its non-steel materials division to serve specialised solutions to customers. Tata Steel is currently focusing on materials like composites, fibre-reinforced polymers, graphene, and medical materials.

Leadership in sustainability

Tata Steel continues to work towards its aspiration of achieving Net Zero by 2045. Tata Steel is exploring low technology readiness level initiatives in the areas of carbon emission reduction in ironmaking, steelmaking and other parts of the value chain. The Company continues to focus on key enablers like specific freshwater consumption, circularity principles, specific dust emissions, Biodiversity and Renewable energy. The Company has taken aspirational targets in each of these areas. The use of technology and innovation in existing processes and business models will be critical to achieving the targets.

Strategic enablers

The Company has identified four strategic enablers for achieving the above strategic objectives, which are as follows:

Best places to work for in Manufacturing in India - Tata Steel is utilising process intervention and technology for creation of best-in-class infrastructure, future ready policies, and ensuring a safe and healthy work environment for all employees. To create a safe and healthy environment for all employees, the Company is focusing on reducing unsafe incidents at the workplace through process and technology interventions. Connected platforms with analytics and system generated insights and alerts play a pivotal role in our safety journey.

Becoming the digital leader in steel industry globally – Digital has significant potential of creating and unlocking value in existing processes. Tata Steel has adopted a 7 layer technology architecture based on Industry 4.0 principles which has helped the Company make significant progress on its digital and analytics journey and has three World Economic Forum Industry 4.0 lighthouse sites.

Top 5 in technology in steel industry globally - Technology led differentiation has been one of the cornerstones for Tata Steel in bringing value to the customers. While technology will play a pivotal role in its sustainability journey, it will have equal importance in enabling Tata Steel to become future ready for evolving nature of demand from both existing and new market segments.

Fostering a culture which make Tata Steel future ready - While TQM and continuous improvement, safety, ethics, environmental sensitivity, and community engagement are the foundation of the Company's philosophy, Tata Steel is also working on fostering newer facets of culture like agility, innovation and deepening strategic orientation in the organisation.

IV. Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations

In the dynamic landscape of Tata Steel's operations during FY2023-24, the focus on human capital continued to be a cornerstone of the Company's strategic endeavours. Recognising the pivotal role of our workforce as the driving force behind our diverse business ventures, the Company endeavoured to cultivate an environment conducive to their growth, development, and overall well-being. At the heart of which, lies a commitment to cultivate an environment to unleash the collective possibilities of the Company's employees, thereby enabling excellence at all touchpoints.

Employee Capability Development and Technological Prowess

Capability building remains a key tenant to empower the Company's employees to lead Tata Steel towards technology leadership. In this direction in FY2023-24, the Company has started 12 new Schools of Excellence for developing critical and new age capabilities such as Energy Management, Water Management, Data Governance and Management, Coating and Direct Reduced Iron, Hydrogen Utilisation, Carbon Capturing Utilisation and Storage and Project and Construction management. Currently, there are 55 Schools of Excellence running, which are structured programs focussed on developing capabilities on specific subjects that enable participants to learn from industry experts and apply the learning in their work which helps create subject matter experts necessary to enable organisation's growth. The Company has also curated EdNxt, our Learning Experience Platform, which is an Artificial Intelligence driven, learner friendly single window providing all the learning content as per employee's need at their fingertip. The Company is collaborating with several academic institutes such as IIT Kharagpur, IIT Roorkee, NICMAR, NIT Trichy and Industry Experts, to further it's technological expertise. With the objective to execute excellence at all touchpoints, the Company's capability building efforts continue to enable our vendor employees. So far, the Company trained more than 1,00,000 vendor employees through Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata Vocational Training Institute (**'JNTVTI'**) and upskilled 2,200 vendor employees working in high-risk jobs. The recognition of Tata Steel as the winner of the 'Golden Peacock National Training Award' for 2024 is a testament to Tata Steel's dedication to nurturing talent.

Collaborative Employee-Management Relations

To empower the Company's employees through a working together philosophy between employees and management, the Company has crafted and implemented a two-tier joint consultative structure at the Kalinganagar facility, symbolising our collaborative spirit following the formation and recognition of a new union. Some of the important employee related subjects being addressed through the joint consultation mechanism are community welfare, suggestion management, employee training and development and diversity and inclusion. Through this the employees are empowered to capture their evolving needs and collaboratively create interventions to address them, strengthening their sense of belonging with the organisation.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

For Tata Steel, it has never been just about embracing differences, it's about recognising and tapping into the myriad of possibilities to drive innovation and excellence. The Company's relentless pursuit for creating a vibrant organisation through Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion is evident in our ground-breaking initiatives. With the recruitment of over 1,100 diverse employees in a single year, including the pioneering batch of female firefighter trainees, the Company is setting industry benchmark under the 'Flames of Change' initiative. Tata Steel's advocacy for inclusive work shifts has borne fruit in Odisha, and the Company is committed to extending this success to Jharkhand through continued advocacy for legislative change with the Jharkhand Government and the Central Government for permitting female employees to work in three shift operations. The overwhelming response to 'Ananta Quest', an industry first initiative to integrate persons with disability into the manufacturing sector underscores the Company's unwavering commitment to foster a workplace where every individual feels valued, respected, and empowered to contribute their fullest potential.

Employee Well-being

As a cornerstone of the organisational philosophy, the Company upholds the paramount importance of fostering comprehensive employee well-being, recognising it as indispensable for cultivating a thriving and resilient workforce. Central to the ethos, the Company introduced the 'Wellness for Life' platform which marks a significant step in the Company's journey to achieve exemplary standards in employee well-being and is designed to act as a springboard for our employees, providing access to resources and tools that will support them in their physical, mental, occupational, financial, and social well-being.

The Company's focus on employee well-being extends to it's vendor employees, and the Company is committed to the care and financial security of this significant segment of the workforce. In a one of its kind initiative, the Company collaborated with the Government agencies to enable the Company's vendor partners for enrolling the vendor employees in welfare schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana. This expands the sphere of financial security for them and their families. In acknowledgement of the contributions made by the vendor employees resulting in organisation's exceptional performance, an ex-gratia reward has been given to them for their partnership towards organisation's growth.

Empowering Performance and Growth

The Company continues to align the needs of the employees with organisational goals to enable employee performance and nurture their aspirations. Initiatives such as Sub-Banding, Accelerated Career Enhancement Scheme and Uniform Organisation Structure provide career growth opportunities to the white-collar and blue-collar employees while also driving focus on performance and productivity.

Strategic role realignment through identified subsidiaries has also been a key enabler for improving productivity. All these efforts have contributed towards achieving an all-time high employee productivity of 900 tonnes of crude steel per employee per year.

Organisational Integration and Harmony

The undeniable strength of synergy in uniting disparate elements amplifies the collective impact and propels the Company towards shared success. A significant milestone in this journey was the seamless integration of five Tata Steel Group Companies into Tata Steel Limited, demonstrating our ability to maintain industrial harmony while unlocking synergies and creating opportunities for talent development. The Company leveraged the 'fit for purpose' operating model, which was driven by identified top-level leaders. Process agility was ensured by centralising or decentralising functions to maximise synergies. Grades and designations were harmonised, and structural parity was ensured. Systems and processes were transitioned and integrated seamlessly. The assimilation was executed with precision, ensuring seamless integration and alignment with organisational goals, resulting in a cohesive and efficient operating framework. Through meticulously curated cultural assimilation programs, the Company facilitated a smooth transition, fostering a sense of belonging and collaboration among our expanded workforces.

Recognition

Being acknowledged as a Great Place To Work Certification™ for the seventh consecutive year reaffirms the Company's dedication to an employee-centric approach, inspiring us to continue nurturing a culture where talent thrives with the aim to help Tata Steel realise its growth ambitions. Tata Steel's steadfast commitment to excellence bore fruit in the form of prestigious accolades, including being recognised as the Gold Employer by the Indian Workplace Equity Index and a top employer brand by Randstad Employer Brand Research. These accolades serve as a testament to the Company's standing as an employer of choice.

As the Company looks ahead, it remains determined in it's dedication to fostering a workplace where every individual is empowered to unleash their fullest potential, and where the Company's collective efforts pave the way for a brighter, more inclusive, and prosperous future.

V. Tata Steel Group Operations

1. Major Highlights

During the year under review, the consolidated crude steel production for Tata Steel Group ('**TSG**') was 29.94 MT which was lower by 2% (FY2022-23: 30.65 MT), primarily on account of the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Tata Steel Netherlands, which was offset by an increase in production at Indian operations owing to de-bottlenecking across sites and higher steel production at Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited ('**NINL**') during the year.

The production increased at Tata Steel Standalone to 20.12 MT which was higher by 2% (FY2022-23: 19.67 MT) attributable to de-bottlenecking across sites. NINL produced 0.66 MT (FY2022-23: 0.20 MT), as it started production from October 2022 onwards post takeover of its operations by the management of Tata Steel.

The European Operations produced 7.80 MT, lower by 17% (FY2022-23: 9.35 MT) due to the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Tata Steel Netherlands along with subdued market demand. Production at South East Asia ('**SEA**') of 1.36 MT (FY2022-23: 1.43 MT) was lower due to weak demand.

The consolidated steel deliveries of TSG was at 29.39 MT in FY2023-24 increase of 2% (FY2022-23: 28.79 MT), primarily at Tata Steel Standalone (1.06 MT). Deliveries declined at Europe on account of the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands.

The turnover of TSG in FY2023-24 was lower over FY2022-23 by ₹14,182 crore (6%) on account of decline in steel realisations across geographies along with decline in deliveries at the European operations attributable to decrease in demand and lower production, partly offset by higher deliveries in India.

The EBITDA in FY2023-24 was lower over FY2022-23 by ₹9,296 crore (28%), primarily due to subdued performance from the European operations primarily due to contraction in steel prices and lower deliveries. EBITDA however, improved in the Indian operations on account of higher deliveries by 1.06 MT along with decrease in input costs, which was partly offset by lower steel realisations.

Tata Steel Group (**'TSG'**) on a consolidated basis reported a loss after tax of ₹4,910 crore as compared to profit after tax of ₹8,075 crore in FY2022-23 primarily on account on account of higher charges under exceptional items of ₹7,814 crore as against a credit of ₹113 crore in the previous year majorly due to the impairment of Property Plant and Equipment at TSUK for heavy-end restructuring along with provision for redundancy and restructuring costs. The decline in profit was also due to lower EBITDA attributable to subdued operational performance of European operations.

2. Tata Steel Limited (Standalone)

a) Operational Review

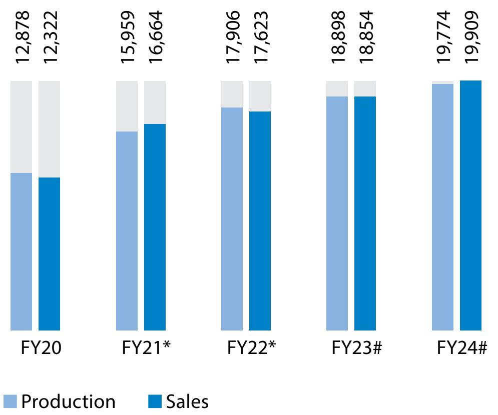
(mn tonnes)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Hot Metal	19.94	19.85	0
Crude Steel	20.12	19.67	2
Saleable Steel	19.77	18.90	5
Sales	19.91	18.85	6

The saleable steel production and sales trend over the years is as follows:

Production and Sales of Steel Division

(k tonnes)



Note: *Production and sales from FY21 onwards include TSM post-merger.
#Production and sales from FY23 onwards include TSG post-merger.

The combined saleable steel production of FY2023-24 stood at 19.77 MT which was higher than that of FY2022-23 (18.90 MT) by 5% attributable to de-bottlenecking across sites. The combined steel sales of FY2023-24 stood at 19.91 MT, higher by 6% over FY2022-23 (18.85 MT), primarily on account of higher production across sites and higher traded volumes.

Plant-Wise Review

i) Tata Steel Jamshedpur

Tata Steel Jamshedpur Works (**'TSJ'**) is Tata Steel's flagship plant and is among the first steel plants in Asia and the only site in India to produce steel at the same site continuously for over 100 years. It has a capacity of 11 MTPA.

Year in review

- Achieved best ever crude steel production during FY2023-24.
- Achieved best ever Hot Rolled Coil production during FY2023-24.
- Increase in scrap charge contributing positively towards reducing carbon footprint.
- 100% iron ore requirements met through captive mines.
- Linz-Donawitz (**'LD3'**) and Thin Slab Casting and Rolling (**'TSCR'**) become the first shop in India to successfully cast and hot roll High Silicon Grain oriented electrical steel.
- Developed air cooled rebars of 7mm and 9mm which is first-of-its-kind in India for Smartfab application.
- Successfully rolled high strength Fe 550SD and Fe 550D TMT bars with lean chemistry.

Awards and Recognitions

- CRC West received awards from National Safety Council Maharashtra Chapter in Heavy Engineering category for the longest accident-free period and lowest accident frequency rate.
- LD3 and TSCR projects awarded at 7th National Energy Efficiency Circle Competition held at Chandigarh.

ii) Tata Steel Kalinganagar

Tata Steel's Kalinganagar (**'TSK'**) plant is one of the world's most advanced factories, recognised by the World Economic Forum as a 'manufacturing lighthouse'. Commissioned in 2016, Kalinganagar plant attained production levels at its rated capacity of 3 MTPA (Phase I) in less than two years. The plant is dedicated to manufacture Flat Product steel.

Year in review

- 100% iron ore requirements met through captive mines.
- Achieved best production volumes and operating KPI's with almost all operating units achieving their best ever annual production targets.
- Achieved best ever Blast Furnace fuel rate, carbon emission intensity and specific water consumption.
- First time commercial supply of coils for ship building application and successful deployment of high alloy grades and import substitute grades in FY2023-24.
- Successful casting and rolling of 3.2% Silicon Electrical steel which will help Tata Steel develop expertise to foray into the fast-growing EV industry.
- Digital initiatives continue in all areas with focus on robotics and video analytics in safety initiatives such as energy isolation and Personal Protective Equipment (**'PPE'**) non-compliance tracking.
- Pilot plant for 16 TPD (Tons/day) Co_2 capture and conversion of 10 TPD methanol started to gain domain expertise for carbon footprint reduction.
- TSK achieved Zero Effluent Discharge (**'ZED'**) target in FY2023-24.

Strategic Initiatives

- Capacity expansion to 8 MTPA (Phase II) is underway and will augment the product portfolio with new value-added products while driving operational efficiency and reducing carbon footprint.

- Construction activities at BF#2, new Coke Ovens and BOF#3 is under progress.
- Pellet plant and Pickling Line & Tandem Cold Mill (**'PLTCM'**) commissioned in FY2022-23. Both the plants have ramped up their production volumes during FY2023-24.
- Caster#2 started casting in January 2024.
- Commissioning of Continuous Annealing Line (**'CAL'**) and Continuous Galvanising Line (**'CGL'**) is expected in FY2024-25.This mill will produce Advanced High Strength Steels (**'AHSS'**) of wider dimension and higher tensile strength which will serve Auto manufacturers for light weight higher strength steel leading to better fuel efficiency.

iii) Tata Steel Meramandali

Tata Steel's Meramandali (**'TSM'**) plant is one of India's largest Flat Product steel production facility, equipped with steel making and finishing facilities. Crude Steel production in FY2023-24 was 5.16 MT (FY2022-23: 4.95 MT) and Saleable steel production in FY2023-24 was 4.84 MT (FY2022-23: 4.24 MT).

Year in review

- 100% iron ore requirements met through captive mines.
- Highest ever hot metal, crude steel and direct reduced Direct Reduced Iron (**'DRI'**) production during FY2023-24.
- Lowest ever hard coking coal usage in coke plants.
- Commissioning of Basic Oxygen Furnace (**'BOF'**) slag atomisation plant. Atomised plant is used in various applications like cement production, construction materials, road construction, sand blasting etc.

iv) Tata Steel Gamharia

Tata Steel Gamharia, is a plant located near Jamshedpur, which is equipped with steel making and finishing facilities dedicated to Long Product steel. It has a capacity of 0.80 MTPA.

Year in review

- Pellet Plant achieved an annual capacity of 1.00 MT for the first time ever (FY2023-24 production at 0.96 MT (66% y-o-y increase).
- The Blast Furnace operations achieved its capacity of 0.65 MT, (7% y-o-y increase) through stable operations and maximising pellet and DRI usage in the Blast Furnace burden, resulted in reduction of direct flux addition at 1.8%.
- Sponge Iron production also witnessed significant volume maximisation, with an output of 0.9 MT, up by 6% y-o-y.
- Customer claims were significantly brought down from 120 ppm to 75 ppm.
- East zone stockyard/Transport Park setup near the Gamharia plant which strengthened the logistics and supply chain process.
- Reduction of CO_2 emission is identified as one the foremost strategy under Environment and Sustainability which had been achieved by reduction in specific Coal Consumption at DRI, reduction in fuel rate of hot metal manufacture, increased captive utilisation of ferrous materials within plant boundary and by restricted operation of one coal-based power plant. There was a 13% y-o-y reduction in environment stack emissions, while solid waste utilisation increased to 99%.

Recognitions:

- CII Significant Achievement Award of TPM – May 2023 (Received in November 2023).
- CII Quality Award – Model TQM Company.
- UBS Forums Learning & Development Excellence Award in Mines & Manufacturing category.
- Tata Steel Sponge Iron Joda (**'TSSIJ'**) received Kalinga Safety Excellence Award under the National Safety Conclave organised by Director of Factories and Boilers, Odisha in Collaboration with Institute of Quality & Environment Management Services (**'IQEMS'**) Odisha.

Profit Centres Review

i) Tubes Division

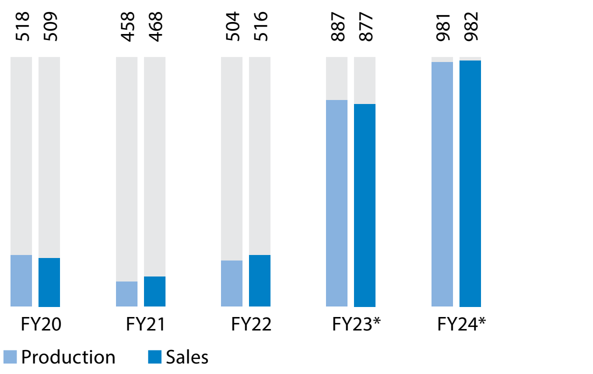
Tata Steel's Tubes Strategic Business Unit is the leading tubes & pipe manufacturer in India, with an installed capacity of ~1.3 MTPA, having 4 manufacturing facilities at Jamshedpur, Khopoli, Sahibabad and Hosur along with its Tube Manufacturing Partners (**'TMPs'**) spread across eastern and northern parts of the country.

Tubes SBU is presently classified through its 4 broad offerings, Structural Tubes (Tata Structura), Conveyance Tubes (Tata Pipes), Precision Tubes (Boiler, Automotive and General Engineering), and American Petroleum Institute (**'API'**) Pipes for Oil & Gas. Tubes division has also ventured into the Services & Solutions segment with their offerings on Tata Ezyfit (Doors and Window frames) and High-Aspect Ratio tubes.

The production and sales performance of Tubes division is as below:

Production and Sales of Tubes Division

(k tonnes)



* Tubes represents Jamshedpur tubes division and Tube manufacturing partners. From FY2022-23 onwards, it represents Jamshedpur, Khopoli, Sahibabad, Hosur and Tube manufacturing partners.

Year in review

- Achieved best-ever production of 981 KTPA and sales of 982 KTPA in FY2023-24, which is a y-o-y growth of ~12% in comparison to FY2022-23.
- FY2023-24 has been a growth story for overall tubes market with high demand across all segments. Infrastructure and construction projects were on the rise through implementation of key projects like Dedicated Freight Corridors, 'Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik', 'Bharatmala', 'Sagarmala' and 'Jal Jeevan Mission'.
- Riding on the back of Vehicle Scrappage policy and EV Infra development, the automobile segment also witnessed a y-o-y growth of 6%.
- The Oil & Gas sector was driven by Government's drive on increased adoption of piped natural gas aiming towards higher coverage in City Gas Distribution (**'CGD'**) and Cross-Country Pipeline (**'CCP'**) projects. Strengthening in Oil & Gas sector, Tubes division has maintained a 22% market share in the domestic Electric Resistance Welded pipes (**'ERW'**), API pipes segment for Government and Public Sector Undertaking (**'PSU'**) tenders awarded during the year.
- Growth in the Retail Market was fuelled by India's 8.2% GDP growth and various retail initiatives. Strong influencers connect and channel augmentation aided with 'Bandhan', a dealer loyalty program has helped the retail business grow by 31% over the previous year.
- In the automotive sector, there is a shift in customer requirement from traditional precision tubes to high strength-lightweight tubes in line with recent Corporate Average Fuel Economy (**'CAFE'**) norms.
- Effective utilisation of our Large Dia Mills at Khopoli and accession to international markets has led to a 17% y-o-y growth in our Industrial and Infrastructure segment, thereby adding many marquee projects in the portfolio.
- Attained capacity expansion of 172 KTPA for the division through addition of 2 new and enhancement of 2 existing facilities of our TMPs, to elevate our product portfolio.
- Tubes division has also started increasing its presence in international markets and plans to take this to 10% of our overall sales in the coming years.
- Tubes division has remained focussed on its capability development to enhance their product portfolio for a deeper share of business with their customers across verticals. New grades developed for Automotive customers to increase their presence in Electric Vehicles and Yellow Goods segment.
- Market development for 24" Electric Resistance Welded American Petroleum Institute (**'ERW API'**) Coated pipes for inclusion and participation in tenders of oil and gas pipelines.
- Tubes division is in the final stages of commissioning its new Hollow Section Universal (**'HSU'**) mill inbuilt with the latest Direct Forming Technology that would decrease the lead time for material supplies significantly.

Recognitions:

- Tata Structura has been awarded as the 'Most Trusted Brand of the Nation' in the category of Steel Pipes at Indian Brand & Leadership Conclave 2023, organised by The Brand Story at New Delhi.
- The Global Marketing Excellence Awards, organised by World Marketing Congress, has recognised Tata Structura for its innovative green construction initiatives in the steel industry, earning praise for

its commitment to sustainability, and eco-friendly construction methods.

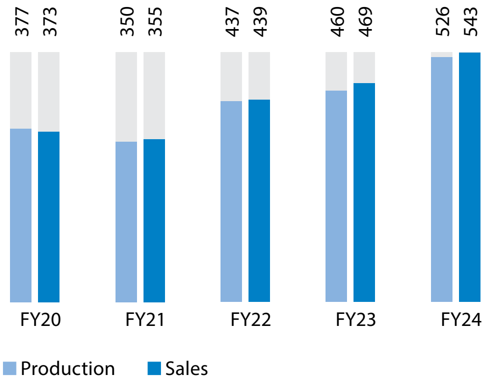
ii) Wires Division

A division of the Company, Global Wires India (**'GWI'**) is the largest steel wire manufacturer in India with a combined annual manufacturing capacity of 0.55 MTPA. GWI employs over 2,000 people and has manufacturing plants at Tarapur (near Mumbai), Pithampur (near Indore) as well as at Jamshedpur. GWI caters to the requirements of the Automobile, Infrastructure, General Engineering and Rural Retail markets with various steel wire offerings.

The production and sales performance is as below:

Production and Sales of Wires Division

(k tonnes)



Year in review

GWI achieved an all-time high sales volume of 543 KTPA in FY2023-24 with a y-o-y growth of 16% over FY2022-23.

» Successfully commissioned 36 KTPA MTB line at Tarapur Wire Plant 1 in June 2023 and 17 KTPA GI lines at Tarapur Wire Plant 2 in November 2023 and The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited in January 2024; 42 KTPA LRPC line is under execution at Pithampur Wire Plant (commissioning expected in Q1 FY2025-26).

» Improved diversity by increasing women workforce from 4.3% to 6.2% and started all-women general shift at Roll Shop, Wire Rod Mill (**'WRM'**).

Recognition:

» Won 'Brand of the Year 2023' in the Auto and Infra category by Marksmen Daily in association with India Today.

» Tata Wiron won awards in 9 diverse categories within the automotive and infrastructure segments at the Asian Customer Engagement Forum (**'ACEF'**), Asian Leaders Awards ceremony.

» GWI has won prestigious 'Corporate excellence award 2023' from Rural Marketing Association of India for its innovative product in rural fencing space – Knotted fence.

iii) Tinplate Division

Erstwhile Tinplate Company of India Limited (**'TCIL'**) was a listed subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and pioneered Electrolytic Tin Plate (Tinplate) manufacturing in India. With more than 100 years in existence, it has emerged as the leading tinplate manufacturing entity in India with a domestic market share of 45% in FY2023-24. It has current capacity of ~380k tonnes per annum in Jamshedpur.

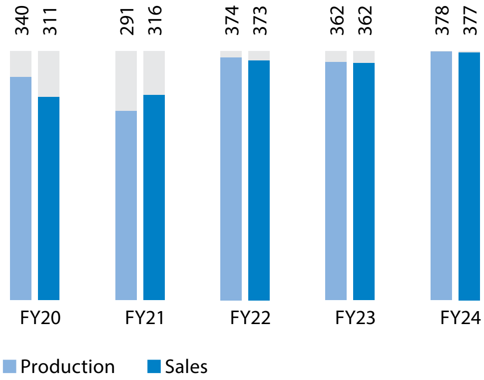
TCIL has amalgamated into and with Tata Steel Limited effective January 15, 2024.

Tinplate is one of the most versatile packaging substrates used for packaging of processed foods, aerosol cans, paints etc., due to its eco-friendly and excellent barrier properties vis-à-vis other packaging substrates like glass, paper, plastics, aluminium etc.

The production and sales performance is as below:

Production and Sales of Tinplate Division

(k tonnes)



During FY2023-24, the division achieved a production of 378 kt, higher by 16 kt over previous year and deliveries of 377 kt higher by 16 kt over FY2022-23.

Year in review

- Strengthening of existing infrastructure for de-bottlenecking and long-term sustenance.
- Ongoing 300 KTPA expansion project.
- FY2023-24 witnessed a growth in domestic tinplate demand by ~7% as compared to the previous year mainly driven by demand in Edible Oil (~8%) & Processed Food (~6%) segments.

Recognition:

- Two Quality Circle Teams from Tinplate Division won the Gold Standard in Chapter Convention on Quality Concept (**'CCQC'**) and subsequently qualified for National Convention of Quality Concept (**'NCQC'**), where the teams were rewarded with 'Excellent' standard.
- Two teams participated in Kaizen Competition organised by TSD Technology at Kolkata, and both the teams were recognised – one with Gold and other with Silver.

iv) Metaliks & Ductile Iron (DI) Pipes Division

Erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (**'TML'**) has its manufacturing plant at Kharagpur, West Bengal, with an annual installed capacity of 600 kt of Hot Metal i.e. Pig Iron (**'PI'**) and 450 kt of Ductile Iron Pipes (**'DIP'**). Pig Iron is used in the production of Ductile Iron Pipes. Pig iron is marketed under the brand name 'Tata eFee' and ductile iron pipe as 'Tata Ductura'. DI Pipes are used in water infrastructure projects for conveyance of drinking water, sewage and irrigation, while Pig Iron is used in foundries for manufacturing ferrous castings.

Pig Iron

Demand for PI remained subdued during the year with downward price corrections from time to time. This was due to price volatility of raw materials, weak buying sentiments and over-supply in domestic market.

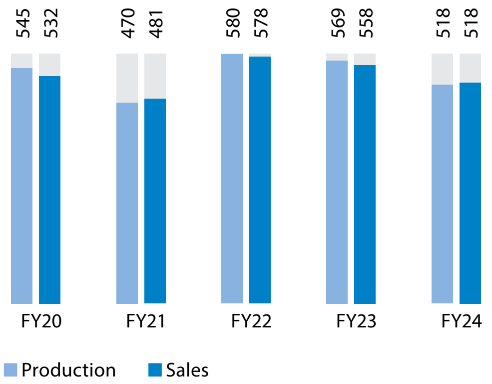
DI Pipe

The DI Pipe business domestic demand was robust throughout the year with very healthy order load of 7-8 months on account of significantly increased demand from Government's water infrastructure projects under Jal Jeevan Mission (**'JJM'**) and AMRUT 2.0 schemes. DI Pipe exports were, however, weak, due to slow down in the global economies and shortage of funds for projects in the developing countries.

The production and sales performance is as below:

Production and Sales of Metaliks & DI Pipes Division

(k tonnes)



Year in review

- FY2023-24, the Division produced Pig iron of 120 kt, lower by 149 kt over FY2022-23 and produced DI Pipes of 398 kt, higher by 98 kt over previous year. Deliveries of PI of 122 kt lower by 140 kt over FY2022-23 in line with lower production whereas, deliveries of DI Pipes of 396k tonnes were higher by 100k tonnes over the previous year.
- DI Pipe 2 (new plant) witnessed a smooth ramp up. The Division achieved significant steps strides towards ongoing Phase-II expansion goals. The Division is aggressively moving ahead to complete the commissioning of the entire expansion project by FY2024-25 which will significantly enhance its name plate capacity to 0.45 Mtpa. The market share of the DI Pipe Division was 12%, same as the previous year, though on much larger base.

Recognition:

- Rewarded 'Gold Award' for increasing Pulverized Coal Injection (**'PCI'**) rate in Blast Furnace.
- Obtained 'Silver Award' for increasing throughput of Coke Plant.
- Under Energy Excellence obtained 'Silver Award' for linear Cooler Fan speed optimisation; and
- 7th CII Kaizen competition – 'Silver Award' for Best Innovative Kaizen in Quality

v) **Industrial By-product Management Division**

Industrial By-product Management Division (**'IBMD'**) manages solid wastes or by-products generated across the steel value chain. IBMD spearheads the circularity initiatives of the organisation to create value from waste by leveraging state-of-the-art technologies and new product and application development. The portfolio of IBMD spans across 25+ product categories with more than 250 Stock-Keeping Units (**'SKUs'**).

Year in review

» FY2023-24, the division handled ~17 MT of by-products across locations. While the division saw a 13% decrease in revenues on y-o-y basis, owing to lower metallics availability triggered by a policy change and depressed market sentiments across the year.

» In line with the decarbonisation initiative of the organisation, the current year was best ever scrap utilisation - the division's supply of scraps to steel melt shops at TSJ, TSK and TSM was 1.9 MT (1.5 MT in FY2022-23), which also enabled additional crude steel production.

» Steel Slag Atomisation Plant at TSM has been restarted post which dispatches of its product - Grand Shot Balls have commenced. A new FP scrap processing facility (Cut-to-Length) has been commissioned at TSM, which will help in incremental value creation for the Company.

» The division launched new brand - Tata Dureco (Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag) which is downstream value-added product, having extensive application in construction application. Tata Dureco achieved best ever sales of 100 KT in FY2023-24, previous best being 88 KT in FY2022-23.

» At the collieries, best ever sales of 910 KT was achieved for coal tailings against previous best of 845 KT in FY2022-23.

» IBMD collaborated with one of the coal tar customers for replacement of coal tar injection in blast furnaces at TSJ by a downstream product – Low Sulphur Fuel Oil. This initiative has helped in reducing coke rate of the furnaces and enabled additional volumes of coal tar for external sales.

» The sales of branded steel slag products Tata Aggreto and Tata Nirman from both TSJ & TSK saw further growth. Tata Aggreto has emerged as material of choice in road construction as well as for blanketing layer application in Railways.

» Strategic collaborative programs were undertaken with key cement manufacturers to maximise use of by-products of steel plants in cement production.

Recognition:

» The project 'Sustainable Utilisation of LD Sludge in Pellet' at TSM adjudged as the 'Most Innovative Project' at the CII National Award for Environmental Best Practices 2023.

vi) **Ferro Alloys and Minerals Division**

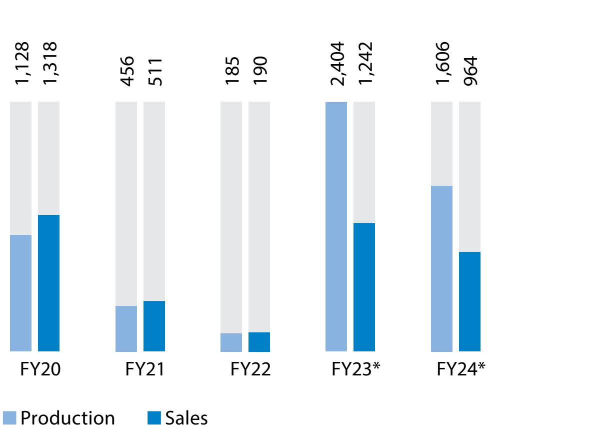
The Company's Ferro Alloys and Minerals Division (**'FAMD'**) is one of the leading producer of Ferro Chrome and Manganese alloys in India. Its production facilities are integrated with production bases spanning across three Indian States and having customers across the world. FAMD has captive plants at Joda, Bamnipal, and Gopalpur and has Ferro Processing Centres (**'FPCs'**) under business partnering agreement for production of Chrome and Manganese Alloys.

The Sukinda Chromite mine and Gomardih Dolomite mine leases expired as per the mining regulations on March 31, 2020. The Sukinda Chromite Mines was put up for auction and subsequently Tata Steel Mining Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary (having merged with the Company) of Tata Steel Limited won the auction for the mine.

The production and sales performance is as below:

Production and Sales of FAMD

(k tonnes)



Note: *Production and sales for FY2023-24 and FY2022-23 include Tata Steel Mining Limited post-merger.

During the financial year 2023-24, the production was lower primarily on account of lower Chrome ore production. During FY2023-24 deliveries were lower over

FY2022-23 primarily due to lower sales of Chrome ore post increase in Government notified royalty rates.

Year in review

- FAMD did its first ever sales of 49 T Stainless Steel flat from old stock of Bishnupur plant by developing a new customer, thereby being future ready for Stainless Steel business.
- Environmental Clearance (**'EC'**) was obtained for enhanced production of Saruabil Chromite Mine (0.35 MT per annum to 1 MT per annum) and Kamarda Chromite Mine (0.088 MT per annum to 0.30 MT per annum).

Recognition:

FAMD has been adjudged in 'Excellence in Biodiversity' under CII-ITC Sustainability Awards.

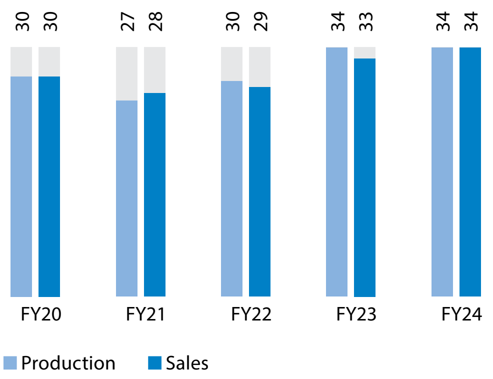
vii) Bearings Division

Tata Steel's Bearings Division is one of India's quality Bearing manufacturers, having its manufacturing facility located at Kharagpur, West Bengal with an annual production capacity of ~40 million Bearing numbers. The Company is foremost in the manufacturing of a wide variety of Bearings and the product range includes Ball Bearings, Taper Roller Bearings and Magneto Bearings. The division is the first Bearings manufacturer in India to win the Total Productive Maintenance Award (2004) from Japan Institute of Plant Maintenance, Tokyo.

The production and sales performance is as below:

Production and Sales of Bearings Division

(mn nos)



During the year under review, the division produced ~34 million numbers and achieved deliveries of ~33.6 million numbers which were marginally higher over FY2022-23.

Year in review

- Achieved its best ever Sales in the Aftermarket segment.
- Developed and commercialised new products for Electric Vehicles, Automotive and Tractor segments.
- Launched Lithium Based EP2 Grease (Extreme Pressure Grease) – for Industrial applications.

Subsidiary Companies Review

(i) Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited

The Company completed the acquisition of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (**'NINL'**) in the month of July 2022. The NINL Plant is situated at Kalinganagar industrial complex of Duburi in the Jajpur district of Odisha. The prime product of NINL is Long Product i.e. Rebar.

NINL is converting its Billets into Rebars in collaboration with Tata Steel Planning and Steel Processing Centers team. Also, in synergy with the M&S team of Tata Steel rebars are introduced in the Tiscon brand in the market.

The turnover and profit/(loss) of NINL for FY2023-24 are as follows:

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23
Turnover	5,505	1,646
EBITDA	53	(770)
Profit before tax (PBT), before exceptional	(981)	(1,508)
Profit before tax (PBT)	(1,012)	(1,508)
Profit after tax (PAT), before exceptional	(929)	(1,218)
Profit after tax (PAT)	(960)	(1,218)

The performance of NINL Business is included in FY2022-23.

The production and sales performance of NINL is given below:

(mn tonnes)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Crude Steel	0.66	0.20	228
Saleable Steel	0.65	0.17	287
Sales	0.65	0.17	289

During FY2023-24, NINL produced 1,114 kt of pig iron (FY2022-23: 177 kt). Crude steel production was at 663 kt (FY2022-23: 202 kt).

Deliveries of Pig Iron in FY2023-24 was 358k tonnes (FY2022-23: 125 kt). Steel deliveries was 649 kt (FY2022-23: 167 kt) due to full year of operations during the current year.

Turnover of FY2023-24 increased over FY2022-23 significantly by ₹3,860 crore primarily due to higher deliveries of pig iron and steel owing to full year of operations during the year. The loss after tax of FY2023-24 at ₹960 crore was lower against a loss of ₹1,218 crore in FY2022-23 primarily due to better operational performance during the year.

Year under Review

- Reached designed production rate of 1 million tonnes within nine months of start-up.
- Successful commission of Coke Plant Battery within nine months along with Coke Dry cooling Plant, Coal and Coke Handling and Effluent treatment facility. This is done for the first time in India, where a closed Coke oven battery started with temporary repairing.
- Achieved highest crude steel and pig iron production in a fiscal year i.e. 0.981 MT in FY2023-24 which is as per the rated capacity.
- Sinter Plant achieved highest ever Sinter Production in a fiscal year since inception i.e. 1.28 MT.
- The effluent treatment facility upgraded to meet all the environmental norms and successfully commissioned within due timeline.
- Setting up of Mobile MRP plant in NINL. It is the first time in Tata Steel eco system which is set to meet the internal scrap demand of the plant.
- Highest Calibrated Lump Ore (**'CLO'**) & Fines Production are achieved i.e. 1.88 MT against the previous best of 0.96 MT in FY2022-23.

Financial Highlights

- Capex of ~₹340 crore was spent out of internal accruals on sustenance activities.
- The Company launched Voluntary Separation Scheme on November 15, 2023 for executive level and 63 employees have opted for the scheme. A charge of ₹31 crore is taken on this account under exceptional items.

Strategy

NINL will play a critical role in Tata Steel's long product growth aspirations as it gets transformed into a state-of-the-art long products complex. There are plans to expand up to ~9.5 million tonnes per annum in a decade's time, forming a big part of Tata Steel's target of reaching 40 MTPA capacity.

Safety and Sustainability

- NINL has submitted application for EC for its expansion from 0.981 MTPA to 9.5 MTPA.
- 'Cast house dedusting system' project work has started at NINL Blast furnace for dust and fumes extraction from cast houses of Blast Furnace, which will lead to a cleaner and greener environment.

(ii) Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited

Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (**'TSDPL'**) is a leader in the organised Steel Service Centre business in India. TSDPL has a Pan-India presence with ten steel processing plants and thirteen distribution and sales locations. Value-added offerings of TSDPL include slitting, cut-to-length, blanking, corrugation, plate burning, fabrication, component manufacturing and steel intensive products and applications. TSDPL's products and services conform to world class quality standards in meeting customers' demand. Its entire operations including supply chain runs on a state-of-the-art Enterprise Resource Planning (**'ERP'**) system.

The turnover and profit/(loss) figures for the Financial Year 2023-24 are as follows:

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23
Turnover	7,563	7,394
Profit before tax (PBT)	275	294
Profit after tax (PAT)	232	246

Despite challenging market conditions, the financial year 2023-24 was a rewarding one for TSDPL, as reflected in its good financial performance. During the year, TSDPL delivered its highest-ever turnover of ₹7,563 crore. It was achieved on the back of highest ever volumes of 3.55 million tonnes despite pressure on steel prices. The slump in automotive sales from December 2023 onwards affected EBITDA and PBT.

Slump in the Commercial Vehicles from December 2023 adversely impacted sales to automotive customers under Vendor Servicing Model where exposure is 40% of total distribution volumes.

Intense competition in Hot Rolled segment impacted margins of Astrum brand with existing customers. Lower export of Mining Equipment by Caterpillar from India in FY2023-24 adversely impacted TSDPL's Plate Fabrication business. Higher domestic prices compared to China impacted plan to ramp up exports.

Year in Review

TSDPL took up 6 key priorities for FY2023-24 Safety, Sustainability, Growth, Customer, Digital, Operational Excellence, Learning & improvement.

Safety - TSDPL continued its efforts on its safety journey through its key safety strategies. However, there were 9 LTIs during the year and TSDPL is committed to accelerating our efforts on improving safety.

Sustainability - TSDPL launched several initiatives to reduce power consumption, conserve water and reduce carbon footprint by adopting the CII GreenCo framework. TSDPL achieved the lowest ever Carbon Footprint (Scope 1&2) of 4.050 KgCO_2e/MT.

Customer - TSDPL's customer excellence journey named 'Project Utkarsh' continued to bear fruits during FY2023-24. Key Account management was stabilised and TSDPL ended the year with 47 key accounts who were given differentiated service. TSDPL achieved lowest ever complain resolution time of 14 days during the year.

Growth - Long-term Plan was formulated with a plan to achieve 10 MT by FY2029-30. Sanand Steel Service Center set up work is in full swing and is expected to be completed within the scheduled time. Capacity expansion at Ranjangaon Unit for Cold Roll Slitting and Narrow Cut to Length operations is also on schedule with load trials planned in April 2024. New business added new products viz. Fire Alarm panel, Jewellery Safe, Stainless Steel Safe and Stainless-steel IT Racks during the year.

Digital - Digital Roadmap created for TSDPL under 'Project DigiYaan'. Project SPARC was undertaken during the year to implement Supply Chain Management Solution 'Blue Yonder'. The Demand Planning User Acceptance Testing was completed during the year and Supply Planning will be taken up in FY2024-25 to complete the implementation. This will help improve On Time In Full (**'OTIF'**) and improve visibility. TABLEAU Dashboards introduced for monitoring of Operational Metrics like Volumes, Inventory, Collection and Payments.

Operational Excellence – Focus on TQM led to highest ever capacity utilisation of 83%. EBITDA improvement Program - Lakshya led to savings of ₹12.5 crore.

Recognition:

» TSDPL was rated as Industry Leader in Tata Businees Excellence Model (**'TBEM'**) with an assessment score of 653.

» Jamshedpur CR Unit won 1st position in CII Kaizen competition in large industries segment.

b) Marketing and Sales

During the FY2023-24, the Company recorded sales of 19.91 MT, which is higher over the previous year by 6%. Sales performance are summarised as below:

(mn tonnes)

	FY24	FY23
Automotive & Special products	2.91	2.69
Branded Products, Retail & Solutions	6.53	5.85
Industrial Products & Projects	7.68	7.24
Domestic	**17.12**	**15.78**
Exports	1.04	1.61
Domestic + Exports	**18.16**	**17.39**
Transfers (Tinplate, Wires, Tubes, IBMD, Agrico)	1.75	1.46
Total Deliveries	**19.91**	**18.85**

FY2023-24 turned out to be the year of best-ever sales performance surpassing the previous best performance of FY2022-23.

Automotive and Special Products

The India's Passenger Vehicle (**'PV'**) industry registered record domestic sales in FY2023-24 making India the 3rd largest PV market in the world. The PV segment witnessed robust production growth of 6% y-o-y driven by new model launches and a continuation of consumer preference towards Sports Utility Vehicles (**'SUVs'**). The Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicle (**'MHCV'**) segment registered a growth of ~3% y-o-y supported by replacement demand, and healthy traction for infrastructure, mining, and construction activities. However, overall, the Commercial Vehicles segment recorded a growth of 1% y-o-y with Light Commercial Vehicles (**'LCVs'**) registering a marginal decline (1% y-o-y). Tata Steel's Automotive Segment registered sales of 2.91 MT in FY2023-24, with a y-o-y growth of 8%, focusing on high strength new product development. Tata Steel recorded a 6% growth in high-end product sales and continues to command market leadership and high share of business in new model launches.

Branded Products and Retail

Branded Products and Retail (**'BPR'**) Flat Products (**'FP'**) clocked sales volume of 4.5 MT with y-o-y growth of 10%. Overall growth was driven by key FP brands viz. Tata Astrum, Tata Steelium and Tata Kosh, which registered growth ranging from 8%-16% each and enhanced its market share to 25%. The Flagship Emerging Corporate Account (**'ECA'**) brands Tata Astrum (the hot rolled brand for MSMEs) and Tata Steelium (the cold rolled brand for MSMEs) clocked their best ever annual sales of 3.45 MT, while expanding their presence into 80+ micro-segments. Tata Astrum Super, retail brand of HR, commemorated its 5-year journey on March 7, 2024 and has registered 57% CAGR since its launch.

In the ECA space, to support MSME growth and capability building, knowledge sharing sessions 'Create' (Value in Use Initiatives), 'Techtalk', 'Skilling India' and 'InsIITe' (organised in collaboration with IIT, Mumbai and IISc, Bangalore) were conducted for MSME customers across different regions. These initiatives aim to share technology updates, discuss on upcoming product and services to meet evolving need of discerning customers, and create value for key stakeholders. Through these curated platforms, Tata Steel connected over 5,000 ECAs in FY2023-24. Two new customised micro-segment specific programs, 'Railcon' for customers in the railway segment and 'AgriNext' for Agri-implement manufacturers, were introduced in FY2023-24 to communicate value proposition of Tata Steel's ECA brands viz. Tata Astrum, Tata Steelium and Galvano.

In the B2C space, the flagship galvanized brands, Tata Shaktee & Tata Kosh conducted farmer meets – 'Kissan Diwas' celebrations where ~33,000 farmers were directly connected. 70+ new learning modules were launched in Learners' Academy, the Area Sales Officer and Business Manager (**'ASO BM'**) training portal, which saw introduction of AI Based Coaching and evaluation mechanism for the first time called RUBRICS. On digital front, the usage of Shaktee Kosh Rewards, an app-based loyalty program for dealers & fabricators, nearly doubled in FY2023-24 compared to last year. Tata Steel's marketing efforts in flat products recognised with Tata Kosh receiving the 'Iconic brand of India' award by the Indian Brand and Leadership Conclave 2023 and Tata Shaktee being awarded the 'Iconic brand of India' for the 3rd time by The Economic Times.

Tata Tiscon touched the milestone of 2 MT sales (growth of ~15% y-o-y & best ever sales volume) in Retail in FY2023-24. This was enabled by enhancing dealer base across the country to 10,000 covering 8,500+ pin codes and enriched engagement with ~6,00,000 consumers and ~20,000 active influencers. Tiscon launched new Brand Campaign 'Samajhdar Bane Behtar Chune' to enable potential consumers to take smarter decisions by choosing tangible product benefits offered by Tata Tiscon's 550 SD Rebars. The campaign generated 3.1 million impressions through its various social media handles. The brand also enhanced its Tiscon 'Grand Masters' program' further in FY2023-24 and strengthened collaboration with Architect, Contractors & Engineers (**'ACE'**) community to enable consumers to build their dream homes. ACEs are the initial touchpoints for an Individual Home Builder (**'IHB'**) and play a pivotal role in providing the required guidance on design and building materials including TMT rebars, cement, paints etc. 3,600+ new ACEs were onboarded, and 2,00,000 MT sales (highest-ever sales through ACEs) was achieved in FY2023-24. For the first time-ever, an engineers and architects summit called 'Core' (representing 'Constructing responsibly') was organised which saw participation from 100+ attendees. The event included knowledge sharing by distinguished speakers, recognition of outstanding performers and showcased Tata Steel's diverse construction product portfolio.

Industrial Products, Projects and Exports

Industrial Products, Projects and Exports (**'IPPE'**) including export sales during FY2023-24 was 8.7 MT with domestic sales of 7.7 MT and Exports of 1.04 MT. In FY2023-24, Domestic sales for IPPE registered a growth of ~6% led by growth in discerning segments and sub-segments of Engineering and Downstream products backed by stable domestic demand.

Engineering segment & Value-Added Products

Tata Steel continued its focus on engineering segments and Value-Added Products (**'VAP'**) through product mix enrichment, robust customer connects and new product development. Engineering Segments achieved best-ever sales of ~790 KT enabled by healthy growth across all key sub-segments such as Railways (87% y-o-y), Lifting & Excavation (16% y-o-y) and Pre-Engineered Buildings (6% y-o-y). VAP segments viz. LPG, Precision Tube (**'PT'**) and Medium Carbon High Carbon registered a y-o-y growth of ~5% over FY2022-23. Through Engineering Segments, IPPE contributed towards (a) construction of 2,300 kms of O&G pipeline including supplies to the prestigious project of GAIL-KKBMPL (Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore Gas Pipeline) PH-II for Krishnagiri to Coimbatore section, foundation stone laid by Honourable Prime Minster Shri Narendra

Modi, (b) construction of ~48 Mn sq. ft of PEB structures, (c) production of ~32,000 construction equipment and enabled import substitution by developing and commercialising high-strength grades for our discerning customers in Lifting & Excavation segment, and (d) supplies to marquee projects viz. Micron Technology's advanced semiconductor plant (in Sanand, Gujarat), Dhubri-Phulbari bridge which is India's longest river bridge spanning more than 19 Km connecting Assam and Meghalaya, and many more.

Downstream: Flat Product Downstream registered sales of ~1,092 KT in FY2023-24 with an overall growth of 21% over FY2022-23 (897KT) supported by robust growth in Building & Construction segments (756 KT, 52% y-o-y) and Capital Goods & General Engineering (60 KT, 54% y-o-y). Key segments viz. Appliance & Furniture and Electrical Lamination also registered sales growth with focus on serviceability, product development and customer addition. The business successfully ramped-up new PLTCM at TSK through sales of FHCR (Full Hard Cold Rolled) and development of niche applications in Key Segments. Achieved growth in sales to Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited a key partner in serving coated materials to Building & Construction segment (~190KT in FY2023-24 as against ~47KT in FY2022-23). Industrial Products and Projects Downstream business also supplied ~24KT coated products to solar segment (93% growth y-o-y, 15% Market Share) contributing to nation's Renewable Energy initiatives.

Long Products Downstream business contributed ~300 KT of sales in FY2023-24, a growth of 40% over FY2022-23. Tiscon ReadyBuild Sales (Cut & Bend rebar solution) crossed 280 KT mark and Sm@rtFAB (Welded Wire Fabric solution) clocked 11 KT which accounted for 2X growth, both achieving their highest-ever sales. In an effort to become leaders in construction solutions by shaping the market and becoming knowledge-intensive leaders, Tata Steel focused on capacity expansion (currently operating with 35 world-class service centres), serviceability, and customisation of solutions for all our customers. Key Marquee projects which were served through solutions provided by the Company were Ahmedabad-Mumbai Bullet Train, Delhi Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System (**'RRTS'**), Mumbai trans harbour link, Sudarshan Sethu, Bangalore metro and Pune metro.

Wire Rods & SBQ and Specialty Steel: In FY2023-24 sales growth of 11% y-o-y was recorded in Continuous Welding Electrode segment (109 kt sales w.r.t 98 kt in FY2022-23) as it focused on attaining the most preferred supplier status with its customers. New grade (WR3M (n)-Titanium added) was developed in this segment in order to meet customer requirements. The segment continued to maintain its share of business with discerning customers. Memorandum of Understanding ('MOUs') were signed with ~10 new customers to secure monthly volumes and share of business. In FY2023-24 14% y-o-y sales growth was attained in specialty steel segment (620 kt sales w.r.t 545 kt in FY2022-23) with focus on mix enrichment and on attaining the most preferred supplier status with its customers and Tier-1 OEMs. ~50+ new products were developed in key consuming segments like 2W, PV, Bearings and Component exports. Key OEM Approvals were also received from leading two-wheeler manufacturers.

Services & Solutions: In FY2023-24, Tata Pravesh Doors and Windows registered Gross Merchandise Value of ₹315 crore. The installation figures have been steady y-o-y at ~145K units. The brand expanded its Privileged Dealer Program network to ~500 outlets in this year. Pravesh also continued to render superior and uniform customer experience through augmented IT infrastructure and best in class industry practices through Authorised Service Centre – 'SmartCare', increasing the presence to 15 numbers in FY2023-24 from the baseline of 7 numbers in FY2021-22. This has resulted in enhancement of NPS score to 70 in FY2023-24 as compared to 61 in FY2022-23. Nest-In achieved 20% y-o-y revenue growth in FY2023-24 by clocking ₹215 crore with 2.5X growth in EBITDA (₹16 crore in FY2023-24 vis-à-vis ₹6 crore In FY2022-23). Nest-in also augmented its business by expanding order base of external customers (>55% of total order contribution) resulting in smooth handing over of ~120+ projects spanning around 7.1 lac sqft.

Digital Initiatives: Tata Steel Aashiyana, an early engagement and online platform for Individual Home Builders achieved a growth of 27% in FY2023-24 over FY2022-23. Aashiyana moved from 5% (~100 crore GMV) digital payments in FY2022-23 to 100% in FY2023-24 (~₹2,200 crore) Gross Merchandise Value). The platform used analytics-based insights to understand customers more closely and shortened website check-out time by 20% and reduced cart abandonment rate by 10%. This has enhanced consumer experience and resulted in increase of NPS score to 65 in FY2023-24 from 59 in FY2022-23. Tata Steel rolled out its integrated digital ecosystem platform, Sampoorna 2.0 for Tata Tiscon. Currently, entire Tiscon dealer force (~10,000) is connected through Sampoorna 2.0 platform.

Furthermore, to be future ready a B2B e-commerce platform, DigECA, is being designed to streamline direct engagement of MSMEs with Tata Steel and its associated stakeholders. The platform enhances customer satisfaction by introducing specialised modules that focus on increasing user convenience. Features integrated into these modules provide customers with digital experience with end-to-end order generation and fulfilment features.

c) Engineering & Projects

In FY2023-24, Engineering & Projects (**'E&P'**) Division continued its endeavour to deliver sustained value to stakeholders by supporting Tata Steel's growth and sustenance projects. Focused efforts were made to accelerate the progress of capital projects amidst volatile market conditions and uncertain business environment. Continuous efforts are being made to prioritise capital projects considering future market opportunities, decarbonisation/sustainability impact and business value proposition. As such significant progress has been made in:

- Key growth projects such as 2nd phase expansion of TSK, Iron ore and coal expansion projects, setting up of electric arc furnace (**'EAF'**) at Ludhiana for supporting Tata Steel's decarbonisation initiatives and for achieving cost competitiveness, set up/expansion of Tata Steel downstream processing units supporting market share of value-added segments etc.
- Many large sustenance, improvement and environment projects have been undertaken across Tata Steel sites of Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar, Meramandali etc., including new Air separation Units, Blast Furnace (**'BF'**) relining jobs, coke oven batteries replacements, mill drive upgradations, infrastructure projects including housing & hospitals, few solar projects etc.

With timely project execution, safety is the topmost priority for Tata Steel. Engineering & Projects Division. achieved zero fatality in FY2023-24 and implemented various safety initiatives which led to reduction in red risk incidents.

Many digitalisation initiatives are also in progress such as Integrated Project Management System to provide end-to-end visibility of the projects on a single platform.

During FY2023-24, the division successfully achieved following milestones across various projects such as:

Raw Material & Others

- Commissioning of Baitarani cross country water pipeline (19 km) and major electrical work at Noamundi.
- Statutory clearances received for start of construction work for EAF Ludhiana and construction commenced.

Tata Steel Jamshedpur

- CO_2 injection project at LD1 commissioned.
- LD & BF sludge briquetting unit commissioned.
- Zero Liquid Discharge (**'ZLD'**) projects of Cold Rolling Mill (**'CRM'**) Bara, LD1 & LD2 commissioned.
- Commissioning of 2 MWp Solar Power Plant.

Tata Steel Kalinganagar

- Completion of Pellet Plant both circuits and SMS Already defined earlier Caster#2.
- Commissioning of South Rail Line Connectivity reducing turnaround time of rake entry.
- Progressive construction completion of Phase-2 project facilities like Blast Furnace#2, Coke Ovens, etc.

Tata Steel Meramandali

- Completion of 3 nos. Dust Extraction (**'DE'**) Systems at Direct Reduced Iron (**'DRI'**) plant and one number DE System in Sinter Plant.
- Completion of Ladle Tilter with Transfer Car at BOF (Basic Oxygen Furnace) and Tar Settling Tank at Coke Oven – 2.

The division also successfully completed longest gallery erection of 230 MT at Overland Conveyor System, Noamundi and dispatched single largest consignment of 145 MT Hot Metal Desulphurisation Combined Car from Tata Growth Shop.

Currently, Tata Steel has embarked on its aspiration of doubling its crude steel capacity to ~40 MTPA. Growth proposals across key expansion sites are being pursued while ensuring consideration to decarbonisation targets. To be future-ready, following key initiatives have been taken at divisional level to enable us to fuel our future growth ambitions:

- Workforce capability building initiatives in key knowledge domains through tie up with leading academia and professional bodies.
- Enhancing construction safety and inculcating a culture of safety along with devising policies for ensuring horisontal deployment of safety policies across all sites.
- Strengthening & enhancing in-house manufacturing & fabrication capability & capacities.

» Ramping up infrastructure, amenities, and logistics capacity.

» Increasing vendor base in identified categories and strengthening supplier partnerships.

» Driving digital transformation within the division.

VI. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Standalone Performance

1. Tata Steel Limited

During FY2023-24, the Company recorded a profit after tax of ₹4,807 crore (previous year: ₹14,685 crore). The decrease is primarily on of account higher charge under exceptional items owing to impairment of investments in group companies. Excluding the impact of charge under exceptional items, the profit increased due to higher operating profits as compared to the previous year attributable to higher sales volume and lower raw material costs due to decrease in raw material prices mainly of coking coal and lower purchase of pellets, which was partly offset by, decrease in steel realisations. Finance cost was higher due to additional loans taken during the year. The basic and diluted earnings for FY2023-24 were at ₹3.85 per share each (previous year: basic and diluted: ₹11.76 per share each).

The analysis of major items of the financial statements is given below:

a) Revenue from operations

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Sale of products	137,284	139,669	(2)
Sale of power and water	1,913	1,775	8
Other operating revenue	1,790	1,469	22
Total revenue from operations	**140,987**	**142,913**	**(1)**

During the year under review, sale of products was marginally lower as compared to that of the previous year, primarily due to decrease in realisations in domestic as well as export markets, partly offset by higher steel deliveries by 1.06 MT. Sale of power and water and other operating income increased in line with higher demand and prices.

b) Purchases of stock-in-trade

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Purchases of stock-in-trade	9,702	7,424	31

During the year under review, purchases of stock-in-trade was significantly higher as compared to the previous financial year primarily due to higher purchase of traded rebars from NINL and Tata Steel Thailand. These were partly offset by decrease in external scrap purchases as own generated pooled iron was utilised.

c) Cost of materials consumed

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Cost of materials consumed	48,018	59,949	(20)

During the year under review, cost of materials consumed reduced primarily due to decline in imported coking coal prices, along with lower cost of purchased pellets post commencement of pellet plant at Kalinganagar during the year.

d) Employee benefits expense

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Employee benefits expense	7,402	7,221	3

During the year under review, the employee benefits expense increased primarily due to salary revisions and its consequential impact on retirement provisions along with increase in leave salary and staff welfare expenses.

e) Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5,970	5,956	-

The depreciation charge during the year is at par with the previous year as the higher charge for new additions during the year, was offset by assets fully depreciated during the year.

f) Other expenses

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Other expenses	45,661	41,379	10

Other expenditure represents the following expenditure:

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Consumption of stores and spares	8,024	7,217	11
Repairs to buildings	91	98	(6)
Repairs to machinery	5,474	5,345	2
Relining expenses	230	232	(1)
Fuel oil consumed	1,028	897	15
Purchase of power	5,535	5,733	(3)
Conversion charges	2,340	3,001	(22)
Freight and handling charges	7,706	7,488	3
Rent	152	92	66
Royalty	6,511	6,717	(3)
Rates and taxes	2,250	1,654	36
Insurance charges	265	252	5
Commission, discounts and rebates	286	296	(3)
Allowance for credit losses/ provision for advances	110	6	1,604
Other expenses	6,646	3,436	93
Less :-Expenditure (other than interest) transferred to capital & other accounts	(987)	(1,085)	(9)
Total Other expenses	**45,661**	**41,379**	**10**

Other expenses were higher as compared to the previous financial year primarily due to lower foreign exchange revaluation gain on inter-company loans/receivables during the current year after conversion of loan to group company into equity. Increase in rates and taxes on account of higher charges for District Mineral Fund and previous year included reversal of entry tax provision. Moreover, there was increase in other general expenses mainly in travelling, brand equity, CSR and others. Consumption of stores and spares increased mainly due to increase in maintenance activities during the year. Increase in expense was partly offset by, decrease in conversion charges mainly in the ferro alloys business owing to lower production and sales during the year. Decrease in royalty charges was mainly due to lower production of chrome ore, partly offset by increase in Government notified prices of chrome ore and higher quantities of iron ore sold during the year.

g) Finance costs and net finance costs

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Finance costs	4,179	3,975	5
Net Finance costs	2,227	1,926	16

During the year under review, finance costs increased primarily on account of higher interest on domestic term loans owing to fresh utilisation during the current financial year for capital expansion projects, partly offset by lower interest on short-term borrowings, commercial papers and debentures attributable to lower balances during the year.

Net finance charges were higher primarily on account of higher finance cost, along with lower interest income on Inter-Corporate Deposits (**'ICDs'**) post conversion into equity, and lower gain on sale of mutual funds.

h) Exceptional items

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Exceptional items	(13,636)	(780)	N.A.

The details of exceptional items for the current year and previous year are as follows:

- » Profit on sale of investments held in subsidiaries and Joint Ventures: NIL (previous year: ₹339 crore).
- » Provision for Impairment of non-current assets (net) ₹179 crore mainly in Property, Plant and Equipment including intangibles for Sukinda mines (previous year: NIL).
- » Provision for Impairment of investments/doubtful advances (net of reversals) ₹12,971 crore (previous year: ₹1,056 crore).
- » Restructuring and other provisions ₹405 crore for closure of Sukinda mines. (previous year: ₹2 crore).
- » Provision for Employee Separation Scheme (**'ESS'**) under the Sunehere Bhavishya Ki Yojana (**'SBKY'**) Scheme and other schemes amounting to ₹99 crore (previous year: ₹92 crore).
- » Fair valuation gain on investments classified as fair value through profit and loss (net) amounting to ₹18 crore (previous year: gain of ₹31 crore).

i) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) including intangibles and right-of-use assets

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Goodwill	13	13	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	90,807	90,277	1
Capital work-in-progress	27,196	21,654	26
Intangible assets	968	1,233	(22)
Intangible assets under development	532	515	3
Right of use Assets	5,649	5,900	(4)
Total PPE inlcuding intangibles & right-of-use assets	**125,165**	**119,592**	**5**

The movement in total PPE including intangible is higher primarily on account of increase in capital work-in-progress mainly at Kalinganagar Phase-II and normal additions at Kalinganagar plant during the year, which was offset by depreciation and amortisation charge during the year.

j) Investments

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Investment in Subsidiary, JVs and Associates	57,554	33,120	74
Investments - Non-current	7,945	6,348	25
Investments - Current	500	2,968	(83)
Total Investments	**65,999**	**42,436**	**56**

The increase in investments was predominantly on account of conversion of ICD to T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. into equity during the year. Increase in non-current investments was mainly due to change in the market value of quoted investments along with interest accrued on preference shares of NINL. These increases were partly offset by decrease in current investments post sale of units of mutual funds.

k) Inventories

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Finished and semi-finished goods including stock in trade	8,203	8,573	(4)
Work-in-progress	-	-	NA
Raw materials	11,537	12,158	(5)
Stores and spares	4,807	4,689	3
Total Inventories	**24,547**	**25,420**	**(3)**

Finished and semi-finished inventory decreased as compared to previous year mainly due to decrease in cost of finished and semi-finished goods along with decrease in stock quantities as compared to the previous year due to higher deliveries.

Raw material inventories have decreased over the previous year primarily on account of decrease in the prices of imported coal during the year, partly offset by higher quantity of coking coal.

Stores and spares inventory increased due to higher requirement.

l) Trade receivables

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Gross trade receivables	1,865	3,235	(42)
Less: allowance for credit losses	259	673	(62)
Net trade receivables	**1,606**	**2,562**	**(37)**

Trade receivables reduced significantly as compared to that of the previous year primarily due to better collections and higher factoring of steel debtors along with decrease in steel prices. Decrease at profit centres primarily at FAMD due to decrease in sales attributable to lower volumes.

m) Gross debt and Net debt

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Gross debt	44,579	43,304	3
Less: Cash and Bank balances (incl. Non-current balances)	6,055	2,927	107
Less: Current investments	500	2,968	(83)
Net Debt	**38,024**	**37,409**	**2**

Gross debt was comparatively higher due to utilisation of various term loans during the year majorly for funding capital expansion projects, partly offset by net repayment of short-term loans and debentures during the year.

Net debt was marginally higher as compared to previous year. This is attributable to increase in the in gross debt along with decrease in current investments, partly offset by increase in cash and bank balances.

n) Cash Flows

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Net Cash from/(used in) operating activities	27,328	13,506	102
Net Cash from/(used in) investing activities	(15,558)	(14,794)	(5)
Net Cash from/(used in) financing activities	(8,414)	(5,193)	(62)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**3,356**	**(6,481)**	**152**

Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities

During the year under review, the net cash generated from operating activities was ₹27,328 crore as compared to ₹13,506 crore during the previous year. The cash inflow from operating profit before working capital changes and direct taxes during the current year was ₹29,400 crore as compared to inflow of ₹26,003 crore during the previous year due to increase in operating profits. Cash inflow from working capital changes in FY2023-24 is mainly due to decrease in non-current/current financial and other assets by ₹1,947 crore, in trade receivables and other advances with public bodies along with decrease in inventories by ₹901 crore primarily due to decrease in prices. Increase in Non-current/current financial and other liabilities/ provisions by ₹125 crore primarily due to increase in trade payables for coal purchases and other liabilities. The income taxes paid (net of refund received for earlier years) during the current year was ₹5,045 crore as compared to ₹5,008 crore during previous financial year.

Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities

During the year under review, the net cash outflow from investing activities amounted to ₹15,558 crore as compared to ₹14,794 crore during the previous year. The outflow during the current year broadly represents capex of ₹10,426 crore, investments in subsidiaries ₹684 crore mainly in The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, ICDs given (net of realisation) amounting to ₹8,011 crore, partly offset by net sale of current investments ₹2,667 crore.

Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities

During the year under review, the net cash outflow from financing activities was ₹8,414 crore as compared to an outflow of ₹5,193 crore during the previous year. The outflow during the current year broadly represents payment of dividend ₹4,414 crore and payment of interest ₹5,098 crore. The outflow was partly offset by, additional loans taken during the year (net of repayments including finance lease) ₹947 crore as against net proceeds from borrowings of ₹5,101 crore in the previous year.

o) Changes in Key Financial Ratios

The change in the key financial ratios as compared to previous year is stated below:

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Inventory Turnover (days)	67	64	5
Debtors Turnover[1] (days)	5	7	(29)
Current Ratio (Times)	0.80	0.90	(12)
Interest Coverage Ratio (Times)	10.01	10.74	(7)
Debt Equity (Times)	0.33	0.33	1
Net Debt Equity (Times)	0.28	0.28	(1)
EBITDA Margin (%)	21.99	20.12	9
Net Profit Margin[2] (%)	3.41	10.28	(67)
Return on average Net worth[2] (%)	3.51	11.10	(68)

1) **Debtors Turnover Ratio**: Decreased primarily on account of decrease in average debtors during the current year due to better collections and higher factoring of steel debtors along with decrease in steel prices

2) **Net Profit Margin and Return on average net worth**: Decreased primarily on account of decrease in net profits mainly attributable to higher exceptional charge due to impairments which was partly offset by higher operating profits during the current year.

2. Europe Operations

Economic growth continued to decelerate globally in 2023. The rise of central bank rates to fight inflation continued to negatively impact consumption and investments. Global GDP growth increased by 2.7% (2022: 3.1%). Inflation at 6.1% was lower than the 8.1% in 2022 but still significantly above levels seen in earlier years (2.9% in 2016-2020). In China GDP growth was 5.2% (2022: 3.0%) as economic activity increased due to the reopening of the Chinese economy in January 2023 after being shut down during the pandemic. Growth in China was held back during the year by a weak property market with house prices declining which led to issues for real estate developers.

The EU economy decelerated to 0.5% (2022: 3.5%) and the UK economy to 0.1% (2022: 4.4%). Monetary tightening and high energy costs impacted the economy. Output at the manufacturing sector was particularly low, whilst services provided more support to the economy, contrary to the post-pandemic rebound in 2021 during which manufacturing was relatively strong. Growth across the EU was uneven across the individual economies. Germany experienced a mild recession with -0.1% and France and Italy grew by 0.9% and 0.7% respectively.

Global steel demand declined in 2023 for the second year in a row by 1.1%, in line with the weak macro-economic conditions, after -3.3% decline in 2022. Demand in China decreased by 3.3% (2022: -2.9%). This decline was mainly driven by the downturn in the Chinese real estate sector. Steel demand from the manufacturing sectors continued to grow. Chinese steel demand is gradually shifting from construction to manufacturing and from long steel products to flat steel products. Demand in the EU decreased by 10.0% (2022: -7.9%). Activity growth in the main steel-using sectors decelerated but remained slightly positive in 2023. Although construction output was negatively impacted by the high interest rates, especially for real estate, automotive output grew strongly due to backlogs.

In 2023 global steel production decreased by 0.2% to 1,848 Mt (2022: -3.3%). Steel production in China decreased by 0.4% to 1,015 Mt (2022: -1.4%) and equated to 55% of global steel production. In the EU, production decreased by 7.3% to 126 Mt (2022: -10.7%) as ~20% of blast furnaces were idled in response to lower demand for steel.

The market reference price for iron ore fines (China CFR 62%) remained relatively stable in 2023 at US$120/t (change against the previous year: -$1/t), with a low of US$105/t in May and a high of US$137/t in December. The hard coking coal spot price (Australia FOB) declined to US$296/t (change against the previous year: -$69/t). In March 2022 the price was at an all-time high of 594 US$/t due to the loss of supply from Russia as a result of the war in the Ukraine. The German benchmark scrap price (Sorte 2/8) decreased to €340/t (change against the previous year: -€74/t) compared to the previous calendar year. The price of CO_2 increased in 2023 to €84/t (change against the previous year: +€3/t), reaching an all-time high in February 2023 at €92/t. Reforms of the EU Emissions Trading System lead to a reduction in the supply of permits which cause the price to rise.

In the second half of 2023 the price declined mainly due to the weak economy reducing the demand for carbon allowances.

The European steel spot Hot Rolled Coil price (Germany, parity point) decreased in 2022 to €713/t (-€193/t). In April 2022 the steel price was at an all-time high of €1,346/t due to the loss of supply from Ukraine and Russia. In 2023 the price was relatively low due to declining demand for steel.

In 2024 economic growth is expected to gradually accelerate in both the EU and the UK due to a lowering of the bank rates as inflation normalises. However, the high interest rates will continue to impact the economy leading to a gradual recovery. In 2024 growth of 0.8% is expected for the EU and 0.5% for the UK. Economic growth is expected to return to long-term levels pre-pandemic in 2026. Output growth in the steel-using sectors is forecast to be low in 2024 due to the tight monetary policy. A recovery in real demand is not foreseen in 2024 but a rebound of steel demand of 2.9% is expected due to restocking as the steel-using sectors start to anticipate higher demand for their products.

The turnover and profit/(loss) figures of TSE are given below:

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23
Turnover	78,144	90,300
EBITDA	(7,612)	4,632
Profit before tax (PBT), before exceptional	(12,555)	1,103
Profit before tax (PBT)	(19,262)	1,304
Profit after tax (PAT), before exceptional	(12,896)	(3,464)
Profit after tax (PAT)	(19,603)	(3,263)

The production and sales performance of TSE (continuing operations) is given below:

(mn tonnes)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Liquid Steel Production	7.80	9.35	(17)
Deliveries	7.68	8.16	(6)

Production in FY2023-24 decreased by 1.55 MT (17%) compared to the previous year due to the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands. TSE's deliveries decreased by ~6% over the previous year due to the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands along with subdued demand from the market. The reduction in deliveries was less than the reduction in production due to the utilisation of stock built up in the prior year in anticipation of the Blast Furnace 6 reline.

During the year under review, the revenue stood at ₹78,144 crore which was lower than FY2022-23. In GBP terms, revenue decreased by 19% due to reduction in average revenue per tonne along with lower deliveries. TSE reported an EBITDA loss of ₹7,612 crore during FY2023-24 lower than the EBITDA profit of ₹4,632 crore during FY2022-23. This significant reduction in EBITDA was seen in both TSN and TSUK. In TSN the impact of the Blast Furnace 6 reline and lower spreads within the market contributed for the decline whereas in TSUK the performance was adversely impacted by the performance of the end of life assets at the Port Talbot site as well as subdued market conditions.

Tata Steel Nederlands ('TSN') – Liquid steel production at IJmuiden Steel Works, Netherlands during FY2023-24 at 4.81 MT was 1.52 MT lower than the previous year due to the reline of Blast Furnace 6. With completion of the repairs that were scheduled in the outage, the Blast Furnace 6 will be able to stay in production until TSN is ready to transition to a whole new way of producing steel and the newly built DRI plant is commissioned.

In October 2022, TSN submitted a request for 'Maatwerk' to enable the first phase of its decarbonisation plan, which is to be completed by 2030. An improved Green Steel Plan with an enhanced focus on reducing the impact on the environment and making TSN more circular was submitted to the Dutch Government in November 2023. The Green Steel Plan entails the closing of the largest blast furnace (blast furnace 7) and cokes and gas plant 2 and replacing them with a direct reduced iron plant and an electric arc furnace.

The Green Steel Plan is contingent on receiving 'Maatwerk' support. External advisors, engaged by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy to assess TSN's Green Steel Plan against alternatives viewed from the perspective and policy choices of the State. The report came out on March 28, 2024 and describes 5 scenarios. The cabinet has indicated in its letter of the same date to Parliament that it will investigate as quickly as possible if they can start discussions with TSN based upon the Green Steel Plan with accelerated reduction of nuisance.

With the continued support of Tata Steel, and the increased urgency to reduce our environmental impact, TSN is confident that in the coming year TSN will accelerate the process towards concluding a 'Maatwerk' support package. In the meantime, the process to obtain permits for the new facilities has started and TSN is actively engaging with local communities to inform on TSN plans and seek feedback.

In FY2023-24, the Roadmap Plus Program took a big step forward with completion of the dust removal installation and start of constructing the DeNOx installation, both at the Pellet Plant. The DeNOx installation aims to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by 80% by capturing NOx compounds at the Pellet Plant.

With the Green Steel Plan, TSN is at the threshold of an important transition. To be able to afford that plan, it is essential to have and maintain a strong competitive position and to be agile enough to respond to rapidly changing circumstances and new developments. In FY2023-24 an initiative that focusses on improving the operational and financial performance of Tata Steel IJmuiden was launched under the name 'TSIJ.NU'. The initiative aimed to increase throughput and utilise the full product portfolio resulting from the latest investments and the measures taken consist of improving our market position, reducing various fixed costs and working towards stable production.

In the year under review, TSN completed the upgrade of its Continuous Galvanising Line 3, that enables a more robust production of advanced (ultra) high strength steels with increased dimensional windows, and the extensive upgrade of Cold Mill 21, that allows us to manufacture grades, such as existing and future advanced and ultra-high strength steels, at significantly larger dimensional windows, improved surface quality, improved thickness performance, and a better surface inspection to improve the customer performance.

Tata Steel UK ('TSUK') – Liquid steel production at Port Talbot Steel Works, Wales during FY2023-24 at 2.99 MT was marginally lower over the previous year. During both years TSUK's primary steel making assets in Port Talbot produced significantly below their planned outputs due to operational issues with the assets which were near the end of their useful lives. These operational issues contributed to the closure of the coke ovens in March 2024 and towards a strategic review of the remainder of the heavy end assets in Port Talbot.

The Drive to Save programme was developed and launched at the start of the year to focus on the cash position on the business. The programme delivered important savings with £56m in cash improvements in first half of FY2023-24. There were a number of improvement implemented with the aim of maximising value from TSUK's downstream assets. These included the installation of the UK's largest and heaviest slitter at Hartlepool, a new welder at the Automotive Finishing Line at Llanwern which has increased gauge and coating weight capability and new drossing robots improving the zinc yield at the Zodiac Plant at Llanwern and making the operation safer for employees.

During the year a final insurance transaction between the British Steel Pension Scheme (**'BSPS'**) and Legal & General was completed which meant that the BSPS was fully de-risked from May 2023 onwards.

3. Tata Steel Thailand

During FY2023-24, total steel consumption in Thailand totalled 16.33 MT which decreased slightly (0.4%) in 2023 as compared to 2022. Import volume was 11.21 MT, at 69% of the demand for steel in Thailand, expanded by 4.0% y-o-y.

Demand for long product in Thailand was 6.2 MT, has remained static with a marginal increase of 0.4% y-o-y. Import volume was 2.6 MT, 42% of the demand for long product in Thailand, increased by 5.3% y-o-y.

Thailand's economy in 2023 fell short of initial forecasts, with a growth rate of only 1.9%, significantly lower than earlier predictions of 2.5% to 3.2%. While the tourism sector showed some recovery, weaker performance in exports, manufacturing, and private investment hindered overall growth.

Deliveries during the current year were comparatively lower on account of increased competition in rebars from induction furnace producer, higher imports of wire rods from China, higher input cost (scrap prices) and lower demand in the international market.

The turnover and profit/(loss) of Tata Steel Thailand (**'TSTH'**) for the Financial Year 2023-24 are as follows:

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23
Turnover	5,829	6,992
EBITDA	44	239
Profit before tax (PBT), before exceptional	(30)	166
Profit before tax (PBT)	22	155
Profit after tax (PAT), before exceptional	(29)	167
Profit after tax (PAT)	23	156

The production and sales performance of TSTH is given below:

(mn tonnes)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Saleable Steel	1.12	1.20	(6)
Sales	1.12	1.21	(8)

During FY2023-24 the saleable steel production decreased by 0.07 MT and sales declined by 0.09 MT over FY2022-23. The turnover decreased by ₹1,163 crore primarily due to sluggish demand for retail in domestic market. The profit after tax was lower by ₹134 crore on account of lower operating profits, offset by exceptional gain on account of disposal of Mini-blast furnace.

Year in Review

- Enhanced efficiency of scrap sourcing strategy through the development and implementation of the Scrap Reservation Application.
- Increased in volume of Use scrap to bring production cost down.
- Highest sale volume in High Value Product rebar, dowel and export sale.

Recognitions

- TSTH has been listed in SET ESG Ratings 2023 at the 'A' level which is the first year of evaluation in the form of ratings, previously known as Thailand Sustainability Investment (**'THSI'**) from the Stock Exchange of Thailand (**'SET'**).
- TSTH received Sustainability Disclosure Award for the year 2023 from Thaipat Institute.

Safety/Health/Environment

- TSMT – SCSC received 'Thailand Labor Management Excellence Award' 2023 in National Level, continued 5th year, from Department of Labor Protection & Welfare, Ministry of Labor.
- TSMT – SISCO received 'Certificate of Carbon Footprint for Organization' 2023 from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organisation.
- TSMT – NTS, SCSC, SISCO received 'Green Mining Award' 2023 from Department of Primary Industries and Mines, Ministry of Industry.

4. The Siam Industrial Wire Co. Ltd. & TSN Wires Co. Ltd.

SIW serves the B2B Construction industry in Thailand and around the World with its Steel Wires for concrete reinforcement applications. TSN Wires Co. Ltd. (**'TSN Wires'**) serves the Fencing, Poultry, Farming, Paper and other related segments with its Galvanized Wires.

The Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd (**'SIW'**) is a downstream Steel Wire manufacturer for use in various concrete reinforcement applications. It manufactures PC Strand, PC Wire, Wire Mesh and Cold Drawn wires mainly for the construction segment in Public infrastructure projects and Private sector (Housing, Factory, Building etc.). SIW's factory is based in Rayong, Thailand and it is a leader in its industry with 34% market share (for PC Strand and PC Wire) in Thailand and it also has a strong export presence across key continents such as Europe, ASEAN, America and Oceania.

TSN Wires is in the business of manufacturing Galvanized Wires and is based out of Rayong, Thailand and is a 60% subsidiary of SIW. TSN Wires serves the Fencing, Poultry, Farming, Paper and other related segments with its Galvanized Wires for various end use applications.

Thailand steel demand has been impacted from the delay of new Government formation in H1FY2023-24 and because of the postponement of the national Budget until April/May 2024. Consequently, demand from Government projects which are key demand drivers for sales of PC Products has been absent and on the other hand the private sector also continued to struggle due to lack of demand. In summary, both SIW and TSN Wires got challenged from these two key factors: (1) Demand Slowdown in Thailand, EU and US and (2) Severe high competition and price dumping from Chinese competitors.

The turnover and profit/(loss) of SIW for the Financial Year 2023-24 are as follows:

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23
Turnover	1,416	1,930
EBITDA	67	235
Profit before tax (PBT)	41	190
Profit after tax (PAT)	29	159

The production and sales performance of SIW is given below:

(mn tonnes)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Saleable Steel	0.20	0.20	3
Sales	0.21	0.22	(2)

The turnover and profit/(loss) of TSN Wires for the Financial Year 2023-24 are as follows:

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23
Turnover	251	267
EBITDA	(1)	0
Profit before tax (PBT)	(17)	(14)
Profit after tax (PAT)	(17)	(14)

The production and sales performance of TSN Wires is given below:

(mn tonnes)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Saleable Steel	0.03	0.03	(1)
Sales	0.03	0.03	-

During FY2023-24, the combined saleable steel production (SIW & TSN Wires) decreased marginally by 2% due to subdued demand, whereas the deliveries were at par. The combined turnover decreased by 24% due to decline in prices. Profits declined in line with decrease in prices.

Recognitions

National Level

» SIW Received the certificate 'Thailand Trust Mark'.

» SIW Received a certificate of 'Low Emission Support Scheme' (**'LESS'**) from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organisation (**'TGO'**) on renewable energy project for completing Renewable energy project.

» SIW Received the 'Green Industry Level 4 (**'GI-4'**)' from the Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry, Thailand. GI-4 is the organisation's determination to proceed continuously in a sustainable environment.

» SIW Received Corporate Social Responsibility Continuous Award (CSR – DIW Continuous Award). The award is for the 15th consecutive year (2009-2023) from the Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry, Thailand.

Overseas Level

» **SIW**: Received the first Environmental Product Declaration certification for construction wires outside of Europe and Achieved the Lowest Carbon Emission in Thailand Construction Wire.

5. Tata Steel Minerals Canada

Tata Steel Minerals Canada (**'TSMC'**) is a partnership between Tata Steel (82%) and the Government of Quebec (18%). TSMC mines and processes high-grade iron ore is from it's multiple isolated hematite deposits occurring over 30 km in the Menihek region of Labrador and northern Quebec, near Schefferville, and containing from <1 million to 50 million tonnes of high-grade ore. Fines for sintering and superfine material from it's beneficiation plant are produced with a minimum iron content of 64% Fe while the Direct Shipping Ore (**'DSO'**) facilities crush, screen and dry 60%-62% Fe iron ore for direct shipping. The product is railed to Sept-Iles (a city in Canada) for shipping to the customers worldwide.

In FY2023-24, the business was able to produce ~2 MT of iron ore fines and complete total shipment of 1.94 MT. During this period, total revenues from such sales was U$157 mn against the plan of U$ 154 mn due to steady iron ore prices. TSMC achieved 100% compliance for %Fe and %Silica in it's products resulting in zero quality penalties. Further, premiums were obtained on some product offerings (lumps @U$14/ton) in F2023-24 from merchant shipments to China.

The turnover and profit/(loss) figures for the Financial Year 2023-24 are as follows:

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23
Turnover	1,330	649
Profit before tax (PBT)	(771)	(1,086)
Profit after tax (PAT)	(771)	(1,086)

During FY2023-24, the turnover more than doubled to ₹1,330 crore which was significantly higher over previous year by ₹681 crore (105%) owing to higher volumes and prices. FY2023-24 reported a lower loss before tax amounting to ₹ 771 crore as against loss of ₹ 1,086 crore in previous year primarily on account of higher operating profits which was partly offset by higher finance cost during the year.

Consolidated Performance

The consolidated profit after tax of the Company was (₹4,910 crore) as against ₹8,075 crore in the previous year. The decrease was due to lower operating profits on subdued performance from the European operations due to contraction in steel prices and lower deliveries. EBITDA however, improved in the Indian operations primarily on account of higher deliveries along with decrease in input costs, which was partly offset by lower steel realisations in India. Moreover, there were higher charges under exceptional items of ₹7,814 crore majorly due to the impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment at TSUK for heavy-end restructuring along with provision for redundancy and restructuring costs. Higher net finance charges by ₹1,136 crore mainly at European operations owing to additional loans taken during the year. Tax charge was lower by ₹6,397 crore in line with lower profitability. The basic and diluted earnings for FY2023-24 were at loss of ₹3.62 per share each (previous year: basic and diluted: ₹7.17 per share each).

The analysis of major items of the financial statements is given below.

a) Revenue from operations

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	140,987	142,913	(1)
TSE	78,144	90,300	(13)
NINL	5,505	1,646	235
South East Asia	7,495	9,189	(18)
Others	69,787	85,566	(18)
Eliminations & Adjustments	(72,747)	(86,261)	16
Total revenue from operations	**229,171**	**243,353**	**(6)**

The consolidated revenue from operations was lower by 6% as compared to the previous year on account of decrease in steel realisations across geographies along with lower deliveries at the European operations. Revenue declined at Europe attributable to decrease in deliveries due to the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands along with subdued market demand and decrease in average revenue per tonne.

Revenue declined at Tata Steel Standalone primarily on account of decrease in realisations, partly offset by increase in deliveries aided by sale of traded products from NINL. Increase at NINL was due to higher production during the year which was eliminated on consolidation.

Others primarily include decrease at TS Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd. which are majorly eliminated on consolidation.

b) Purchases of stock-in-trade

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	9,702	7,424	31
TSE	5,518	3,428	61
NINL	-	-	N.A.
South East Asia	3,724	4,616	(19)
Others	7,320	7,437	(2)
Eliminations & Adjustments	(11,291)	(7,791)	(45)
Total purchases of stock-in-trade	**14,973**	**15,114**	**(1)**

Expense was lower mainly at South East Asia (**'SEA'**) due to decrease in billet production at TSTH. Expenses increased at Europe mainly due to increase in external steel purchases due to reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands. Increase at Tata Steel (Standalone) attributable to increase in purchases of traded rebars from NINL, which was majorly eliminated on consolidation.

c) Cost of materials consumed

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	48,018	59,949	(20)
Europe	30,200	38,982	(23)
NINL	3,106	1,502	107
South East Asia	1,525	1,795	(15)
Others	57,141	74,424	(23)
Eliminations & Adjustments	(57,456)	(75,169)	24
Total cost of materials consumed	**82,534**	**101,483**	**(19)**

Consumption declined across all major entities mainly due to lower cost of consumption of imported coal and other raw materials owing to lower prices. Europe reported decrease in GBP terms primarily due to lower coal and coke prices along with lower production due to the reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands. Decrease at Tata Steel Standalone was mainly due to decrease in prices of coking coal and lower cost of purchased pellet, post commencement of pellet plant at Kalinganagar during the year, partly offset by higher consumption due to higher production. Raw material consumption increased at NINL due to increased production during the year.

Others primarily reflects decrease in transactions at TS Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd. due to decrease in coal prices, which are majorly eliminated on consolidation.

d) Employee benefits expense

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	7,402	7,221	3
Europe	15,576	13,687	14
NINL	225	173	30
South East Asia	325	318	2
Others	912	873	4
Eliminations & Adjustments	70	147	(53)
Total employee benefits expense	**24,510**	**22,419**	**9**

Increase in expenses was mainly at TSE primarily due to BSPS movement in UK post buy-in and actuarial movement in Netherlands. Adverse exchange impact on translation further increased the charge.

Increase in expenses at Tata Steel (Standalone) was mainly due to salary revisions and its consequential impact on retirement provisions along with increase in leave salary and staff welfare expenses. Increase at NINL was attributable to full year of operation during the year.

e) Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	5,970	5,956	-
Europe	2,818	2,387	18
NINL	496	368	35
South East Asia	97	92	5
Others	617	621	(1)
Eliminations & Adjustments	(116)	(89)	(30)
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**9,882**	**9,335**	**6**

Expense was higher than the previous year mainly on account of increase in depreciation charge at Europe due to additions along with adverse exchange rate movement. Increase at NINL due to full year of operations during the year.

f) Other expenses

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	45,661	41,379	10
Europe	30,852	30,958	-
NINL	1,854	1,087	71
South East Asia	1,647	1,831	(10)
Others	3,815	3,011	27
Eliminations & Adjustments	(3,389)	(2,871)	18
Total other expenses	**80,440**	**75,395**	**7**

Other expenditure represents the following expenditure:

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Consumption of stores and spares	18,741	18,041	4
Repairs to buildings	71	90	(21)
Repairs to machinery	12,268	11,584	6
Relining expenses	329	339	(3)
Fuel oil consumed	1,537	1,467	5
Purchase of power	8,535	8,060	6
Conversion charges	2,854	3,092	(8)

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Freight and handling charges	12,931	12,648	2
Rent	3,700	2,923	27
Royalty	6,764	6,924	(2)
Rates and taxes	2,740	1,971	39
Insurance charges	712	696	2
Commission, discounts and rebates	309	357	(13)
Allowance for credit losses/ provision for advances	114	10	998
Other expenses	10,750	8,883	21
Less :-Expenditure (other than interest) transferred to capital & other accounts	(1,915)	(1,690)	13
Total Other expenses	**80,440**	**75,395**	**7**

Expenses increased at Tata Steel (Standalone) primarily due to lower foreign exchange revaluation gain on inter-company loans/receivables. Increase in rates and taxes on account of higher charges for District Mineral Fund and reversal of entry tax provision in last year. Moreover, there was increase in other general expenses mainly in travelling, Brand equity, CSR and others.

Expenses at Europe were at par as the decrease on account of lower activities was almost offset by adverse exchange rate movement on conversion.

Expenses increased at NINL mainly due to full year of operation during the year.

Decrease at South East Asia due to decrease in power tariffs and lower gas prices along with lower production.

Increase in Others was mainly at Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited due to higher production and deliveries along with increase at other Indian subsidiaries.

g) Finance costs

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	4,179	3,975	5
Europe	2,343	1,296	81
NINL	567	385	47
South East Asia	15	15	2
Others	5,640	5,396	5
Eliminations & Adjustments	(5,236)	(4,768)	10
Finance costs	**7,508**	**6,299**	**19**

h) Net Finance costs

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	2,227	1,926	16
Europe	2,169	1,166	86
NINL	537	370	45
South East Asia	2	3	(28)
Others	1,926	2,204	(13)
Eliminations & Adjustments	(67)	(10)	542
Net Finance costs	**6,794**	**5,659**	**20**

Finance cost increased by 19% primarily at Tata Steel Europe mainly on account of utilisation of external borrowings during the year attributable to subdued performance. There was higher interest on domestic term loans owing to fresh utilisation during the current financial year for capital expansion projects, partly offset by lower interest on short-term borrowings, commercial papers and debentures attributable to lower balances during the year.

Increase at NINL was due to full year of operation during the year, eliminated on consolidation. Increase in Others was mainly at foreign subsidiaries, eliminated on consolidation.

Net finance charge was higher in line with higher finance cost due to increase in borrowings over the period.

i) Exceptional items

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	(13,636)	(780)	N.A.
Europe	(6,707)	201	N.A.
NINL	(31)	0	N.A.
South East Asia	52	(48)	N.A.
Others	0	0	N.A.
Eliminations & Adjustments	12,508	740	N.A.
Total exceptional items	**(7,814)**	**113**	**N.A.**

Exceptional items during FY2023-24 primarily represents:

» Provision for impairment of non-current assets ₹3,516 crore, which primarily includes impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, intangibles (including capital work-in-progress) at TSE due to heavy end restructuring along with impairment for Sukinda mines and impairment of port project in India.

- Net Provision for ESS amounting to ₹130 crore under SBKY Scheme and other scheme at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone) and at NINL.
- Charge of ₹4,263 crore under restructuring and other provisions mainly at Europe and at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone) for Sukinda mines.

Partly offset by,

- Gain on sale of non-current investments in an associate at TSE amounting to ₹5 crore.
- Gain on sale of non-current assets at TSTH amounting to ₹52 crore on disposal of Mini Blast Furnace asset.
- Impairment reversal of ₹20 crore at Europe on deferred consideration of Speciality Business.
- Fair valuation gain on non-current investments amounting to ₹18 crore at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone).

The exceptional items in FY2022-23 primarily represents:

- Gain on sale of non-current investments at TSE amounting to ₹67 crore.
- Impairment reversal of ₹96 crore at Europe on deferred consideration of Speciality Business.
- Net impairment reversal in respect of PPE (including capital work-in-progress), right-of-use assets and other assets at Europe of ₹37 crore.
- Fair valuation gain on non-current investments amounting to ₹31 crore at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone).

Partly offset by,

- Net Provision for ESS amounting to ₹92 crore under SBKY Scheme at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone).
- Expenses incurred in stamp duty and registration fees for a portion of land parcels and mines acquired as part of business combination amounting to ₹2 crore at erstwhile TSLP.
- Impairment of Mini Blast Furnace at TSTH amounting to ₹11 crore.
- Net impairment charge of ₹12 crore on ICD and investments in one of the associates at Tata Steel Limited (Standalone).

j) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) including intangibles and right-of-use assets

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	125,178	119,592	5
Europe	31,244	31,048	1
NINL	11,366	11,558	(2)
South East Asia	964	1,029	(6)
Others	10,252	10,055	2
Eliminations & Adjustments	(1,554)	(1,043)	(49)
Total PPE inlcuding intangibles & right-of-use assets	**177,450**	**172,239**	**3**

PPE including intangibles and right-of-use assets increased by 3% primarily at Tata Steel India on account of increase in capital work-in-progress mainly at Kalinganagar Phase-II and normal additions at Kalinganagar plant during the year, which was offset by depreciation and amortisation charge during the year. Europe was at par, as the additions in plant and machinery during the year was offset by impairment charge along with depreciation and amortisation charge during the year.

k) Inventories

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Finished and semi-finished goods including stock in Trade	16,830	17,488	(4)
Work-in-progress	5,692	9,439	(40)
Raw materials	19,703	20,795	(5)
Stores and spares	6,933	6,693	4
Total Inventories	**49,158**	**54,415**	**(10)**

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	24,547	25,420	(3)
Europe	20,696	25,226	(18)
NINL	1,151	971	19
South East Asia	920	1,200	(23)
Others	2,021	1,704	19
Eliminations & Adjustments	(177)	(106)	(67)
Inventories	**49,158**	**54,415**	**(10)**

Decreased by 10% primarily at Europe mainly at Ijmuiden on account of utilisation of stock built up at the start of FY2023-24 for extended outage for the Blast Furnace 6 reline during the year. Decrease at Tata Steel Limited Standalone mainly on account of decrease in quantities and rates of finished and semi-finished inventory owing to higher deliveries. Raw material inventory decreased due to decrease in the prices of imported coking coal and thermal coal during the year, partly offset by higher quantity of coking coal. Decrease in SEA was primarily due to lower stock quantities of scrap and billets on account of lower production.

Increase at NINL was primarily on account of higher coal and coke inventory.

l) Trade receivables

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Tata Steel (Standalone)	1,606	2,562	(37)
Europe	3,895	4,782	(19)
NINL	102	126	(19)
South East Asia	833	1,017	(18)
Others	9,334	9,938	(6)
Eliminations & Adjustments	(9,506)	(10,168)	7
Net trade receivables	**6,264**	**8,257**	**(24)**

Decrease was primarily at Tata Steel Limited Standalone due to better collections and higher factoring of steel debtors along with decrease in steel prices. Decrease at Europe mainly due to sharp decline in steel prices during the year. Decreased at SEA mainly due to lower sales and fall in steel prices. Decrease in Others was primarily at Tata Steel Global Procurement majorly eliminated on consolidation.

m) Gross debt and Net debt

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Gross debt	87,082	84,893	3
Less: Cash and Bank balances (incl. Non-current balances)	8,801	13,453	(35)
Less: Current investments	731	3,630	(80)
Net debt	**77,550**	**67,810**	**14**

Net debt was higher by ₹9,740 crore over previous year.

Gross Debt at ₹87,082 crore was higher by ₹2,189 crore as compared to the previous year. The increase in Gross Debt was mainly due to net borrowings of ₹1,230 crore mainly in term loans primarily at Tata Steel Limited Standalone for funding capital expansion projects. The increase was further impacted by adverse exchange rate movements on the borrowings.

The increase in Net Debt was in line with increase in gross debt along with significant decrease in cash and cash equivalents mainly at Europe due to subdued performance owing to lower activities for reline of Blast Furnace 6 in the Netherlands, and at SIW post dividend payment. Current investments declined mainly in India, offset by increase in cash and cash equivalents.

n) Cash Flows

(₹ crore)

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Net Cash from/(used in) operating activities	20,301	21,683	(6)
Net Cash from/(used in) investing activities	(14,252)	(18,679)	24
Net Cash from/(used in) financing activities	(11,097)	(6,981)	(59)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(5,048)**	**(3,977)**	**(27)**

Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities

During the year under review, the net cash from operating activities was ₹20,301 crore as compared to ₹21,683 crore during the previous year. The cash inflow from operating profit before working capital changes and direct taxes during the current year was ₹22,237 crore as against ₹30,908 crore during the previous year reflecting decline in operating profits during the current year. Cash inflow from working capital changes during the current period was ₹3,384 crore primarily due to decrease in inventory by ₹5,566 crore, decrease in current/non-current financial assets by ₹2,599 crore, partly offset by, decrease in Non-current/current financial and other liabilities/ provisions by ₹4,781 crore. The payments of income taxes during the year under review were ₹5,320 crore as compared to ₹5,519 crore during the previous year mainly at Tata Steel Standalone.

Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities

During the year under review, the net cash outflow from investing activities was ₹14,252 crore as against an outflow of ₹18,679 crore during the previous year. The outflow during the year broadly represents capex of ₹18,207 crore primarily at India and at Europe. Offset by sale (net of purchase) of current investments amounting to ₹3,141 crore. Inflow on account of interest and dividend receipt ₹669 crore.

Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities

During the year under review, net cash outflow from financing activities amounted to ₹11,097 crore as against outflow of ₹6,981 crore during the previous year. The net outflow primarily represents payment of dividend of ₹4,429 crore and interest payment of ₹8,145 crore partly offset by proceeds from borrowings (net of repayments including finance lease) of ₹1,230 crore.

o) Changes in Key Financial Ratios

The change in the key financial ratios as compared to previous year is stated below:

	FY24	FY23	Change (%)
Inventory Turnover (days)	84	79	6
Debtors Turnover (days)	12	15	(20)
Current Ratio (Times)	0.87	1.01	(14)
Interest Coverage Ratio[1] (Times)	2.47	6.01	(59)
Debt Equity (Times)	0.88	0.76	15
Net Debt Equity[2] (Times)	0.78	0.61	29
EBITDA Margin[3] (%)	10.21	13.44	(24)
Net Profit Margin[4] (%)	(2.14)	3.32	(165)
Return on average Net worth[4] (%)	(4.97)	7.27	(168)

1) **Interest Coverage Ratio**: Decreased primarily on account of decline in operating profits along with higher finance cost due to increase in borrowings.

2) **Net Debt to Equity**: Increased due to increase in Net Debt attributable to decrease in cash and cash equivalents majorly at European operations along with loss during the period resulting in decrease in average equity.

3) **EBITDA Margin**: Decreased primarily on account of lower operating profits majorly at European operations primarily due to contraction in steel prices and lower deliveries.

4) **Net Profit Margin and Return on average net worth**: Decreased primarily on account of loss during the year mainly attributable to lower operating profits, higher exceptional charge for restructuring and higher net finance charge.

VII. Corporate Finance

In 2024, the International Monetary Fund expects Global GDP growth to be at 3.1% y-o-y and inflation to moderate from 8.8% in 2022 to 4.3%. Global central banks have been focused on inflation and as policy transmission sustained, it has reflected in the inflation trajectory across key regions. Looking ahead to 2025, the Global GDP is expected to witness a marginal increase to 3.2% y-o-y. Global outlook for 2024–25 reflects better prospects for developed economies including U.S. even as developing economies like India remain resilient. China continues to be a key watchpoint, with its heavily indebted real estate market weighing on economic recovery. China Government has fixed its official growth target at around 5% and has also pledged to create 12 million jobs amidst growing concerns over rising unemployment.

Overall, the chances of a hard landing for global economy have diminished due to disinflation and steady growth in select regions. As a result, risks to global growth are also broadly balanced. For instance, on the upside, expansive fiscal policy and continued disinflation can boost growth but raise the risk of a more costly adjustment later on. Conversely, commodity price spikes due to geopolitical issues such as Red Sea attacks may result in persistent inflation and lead to prolonged tighter monetary policy. Hence, in the near term, global policymakers focus will be on effectively managing inflation while promoting growth.

In India, The Reserve Bank of India (**'RBI'**) expects GDP to grow close to 8% y-o-y in 2024, higher than 7.2% y-o-y recorded in 2023. Domestic economic activity has been aided by Government spending, household consumption, rise in manufacturing activity and services sector. These factors along with healthy corporate and bank balance sheets and rising integration with global supply chains are likely to aid growth in the near term. In 2025, India GDP is expected to expand by 7.4% y-o-y and Consumer Price Index (**'CPI'**) is likely to moderate from 5.4% in 2024 to 4.5% levels. Inflation trajectory to be shaped by evolving food inflation, state of supply chains and global commodity prices especially oil.

Financial Markets:

Global financial markets have continued to remain volatile and uncertain due to inflation – rate hike dynamics. In the U.S., sharp rise in interest rates, since February 2022, have led to a situation where short-term U.S. Treasury yields have surpassed those of longer-term U.S. Treasury bonds, creating an inverted yield curve. Moreover, persistent inflation and the ongoing rate hikes by the U.S. Federal Reserve have continued to weigh on the global credit market, culminating in benchmark rates for U.S. Treasuries reaching their highest levels in 16 years (by October 2023). Since then, slight decline in the CPI and signs of a cooling labour market in the U.S. have led to improved sentiment.

In India, financial markets have witnessed improvement and remained resilient despite global uncertainties and geopolitical tensions. RBI maintained its repo rate throughout the year while investors witnessed a remarkable ascent, with the Nifty 50 and BSE Sensex scaling new heights. Nifty attained a record peak of 22,097 points on January 15, 2024, registering a 27% increase for the year. Sensex also reached an all-time high of 73,328 points on the same day, emphasising the broader market strength. Overall, the Nifty 50 and BSE Sensex have witnessed gains of around 25%, positioning this year as one of the most successful in recent times. The movement was visible across broad sectors including steel. Tata Steel share price has increased from around ₹107 per share levels in early March 2023 to around ₹157 per share in March 2024, reaching an all-time high and surpassing the previous best recorded nearly three years ago. Moving to yields, the 10-year Government securities (G-secs) have remained relatively stable within a certain range during the financial year. In February 2024, the yield on the 10-year benchmark G-sec fell by ~10 basis points following the announcement of a reduced fiscal deficit in the interim union budget. The anticipated decrease in total Government borrowing and the expected inclusion of G-Secs in major global bond indices by 2025, indicates that the Government might be able to secure funding at lower costs from the market and this augurs well for the broader market sentiment.

Central Banks and Monetary Policy:

The International Monetary Fund (**'IMF'**) expects global inflation to fall from 6.8% in 2023 to 5.8% in 2024 and 4.4% in 2025. Developed economies are expected to see faster disinflation than emerging market and developing economies. While factors vary, disinflation is primarily expected to be driven by softening labour markets, food inflation and energy prices. In the U.S., Federal Reserve had raised rates in July 2023 by 0.25% to 5.25% – 5.50% and since then, it has kept rates unchanged despite concerns about banking industry, persistent inflation, and robust job numbers. While US Federal Reserve continues to remain cautious, it has steadily pivoted to rate cuts in 2024. The Federal Open Market Committee appears to have transitioned from a stringent to a more accommodating stance and in its December 2023 meeting, signalled three quarter-point rate cuts by the end of 2024 to lower the fed fund rates to 4.6%. As of now, U.S. Federal Reserve's projections suggest that Personal Consumption Expenditure inflation will settle at 2.5% in 2024 and ease to 2.2% in 2025.

In the same vein, Eurozone consumer price inflation has also declined from 9.2% in February 2023 to 2.6% in March 2024. In the United Kingdom, consumer price inflation including housing costs has decreased from 9.2% in February 2023 to 3.8% in February 2024. With inflation rates moderating across key regions, the European Central Bank witnessed peak interest rate of 4.5% in September 2023 following its tenth increase since July 2022, while the Bank of England witnessed its peak of 5.25% in August 2023. Since then, central banks have maintained rates, anticipating that the effects of the rate hikes implemented throughout 2023 will sustain progress with respect to inflation dynamics.

In India, RBI maintained the policy repo rate at 6.5%, unchanged during the financial year (FY2023-24). The last increase was in February 2023. RBI continues to remain focused on maintaining CPI inflation at 4% in the medium-term, with a tolerance range of plus or minus 2%, while also promoting economic growth.

Financing:

Tata Steel triangulates its capital allocation between deleveraging, return to shareholders and growth capex to provide optimal returns to the shareholders and our strategy is calibrated to evolving operating cycles. For instance, in FY2020-21 and FY2021-22, Tata Steel successfully deleveraged our gross debt by ₹40,767 crore and this was much higher than the Company's annual deleveraging target of $1 billion. During these years, the focus was on strengthening the balance sheet of the Company and positioning to aid future growth. Subsequently, in FY2022-23 and FY2023-24, Tata Steel has prioritised growth capital expenditure especially for Kalinganagar. This along with volatile operating environment that led to higher working capital requirements and outflows for acquistion of NINL and dividend have meant that our gross debt increased from ₹75,561 crore in FY2021-22 to around ₹88,230 crore in FY2023-24. On an annual basis, gross debt has witnessed only a marginal increase between FY2022-23 to FY2023-24 despite the volatile operating environment.

The phased commissioning of 2.2 MTPA Cold Rolling mill complex and operations of pellet plant in Kalinganagar have already begun during 2024. The Company looks forward to commissioning of 5 MTPA blast furnace which is expected to aid cashflows as well as credit metrices. Tata Steel remain focused on cost optimisation and working capital. Tata Steel is happy to share that there has been significant progress on our portfolio simplification exercise in India. As stated, the Company have successfully amalgamated five listed and unlisted subsidiaries after duly completing the regulatory processes and the integration is underway. The five companies had a cumulative turnover of around ₹19,700 crore in FY2022-23. The amalgamation is value accretive and will also drive synergies through raw material security, centralised procurement, optimisation of inventories, reduced logistics costs, and better facility utilisation. For three other companies - Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited (wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel), Angul Energy Limited (Tata Steel shareholding - 99.99%) and The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited (Tata Steel shareholding - 98.61% as on the date of this report), the merger process is at advanced stages with the respective jurisdictional National Company Law Tribunals and is expected to be completed by Q1FY2024-25, subject to regulatory approvals.

Credit Ratings:

Partway through the year, international rating agency Moody's upgraded Tata Steel Limited's corporate family rating from 'Ba1' to 'Baa3.' The rating outlook was also changed from 'Positive' to 'Stable' citing Tata Steel's consistent operational performance and prudent financial strategies. Separately, S&P Global Ratings reiterated its 'BBB-' corporate family rating for Tata Steel while maintaining a 'Positive' rating outlook. With this, Tata Steel becomes the only steel company in India to be rated Investment grade by both the international credit rating agencies. Domestic credit rating agencies, India Ratings and CARE Ratings have also reaffirmed Tata Steel's long-term credit rating at 'AA+'.

VIII. Risks and Concerns

Tata Steel operates in an interconnected world with stringent regulatory and environment requirements, increased geopolitical risk and fast pace technological disruptions that could have a material impact across the value chain of the organisation. Tata Steel has implemented a Enterprise Risk Management (**'ERM'**) process to provide a holistic view of the aggregated risk exposure as well as to facilitate more informed decision-making.

In its journey towards Risk Intelligence, a robust governance structure has been developed across the organisation. The Board of Directors has constituted a Committee of the Board called the Risk Management Committee. At senior management level, an Apex Risk Committee (**'ARC'**) has been constituted to drive the ERM process across Tata Steel Group.

Information regarding Key Risk facing Tata Steel and their mitigation strategies is given below:

Financial Risk

Tata Steel aspires to double its capacity in India in a sustainable manner to capitalise on India's growth opportunity. The capacity growth is aimed to aid continued strong presence across segments focused on sectors leading high returns.

Additionally, Tata Steel UK will initiate the transitioning to EAF in 2024, and TSN is also planning to undergo decarbonisation in next few years. Access to finance will be required to enable Tata Steel's journey to a low carbon future with potential capital investments and significant transition and decommissioning costs.

Tata Steel has ₹77,550 crore of net debt as on March 31, 2024. The Company plans to deleverage and fund the growth through internal accruals and raising external capital from banks and capital markets. The cost of borrowings may be affected due to changing sentiments of the global financial market.

Also, climate change and sustainability will continue to take centre stage with rising stakeholder expectations having implications on cost and availability of capital. Strengthening ESG guidelines and disclosure standards are likely to weigh in accessing overseas finance, which may lead to increase in funding cost.

The financialisation of commodities and growing geopolitical conflicts may heighten market volatility, notably impacting raw material prices and may lead to escalations in the cost of hot metal and increased working capital requirements. Volatility in financial markets may lead to depreciation of INR against USD which will further impact cost of capital.

Mitigation Strategies

Tata Steel is focused on cash flow generation and debt reduction for mitigating the risks. The objective is to balance between growth and deleveraging with a focus on returns to shareholders. The Company is strategically diversifying its sources of capital including grants from Government to transition to greener operations. The Company also strives to access various pools of capital and actively pursue opportunities to secure longer term debt with flexible terms. The Company has prioritised projects with higher value accreditation (ROIC: 15%) and short payback periods in it's capital allocation strategy. Additionally, Tata Steel is actively engaged in portfolio restructuring to optimise our holdings, striving for operational excellence by reducing working capital and actively participating in continuous improvement programs.

Tata Steel is committed to collaborating with international bodies like the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (**'TCFD'**) to improve ESG disclosures, adhere to evolving standards, and establish a sustainable financing framework. Tata Steel plans on increasing capital flows by exploring sustainable financing options such as green bonds. The Company also intends to actively communicate with investors to address any doubts regarding the credibility of green labelling and to ensure that funds are used in a certified and independent manner.

Tata Steel has also implemented the concept of 'One Treasury', which efficiently manages the treasury operations for the entire Tata Steel Group including its Subsidiaries. This comprehensive approach, combined with skillful management of cashflows, currencies and commodity hedging, effectively reduces the impact of price fluctuations, and delivers better financial stability in a dynamic market environment.

Macroeconomic and Market Risk

Slowdown of growth in China resulted in higher exports which weighed on the international and Indian steel prices. While India's steel manufacturers rode on a strong double-digit demand in 2023, increase in imports in Indian market has resulted in excess supply of cheaper material and impacted the prices.

TSN and Tata Steel UK, along with other European steel producers, are being squeezed between rising import pressures and a long-term decline in demand.

Fast paced technological changes and shifting customer preferences may necessitate adoption of newer grades of steel and/or alternate materials.

Mitigation Strategies

In India, as Tata Steel sales are predominantly focused on the domestic market, the Company targets the price volatility by adjusting its sales mix geographically and across different segments. To mitigate the risk of cyclicality, long-term contracts are entered into with discerning customers (especially automotive segment) and by offering solutions.

Tata Steel has invested in building a strong marketing franchise with well-regarded brands and a large network of distributors, dealers, and stocking points across the country. Dedicated marketing and sales teams have nurtured strong customer relationships through tailored solutions, enhanced reliability, and value-added products.

The Company has specifically focused on green steel offerings in Netherlands and UK.

The European Union is developing the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (**'CBAM'**) to put a fair price on the carbon emitted during the production of carbon-intensive goods. A similar fair price mechanism is expected to be rolled out for the UK as well. Tata Steel operations in the Netherlands and UK recognise the importance of CBAM in ensuring a level playing field to manage the risk of cheap imports.

The introduction of green certified/sustainable products and diversifying our product offerings beyond steel with new materials such as Composites, Fiber Reinforced Products, etc., helps meet the unique requirements of our discerning customers.

Regulatory Risk

The regulatory landscape in global metals and mining industry is becoming stringent due to geopolitical conditions, changing trade patterns, tariff, protectionist policies, enhanced focus on ESG. Non-adherence to such stringent regulatory ecosystem may impact business operations and reputation.

Both Tata Steel Netherlands & Tata Steel UK are subject to a wide range of regulations, with main concerns around the implementation of CBAM and changes in energy and by-product legislation in Netherlands. Additionally, there is an increased trend of protectionism at a global scale, reflected in the imposition of tariffs and anti-dumping measures. TSN has a longstanding presence in the U.S. steel market where the U.S. Section 232 tariffs are still in place.

Mitigation Strategies

Regulatory risk is emerging and evolving. Tata Steel is constantly monitoring the regulatory landscape to proactively assess the changing laws and policies that may impact the Company's operations and future growth trajectory. The Company has a policy of zero tolerance towards non-compliance. The Company has robust compliance management systems to ensure awareness and compliance.

The Company complies with existing laws and regulations while promoting environmental stewardship.

Tata Steel identifies key issues and opportunities for policy advocacy to promote best available practices, ensure level playing field through safeguard measures and improved ease and cost of doing business. It engages with policymakers and relevant stakeholders to develop strategies to give shape to a progressive policy environment in the country.

Tata Steel will continue to focus on technology, research and development as a proactive approach towards evolving regulatory requirements along with digitalisation of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms in response to the changing regulatory landscape and growing stakeholders' concerns.

The effort is on building capacity and securing resources for our journey towards decarbonisation of 2045.

TSN and Tata Steel UK are working with the Government on the shared objective of creating an achievable, long-term plan to support the steel sector's transition to a competitive, sustainable and low CO_2 future.

TSN continues to monitor import activity (volume and prices) and works with Eurofer (European Steel Association) to monitor the need for additional trade defense measures to protect the European steel industry from being hurt by dumped steel imports. In addition, TSN sees a continuation of current EU safeguards measures beyond June 2024 as an absolute necessity. While CBAM will be important in ensuring a level playing field for EU steel, however, the uncertainty surrounding the exact functioning of CBAM remains a watchpoint.

During transition, Tata Steel UK will rely upon steel imports, from both Europe and the rest of the world, and are in discussion with the Trade Remedy Authority (**'TRA'**) regarding revision of the relevant quotas, to enable sourcing of the required volumes without unsustainable tariff costs.

Operational Risks

The steel manufacturing processes are vulnerable to disruptions resulting from a range of external and internal factors. Rising uncertainty in extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, supply chain disruption are some of the external factors whereas equipment failures, maintenance delay and process safety related incidents are some of the internal factors. Further, Tata Steel UK has specific issues of ageing assets. Such disruptions may impact the Company's operations, safety, and customer service levels.

Mitigation Strategies

The Company endeavours to ensure plant availability, eliminate defect generation through equipment (link to final Product Quality), delivery services at optimum cost and ensure supply of Power, Gas & Utilities for meeting end customer production requirements.

The Company has adopted advanced maintenance practices for enhanced plant availability and reliability.

The continuously evolving Asset Management needs have accelerated change from being reactive to predictive and now with the fast-changing technological landscape, the Company is making a shift from the situation of preventive maintenance to maintenance-free assets i.e. from preventive maintenance to maintenance prevention.

Tata Steel has set up an Integrated Maintenance Excellence Centre to leverage advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, prescriptive analytics and Asset Monitoring and Diagnostic Centre for enabling predictive analytics. This paradigm shift extends beyond mere Asset Management, permeating the very fabric of the approach towards a digitally enabled green economy.

The robust digital ecosystem enables real-time shutdown management for optimal co-ordination and improved asset reliability across the steel value chain. Tata Steel Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar and the IJmuiden Plant in the Netherlands, have been recognised as 'Advanced 4th Industrial Revolution Lighthouse' by the World Economic Forum.

Tata Steel UK transition plan to an EAF operation is underway. Several structural improvement initiatives at IJmuiden operations are being taken under the improvement program of TSN. Corporate Asset Management Framework at TSN is delivering improved insight into the assets in relation to reliability, failure, risk and prioritisation of resources.

The Company has been working on improving structural integrity and safety of gas lines through usage of Drone based technologies for condition monitoring, thermography to identify potential blockages in gas lines, Use of Rope Access System (with web catch) for improving the roof inspection system.

The growing geopolitical situations and instances of supply chain disruptions have further aggravated the uncertainty in availability of spares which have dependence on single geography/vendor partner or have limited alternatives. Hence, the focus has been on indigenisation of spares to achieve self-reliance and to digitalise the process to maintain optimised inventory. The indigenisation initiative is aligned to the 'Make-in-India' focus and encourages the vendor partners to supply supreme quality spares and benchmark lead times.

The Company is cautious of the growing uncertainty in weather patterns leading to extreme heat and heavy rainfall. To ensure our employees' safety and business operations' continuity, the Company has developed a detailed disaster plan and standard operating procedures to respond to natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, and extreme weather events.

Safety Risk

Steel industry is inherently prone to hazards affecting workforce health and safety. Any deviation in process and workforce safety requirements, safety laws and regulation may have adverse impact on business continuity and operation. This is further aggravated with the geographical expansion and diversification of our business and operations that faces various geography specific stringent safety laws and regulations.

Mitigation Strategies

Safety remains paramount in the organisation. Tata Steel operates with the objective of 'Committed to Zero' and a safety-first mindset. The Company has remained steadfast to our belief of safeguarding people and continuing business operations. The Company is continuously strengthening Safety Management and Governance mechanism and has built a safety focused culture across business operations. Risk reduction at the workplace and improvement in the risk perception of the workforce is the focus area. The Company follows uniform risk management framework and has developed online and on-site visualisation of risks.

Improving behavioral safety of the workforce at workplace through experiential learning and focus on dissemination of safety standards has been the key to improve risk perception.

Tata Steel has institutionalised business continuity management through development of tactical centre for responding to any major onsite emergency and has developed Centre of Excellence (**'CoE'**) in Process Safety Management to deploy standardised process safety management across the organisation. Safety Excellence Reward and Recognition framework has been extended beyond managerial positions and vendor partners for demonstrating safety commitment and promoting a culture of safety in the organisation.

Further, Tata Steel emphasises on skill development and training of all stakeholders such as employees, vendor and business partners, trainees at regular intervals. Practical Safety Training Centre has been developed with a purpose to improve the risk perception of the workforce on various critical hazards. Here, hands-on training is imparted on different modules such as Working at Height, Material Handling, Gas Safety, Confined Space, Heavy vehicle simulators, First Aid & Cardiac Pulmonary Resuscitation and Virtual Reality for moving machinery.

Various campaigns such as 'Road Safety Month', 'National Safety Week' and those related to mitigation of risks associated with top hazards are undertaken. Deeper introspection on road safety practices, reaching beyond the Company premises, systematically introducing technological interventions on roads and vehicles, and connecting with all the road pilots on one-to-one basis has improved the risk perception and behavior. Additionally, focused campaigns such as 'Process Safety Alerts,' Know Your PPE Series', etc. to identify the hazards and its risk mitigation by risk hierarchy of control philosophy has reinforced safe behavior among Company employees and contract employees. Tata Steel has also launched the revisited 'Life Saving Rules' specific to nature of operation ranging from Mining, Operation and Maintenance, and Construction.

Workplace Safety and Process Safety Management in Tata Steel have matured over the years through adoption of various robotic and technological solutions to eliminate man-machine interface. Digital platforms have been continuously enhanced to address and mitigate key concerns. In this regard, through its various command centres, Tata Steel leverages the CCTV infrastructure to identify unsafe behavior and proactively prevent incidents.

At Tata Steel's UK operation, a time-out for safety campaign, which was rolled out across all employees and core contractors in the UK, continued throughout FY2023-24. Positive feedback and impact since this started has increased the level of engagement.

Community Risk

The Company has always centered it's business model and social engagement around community collaboration, aiming for tangible improvements in quality of life, particularly for marginalised groups in the vicinity of it's operations.

There are growing expectations of the communities proximate to the Company's operating locations.

Inability to address expectations or an erosion of trust with the communities arising out of any situation has bearing on the Company's societal impact and harm our reputation or impede business continuity. Moreover, there is a growing pressure from local communities proximate to Tata Steel's coal-based manufacturing facilities in Netherlands over emissions.

Failure to effectively implement identified CSR initiatives could result in resentment or protest from key stakeholders.

Mitigation Strategies

The Company has comprehensive mitigation strategies to address societal development challenges. A focused strategic approach is towards becoming the industry leader in CSR by creating long-lasting relations with communities in it's operational areas. The various focused programs are implemented through the Tata Steel Foundation in India. The Company implemented various programs and collaborated with multiple platforms to address the societal development challenges that has impacted over 4.4 million lives directly in FY2023-24. One of the key programs was community led-water conservation efforts yielding more than 100 million cubic feet of recharge capacity in key watersheds.

The Company has also developed various programs to create change models in the ecosystem. The key programs are highlighted as:

i) Signature health program is a lifecycle approach to maternal and child health and nutrition (MANSI+). It covers the entire Kolhan division of Jharkhand. Project works in close coordination with frontline health workers (Sahiya) to ensure Institutional delivery of identified high risk pregnant women that has been 87.2% in FY2023-24.

ii) Signature program on education rolled out in 37 blocks of Jharkhand and Odisha wherein the learning model has been devised to provide access to school for out of school children, learning support to overcome deficits, and governance for strengthening the school management.

iii) Samvaad: Over 150 tribes across 24 states of the country have come together through dialogues and other engagement aimed at preserving tribal culture and practices

iv) Development Corridor program focus on strengthening and functioning of the grassroots governance at 72 panchayats across the 272 km stretch of road that connects Tata Steel at Jamshedpur and Kalinganagar.

v) Embedding societal perspective in business decisions: Tata Steel leverages its experience and capability in societal impact to build impact ecosystems, engaging partners for regions and communities that need deeper attention. The Company also believes in the power of empathy within an organisation, and hence the need for senior officers and frontline managers to be sensitised towards key development challenges of the Dalit and tribal discourse. Accordingly, a social immersion program 'Unurum' was initiated and many senior, middle and entry level executives have undergone this program. This was extended to sensitise future business leaders from management school to develop deeper understanding of socio-economic realities faced by the most vulnerable communities because of non-inclusive industrialisation.

vi) Identification and engagement with key stakeholders: The Company convenes structured forums periodically to engage in dialogue with communities, facilitating co-creation of a shared impact agenda and replicating successful processes in new locations.

vii) Facilitating dialogue through social and traditional media. The Company also implements a dedicated social media strategy that entails putting out ground-up communities on the digital space for the right voices to amplify its impact and engage with a wider audience, facilitating dialogue and share progress transparently. Along with traditional media and AI, the Company believes in the power of communities speaking their minds and enable the right narrative to be amongst all.

Tata Steel UK is working closely with the Transition Board and national stakeholders to ensure economic regeneration of South Wales.

Tata Steel UK's Community Partnership Program 'Future Generations', with sub-themes of education, environment, health, and well-being, works across the UK, assisting job and wealth creation by supporting small and medium businesses with finance and business premises.

TSN is actively pursuing measures through 'Roadmap+' program to reduce emissions such as nitrogen oxide, dust deposition, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, heavy metals, lead, particulate matter, etc. to address health concerns of IJmuiden communities and support local initiatives.

Supply Chain Risk

Supply Chain Division is responsible for planning, sourcing, delivery, and logistics of more than 100 MT of materials which include raw materials, finished goods and by-products across Tata Steel's footprint. Annually, more than 60 MT of Raw Material comprising of 200+ grades from 50+ sources located across the globe is planned, scheduled, and transported to our consumption centres.

On the delivery side, 32 MT of finished goods consisting of multiple SKUs from various production units (inclusive of Steel Processing Centers) are delivered to a diverse group of customers.

Since, Tata Steel is on a journey to expand its Indian operations, it would entail doubling of movement for another ~20 MT Crude Steel production in fully ramped up stage thereby further adding to the scale and complexity.

The Indian Steel Industry is expected to grow at 7% CAGR till 2030 with 25% of the capacity planned in Odisha (~75 MT), thus adding to the existing infrastructural stress particularly on railways and ports in Eastern India. Events like the power crisis occurring every year puts stress on the rake availability. In addition, railways accidents, regional strikes (e.g.: Kurmi strike in FY2023-24) add to the uncertainty particularly in raw material circuit which is heavily dependent on railways for movement.

There is now a constant risk of escalation of geo-political tensions, or any other black swan event impacting supply chain reliability and delivered cost due to increased ship/container freights and lower container availability. The ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, Red Sea crisis are some such events that may pose risk to our Shipping operations and spend. The statutory norms are also getting more stringent thus making it necessary to address the Environmental, Social and Governance (**'ESG'**) issues for scope3 operations also.

Thus, supply chain faces a potential multi-faceted risk of business discontinuity due to disruption in infrastructure, market, changing policies and statutory norms.

Mitigation Strategies

- Debottlenecking Port Infrastructure: Tata Steel has long-term partnership agreements with major ports like Dhamra and Paradip Kalinga International Coal Terminal Private Ltd to de-risk import supply chain. In view of long-term growth plan, work is in progress for tie up/investment in new port infrastructure.
- Alternative to Indian Railways: To improve the reliability, Tata Steel has invested in private freight train schemes- 13 new rakes were added under General Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme and 11 new rakes were introduced under Special Freight Train Operator in FY2023-24. In the long-term, Tata Steel is working on commissioning a 7 MTPA slurry pipeline from its iron ore mines to plant. In addition, projects have been taken up to improve road infrastructure in Kalinganagar and Meramandali for raw material movement.
- Controlling Freight/logistics costs: Tata Steel has been able to maintain its shipping spend within the plan through continuous portfolio management and hedging initiatives.
- Sustainability Initiatives: Supply Chain has strengthened tracking and measurement of Scope 3 emissions and has proactively undertaken several initiatives for its commitment towards a greener supply chain. Tata Steel has increased deployment of CNG/LNG/EV vehicles from 69 in FY2022-23 to 191 in FY2023-24 in its short lead circuit to reduce its CO_2 footprint from road movement. This is further being increased to almost double the current number in FY2024-25. In FY2023-24, Tata Steel became the first Indian company to import cargo on Liquefied Natural Gas (**'LNG'**) fueled bulk carrier. 5 such shipments for imported raw materials were performed in FY2023-24 in addition to 22 biofuel-based shipments. More such shipments are in pipeline to be executed in coming years using alternate fuels such as Biofuel, Ammonia, Methanol etc.

Information Security Risk:

The Company's operations significantly rely on IT and digital infrastructure. The organisation has made several investments on digital transformation for important and complex processes. Key attributes of Digital transformation journey are the connected Architecture i.e., B2B integrations, Information Technology (IT) and Operating Technology (**'OT'**) integration channels for Analytics and Insights, remote operations which brings many benefits, such as increased efficiency, better decision-making, and improved operational performance.

Accelerated pace of digitisation of our vast value chain also brings the need to identify and mitigate emerging risks arising from advancements of technology usage such as AI deployment, Robotics Process Automation, Machine Learning etc. AI is getting adopted wherever feasible and applicable. Generative AI is also transforming the way Company interacts with customers and is driving business growth.

However, these integrations increase the organisation's exposure to cyber and privacy risks, non-compliance to industry laws and regulations, faulty and offensive data as well as performance instability.

Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023 has data privacy laws and regulations to govern the data privacy and protection requirements. Non-compliance to IT legislations and regulations may lead to imposition of penalties and adverse impact on Company's reputation. It is imperative that the organisations comply to privacy policy defined for the purpose.

Organisational data needs to be protected for confidentiality, integrity, and availability in accordance with the data governance norms.

While technology is kept as best as recent and supportable, obsolescence in technology needs to be addressed to eliminate any kind of cyber risk and business continuity risk.

Mitigation Strategies

Tata Steel has implemented advanced security measures such as strong access controls, Next Generation Firewall, Advanced Threat Protection, End Point Detection and Response to give real time detection capabilities based on behavior, lateral movements.

Integrated IT & OT Security Operation Centre has been implemented to give near real time visibility of security events generated on systems to identify abnormalities with immediate trigger to mitigation actions. 24*7*365 external attack surface management has been set up to identify potential risks over internet and try out exploits in attackers' perspective which helps to take immediate mitigation before being identified and utilised by attackers.

The Company has implemented various policies and procedures to ensure data privacy. Pro-active software asset management is being carried out to ensure compliance.

Data governance has been implemented to ensure that data is well protected with required level of confidentiality, integrity and availability including retention of data as per regulations.

It is also ensured that the configuration and consumption of Gen AI tech is done in a secure private environment to prevent risk emanating from AI adoption.

Continuous technology refresh is taken up to eliminate risk of technology obsolescence according to business priorities.

Tata Steel regularly assesses cybersecurity posture and conducts security audits to identify potential vulnerabilities. The same security initiatives are being extended to Tata Steel Group Companies (**'TSGCs'**) and has implemented Security information and Event management as core fundamentals of Security Operation Centre in various TSGCs. Zero Trust Architecture is also being implemented for TSGCs.

Commodity Risk

Raw materials (primarily iron ore and coal) and Bulk Commodities (refractory, De-Sulphurisation compound, ferroalloys etc.) contribute to a major part of the procurement spend of Tata Steel. In recent years, commodity markets have seen high price volatility driven by various geopolitical events, weather disruptions, mining issues etc. These events have also led to supply chain disruptions and imbalances reducing reliability and impacting inventory. Therefore, an agile response to mitigate price risk while maintaining a secure and stable supply chain is critical.

Raw Material Procurement

» Seaborne supply of coal has been largely dependent on Australia. While prices of PCI and soft coal have softened in the recent past, dependency on Australia for PCI is still high. The Company has made steady progress in trying new coals from alternate geographies thereby, mitigating the risk.

» Extreme weather events in key raw material exporting countries like Australia, Canada and geo-political events pose risk to the supply chain reliability beyond the price risk.

» Limited investment in new mines mainly in Australia, driven by decarbonisation, may impact long-term demand supply balance for metallurgical coal.

» High dependency on specific geographies for material sourcing (Australia for metallurgical coal and South Africa for DRI grade thermal coal) poses a high risk in case of any force majeure situation.

» High dependency on Talcher coalfields area to meet demand of non-coking thermal coal leading to a risk of supply chain disruption if operations are interrupted in any of their collieries.

» Announcement of auctions (linkage and spot) for Non-Regulated Sector (**'NRS'**) and material movement by road mode only increases the dependency on fleet movement, which may sometimes impact the inventory levels due to sudden restrictions imposed by local administration bodies, leading to unavailability of road transport.

» Considering demand and supply ratio from sectors other than captive power plant like independent power producers, fertilisers, cement etc. lead to a risk of exposure to high premiums in spot auctions.

» Unlike Indian operations, both TSN and Tata Steel UK do not have access to captive iron ore, therefore access to and pricing of iron ore supplies depend, to a large extent, on worldwide supply and demand relationships.

Bulk Procurement

- Few of the commodities that are used as inputs in steelmaking have over dependence on China or other single geography which poses a potential risk of supply disruption due to Black swan events like Red Sea crisis, etc.
- China, being the largest producer of steel making process consumables, is a major determinant of the price trends of these consumables. Though the prices of these consumables have been on a gradual decline over the months, changes in market sentiment in China has the potential to affect the volatility of these materials.
- Changes in statutory and sustainability norms in importing/exporting countries pose a threat to the reliability of the supply chain.
- Exposure to energy shortages and price increases are also a relevant risk due to multiple ongoing geopolitical disruptions.

Mitigation Strategies

Changing prices of coal and iron ore generally reflect through adjustments in steel prices, which in effect acts as a natural hedge against volatility. However, there may be a lead and lag involved and hence, several steps are being taken to manage the price volatility –

- For iron ore buy from external market, the Company hedges the spread between the bought-out ore and confirmed steel orders. The Company has also started hedging of coal buy.
- Price forecasting tools are being used for commodities like Coal, Zinc, Aluminum etc. to understand price movements and time the buy to optimise costs.
- Tools like reverse auctions are being used for efficient price discovery for commodities like coal, ferro alloys, refractories etc.
- Captive/domestic raw materials provide another avenue to guard against volatility as they have relatively stable cost/price.
- Diversifying coal sourcing from countries like Indonesia, USA, and Canada and long-term tie-ups to secure preferred grades to ensure long-term supply security.
- Trial of new grades of coals and blend optimisation with increased usage of weaker/lower cost coals are used to mitigate price risk.
- Evaluating potential sources with other geographical locations in Odisha and Chhattisgarh - like IB valley coalfield and Talabira mines in Odisha and Kusmunda and Gevra which are the collieries of South-Eastern Coalfields Limited in Chhattisgarh to minimise the risk on supply security of non-coking thermal coal.
- Contracting with local suppliers by rail mode to increase the rail co-efficient for consistent and uniform domestic coal supplies.
- Maximising Fuel Supply agreement to mitigate the risk of prevailing market volatility due to gap in demand and supply effecting premiums of spot auction events.
- For bulk commodities, Indigenisation has been identified as one of the major levers to de-risk the supply chain for both direct and indirect commodities which are dependent on import sources (like De-Sulphurisation compounds, refractories, cored wires etc.) to ensure safeguarding against geo-political escalations and single country dependence. Where indigenisation is not possible, alternate country sourcing or development of substitute products is also under implementation.
- Tata Steel is collaborating with Government of Odisha and has ear marked ~100 acre of land close to Kalinganagar, where vendors can set up local manufacturing units/refurbishment plants/Assembly units/warehouses which will enable localisation and development of local supplier eco-system and a leaner supply chain for Tata Steel.
- Tata Steel ensures that all suppliers mandatorily sign the Tata Business Associate Code of Conduct during the vendor onboarding process. High risk vendors undergo an assessment for adherence to Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption (**'ABAC'**) and Anti-money Laundering (**'AML'**) policies. This is also incorporated in the contract clauses of the purchase order which enables adherence to the ABAC and AML policies.
- The Company has adopted sustainable procurement policy wherein the Company engages with it's suppliers/service providers to take initiatives in the areas of reduce, recycle, and reuse.
- Risk assessment for key vendors is also undertaken to assess the capability of vendors in meeting the supply requirement.

- Additionally, TSG continues to target measures to reduce its energy requirements, e.g. by increasing self-generation of electricity and efficiency improvements.

IX. Internal Control Systems and it's Adequacy

The Company has an Internal Financial Controls (**'IFC'**) framework, commensurate with the size, scale, and complexity of the Company's operations. The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for ensuring that IFC have been laid down by the Company and that such controls are adequate and operating effectively. The internal control framework has been designed to provide reasonable assurance with respect to recording and providing reliable financial and operational information, complying with applicable laws, safeguarding assets from unauthorised use, executing transactions with proper authorisation, and ensuring compliance with corporate policies. The Company's internal financial control framework is commensurate with the size and operations of the business and is in line with requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has laid down Standard Operating Procedures and policies to guide the operations of each of its functions. Business heads are responsible to ensure compliance with these policies and procedures. Robust and continuous internal monitoring mechanisms ensure timely identification of risks and issues. To make the controls more robust and comprehensive, IFC standardisation and rationalisation project was undertaken three years ago which had ensured comprehensive coverage cutting across all functions of the Company. To reduce manual time and efforts involved in control testing, improve confidence in testing results, increase the frequency of testing and resort to full checking of the data as compared to sample testing, automation of controls was also undertaken in FY2021-22 whereby around thirty percent of the controls were automated which have been tested in automated environment in the current financial year also. The management of the group companies which have merged with the Company during the current financial year have confirmed compliance of the internal financial controls. The management, statutory auditors and internal auditors have also carried out adequate due diligence of the control environment of the Company through rigorous testing.

The Company has deployed SAP Governance, Risk and Compliance Module and other IT platforms to keep the IFC framework robust and our Information Management Policy governs these IT platforms. IFC has been documented and embedded in the business processes and such controls have been assessed during the year under review and no material weaknesses were observed.

X. Statutory Compliance

The Company has in place adequate systems and processes to ensure that it is in compliance with all the applicable laws. The Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance) is responsible for implementing the systems and processes for monitoring compliance with the applicable laws and for ensuring that the systems and processes are operating effectively. The Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, places before the Board, at each meeting, a certificate of compliance with the applicable laws. The Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance) also confirms compliance with Company law, SEBI Regulations and other corporate laws applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE 2

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

[Pursuant to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014]

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

Our CSR initiatives are guided by our CSR Policy (**'Policy'**). The Policy was first adopted on September 17, 2014, and then revised on February 3, 2016, and on November 11, 2021.

Our CSR activities focus on education, health, water, livelihood, rural and urban infrastructure and are in alignment with key development challenges of communities we serve. We also undertake community-centric interventions in the areas of sports, disaster relief, environment and tribal identity.

2. Composition of Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability (CSR&S) Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation/Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings held during the year	Number of meetings attended during the year
1.	Mr. Deepak Kapoor	Independent Director (Chairman)	4	4
2.	Mr. O. P. Bhatt*	Independent Director	1	1
3.	Dr. Shekhar C. Mande#	Independent Director	3	3
4.	Mr. T.V. Narendran	Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director	4	4
5.	Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer	4	4

*Mr. O. P. Bhatt completed his second term as an Independent Director of the Board and ceased as an Independent Director and Member of the Board effective June 9, 2023.

#Dr. Shekhar C. Mande was appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of the Company effective June 1, 2023 and as a Member of the Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Committee effective June 13, 2023.

3. The web-links where Composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company are provided below:

The composition of the CSR&S Committee:	https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/leadership/
CSR Policy	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/11804/tata-steel-csr-policy-latest-2019.pdf
CSR Projects as approved by the Board	https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/csr/

4. The Executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report):

The Company voluntarily carries out impact assessment of key CSR Projects in the normal course. The reports are available on the website of the Company at https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/csr/

5.

		(₹ crore)
(a)	Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	27,429.06
(b)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	548.58
(c)	Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years	NIL
(d)	Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	NIL
(e)	Total CSR obligation for the financial year (5b+5c-5d)	548.58

(₹ crore)

6.	(a)	Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Projects and other than Ongoing Projects)	572.74
	(b)	Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	7.28
	(c)	Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable	-
	(d)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year (6a+6b+6c)	580.02

(e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹ crore)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
580.02	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA

(f) Excess amount for set off, if any:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	548.58
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	580.02
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	31.44
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous Financial Years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding Financial Years [(iii)-(iv)]*	31.44

*The Company does not propose to avail any set-off, against the excess amount spent in FY2023-24 for succeeding financials year(s).

7. Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in ₹)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under section 135(6) (in ₹)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5), if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in ₹)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of transfer		
NA	NA	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through CSR amount spent in the Financial Year: **No**

9. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two percent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 - **Not applicable**

sd/-
DEEPAK KAPOOR
Chairman
CSR & Sustainability Committee
DIN: 00162957

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

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE 3

Corporate Governance Report

Company's Corporate Governance Philosophy

Corporate governance is the creation and enhancement of long-term sustainable value for our stakeholders, comprising regulators, employees, customers, vendors, investors, and the society at large, through ethically driven business practices. Effective corporate governance practices constitute the strong foundation on which successful commercial enterprises are built to last. Strong leadership and effective corporate governance practices have been the Company's hallmark inherited from its culture and ethos. At Tata Steel, it is imperative that our Company's affairs are managed in a fair and transparent manner.

We ensure that we evolve and follow not just the stated corporate governance guidelines, but also globally best practices. We consider it our inherent responsibility to protect the rights of our shareholders and disclose timely, adequate and accurate information regarding our financials and performance, as well as the leadership and governance of the Company.

In accordance with our Vision, Tata Steel Group (**'TSG'**) aspires to be the global steel industry benchmark for 'value creation' and 'corporate citizenship'. TSG expects to realise its Vision by taking such actions as may be necessary, to achieve its goals of value creation, safety, environment and people.

The Company is in compliance with the requirements stipulated under Regulations 17 to 27 read with Schedule V and clauses (b) to (i) and (t) of Regulation 46(2) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (**'SEBI Listing Regulations'**), as applicable, with regard to corporate governance.

To further strengthen the Company's corporate governance philosophy, the Company has also adopted the Tata Business Excellence Model.

Code of conduct

The Company has a strong legacy of fair, transparent and ethical governance practices.

The Company has adopted the Tata Code of Conduct (**'TCoC/Code'**) for Executive Directors (**'EDs'**), Senior Management Personnel and other Executives and Employees, which is available on the website of the Company at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/1864/tcoc.pdf The Company has received confirmations from the EDs as well as Senior Management Personnel regarding compliance of the Code during the year under review. The Company has also adopted the Code of Conduct for Non-Executive Directors (**'NEDs'**) of the Company which includes the Code of Conduct of Independent Directors (**'IDs'**) which suitably incorporates the duties of Independent Directors as laid down in the Companies Act, 2013 (**'Act'**). The same is available on the website of the Company at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/3930/tcoc-non-executive-directors.pdf The Company has received confirmation from the NEDs and IDs regarding compliance of the Code, for the year under review.

Tata Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading and Code of Corporate Disclosure Practices

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, (**'SEBI Insider Trading Regulations'**), as amended from time to time, the Board of Directors of the Company has adopted the Tata Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading and the Code of Corporate Disclosure Practices (**'Insider Trading Code'**).

Mr. Parvatheesam Kanchinadham, Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance) is the 'Compliance Officer' in terms of this Insider Trading Code.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (**'Board'**) is at the core of our corporate governance practice and oversees and ensures that the Management serves and protects the long-term interest of all our stakeholders. We believe that an active, well-informed and independent Board is necessary to ensure the highest standards of corporate governance.

Size and Composition of the Board

Our policy is to have a mix of EDs, NEDs, and IDs to maintain the Board's independence and separate its functions of governance and management. As on March 31, 2024, the Board comprised of ten members, two of whom are EDs, three are NEDs and five are IDs including two Women Independent Directors. The Board periodically evaluates the need for change in its composition and size. Detailed profile of our Directors is available on our website at www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/leadership/

The composition of the Board is in conformity with Regulation 17 of the SEBI Listing Regulations read with Section 149 and Section 152 of the Act. During the year under review and as on date of this report, none of our Directors serve as director or as IDs in more than seven listed companies and none of the EDs serve as IDs on any listed company. Further, none of our IDs serve as Non-Independent Director of any company on the board of which any of our Non-Independent Director is an ID.

Independent Directors are Non-Executive Directors as defined under Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations read with Section 149(6) of the Act along with rules framed thereunder. In terms of Regulation 25(8) of SEBI Listing Regulations, they have confirmed that they are not aware of any circumstance or situation which exists or may reasonably be anticipated that could impair or impact their ability to discharge their duties. Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors, the Board of Directors has confirmed that they meet the criteria of independence as mentioned under Section 149 of the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and that they are independent of the management. Further, the IDs have in terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, confirmed that they have enrolled themselves in the Independent Directors' Databank maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs.

The Company has issued formal letters of appointment to the IDs. As required under Regulation 46 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended, the terms and conditions of appointment of IDs including their role, responsibility and duties are available on our website at www.tatasteel.com/media/2917/terms-and-conditions-of-appointment-of-independent-directors.pdf

During FY2023-24, none of our Directors acted as Member in more than 10 committees or as Chairperson in more than 5 committees across all listed entities where they serve as a Director. For the purpose of determination of limit of the Board Committees, chairpersonship and membership of the Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee has been considered as per Regulation 26(1)(b) of SEBI Listing Regulations. Further, there are no *inter-se* relationships between our Board Members.

Changes to Board during FY2023-24

1. Dr. Shekhar C. Mande has been appointed as an Independent Director of the Company, for a term of 5 (Five) years commencing June 1, 2023 through May 31, 2028.
2. As per the terms and conditions of appointment, Mr. O. P. Bhatt completed his second term as an Independent Director of the Board effective June 9, 2023. Accordingly, Mr. Bhatt ceased to be an Independent Director and Member of the Board as of that date.
3. Mr. T. V. Narendran was re-appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company for a further period of 5 (Five) years commencing September 19, 2023 through September 18, 2028.

Table A: Composition of the Board and Directorships held as on March 31, 2024:

Name of the Director	No. of directorship in other Indian Public Companies(1)		No. of Board Committee positions in other Indian Public Companies(2)		Directorship in other listed entities and Category of Directorship
	Chairperson	Member	Chairperson	Member	
Non-Executive, Non-Independent Directors					
Mr. N. Chandrasekaran (Chairman) DIN: 00121863	7	-	-	-	a) Tata Consultancy Services Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman) b) Tata Motors Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman) c) Tata Consumer Products Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman) d) The Tata Power Company Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman) e) The Indian Hotels Company Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman) f) Tata Chemicals Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman)

Name of the Director	No. of directorship in other Indian Public Companies[(1)]		No. of Board Committee positions in other Indian Public Companies[(2)]		Directorship in other listed entities and Category of Directorship
	Chairperson	Member	Chairperson	Member	
Mr. Noel Naval Tata (Vice-Chairman) DIN: 00024713	4	2	1	2	a) Trent Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman) b) Voltas Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman) c) Tata Investment Corporation Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman) d) Titan Company Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Vice-Chairman)
Mr. Saurabh Agrawal DIN: 02144558	5	2	-	1	a) The Tata Power Company Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent) b) Voltas Limited (Non-Executive, Non-Independent) c) Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited (Debt Listed) (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman) d) Tata Capital Limited (Debt Listed) (Non-Executive, Non-Independent, Chairman)
Independent Directors					
Mr. Deepak Kapoor DIN: 00162957	1	2	1	3	a) HCL Technologies Limited (Non-Executive, Independent) b) Delhivery Limited (Non-Executive, Independent, Chairman)
Ms. Farida Khambata DIN: 06954123	-	2	-	-	a) Tata Investment Corporation Limited (Non-Executive, Independent)
Mr. V. K. Sharma DIN: 02449088	-	3	2	3	a) Reliance Power Limited (Non-Executive, Independent) b) Nureca Limited (Non-Executive, Independent)
Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola DIN: 00356188	-	2	1	-	a) SRF Limited (Non-Executive, Independent) b) HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited (Non-Executive, Independent)
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande DIN: 10083454	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors					
Mr. T. V. Narendran DIN: 03083605	1	-	-	-	-
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee DIN: 00004989	1	1	-	1	-

[(1)] Directorships in Indian Public Companies (listed and unlisted) excluding Tata Steel Limited, Section 8 companies and foreign companies.

[(2)] In terms of Regulation 26(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the disclosure includes chairperson/membership of the Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee in other Indian public companies (listed and unlisted) excluding Tata Steel Limited. Further, membership includes positions as chairperson of committee.

Selection of New Directors and Board Membership Criteria

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee ('**NRC**') formulates and recommends to the Board the appropriate qualifications, positive attributes, characteristics, skills and experience required for the Board as a whole and its individual members with the objective of having a Board with diverse backgrounds and experience in business, government, education and public service. The Policy for appointment and removal of Directors and determining Directors' independence is available on our website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6816/policy-on-appointment-and-removal-of-directors.pdf

Key Board Qualifications, Expertise and Attributes

The Members of the Board are committed to ensuring that the Board is in compliance with the highest standards of Corporate Governance. The table below summarises the key skills, expertise, competencies and attributes which are taken into consideration by the NRC while recommending appointment of Directors to the Board:

Table B: Director skills, expertise, competencies and attributes desirable in Company's business and sector in which it functions:

	Areas of Skills/Expertise/Competence						
	Leadership	Strategy	Operations	Technology	Finance	Governance	Government/ Regulatory Affairs
Mr. N. Chandrasekaran	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mr. Noel Naval Tata	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mr. Deepak Kapoor	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
Ms. Farida Khambata	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mr. V. K. Sharma	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Mr. Saurabh Agrawal	*	*	-	-	*	*	*
Mr. T. V. Narendran	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	*	*	*	-	*	*	*

Familiarisation Programme for Directors

As a practice, all new Directors (including Independent Directors) inducted to the Board are given a formal orientation. The familiarisation programme for our Directors is customised to suit their individual interests and area of expertise. The Directors are usually encouraged to visit the plant and raw material locations of the Company and interact with members of Senior Management as part of the induction programme. The Senior Management make presentations giving an overview of the Company's strategy, operations, products, markets, group structure and subsidiaries, Board constitution and guidelines, matters reserved for the Board and the major risks and risk management strategy. This enables the Directors to get a deep understanding of the Company, its people, values and culture and facilitates their active participation in overseeing the performance of the Management.

As stated in the Board's Report, the details of orientation given to our existing Independent Directors are available on our website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/21203/familiarization-programme-ids-2024.pdf

Board Evaluation

The NRC has formulated a Policy for the Board, its Committees and Directors and the same has been approved and adopted by the Board. The details of Board Evaluation forms part of the Board's Report.

Remuneration Policy for Board and Senior Management

The Board has approved the Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel ('**KMP**') and all other employees of the Company. The same is available on our website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6817/remuneration-policy-of-directors-etc.pdf Details of remuneration for Directors in FY2023-24 are provided in Table C below.

Table C: Shares held and cash compensation paid to Directors for the year ended March 31, 2024:

(₹ lakh)

Name	Fixed Salary			Commission(1)	Sitting Fees	Total Compensation	Fully paid-up Equity Shares held (Nos.)
	Basic	Perquisite/ Allowance	Total Fixed Salary				
Non-Executive, Non-Independent Directors							
Mr. N. Chandrasekaran(2)	-	-	-	-	3.60	3.60	20,00,000
Mr. Noel Naval Tata	-	-	-	160.00	4.00	164.00	1,43,700
Mr. Saurabh Agrawal(3)	-	-	-	-	6.00	6.00	–
Independent Directors							
Mr. O. P. Bhatt(4)	-	-	-	50.00	2.00	52.00	–
Mr. Deepak Kapoor(5)	-	-	-	160.00	7.30	167.30	–
Ms. Farida Khambata	-	-	-	125.00	6.00	131.00	8,00,000
Mr. V. K. Sharma	-	-	-	125.00	5.20	130.20	10,000
Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola	-	-	-	100.00	6.50	106.50	–
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande(6)	-	-	-	80.00	3.20	83.20	–
Executive Directors							
Mr. T. V. Narendran	205.13	339.94	545.07	1,200.00	–	1,745.07	21,710
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	181.31	329.70	511.01	850.00	–	1,361.01	19,660

Notes:

(1) Commission relates to the financial year ended March 31, 2024, which was approved by the Board on May 29, 2024 and will be paid during FY2024-25.

(2) As a Policy, Mr. N. Chandrasekaran, Chairman has abstained from receiving commission from the Company.

(3) In line with the internal guidelines of the Company, no commission is paid to the Non-Executive Directors of the Company, who are in full time employment with any other Tata Company. Accordingly, no commission has been paid to Mr. Saurabh Agrawal.

(4) Mr. O. P. Bhatt completed his second term as an Independent Director of the Board and ceased as an Independent Director and Member of the Board effective June 9, 2023. Further, he served as an Independent Director of Tata Steel Europe (**'TSE'**) until June 9, 2023. Towards this, he additionally will be paid a fee of £13,424 from TSE. The fee paid is consistent with the market practices and is aligned to the benchmark figures published by global consulting firms.

(5) Mr. Deepak Kapoor serves as an Independent Director and as the Chairman of the Board of Tata Steel Minerals Canada (**'TSMC'**). Towards this, he additionally receives an annual Board fee of CAD 16,095 from TSMC. The fee paid is consistent with the market practices and is aligned to the benchmark figures published by global consulting firms. Consquent to Mr. O.P. Bhatt's cessation on the Board of TSE, Mr. Deepak Kapoor was appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of TSE effective July 31, 2023. Towards this, he additionally will be paid a fee of £46,794 from TSE. The fee paid for TSE is consistent with the market practices and is aligned to the benchmark figures published by global consulting firms.

(6) Dr. Shekhar C. Mande has been appointed as an Independent Director of the Company, for a term of 5 (Five) years commencing June 1, 2023 through May 31, 2028.

(7) None of the Executive Directors are eligible for payment of any severance fees and the contracts with Executive Directors may be terminated by either party giving the other party six months' notice or the Company paying six months' remuneration in lieu thereof.

(8) The Company does not have any stock options plan. Accordingly, none of our Directors hold Stock options as on March 31, 2024.

(9) The Company has not issued any convertible instruments. Accordingly, none of our Directors hold any convertible instruments as on March 31, 2024.

Board Meetings

Scheduling and selection of agenda items for Board Meetings

Tentative dates for Board Meetings in the ensuing financial year are decided in advance and communicated to the Members of the Board. The information, as required under Regulation 17(7) read with Schedule II Part A of the SEBI Listing Regulations, is made available to the Board.

The Board meets at least once a quarter to review the quarterly financial results and other agenda items. Additional meetings are held when necessary. Committees of the Board usually meet the day before or on the day of the formal Board meeting, or whenever the need arises for transacting business. The recommendations of the Committees are placed before the Board for necessary approvals. All committee recommendations placed before the Board during the year under review were unanimously accepted by the Board.

6 (six) meetings of the Board were held during the financial year ended March 31, 2024. These were held on May 2, 2023, July 24, 2023, September 13, 2023, November 1, 2023, January 24, 2024, and March 20, 2024. The gap between any two Board meetings during the year under review did not exceed one hundred and twenty days. The requisite quorum was present for all the meetings.

Table D: Attendance details of Directors for the year ended March 31, 2024 are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	No. of Meetings held during tenure	No. of Meetings Attended
Mr. N. Chandrasekaran (Chairman)	NED	6	6
Mr. Noel Naval Tata (Vice – Chairman)	NED	6	6
Mr. Saurabh Agrawal	NED	6	6
Mr. O. P. Bhatt(1)	ID	1	1
Mr. Deepak Kapoor	ID	6	6
Ms. Farida Khambata	ID	6	6
Mr. V. K. Sharma	ID	6	6
Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola	ID	6	6
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande(2)	ID	5	5
Mr. T. V. Narendran	ED	6	6
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	ED	6	6

Notes:

(1) Mr. O. P. Bhatt completed his second term as an Independent Director of the Board and ceased as an Independent Director and Member of the Board effective June 9, 2023.

(2) Dr. Shekhar C. Mande has been appointed as an Independent Director of the Company, for a term of 5 (Five) years commencing June 1, 2023 through May 31, 2028.

All the Directors as on the date of the Annual General Meeting (**'AGM'**) were present at the AGM of the Company held on Wednesday, July 5, 2023.

All the Board Meetings held during FY2023-24 were held physically, except the meeting held on September 13, 2023.

Meeting of the Independent Directors

Pursuant to Schedule IV of the Act, the Independent Directors met on March 20, 2024 without the presence of Non-Independent Directors and Members of the Management. The meetings of Independent Directors were chaired by Mr. V. K. Sharma, Independent Director and Chairperson of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

At the meeting held on March 20, 2024, the Independent Directors, *inter alia*, evaluated the performance of the Non-Independent Directors and the Board of Directors as a whole, evaluated the performance of the Chairman of the Board taking into account the views of Executive and Non-Executive Directors. They also discussed the aspects relating to the quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information between the Company, the Management and the Board.

Board Committees

Audit Committee

The primary objective of the Audit Committee is to monitor and provide an effective supervision of the Management's financial reporting process, to ensure accurate and timely disclosures, with the highest levels of transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting. The Committee oversees the work carried out in the financial reporting process by the Management, the internal auditor, the statutory auditor and the cost auditor and notes the processes and safeguards employed by each of them. The Committee further reviews the processes and controls including compliance with laws, Tata Code of Conduct and Insider Trading Code, Whistle Blower Policies and related cases thereto. The Committee also reviews matters under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Policy.

The Board of Directors of the Company adopted the Audit Committee Charter (which includes terms of reference as provided under the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations) on March 31, 2015 which was subsequently revised on February 4, 2016, March 2, 2017, February 8, 2019 and November 11, 2021.

The Company Secretary and Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance) acts as the Secretary to the Committee. The internal auditor reports functionally to the Audit Committee. The Executive Directors and Senior Management of the Company also attend the meetings as invitees.

6 (Six) meetings of the Audit Committee were held during the financial year ended March 31, 2024. These meetings were held on April 28, 2023, May 2, 2023, July 24, 2023, November 1, 2023, January 24, 2024 and March 19, 2024. The requisite quorum was present for all the meetings. All the decisions at the Audit Committee meetings were taken unanimously.

Table E: The composition of the Audit Committee and the attendance details of the Members for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 are given below:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings held during tenure	No. of Meetings Attended
Mr. Deepak Kapoor (Chairperson)	ID	6	6
Mr. O. P. Bhatt(1)	ID	2	2
Ms. Farida Khambata	ID	6	5
Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola	ID	6	6
Mr. Saurabh Agrawal	NED	6	6

Notes:

1. Mr. O. P. Bhatt completed his second term as an Independent Director of the Board and ceased as an Independent Director and Member of the Board effective June 9, 2023.

Mr. Deepak Kapoor, Chairperson of the Audit Committee, was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, July 5, 2023.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The purpose of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (**'NRC'**) is to oversee the Company's nomination process including succession planning for the Senior Management and the Board and specifically to assist the Board in identifying, screening and reviewing individuals qualified to serve as Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and determine the role and capabilities required for Independent Directors consistent with the criteria as stated by the Board in its Policy on Appointment and Removal of Directors. The NRC and the Board periodically reviews the succession planning process of the Company and is satisfied that the Company has adequate process for orderly succession of Board Members and Members of the Senior Management.

The Board has adopted the NRC Charter (which includes terms of reference as provided under the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations) for the functioning of the NRC on May 20, 2015 which was subsequently revised on March 29, 2019 and March 28, 2022, basis the amendments in SEBI Listing Regulations.

The NRC also assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities relating to compensation of the Company's Executive Directors and Senior Management. The NRC has formulated Remuneration Policy for Directors, KMPs and all other employees of the Company and the same is available on Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6817/remuneration-policy-of-directors-etc.pdf The criteria for making payments to Non-Executive Directors is available on our website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/3931/criteria-of-making-payments-to-neds.pdf The NRC has the overall responsibility of approving and evaluating the compensation plans, policies and programmes for Executive Directors, KMPs and the Senior Management. The NRC reviews and recommends to the Board for its approval, the base salary, incentives/commission, other benefits, compensation or arrangements and executive employment agreements for the Executive Directors.

3 (Three) meetings of the NRC were held during the financial year ended March 31, 2024. These meetings were held on May 2, 2023, July 24, 2023 and March 20, 2024. The requisite quorum was present for all the meetings.

Table F: The composition of the NRC and the attendance details of the Members for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 are given below:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings held during tenure	No. of Meetings Attended
Mr. O. P. Bhatt (Chairperson)[1]	ID	1	1
Mr. V. K. Sharma (Chairperson)[2]	ID	3	3
Mr. N. Chandrasekaran	NED	3	3
Mr. Deepak Kapoor[3]	ID	2	2

Notes:

(1) Mr. O. P. Bhatt completed his second term as an Independent Director of the Board and ceased as an Independent Director and Member of the Board effective June 9, 2023.

(2) Mr. V. K. Sharma was appointed as a member of the NRC effective May 21, 2022 and chairperson of the NRC effective June 13, 2023

(3) Mr. Deepak Kapoor was appointed as a member of the NRC effective June 13, 2023

Mr. V. K. Sharma, Chairperson of the NRC was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, July 5, 2023.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Committee

The purpose of our Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability (**'CSR&S'**) Committee is to formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, which shall indicate the initiatives to be undertaken by the Company, recommend the amount of expenditure the Company should incur on Corporate Social Responsibility (**'CSR'**) activities and to monitor from time to time the CSR activities and Policy of the Company. The CSR&S Committee provides guidance in formulation of CSR strategy and its implementation and also reviews practices and principles to foster sustainable growth of the Company by creating values consistent with long-term preservation and enhancement of financial, manufacturing, natural, social, intellectual and human capital.

The Board has approved a Charter for the functioning of the CSR&S Committee on March 31, 2015, which was last revised on November 11, 2021.

The CSR policy is available on our website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/11804/tata-steel-csr-policy-latest-2019.pdf

4 (Four) meetings of the CSR&S Committee were held during the financial year ended March 31, 2024. These meetings were held on May 1, 2023, July 20, 2023, October 31, 2023 and January 23, 2024. The requisite quorum was present for all the meetings.

Table G: The composition of the CSR&S Committee and the attendance details of the Members for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 are given below:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings held during tenure	No. of Meetings Attended
Mr. Deepak Kapoor (Chairperson)	ID	4	4
Mr. O. P. Bhatt[(1)]	ID	1	1
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande[(2)]	ID	3	3
Mr. T. V. Narendran	ED	4	4
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	ED	4	4

(1) Mr. O. P. Bhatt completed his second term as an Independent Director of the Board and ceased as an Independent Director and Member of the Board effective June 9, 2023.

(2) Dr. Shekhar C. Mande was appointed as a member of the CSR&S Committee effective June 13, 2023.

Mr. Deepak Kapoor, Chairperson of CSR&S Committee was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, July 5, 2023.

Risk Management Committee

The Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee (**'RMC'**) for framing, implementing and monitoring the risk management policy of the Company. The RMC assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility with respect to Enterprise Risk Management (**'ERM'**).

The terms of reference of the RMC are:

a) Overseeing key risks, including strategic, financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly ESG related risks), IT (including cyber security) and compliance risks.

b) Developing risk management policy and risk management system/framework for the Company.

c) Assisting the Board in framing, implementing and monitoring the risk management plan for the Company and reviewing and guiding the Risk Policy.

The Board has adopted a Charter (which includes terms of reference as provided under the SEBI Listing Regulations) for RMC on May 20, 2015, which was subsequently revised on November 13, 2020, August 12, 2021 and July 24, 2023.

4 (Four) meetings of RMC were held during the financial year ended March 31, 2024. These meetings were held on April 21, 2023, July 24, 2023, January 18, 2024 and January 24, 2024. The requisite quorum was present for all the meetings.

Table H: The composition of the RMC and the attendance details of the Members for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 are given below:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings held during tenure	No. of Meetings Attended
Ms. Farida Khambata (Chairperson)	ID	4	4
Mr. Saurabh Agrawal	NED	4	3
Mr. T. V. Narendran	ED	4	4
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	ED	4	4
Dr. Henrik Adam	MoM	4	4
Ms. Samita Shah	MoM	4	4

MoM – Member of Management

Ms. Farida Khambata, Chairperson of RMC was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, July 5, 2023.

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (**'SRC'**) considers and resolves the grievances of our shareholders, debenture holders and other security holders, including complaints relating to non-receipt of annual report, transfer and transmission of securities, non-receipt of dividends/interests, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings and such other grievances as may be raised by the security holders from time to time.

The SRC also reviews:

a) The measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.

b) The service standards adopted by the Company in respect of services rendered by our Registrar & Transfer Agent.

c) The measures rendered and initiatives taken for reducing quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend/annual report/notices and other information by shareholders.

The Board has adopted a Charter (which includes terms of reference as provided under the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations) for the functioning of the SRC on April 11, 2014 which was subsequently revised on February 8, 2019.

1 (One) meeting of the SRC was held during the financial year ended March 31, 2024. This meeting was held on March 27, 2024. The requisite quorum was present for the meeting.

Table I: The composition of the SRC and the attendance details of the Members for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 are given below:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings held during tenure	No. of Meetings Attended
Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola (Chairperson)[1]	ID	1	1
Mr. V.K. Sharma (Chairperson)[2]	ID	-	-
Mr. Deepak Kapoor	ID	1	1
Mr. T. V. Narendran	ED	1	1
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	ED	1	1

(1) Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola was appointed as a member and Chairperson of the SRC effective June 13, 2023.

(2) Mr. V. K. Sharma stepped down as Chairperson and member of the SRC effective June 13, 2023.

Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola, Chairperson of the SRC was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, July 5, 2023.

In terms of Regulation 6 and Schedule V of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Board has appointed Mr. Parvatheesam Kanchinadham, Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance) as the Compliance Officer of the Company.

The details of investor complaints received and resolved during the financial year ended March 31, 2024 are given in Table J below. The complaints relate to non-receipt of annual report, dividend, share transfers and other investor grievances.

Table J: Details of investor complaints received and resolved during the financial year ended March 31, 2024:

Opening as on April 1, 2023	4
Received during the year	222
Resolved during the year	218
Closing as on March 31, 2024	8

Safety, Health and Environment Committee

The Safety, Health and Environment Committee (**'SH&E Committee'**) of the Board oversees the policies relating to Safety, Health and Environment and their implementation across TSG.

The Board has approved a Charter for the functioning of the SH&E Committee on October 27, 2009.

4 (Four) meetings of the Committee were held during the financial year ended March 31, 2024. These meetings were held on April 20, 2023, July 19, 2023, October 30, 2023 and January 11, 2024. The requisite quorum was present for all the meetings.

Table K: The composition of the SH&E Committee and the attendance details of the Members for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 are given below:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings held during tenure	No. of Meetings Attended
Mr. Noel Naval Tata (Chairperson)	NED	4	4
Mr. V. K. Sharma	ID	4	4
Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola	ID	4	4
Mr. T. V. Narendran	ED	4	4
Dr. Henrik Adam	MoM	4	4

MoM - Member of Management

Mr. Noel Naval Tata, Chairperson of SH&E was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, July 5, 2023.

Senior management

In terms of Clause 5B of Schedule V of SEBI Listing Regulations, the particulars of Senior Management as on March 31, 2024 are provided below:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
Key Managerial Personnel		
1	Mr. T. V. Narendran	Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director
2	Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
3	Mr. Parvatheesam Kanchinadham	Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
Senior Management		
4	Mr. Akshay Khullar[i]	Vice President (Engineering & Projects)
5	Mr. Ashish Anupam[ii]	Vice President (Long Products)
6	Ms. Atrayee Sanyal	Vice President (Human Resource Management)
7	Mr. Chaitanya Bhanu	Vice President (Steel Manufacturing)
8	Mr. Chanakya Chaudhary	Vice President (Corporate Services)
9	Mr. D. B. Sundara Ramam	Vice President (Raw Material)
10	Dr. Debashish Bhattacharjee	Vice President (Technology and R&D)
11	Mr. Hans van den Berg	Chief Executive Officer (Tata Steel Nederland)
12	Dr. Henrik Adam	Vice President (European Corporate Affairs)
13	Mr. Jayanta Banerjee	Chief Information Officer
14	Mr Peeyush Gupta[iii]	Vice President (TQM, Group Strategic Procurement & Supply Chain)
15	Mr. Prabhat Kumar	Vice President (Marketing & Sales - Flat Products)
16	Mr. Probal Ghosh	Vice President (Shared Services)
17	Mr. Rajesh Nair	Chief Executive Officer (Tata Steel UK)
18	Mr. Rajiv Kumar	Vice President (Operations - Tata Steel Kalinganagar)
19	Mr. Rajiv Mangal	Vice President (Safety, Health & Sustainability)
20	Ms. Samita Shah	Vice President (Corporate Finance, Treasury and Risk Management)
21	Mr. Sanjib Nanda	Vice President (Financial Operations and Corporate Reporting)
22	Mr. Subodh Pandey	Vice President (Operations TSM, NMB and Graphene)
23	Mr. Uttam Singh	Vice President (Iron Making)

Notes:

i. Mr. Akshay Khullar was appointed as the the Vice President – Engineering & Projects (Designate), effective December 1, 2023 and as the Vice President (Engineering & Projects), effective February 1, 2024.

ii. Mr. Ashish Anupam was appointed as the Vice President (Long Products) of the Company effective November 15, 2023.

iii. Mr. Peeyush Gupta was re-designated as Vice President (TQM, Group Strategic Procurement & Supply Chain) from his previous role i.e. Vice President – Group Strategic Procurement and Supply Chain, effective February 1, 2024.

iv. Mr. Avneesh Gupta, Vice President – TQM and Engineering & Projects, superannuated from the Company on February 1, 2024.

General Information for Shareholders

General Body Meetings

Table L: Location and time, where last three Annual General Meetings were held:

Financial Year Ended	Date	Time	Venue	Special Resolution Passed
March 31, 2023	July 5, 2023	3:00 p.m. (IST)	The Meetings were held through two-way video-conferencing	1. Appointment of Dr. Shekhar C. Mande (DIN: 10083454) as an Independent Director.
March 31, 2022	June 28, 2022			1. Alteration of Memorandum of Association of the Company. 2. Alteration of Articles of Association of the Company. 3. Change in place of keeping Registers and Records.
March 31, 2021	June 30, 2021			-

No Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members was held during FY2023-24.

Postal Ballot:

During FY2023-24, the Company sought the approval of the shareholders by way of postal ballot, the details of which are given below:

1. Postal Ballot vide notice dated April 26, 2023, on the following Ordinary Resolution(s):

SN	Description of the Resolution(s)
1.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited
2.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Steel Long Products Limited
3.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited
4.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited
5.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with The Tinplate Company of India Limited
6.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with TM International Logistics Limited
7.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Metaliks Limited
8.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with The Tata Power Company Limited
9.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited
10.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata International Limited
11.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) between TS Global Procurement Company Pte. Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, subsidiary company of Tata Steel Limited
12.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) between TS Global Procurement Company Pte. Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Tata International Singapore Pte. Limited, indirect subsidiary company of the Promoter company of Tata Steel Limited
13.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) between TS Global Procurement Company Pte. Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Tata NYK Shipping Pte. Limited, Joint Venture Company of Tata Steel Limited
14.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) between Tata Steel IJmuiden BV, wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Wupperman Staal Nederland BV, an Associate Company of Tata Steel Limited

The voting period for remote e-voting commenced on Sunday, April 30, 2023 at 9.00 a.m. (IST) and ended on Monday, May 29, 2023 at 5.00 p.m. (IST). The consolidated report on the result of the postal ballot through remote e-voting for approving the aforementioned resolutions was provided by the Scrutiniser on Tuesday, May 30, 2023.

The details of e-voting on the aforementioned Ordinary Resolution(s) are provided hereunder:

Description of the Resolution	Votes in favour of the Resolution(s)			Votes against the Resolution(s)			Invalid Votes	
	Number of Members voted	Number of valid Votes cast (shares)	% of total number of valid votes cast (Rounded off)	Number of Members voted	Number of valid Votes cast (shares)	% of total Number of valid votes cast	Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of invalid votes cast (shares)
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	9,650	439,98,92,661	100.00	289	1,71,344	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Steel Long Products Limited	9,444	439,94,29,691	100.00	191	1,38,185	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited	9,305	439,91,57,455	100.00	234	1,39,837	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited	9,284	439,90,73,246	100.00	216	1,34,205	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with The Tinplate Company of India Limited	9,180	439,90,23,211	100.00	277	1,44,334	0.00	Nil	Nil

Description of the Resolution	Votes in favour of the Resolution(s)			Votes against the Resolution(s)			Invalid Votes	
	Number of Members voted	Number of valid Votes cast (shares)	% of total number of valid votes cast (Rounded off)	Number of Members voted	Number of valid Votes cast (shares)	% of total Number of valid votes cast	Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of invalid votes cast (shares)
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with TM International Logistics Limited	9,170	439,90,03,617	100.00	267	1,52,485	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Metaliks Limited	9,232	439,89,18,728	100.00	202	1,21,764	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with The Tata Power Company Limited	9,238	439,89,98,583	100.00	186	1,15,730	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	9,197	439,89,87,987	100.00	218	1,25,186	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata International Limited	9,228	439,89,95,661	100.00	187	1,16,507	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) between TS Global Procurement Company Pte. Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, subsidiary company of Tata Steel Limited	9,206	439,89,90,481	100.00	210	1,23,178	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) between TS Global Procurement Company Pte Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Tata International Singapore Pte. Limited, indirect subsidiary company of the Promoter company of Tata Steel Limited	9,204	439,89,77,950	100.00	216	1,22,633	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) between TS Global Procurement Company Pte. Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Tata NYK Shipping Pte. Limited, Joint Venture Company of Tata Steel Limited	9,198	439,89,96,217	100.00	225	1,20,472	0.00	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) between Tata Steel IJmuiden BV, wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Wupperman Staal Nederland BV, an Associate Company of Tata Steel Limited	9,217	439,90,10,369	100.00	226	1,21,001	0.00	Nil	Nil

The Resolutions were passed with requisite majority.

2. Postal Ballot vide notice dated August 11, 2023, on the following Ordinary Resolution(s):

SN	Description of the Resolution(s)
1.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Angul Energy Limited
2.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Projects Limited
3.	Material Related Party Transaction(s) between Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Tata Motors Limited, a related party of Tata Steel Limited
4.	Material modification in approved Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Motors Limited and Poshs Metal Industries Private Limited, a third party
5.	Re-appointment of Mr. T.V. Narendran (DIN: 03083605) as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director and payment of remuneration

The voting period for remote e-voting commenced on Sunday, August 13, 2023 at 9.00 a.m. (IST) and ended on Monday, September 11, 2023 at 5.00 p.m. (IST). The consolidated report on the result of the postal ballot through remote e-voting for approving aforementioned resolutions was provided by the Scrutiniser on Monday, September 11, 2023.

The details of e-voting on the aforementioned Ordinary Resolution(s) are provided hereunder:

	Votes in favour of the Resolution(s)			Votes against the Resolution(s)			Invalid Votes	
Description of the Resolution	Number of Members voted	Number of valid Votes cast (shares)	% of total number of valid votes cast	Number of Members voted	Number of valid Votes cast (shares)	% of total Number of valid votes cast	Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of invalid votes cast (shares)
Material Related Party Transaction(s) With Angul Energy Limited	17,559	470,93,37,269	99.99	539	5,57,887	0.01	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Projects Limited	17,714	470,93,86,658	99.99	348	3,56,596	0.01	Nil	Nil
Material Related Party Transaction(s) between Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Tata Motors Limited, a related party of Tata Steel Limited	17,696	470,93,92,073	99.99	348	3,35,858	0.01	Nil	Nil
Material modification in approved Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Motors Limited and Poshs Metal Industries Private Limited, a third party	17,538	470,93,04,134	99.99	488	4,14,095	0.01	Nil	Nil
Re-appointment of Mr. T.V. Narendran (DIN: 03083605) as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director and payment of remuneration	17,394	879,51,41,539	99.47	694	4,66,90,120	0.53	Nil	Nil

The Resolutions were passed with requisite majority.

3. Postal Ballot vide notice dated February 1, 2024, on the following Ordinary Resolution(s):

SN	Description of the Resolution(s)
1.	Material modification in the approved Related Party Transaction(s) with The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited
2.	Material modification in the approved Related Party Transaction(s) between Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Tata Motors Limited, a related party of Tata Steel Limited, and ancillary entities of Tata Motors Limited
3.	Material modification in the approved Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Motors Limited and Poshs Metal Industries Private Limited/ancillary entities of Tata Motors Limited, third party entities
4.	Material Related Party Transactions with Tata Capital Limited, a related party of Tata Steel Limited

The voting period for remote e-voting commenced on Friday, February 2, 2024 at 9.00 a.m. (IST) and ended on Saturday, March 2, 2024 at 5.00 p.m. (IST). The consolidated report on the result of the postal ballot through remote e-voting for approving aforementioned resolutions was provided by the Scrutiniser on March 4, 2024.

The details of voting on the aforementioned Resolution(s) are provided hereunder:

Description of the Resolution	Votes in favour of the Resolution(s)			Votes against the Resolution(s)			Invalid Votes	
	Number of Members voted	Number of valid Votes cast (shares)	% of total number of valid votes cast (Rounded off)	Number of Members voted	Number of valid Votes cast (shares)	% of total Number of valid votes cast	Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of invalid votes cast (shares)
Material modification in the approved Related Party Transaction(s) with The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	17,636	477,56,89,125	100.00	367	2,86,052	0.00	8	3,09,17,301
Material modification in the approved Related Party Transaction(s) between Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Tata Motors Limited, a related party of Tata Steel Limited, and ancillary entities of Tata Motors Limited	17,570	477,55,98,812	100.00	353	2,48,722	0.00	8	3,09,17,301
Material modification in the approved Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata Motors Limited and Poshs Metal Industries Private Limited/ancillary entities of Tata Motors Limited, third party entities	17,427	477,55,17,196	100.00	445	2,78,096	0.00	8	3,09,17,301
Material Related Party Transactions with Tata Capital Limited, a related party of Tata Steel Limited	17,510	477,55,37,154	100.00	392	2,79,550	0.00	8	3,09,17,301

The Resolutions were passed with requisite majority.

In respect of all the above Postal Ballots conducted by the Company during FY2023-24, the Board of Directors had appointed Mr. P. N. Parikh (Membership No. FCS 327, CP No. 1228) or failing him, Ms. Jigyasa N. Ved (Membership No. FCS 6488, CP No. 6018) or failing her, Mr. Mitesh Dhabliwala (Membership No. FCS 8331, CP No. 9511) of Parikh & Associates, Practising Company Secretaries, as the Scrutiniser to scrutinise the postal ballot process in a fair and transparent manner.

Procedure for Postal Ballot:

All the aforesaid Postal Ballots were conducted by the Company as per the provisions of Sections 108 and 110 and other applicable provisions of the Act, read with the Rules framed thereunder and General Circular Nos. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, 22/2020 dated June 15, 2020, 33/2020 dated September 28, 2020, 39/2020 dated December 31, 2020, 10/2021 dated June 23, 2021, 20/2021 dated December 8, 2021, 3/2022 dated May 5, 2022, 11/2022 dated December 28, 2022 and 09/2023 dated September 25, 2023 as applicable, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Details of special resolution proposed to be conducted through postal ballot:

None of the businesses proposed to be transacted at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, scheduled to be held on Monday, July 15, 2024, (**'AGM'**), requires passing of a Special Resolution through Postal Ballot.

Table M: Annual General Meeting 2024:

Day & Date	Monday, July 15, 2024
Time	3.00 p.m. IST
Venue	The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (**'MCA'**) has vide its General Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, General Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, General Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 5, 2020 and subsequent circulars issued in this regard, latest being General Circular No. 09/2023 dated September 25, 2023 (collectively referred to as **'MCA Circulars'**) permitted the holding of the Annual General Meeting through video-conferencing/ other audio-visual means (**'VC/OAVM'**), without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Act and MCA Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC/ OAVM. The deemed venue of the AGM shall be Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai – 400 001.
Financial Year	April 1 to March 31
Record Date	Friday, June 21, 2024
Dividend Payment Date	On and from Friday, July 19, 2024 (subject to approval of the shareholders at the AGM)

Communication to the Shareholders

The Company sends quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly financial results to the shareholders electronically. Key financial data is published in The Indian Express, Financial Express, Nav Shakti, Free Press Journal and Loksatta. The financial results along with the earnings releases are also posted on the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/financial-performance/financial-results/ & https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/financial-performance/earnings-release/

Earnings calls on financials results are held with analysts and investors and their transcripts are published on the website. The presentations made to analysts and others are also made available on the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/financial-performance/analyst-presentations/

All disclosures as required under the SEBI Listing Regulations are made to respective Stock Exchanges where the securities of the Company are listed. The same are also available on the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/stock-exchange-compliances/stock-exchange-releases/

The Company's website is a comprehensive reference on its leadership, management, vision, mission, policies, corporate governance, sustainability, investor relations, products and processes and updates and news. The section on 'Investors' serves to inform the shareholders, by giving complete financial details, stock exchange compliances including shareholding patterns and updated credit ratings amongst others, corporate benefits, information relating to Stock Exchanges, details of Registrars & Transfer Agent (**'RTA'**) and frequently asked questions. Investors can also submit their queries by submitting 'Shareholder Query Form' and get feedback online. The section on 'Media' includes all major press reports and releases, awards and campaigns by the Company, amongst others.

Investor grievance and share transfer system

The Company has a Board-level Stakeholders' Relationship Committee to examine and redress investors' complaints. The status on complaints and share transfers are reported to the entire Board.

Securities of listed companies can be transferred only in dematerialised form effective April 1, 2019. Further, SEBI vide its Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/8 dated January 25, 2022, has mandated all listed companies to issue securities in dematerialised form only, while processing the service request of issue of duplicate securities certificate, claim from Unclaimed Suspense Account, renewal/exchange of securities certificate, endorsement, sub-division/splitting of securities certificate, consolidation of securities certificates/ folios, transmission and transposition.

In view of the same and to eliminate all risks associated with physical shares and avail various benefits of dematerialisation, Members are advised to dematerialise the shares held by them in physical form. Members can contact the Company or RTA, for assistance in this regard.

Also, share transactions in electronic form can be effected in a much simpler and faster manner. After a confirmation of a sale/purchase transaction from the broker, shareholders should approach the Depository Participant (**'DP'**) with a request to debit or credit the account for the transaction. The DP will immediately arrange to complete the transaction by updating the account.

Shareholders should communicate with Company's RTA i.e. Link Intime India Private Limited (erstwhile TSR Consultants Private Limited, merged with Link Intime India Private Limited effective December 22, 2023), quoting their folio number or

Depository Participant ID (**'DP ID'**) and Client ID number, for any queries to their securities.

Shareholders are advised to refer the latest SEBI guidelines/circular(s) issued for all the holder holding securities in listed companies in physical form from time to time and keep their KYC details updated at all times, to avoid freezing their folio as prescribed by SEBI.

Further, the Company's RTA has implemented various investor initiatives given below as part of their endeavor to enhance investor servicing. The Shareholders may avail the facility as per the requirements:

» Investor Service portal - 'SWAYAM' is a secure, user-friendly web-based application. Investors are requested to get registered and have first-hand experience of the portal. This application can be accessed at https://swayam.linkintime.co.in

» Chatbot– 'iDIA' is a Chatbot that utilises conversational technology to provide investors with a round-the-clock intuitive platform to ask questions and get information about queries. Investors may talk to iDIA by logging in to www.linkintime.co.in

» FAQs – The FAQ section on the website of the RTA has detailed answers to probable investor queries. Please visit https://liiplweb.linkintime.co.in/faq.html to find answers to your queries related to securities.

» Tax Exemption Form submission – You can submit your Tax exemption forms through online services on the website of the RTA. Please visit https://liiplweb.linkintime.co.in/formsreg/submission-of-form-15g-15h.html

Dispute Resolution Mechanism (SMART ODR)

In order to strengthen the dispute resolution mechanism for all disputes between a listed company and/or registrars & transfer agents and its shareholder(s)/investor(s), SEBI had issued a Standard Operating Procedure ('SOP') vide Circular dated May 30, 2022. As per this Circular, shareholder(s)/investor(s) can opt for Stock Exchange Arbitration Mechanism for resolution of their disputes against the Company or its RTA. Further, SEBI vide Circular dated July 31, 2023 (updated as on December 20, 2023), introduced the Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) Portal. Through this ODR portal, the aggrieved party can initiate the mechanism, after exercising the primary options to resolve its issue, directly with the Company and through the SEBI Complaint Redress System (SCORES) platform. The Company has complied with the above circulars and the same are available at the website of the Company: https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/link-to-smart-odr/

Details of non-compliance

The Company has complied with the requirements of the Stock Exchanges, SEBI and other statutory authorities on all matters relating to capital markets during the last three years and no penalties and/or strictures have been imposed on the Company in this regard, except in the following cases:

» Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board imposed Environmental Damage Compensation fine of ₹6,75,000/- (without prejudice) on the Company for being non-compliant with provisions of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

» Office of the Superintendent, Central Goods & Service Taxes and Central Excise, Guwahati, Assam imposed a penalty of ₹31,863/- for irregular availing of transitional central tax credit of ₹3,18,634/- on implementation of GST. The Company has paid back the excess credit of ₹3,18,634/- to the relevant tax authority along with requisite interest thereon.

Besides the above, there has been no instance of non-compliance with any other legal requirements, particularly with any requirements of corporate governance under SEBI Listing Regulations, during the year under review.

Details of utilisation of funds

During the year under review, the Company did not raise any funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32(7A) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit

A Company Secretary in Practice carries out an audit for reconciliation of share capital of the Company to reconcile the total admitted capital with National Securities Depository Limited (**'NSDL'**) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (**'CDSL'**) (collectively **'Depositories'**) and the total issued and listed capital. The Audit confirms that the total paid-up capital is in agreement with the aggregate of the total number of shares in physical form and in dematerialised form (held with Depositories).

The Audit Report is disseminated to the Stock Exchanges on quarterly basis and is also available on our website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/stock-exchange-compliances/reconciliation-of-share-capital-audit-reports/

Related Party Transactions

All transactions entered into with related parties as defined under the Act and Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, each as amended, during the year under review were on an arm's length price basis and in the ordinary course of business. These have been approved by the Audit Committee and by the shareholders of the Company, where required, in terms of provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations. Certain transactions which were repetitive in nature were approved through omnibus route by the Audit Committee. The Company has not entered into any materially significant related party transaction that may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. The Policy on Related Party Transactions as approved by the Board of Directors from time to time is uploaded on the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/5891/policy-on-related-party-transactions.pdf

Material pecuniary relationship

During FY2023-24, the Company did not have any material pecuniary relationship or transactions with Non-Executive Directors apart from paying Director's remuneration. Further, the Directors have not entered into any contracts with the Company or its subsidiaries, which are in material conflict with the interest of the Company.

The Board has received disclosures from KMPs and Members of Senior Management relating to material, financial and commercial transactions where they and/or their relatives have personal interest.

Policy for Determining Material Subsidiaries

The Company has formulated a Policy for Determining Material Subsidiaries and the same is available on the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/media/5890/policy-on-determining-material-subsidiaries.pdf

The Company is in compliance with the provisions governing material subsidiaries.

List of Material Subsidiaries:

SN	Subsidiaries whose total income / net worth exceeds 10% of the Group's total income/ net worth	Name of statutory auditors	Date of appointment of statutory auditors	Date of Incorporation	Place of Incorporation
As on March 31, 2023					
1	Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	PriceWaterhouseCoopers Accountants NV	October 5, 2017	June 28,1972	The Netherlands
2	Tata Steel Nederland BV		October 5, 2017	September 20, 1918	
3	Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V.		October 5, 2017	September 4, 2006	
4	Tata Steel Europe Limited	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	March 14, 2018	October 5, 2006	England
5	Corus Group Limited		March 14, 2018	July 16, 1999	
6	Tata Steel UK Limited		March 14, 2018	July 26, 1988	
7	Tata Steel UK Holdings Limited*		March 14, 2018	July 26, 2006	
8	Tulip UK Holdings (No.2) Limited*		March 14, 2018	September 16, 2006	
9	Tulip UK Holdings (No.3) Limited*		March 14, 2018	September 14, 2006	
10	T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.		January 11, 2018	July 5, 2006	Singapore
11	T S Global Holdings Pte. Ltd.		January 11, 2018	July 4, 2008	
12	T S Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.		January 11, 2018	April 23, 2010	
13	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP	September 30, 2022	March 27, 1982	India
14	Tata Steel Long Products Limited#		July 12, 2022	July 31, 1982	
As on March 31, 2024					
1	Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	PriceWaterhouseCoopers Accountants NV	October 5, 2017	June 28,1972	The Netherlands
2	Tata Steel Nederland BV		October 5, 2017	September 20, 1918	
3	Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V.		October 5, 2017	September 4, 2006	
4	Tata Steel Europe Limited	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	March 14, 2018	October 5, 2006	England
5	Tata Steel UK Limited		March 14, 2018	July 26, 1988	
6	T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.		January 11, 2018	July 5, 2006	Singapore
7	T S Global Holdings Pte. Ltd.		January 11, 2018	July 4, 2008	
8	T S Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.		January 11, 2018	April 23, 2010	

*Dissolved effective March 21, 2024

#Merged into and with Tata Steel Limited effective November 15, 2023

Vigil Mechanism

The Vigil Mechanism approved by the Board provides a formal mechanism for all Directors, employees and vendors of the Company to approach the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Company and make protective disclosures regarding the unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct. Under the Policy, in addition, Directors, employees, and vendors, may approach the Chief Ethics Counsellor to make any such protected disclosure. During the year under review, no person has been denied access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Details of the Vigil Mechanism are given in the Board's Report.

The Whistle Blower Policy for Directors & Employees and Business Associates are available on the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/policies/

Disclosures as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

The disclosure regarding the complaints of sexual harassment are given in the Board's Report.

Consolidated Fees paid to Statutory Auditors

During FY2023-24, the total fees for all services paid by the Company and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, Statutory Auditors of the Company is as under:

Table N: Consolidated fees paid to statutory auditors:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount
As auditors (Statutory Audit)	63.04
For taxation matters	2.08
For other services	2.41
Out-of-pocket expenses	0.46
Total	**67.99**

Dematerialisation of shares and liquidity

The Company's Ordinary Shares are tradable compulsorily in electronic form. We have established connectivity with both the depositories, i.e., NSDL and CDSL. The International Securities Identification Number (**'ISIN'**) allotted to the Ordinary Shares under the Depository System is **INE081A01020** post the sub-division of 1 equity share of the Company having a face value of ₹10/- each, into 10 equity shares having face value of ₹1/- each.

As on March 31, 2024, the Company has **1238,77,33,025** Ordinary (equity) Shares representing **99.23%** of the Company's share capital which is in dematerialised form.

Further, outstanding GDR Shares 8,35,45,390 (March 31, 2023: 8,79,53,750 shares) of face value ₹1/- represent the shares underlying GDRs, which were issued during 1994 and 2009. Each GDR represents one underlying Fully Paid-up Ordinary Share.

Designated e-mail address for investor services

To serve the investors better and as required under Regulation 46(2)(j) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the designated e-mail address for investor complaints is cosec@tatasteel.com The e-mail address for grievance redressal is monitored by the Company's Compliance Officer.

Investor Awareness

As part of good governance we have provided subscription facilities to our investors for alerts regarding press release, results, webcasts, analyst meets and presentations amongst others. We also provide our investors facility to write queries regarding their rights and shareholdings and have provided details of persons to be contacted for this purpose. We encourage investors to visit our website for reading the documents and for availing the above facilities at www.tatasteel.com

Legal proceedings in respect of title of shares

There are certain pending cases related to disputes over title to shares in which the Company has been made a party. However, these cases are not material in nature.

Suspense Escrow Demat Account

In terms of SEBI Circular dated December 12, 2020, the Company transferred 3,480 Ordinary (Equity) shares to 'Suspense Escrow Demat Account' on account of non-receipt of demat request from the investor within 90 days of issuance of the Letter of Confirmation by Registar and Share Transfer Agent (**'RTA'**) for transfer of shares request.

Further, in terms of SEBI Circular dated January 25, 2022, the Company transferred 2,04,367 Ordinary (Equity) shares to 'Suspense Escrow Demat Account' on account of non-receipt of demat request from the investor within 120 days of issuance of the Letter of Confirmation by RTA for transmission/name deletion request.

Details of shares transferred to 'Suspense Escrow Demat Account' are given below:

SN	Particulars	Details of shares transferred pursuant to SEBI Circular dated December 12, 2020		Details of shares transferred pursuant to SEBI Circular dated January 25, 2022	
		Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Number of shareholders	Number of shares
(a)	Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the beginning of the year	2	3,480	10	13,560
(b)	Number of shareholders who approached listed entity for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year	NIL	NIL	23	31,380
(c)	Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year	NIL	NIL	23	31,380
(d)	Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the end of the year	2	3,480	121	2,04,367

Note: Pursuant to SEBI Circular dated January 25, 2022, during FY2023-24, 2,22,187 equity shares comprising 134 shareholders were transferred to the Suspense Escrow Demat Account.

Voting rights on these shares shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares.

Further, upon the Scheme of Amalgamation between the Company and its erstwhile listed Subsidiaries viz. Tata Steel Long Products Limited (**'TSLP'**), The Tinplate Company of India Limited (**'TCIL'**) and Tata Metaliks Limited (**'TML'**) (collectively referred to as the **'amalgamated companies'**) becoming effective, and in adherence to the order of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal read with the 'No Observation Letter' received from BSE Limited and The National Stock Exchange of India Limited in connection with each of the above Schemes of Amalgamation, the Company had allotted equity shares to the eligible shareholders of the amalgamated companies (including physical holders) in dematerialised form only. The shares allotted to the eligible shareholders of the amalgamated companies holding equity shares in physical form, whose demat account details are yet be made available to the Company, have been credited to separate suspense escrow demat account(s) opened for the said purpose.

Details of shares transferred to each of the suspense escrow demat account(s) pursuant to schemes of amalgamation between the Company and amalgamated companies are given below:

SN	Particulars	Suspense Escrow Demat Account Tata Steel-TSLP Merger		Suspense Escrow Demat Account Tata Steel-TCIL Merger		Suspense Escrow Demat Account Tata Steel-TML Merger	
		Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Number of shareholders	Number of shares
(a)	Number of shareholders holding shares in physical form to whom shares of the Company have been allotted and credited to suspense escrow demat account	3,381	25,47,224	3,147	18,60,864	6,589	58,13,544
(b)	Number of shareholders holding shares in Demat form to whom shares of the Company were allotted electronically but rejected and credited to suspense escrow demat account	6	1,647	14	14,493	8	28,928
(c)	Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account to shareholders' demat account as on March 31, 2024	22	13,467	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(d)	Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense accounts lying at the end of the year (a+b-c)	3,365	25,35,404	3,161	18,75,357	6,597	58,42,472

Voting rights on these shares shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares.

Disclosure of certain type of agreements binding listed entities

There is no agreement impacting management or control of the Company or imposing any restriction or creating any liability upon the Company as stated under Schedule III, Para A, Clause 5A of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Commodity price risk

Coal, iron ore and other bulk commodities serve as an integral part of the steel manufacturing process with their sourcing concentrated in specific geographies. These commodities have complex global supply chains and multiple factors such as continued geopolitical tensions, weather disruption, mining issues, upcoming elections, exchange rate movements, supply-demand imbalance, policy interventions by governments in key sourcing/consuming countries (especially China), which serve as critical determinants of commodity market behaviour. These factors coupled with changes in market dynamics cause volatility in prices of raw materials that has a bearing on the input costs of steel making. With decarbonisation concerns, there is limited new investment in metallurgical coal. Therefore, an agile response to mitigate price risk while maintaining a secure and stable supply chain is critical.

The changes in prices of commodities are balanced through adjustments in steel prices over a period which in effect act as a natural hedge to the business. However, there may be a lead and lag involved and hence several steps are being taken to manage the price volatility such as fixed price deals and multiple pricing mechanism, diversified basket of suppliers, reduction through Value-in-use.

The Company meets 100% of its iron ore requirements in India, through its captive iron ore mines and about 22% of its coking coal requirements from its coal mines. These captive mines provide a structural hedge to the price risk of these commodities. The Company has a dedicated commodity sourcing team which engages with key raw material producers across the globe and the commodity market at large to optimise sourcing. The team proactively undertakes the assessment of risks of single geography and proprietary sourcing. Several mitigations have been put in place for diversified sourcing with focus on indigenisation as one of the major levers to de-risk the supply chain for both direct and indirect commodities which are dependent on imports. Coal sourcing is being diversified - such as sourcing being established from countries like Indonesia, USA, and Canada in addition to Australia and long-term tie-ups with coal suppliers in Australia will keep prices competitive with an improved reliability. This coupled with the trial of new grades of coals/use of weak coals with better Value-in-use will ensure the availability of coal to meet the plant requirements and reduce the cost of sourcing.

Tata Steel, being an importer of coking coal, is exposed to risk of volatility in coal prices. In view of continuous market fluctuations, predictive analytics tools have been leveraged to have an advance information on the price movement and optimise the timing of our spot buys through reverse auctions. This has been integrated with the Company's customised e-auction tool to mainly execute metallurgical coal spot trades and better adjust Laycan timing of term cargoes. Price forecasting tools are also being used for commodities such as Zinc, Aluminium, etc. to understand price movements and to time the buy for optimising costs. Similarly, reverse auctions are being used for efficient price discovery for commodities such as ferroalloys, refractories, etc. Further, the Company is actively exploring new sources of Ferrous and Coal products with a lower landed cost net of Value-in-use.

Risk assessment for key vendors is also undertaken to assess the capability of vendors in meeting the supply requirement. Tata Steel ensures that all suppliers mandatorily sign the Tata Business Associate Code of Conduct during the vendor onboarding process. High risk vendors undergo an assessment for adherence to Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption (**'ABAC'**) and Anti-Money Laundering (**'AML'**) policies. Sustainable procurement policy has been deployed to engage with suppliers/service providers to take initiatives in the areas of 'reduce, recycle, and reuse' and foster responsible supply chain policy.

Global steel demand was subdued in FY2023-24 as geo-political factors ensured sustained inflation, sliding currencies and supply disruptions and detours that also increased freights. Russia's war with Ukraine showed no signs of de-escalation however fresh trouble broke out in the form of Israel-Hamas war and the more recent Red Sea crisis. Chinese steel exporters aggressively sold across the world at highly competitive prices, impelled by dull home demand and the yuan's depreciation. Steel prices fell more dynamically relative to raw materials in FY2023-24. Coking coal prices have been volatile since Q2FY2023-24, thermal coal prices have remained more range bound. However, Domestic steel consumption is expected to moderate (7-8% in FY2024-25). Since additional capacities are coming up in India, supply-side pressures will be felt, and a supply-demand imbalance may emerge in the current fiscal. Domestic steel prices might continue to be under pressure if the external global macroeconomic environment remains subdued. The Company continuously revisits the risks through analysis of multiple risk scenarios to arrive at focused mitigation plans.

To address the short-term price volatility, the Company also hedges certain commodities in the derivatives market. Exposure of the Company to commodity and commodity risks faced by the Company throughout the year is given as below:

1. Total exposure of the listed entity to commodities (including commodities based on materiality): ₹37,172 crore.
2. Exposure to the listed entity to various commodities (based on materiality)

Commodity Name	Exposure in INR towards the particular commodity (crore)	Exposure in Quantity terms towards the particular commodity (Tonnes)	% of such exposure hedged through commodity derivatives				
			Domestic Market		International Market		Total
			OTC	Exchange	OTC	Exchange	
Coal	29,518	1,58,11,000	Nil	Nil	1.86	Nil	1.86
Refractory	1,539	1,45,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The Company has adopted a Risk Management Policy that strives to anticipate and take preventive action to manage or mitigate risks. The Company has also adopted a Commodity Hedging Policy that takes into account total exposure of the Company towards commodities, commodity risks faced by the entity, hedged exposures, etc. as specified above.

Compliance with discretionary requirements

All mandatory requirements of the SEBI Listing Regulations have been complied with by the Company. The status of compliance with the discretionary requirements, as stated under Part E of Schedule II to the SEBI Listing Regulations are as under:

Maintenance of Chairman's office: The Non-Executive Chairman has a separate office which is not maintained by the Company.

Shareholder Rights: The quarterly financial performance of the Company is sent to all the Members whose e-mail IDs are registered with the Company/Depositories. The results are also available on the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/financial-performance/financial-results/

Modified opinion(s) in Audit Report: The Auditors have expressed an unmodified opinion in their report on the financial statements of the Company.

Separate posts of Chairperson and the Managing Director or the Chief Executive Officer: The Company has separate posts of Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director.

Reporting of Internal Auditor: The Internal Auditor functionally reports to the Audit Committee.

Table O: Distribution of Shareholding of Ordinary (Equity) Shares:

Share Holding	Total No. of Shareholders as on March 31,		% to total holders as on March 31,		Total No. of Shares as on March 31,		% to total capital as on March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
1	3,75,120	1,93,225	7.70	5.12	3,75,120	1,93,225	0.00	0.00
2-10	10,97,459	6,47,406	22.52	17.16	67,18,798	42,79,109	0.05	0.04
11-50	11,39,581	8,23,626	23.38	21.83	3,38,86,171	2,55,99,799	0.27	0.21
51-100	6,50,552	5,42,760	13.35	14.39	5,51,21,287	4,64,71,340	0.44	0.38
101-200	4,78,132	4,29,197	9.81	11.38	7,49,05,886	6,79,48,206	0.60	0.56
201-500	4,95,615	4,87,398	10.17	12.92	17,15,13,629	17,00,79,289	1.37	1.39
501-1,000	2,63,461	2,65,729	5.41	7.05	20,34,57,401	20,65,11,937	1.63	1.69
1,001-5,000	2,95,228	3,02,713	6.06	8.03	63,45,10,590	65,31,17,001	5.08	5.34
5,001-10,000	41,621	42,826	0.85	1.14	29,63,53,157	30,57,58,899	2.37	2.50
10,001-1,00,000	33,943	34,351	0.70	0.91	81,06,60,033	82,18,02,600	6.49	6.72
1,00,001 and above	2,502	2,566	0.05	0.07	1019,60,29,469	991,97,75,595	81.68	81.17
Total	**48,73,214**	**37,71,797**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**1248,35,31,541**	**1222,15,37,000**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table P : Category wise Shareholding as on March 31, 2024

SN	Category of Shareholder(s)	No. of shares	% of holding
(I)	Promoter and Promoter Group	414,35,94,789	33.19
	Total holding of Promoter and Promoter Group (A)	**414,35,94,789**	**33.19**
(II)	Public Shareholding		
	- Foreign Portfolio Investors	244,76,36,614	19.61
	- Indian Public	243,96,45,424	19.54
	- Insurance Companies	139,83,09,413	11.20
	- Mutual Funds	126,11,56,114	10.10
	- Others	70,96,43,806	5.69
	Total Public Shareholding (B)	**825,63,91,371**	**66.14**
(III)	Equity Shares Underlying GDRs	8,35,45,390	0.67
	Total Equity Shares Underlying GDRs (C)	**8,35,45,390**	**0.67**
	Total (A+B+C)	**1248,35,31,541**	**100.00**

Table Q : Shareholders holding 1% and more equity shares of the Company as on March 31, 2024

SN	Name of Shareholder	Total no. of equity shares	% of holding
1.	Tata Sons Private Limited	396,50,81,420	31.76
2.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	94,97,60,583	7.61
3.	SBI - Various Mutual Funds	38,98,77,650	3.12
4.	Government of Singapore	17,85,61,287	1.43
5.	NPS Trust - A/C LIC Pension Fund Scheme - State Govt.	17,69,44,035	1.42
6.	ICICI - Various Mutual Funds	16,83,20,948	1.35
7.	UTI - Various Mutual Funds	14,37,32,520	1.15
8.	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd	12,97,33,517	1.04

Transfer of Unclaimed Dividend and Shares to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, read with Investor Education Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, as amended (**'Rules'**), the dividends, unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer to the Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company are liable to be transferred to the IEPF. Accordingly, unclaimed dividends of shareholders for FY2016-17 lying in the unclaimed dividend account of the Company as on September 8, 2024 will be due for transfer to IEPF on the due date i.e., September 9, 2024. Further, the shares (excluding the disputed cases having specific orders of the Court, Tribunal or any Statutory Authority restraining such transfer) pertaining to which dividend remains unclaimed for a consecutive period of seven years from the date of transfer of the dividend to the Unpaid Dividend Account is also mandatorily required to be transferred to the IEPF Authority established by the Central Government.

The details of unclaimed dividends and shares transferred to IEPF within statutory timelines during FY2023-24 are as follows:

Financial Year	Amount of Unclaimed Dividend Transferred (₹)	Number of Shares Transferred
2015-16	7,39,31,184	45,54,486

The Company had sent individual communication to the concerned shareholders at their registered address, whose dividend remained unclaimed and whose shares were liable to be transferred to the IEPF as on the due date i.e. September 17, 2023.

The communication was also published in national English and local Marathi newspapers, having wide circulation at the place where the registered office of the Company is situated.

Any person whose unclaimed dividend and shares pertaining thereto, matured deposits, matured debentures, application money due for refund, or interest thereon, sale proceeds of fractional shares, redemption proceeds of preference shares, amongst others has been transferred to the IEPF Fund can claim their due amount from the IEPF Authority by making an electronic application in web-form IEPF-5. Upon submitting a duly completed form, shareholders are required to take print of the same and send physical copy duly signed along with requisite documents as specified in the form to the attention of the Nodal Officer, at the Registered Office of the Company. The instructions for the web-form can be downloaded from our website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/investor-information/unclaimed-dividend/ under 'unclaimed dividend' tab in 'investor' section and simultaneously from the website of Ministry of Corporate Affairs at www.iepf.gov.in

Further, upon the Schemes of Amalgamation between the Company and the respective amalgamated companies becoming effective, and consequent allotment of equity shares by the Company to eligible shareholders of the amalgamated companies, the following allotments were effected by the Company in respect of each of amalgamated Companies' IEPF cases:

Amalgamated Companies	No. of Ordinary (Equity) Shares of ₹1 each transferred to IEPF
Tata Steel Long Products Limited (**'TSLP'**)	16,95,554
The Tinplate Company of India Limited (**'TCIL'**)	19,57,538
Tata Metaliks Limited (**'TML'**)	20,99,742

Table R: The status of dividend remaining unclaimed for Tata Steel Limited is given hereunder:

SN	Unclaimed Dividend	Status	Whether it can be claimed	Can be claimed from	Action to be taken
1.	Up to and including the financial year 1994-95	Transferred to the General Revenue Account of the Central Government	Yes	Office of Registrar of Companies, Central Government Office Building, 'A' Wing, 2nd Floor, Next to Reserve Bank of India, CBD, Belapur - 400 614	Claim to be forwarded in prescribed Form No. II of the Companies Unpaid Dividend (Transfer to General Revenue Account of the Central Government) Rules, 1978
2.	For the financial years 1995-1996 to 2014-15	Transferred to the IEPF of the Central Government	Yes	Submit web-form IEPF 5 to the Registered Office of the Company addressed to the Nodal Officer along with complete documents.	IEPF Authority to pay the claim amount to the Shareholder based on the verification report submitted by the Company and the documents submitted by the investor.
3.	For the financial years 2015-2016 to 2022-23	Amount lying in respective Unpaid Dividend Accounts	Yes	Link Intime India Private Limited, Registrars and Transfer Agent	Letter on plain paper

Further, the erstwhile shareholders of the amalgamated companies i.e. TSLP and TCIL may claim the unclaimed dividend for the period up to and including 1994-95, as applicable, as hereunder:

Unclaimed Dividend	Amalgamated Companies	Can be claimed from	Action to be taken
Up to and including the financial year 1994-95	TSLP	Office of Registrar of Companies, Corporate Bhawan Plot No. 9, Sector 1, CDA, Cuttack - 753014	Claim to be forwarded in prescribed Form No. II of the Companies Unpaid Dividend (Transfer to General Revenue Account of the Central Government) Rules, 1978
	TCIL	Office of Registrar of Companies, Kolkata, Nizam Palace, 2nd Floor, 234/4, AJC Bose Road, Kolkata - 700020	

However, the erstwhile shareholders of the amalgamated companies i.e. TSLP, TCIL and TML are requested to refer to the details as mentioned in serial nos. 2 and 3 of the Table P for claiming the unclaimed dividends for FY 1995-96 to FY2022-23, as applicable.

The Company has hosted on its website the details of the unclaimed dividend/unclaimed shares/interest/principal amounts for the FY2022-23, for Tata Steel Limited and the amalgamated companies i.e. TSLP, TCIL and TML, as per the Notification No. G S R 352 (E) dated May 10, 2012 of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (as per Section 124 of the Act, as amended).

Table S: Details of date of declaration of dividend & due date for transfer to IEPF:

Year	Dividend per Fully paid-up Ordinary (equity) Share	Dividend per Partly paid-up Ordinary (equity) Share	Date of Declaration	Due date for Transfer to IEPF
2016-17	10.00	-	August 8, 2017	September 9, 2024
2017-18	10.00	2.504	July 20, 2018	August 22, 2025
2018-19	13.00	3.25	July 19, 2019	August 22, 2026
2019-20	10.00	2.504	August 20, 2020	September 24, 2027
2020-21	25.00	6.25	June 30, 2021	August 2, 2028
2021-22	51.00	12.75	June 28, 2022	August 2, 2029
2022-23	3.60	-	July 5, 2023	August 5, 2030

Shareholders are requested to contact the RTA for encashing the unclaimed dividend/interest/principal amount, if any, standing to the credit of their account.

Further, the details of date of declaration of dividend & due date for transfer of dividend to IEPF in respect of the amalgamated Companies are provided below:

1) Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLP)

Year	Dividend per Fully paid-up Ordinary (equity) Share	Date of Declaration	Due date for Transfer to IEPF
2016-17	11.00	August 4, 2017	September 4, 2024
2017-18	20.00	July 18, 2018	August 21, 2025
2018-19	12.50	July 15, 2019	August 18, 2026
2019-20	Nil	NA	NA
2020-21	5.00	August 5, 2021	September 8, 2028
2021-22	12.50	July 12, 2022	August 13, 2029
2022-23	Nil	NA	NA

2) The Tinplate Company of India Limited (TCIL)

Year	Dividend per Fully paid-up Ordinary (equity) Share	Date of Declaration	Due date for Transfer to IEPF
2016-17	1.60	July 25, 2017	August 28, 2024
2017-18	2.00	July 3, 2018	August 6, 2025
2018-19	2.00	August 29, 2019	September 30, 2026
2019-20	1.00	August 8, 2020	October 9, 2027
2020-21	2.00	July 30, 2021	September 1, 2028
2021-22	4.00	July 4, 2022	August 3, 2029
2022-23	3.00	August 28, 2023	September 30, 2030

3) Tata Metaliks Limited (TML)

Year	Dividend per Fully paid-up Ordinary (equity) Share	Date of Declaration	Due date for Transfer to IEPF
2016-17	2.50	July 26, 2017	August 30, 2024
2017-18	3.00	July 2, 2018	August 6, 2025
2018-19	3.50	August 27, 2019	October 1, 2026
2019-20	2.50	September 7, 2020	October 12, 2027
2020-21	4.00	August 2, 2021	September 6, 2028
2021-22	8.00	August 2, 2022	September 6, 2029
2022-23	5.00	August 30, 2023	October 6, 2030

Nomination Facility

Shareholders whose shares are in physical form and wish to make/change a nomination in respect of their shares in the Company, as permitted under Section 72 of the Act, may submit to RTA the prescribed Forms SH-13/SH-14. Further, shareholders who want to opt out of the nomination, may submit Form ISR–3, after cancelling his existing nomination, if any, through Form SH-14. The Nomination Form can be downloaded from the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/investor-information/forms/ under the section 'Investors'.

Shares held in Electronic Form

Shareholders holding shares in electronic form may please note that instructions regarding change of address, bank details, e-mail ids, nomination and power of attorney should be given directly to the DP.

Shares held in Physical Form

Shareholders holding shares in physical form may please note that instructions regarding change of address, bank details, e-mails IDs, nomination and power of attorney should be given to the Company's RTA i.e., Link Intime India Private

Limited (erstwhile TSR Consultants Private Limited, merged with Link Intime India Private Limited effective December 22, 2023) in prescribed Form No. ISR-1 or other applicable form(s).

Updation of bank details for remittance of dividend/ cash benefits in electronic form

SEBI vide its Circular No. CIR/MRD/DP/10/2013 dated March 21, 2013 (**'Circular'**), which is applicable to all listed companies, mandated to update bank details of their shareholders holding shares in demat mode and/or physical form, to enable usage of the electronic mode of remittance i.e., National Automated Clearing House (**'NACH'**) for distributing dividends and other cash benefits to the shareholders.

The Circular further states that in cases where either the bank details such as Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (**'MICR'**) and Indian Financial System Code (**'IFSC'**), amongst others, that are required for making electronic payment are not available or the electronic payment instructions have failed or have been rejected by the bank, companies or their Registrars and Transfer Agents may use physical payment instruments for making cash payments to the investors. Companies shall mandatorily print the bank account details of the investors on such payment instruments.

Shareholders to note that payment of dividend and other cash benefits will now be made only through electronic mode. They are requested to opt for electronic modes for payment of dividend and other cash benefits and update their bank details:

- In case of holdings in dematerialised form, by contacting their DP and giving suitable instructions to update the bank details in their demat account.
- In case of holdings in physical form, by informing the Company's RTA i.e., Link Intime India Private Limited (erstwhile TSR Consultants Private Limited, merged with Link Intime India Private Limited effective December 22, 2023), through a signed request letter with details such as their Folio No(s), Name and Branch of the Bank in which they wish to receive the dividend, the Bank Account type, Bank Account Number allotted by their banks after implementation of Core Banking Solutions (**'CBS'**) the 9-digit MICR Code Number and the 11-digit IFSC Code. This letter should be supported by cancelled cheque bearing the name of the first shareholder.
- On and from April 01, 2024 onwards, if payment of dividend is due the same shall be paid electronically upon furnishing PAN, contact details including mobile number, Bank Account details and specimen signature, etc. Meanwhile, such unpaid dividend shall be kept by the Company in the Unpaid Dividend Account in terms of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Further, the RTA shall, suo-moto, generate request to the Company's bankers to pay electronically, all the monies of/ payments to the holder that were previously unclaimed/ unsuccessful once PAN, Choice of Nomination, Contact Details including Mobile Number, Bank Account Details and Specimen Signature are updated by the investor.

Listing on Stock Exchanges

As on March 31, 2024, the Company has issued Fully paid-up Ordinary Shares which are listed on BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited in India. The annual Listing fees has been paid to the respective stock exchanges.

Table T: ISIN and Stock Code details for Ordinary (equity) Shares:

Stock Exchanges	ISIN	Stock Code
BSE Limited (**'BSE'**) Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001, Maharashtra, India	INE081A01020	500470
National Stock Exchange of India Limited (**'NSE'**) Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor, Plot No. C/1, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Mumbai - 400 051, Maharashtra, India	INE081A01020	TATASTEEL

Table U: International Listings of securities issued by the Company are as under:

Global Depository Receipts ('GDRs') as on March 31, 2024:

GDRs	1994	2009
ISIN	US87656Y1091	US87656Y4061
Listed on	Luxembourg Stock Exchange	London Stock Exchange

Table V: Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures ('NCDs') as on March 31, 2024, are listed on the Wholesale Debt Market segment of the Stock Exchanges as under:

Coupon Rate (%)	ISIN	Principal Amount	Maturity Amount	Maturity Date	Credit Ratings	Name of the Stock Exchange on which the NCDs are listed
8.15	INE081A08215	1,000.00	1,000.00	Oct 01, 2026	AA+ by CARE#, AA+ by India Ratings## and AA+ by Brickwork^	BSE Limited
9.8359	INE081A08223	4,315.00	1,078.75	Feb 28, 2031	AA+ CARE# and AA+ India Ratings##	
			1,078.75	Mar 01, 2032		
			1,078.75	Mar 01, 2033		
			1,078.75	Mar 01, 2034		
7.70	INE081A08231	670.00	670.00	Mar 13, 2025	AA+ CARE# and AA+ India Ratings##	
7.50	INE081A08314	500.00	500.00	Sep 20, 2027	AA+ CARE# and AA+ India Ratings##	
7.76	INE081A08322	1,500.00	1,500.00	Sep 20, 2032	AA+ CARE# and AA+ India Ratings##	
8.03	INE081A08330	2,150.00	2,150.00	Feb 25, 2028	AA+ CARE# and AA+ India Ratings##	
7.79	INE081A08348	2,700.00	2,700.00	Mar 27, 2027	AA+ CARE# and AA+ India Ratings##	

Notes:

#CARE Ratings Limited vide release dated July 7, 2023, reaffirmed rating of 'AA+' with Stable Outlook of NCDs of Tata Steel Limited.

##India Ratings vide release dated February 12, 2024, reaffirmed rating of 'AA+' with Positive Outlook of NCDs of Tata Steel Limited.

^Brickworks vide release dated October 3, 2023, have reaffirmed rating of 'AA+' with Stable Outlook of NCDs of Tata Steel Limited.

Credit Rating

Details on credit rating for all debt instruments issued by the Company are provided in Table T above. Further details on credit rating are provided in the Board's Report. The details of credit rating are also available on our website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/investor-information/credit-ratings/

Loans and Advances in which Directors are interested

The Company has not provided any loans and advances to any firms/companies in which Directors are interested.

Market Information

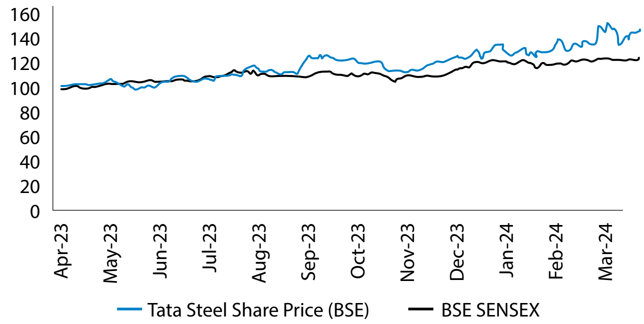
Table W: Market Price Data- High, Low (based on daily closing price) and volume (no. of shares traded) during each month in FY2023-24 of Fully Paid-up Ordinary Shares, on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited:

Month	BSE Limited			National Stock Exchange of India Limited		
	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume (No. of shares traded)	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume (No. of shares traded)
April 2023	108.15	104.05	2,81,33,132	108.10	104.10	49,06,48,377
May 2023	111.05	104.65	4,59,64,539	111.05	104.65	66,77,15,563
June 2023	114.30	105.95	4,23,55,597	114.25	105.95	71,01,16,726
July 2023	123.15	111.60	5,10,75,353	123.15	111.60	78,45,61,542
August 2023	123.20	115.75	3,87,49,692	123.20	115.80	69,17,17,486
September 2023	132.05	126.70	5,41,60,712	131.95	126.75	85,47,70,500
October 2023	128.00	118.75	3,56,03,062	128.00	118.75	51,63,78,218
November 2023	127.95	116.60	4,01,14,361	127.90	117.30	56,13,60,300
December 2023	139.50	129.20	6,29,27,285	139.60	129.20	75,15,59,076
January 2024	139.90	130.10	7,46,79,453	139.85	130.10	84,44,87,538
February 2024	145.85	134.80	5,58,68,289	145.90	134.80	83,41,52,084
March 2024	157.25	141.55	8,13,19,409	157.25	141.70	140,00,11,487
Yearly	**157.25**	**104.05**	**61,09,50,884**	**157.25**	**104.10**	**910,74,78,897**

The Company's shares are regularly traded on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, as is seen from the volume of shares indicated in the Table containing Market Information.

Performance of the share price (BSE) of the Company in comparison to the BSE Sensex

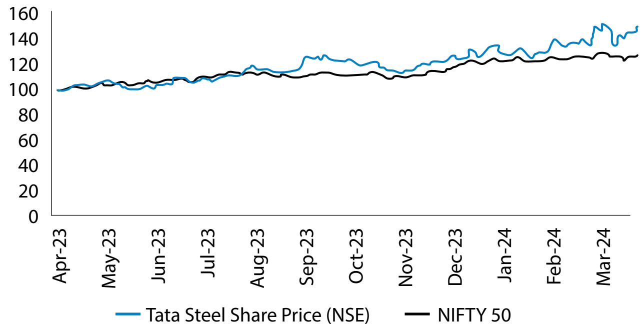
Tata Steel Share Price and BSE Sensex Movement



Base 100 = Monday, April 3, 2023

Performance of the share price (NSE) of the Company in comparison to the NIFTY 50

Tata Steel Share Price and NIFTY 50 Movement



Base 100 = Monday, April 3, 2023

Secretarial Audit

The Board of Directors has appointed Parikh and Associates (Firm Registration No. P1988MH009800), Practising Company Secretaries, to conduct secretarial audit of its records and documents for FY2023-24. The Secretarial Audit Report confirms that the Company has complied with all applicable provisions of the Act, Secretarial Standards, Depositories Act, 2018, SEBI Listing Regulations, SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, each as amended and all other regulations and guidelines of SEBI as applicable to the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report forms part of the Board's Report.

Certificates from Practising Company Secretaries

As required under Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V, Part E of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the certificate given by Parikh & Associates (Firm Registration No. P1988MH009800), Practicing Company Secretaries, regarding compliance of conditions of corporate governance, is annexed to the Board's Report.

As required under Clause 10(i) of Part C under Schedule V of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has received a certificate from Parikh & Associates (Firm Registration No. P1988MH009800), Practicing Company Secretaries certifying that none of our Directors have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of the Company by SEBI or MCA or such other statutory authority.

CEO and CFO certification

As required under Regulation 17(8) read with Schedule II Part B of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director and Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer have given appropriate certifications to the Board of Directors.

Annual Certificate on Security Transfer

In terms of Regulation 40(9) and 61(4) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, certificates, on annual basis, have been issued by a Company Secretary in Practice with respect to due compliance of share and security transfer formalities by the Company.

Green Initiative

As a responsible corporate citizen, the Company welcomes and supports the 'Green Initiative' undertaken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, enabling electronic delivery of documents including the Annual Report, quarterly and half-yearly results, amongst others, to Shareholders at their e-mail addresses previously registered with the DPs and RTAs.

Shareholders who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far are requested to do the same. Those holding shares in demat form can register their e-mail address with their concerned DPs. Shareholders who hold shares in physical form are requested to register their e-mail addresses with the RTA, by sending a letter, duly signed by the first/sole holder quoting details of Folio No.

A. Plant Locations:

Jharkhand

Tata Steel Jamshedpur
P.O. Bistupur,
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand – 831001

Tata Steel Growth Shop
Adityapur Industrial Estate,
P.O. Gamharia,
Dist. Seraikela- Kharsawan,
Jharkhand – 832108

Cold Rolling Mill Complex, Bara
P.O. Agrico, P.S. Sidhgora
Block Jamshedpur,
Dist. East Singhbhum,
Jharkhand – 831009

Tata Steel Tubes Division
P.O. Burmamines,
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand – 831 007

Tata Steel Gamharia
Seraikela, Kharsawan,
Jharkhand – 832108

Tata Steel Tinplate Division
Golmuri Works Jamshedpur,
Jharkhand - 831003

Odisha

Tata Steel Kalinganagar
Kalinganagar Industrial Complex,
Duburi, Dist. Jajpur,
Odisha – 755026

Tata Steel Meramandali
At Narendrapur, P.O. Kusupanga,
Via Meramandali,
Dist. Dhenkanal,
Odisha – 759121

Ferro Manganese Plant, Joda
Dist. Keonjhar, Odisha – 758034

Ferro Chrome Plant, Jajpur,
Kalinganagar Industrial Estate,
At: Rabana, Via: Danagadi,
P.O. Manatira,
P.S: Jakhapura, Dist. Jajpur,
Odisha – 755026

Ferro Chrome Plant, Athagarh
Anantapur, P.O. Dhurusia, Athagarh,
Dist. Cuttack, Odisha – 754027

Ferro Chrome Plant, Gopalpur
Chamakhandi, Chatrapur Tehsil,
Dist-Ganjam, Odisha – 761020

Ferro Alloys Plant, Bamnipal
P.O. Bamnipal, Dist. Keonjhar,
Odisha – 758082

Ferro Alloys Plant, Balasore
Plot No. Z-1, IDCO IID Centre,
Somnathpur Industrial Estate,
Dist. Balasore, Odisha – 756019

Tata Steel Sponge Iron Joda
Joda, Keonjhar, Odisha – 758038

Tamil Nadu

Hosur
Plot No. 104/3, Sipcot Industrial,
Complex, Phase – 1 Hosur,
Dist. Krishnagiri,
Tamil Nadu – 635126

Uttar Pradesh

Sahibabad
23, Site IV,
Sahibabad Industrial Area,
Ghaziabad,
Uttar Pradesh – 201010

West Bengal

Hooghly Met Coke Division
Patikhali, P.O. Haldia Oil Refinery,
Purba Medinipur Haldia,
West Bengal – 721606

Tata Steel Bearings Division
P.O. Rakha Jungle,
Nimpura Industrial Estate,
Kharagpur,
West Bengal – 721301

Stainless Steel Plant, Bishnupur
Bishnupur Industrial Growth Centre
(WBIIDC Industrial Estate),
Dwarika, Bishnupur, Dist. Bankura,
West Bengal – 722122

Tata Steel Metaliks Division
Village Mahespur,
P.O. Samralpur, Gokulpur,
Kharagpur Paschim Midnapur,
West Bengal - 721301

Maharashtra

Khopoli
Isamba Phata, Khopoli-Pen Road,
At Nifan Savroli, Khalapur,
Dist. Raigad,
Maharashtra – 410203

Cold Rolling Complex (West)
Plot No. S 76, Tarapur Industrial Area,
P. Box 22, P.O. Tarapur Industrial Estate,
Dist. Palghar, Maharashtra – 401506

Wire Division, Tarapur
Plot F8, A6 & A9 and F7/1 Tarapur MIDC
P.O. Boisar, Dist. Palghar,
Maharashtra – 401504

Madhya Pradesh

Wire Division, Indore
Plot 14/15/16 & 32 Industrial Estate,
Laxmibai Nagar,
Fort Indore,
Madhya Pradesh – 452006

Wire Division, Pithampur
Plot 158 & 158A, Sector III,
Industrial Estate, Pithampur,
Madhya Pradesh – 454774

B. Mining Locations

Iron Ore (OMQ)

Noamundi Iron Mine
P.O. Noamundi,
Dist: West Singhbhum,
Jharkhand – 833217

Vijaya- II Iron Ore Mines
P.O. Barajamda
Dist: West Singhbhum,
Jharkhand – 833221

Joda East Iron Mine
P.O. Joda,
Dist: Keonjhar,
Odisha – 758034

Katamati Iron Mine
P.O. Deojhar,
Dist: Keonjhar,
Odisha – 758038

Khondbond Iron Mine
P.O. Joda
Dist: Keonjhar
Odisha – 758034

Kalamang West (Northern Part) Iron Ore Mines
P.O. Malda
Dist: Sundargarh,
Odisha – 770048

Chromite (FAMD)

Sukinda Chromite Mine
Ferro Alloys and Minerals Division,
P.O. Kalarangiatta, Dist. Jajpur,
Odisha – 755028

Saruabil Chromite Mine
Ferro Alloys and Minerals Division,
P.O. Kansa, Dist. Jajpur,
Odisha – 755028

Kamarda Chromite Mine
Ferro Alloys and Minerals Division,
P.O. Kansa, Dist. Jajpur,
Odisha – 755028

Manganese (FAMD)

Tiringpahar Iron & Manganese Mine
P.O. Bamebari, Joda, Dist. Keonjhar,
Odisha – 758086

Joda West Iron & Manganese Mine
P.O. Bichakundi, Joda, Dist. Keonjhar,
Odisha – 758034

Bamebari Iron & Manganese Mine
P.O. Bamebari, Joda, Dist. Keonjhar,
Odisha - 758034

C. Collieries

Jharia Division
Jamadoba, Dhanbad,
Jharkhand – 828112

West Bokaro Division
Ghatotand, Dist. Ramgarh,
Jharkhand – 825314

Investor Contact:

Registered Office:
Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street,
Fort, Mumbai - 400 001.
Tel.: +91 22 6665 8282
E-mail: cosec@tatasteel.com
Website: www.tatasteel.com
CIN: L27100MH1907PLC000260

Name, designation & address of Compliance Officer:

Mr. Parvatheesam Kanchinadham,
Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street,
Fort, Mumbai - 400 001.
Tel.: +91 22 6665 7330
E-mail: cosec@tatasteel.com

Name, designation & address of Investor Relations Officer:

Mr. Pavan Kumar,
Head - Group Investor Relations
Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street,
Fort, Mumbai - 400 001.
Tel.: +91 22 6665 7292
E-mail: ir@tatasteel.com

Debenture Trustee:

IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited
Universal Insurance Building,
Ground Floor, Sir P.M. Road, Fort,
Mumbai – 400001.
Tel.: +91 22 40807050
Mob.: +91 8097474632
E-mail: itsl@idbitrustee.com
Website: www.idbitrustee.com

Catalyst Trusteeship Ltd.
901, 9th Floor, Tower – B,
Peninsula Business Park,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel (W),
Mumbai - 400 013
Tel.: +91 22 4922 0555
Fax: +91 22 4922 0505
E-mail: ComplianceCTL-Mumbai@ctltrustee.com
Website: www.catalysttrustee.com

Stock Exchanges:

BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001.
Tel.: +91 22 2272 1233
Fax: +91 22 2272 1919
Website: www.bseindia.com

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G Block,
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E),
Mumbai - 400 051.
Tel.: +91 22 2659 8100
Fax: +91 22 2659 8120
Website: www.nseindia.com

Luxembourg Stock Exchange
35A Boulevard Joseph II
L-1840 Luxembourg,
Tel: +352 4779361
Fax: +352 473298
Website: www.bourse.lu

London Stock Exchange
10 Paternoster Square,
London - EC4M 7LS
Tel: +44 20 7797 1000
Website: www.londonstockexchange.com

Depository Services:

National Securities Depository Limited
Trade World, A Wing, 4th Floor,
Kamala Mills Compound,
Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013.
Tel.: +91 22 2499 4200
E-mail: info@nsdl.co.in
Investor Grievance: relations@nsdl.co.in
Website: www.nsdl.co.in

Central Depository Services (India) Limited
Marathon Futurex, A-Wing, 25th Floor,
NM Joshi Marg,
Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013.
Tel.: +91 22 2305 8640/8624/8639/8663
E-mail: helpdesk@cdslindia.com
Investor Grievance: complaints@cdslindia.com
Website: www.cdslindia.com

Registrars and Transfer Agents:

Link Intime India Private Limited (Formerly TSR Consultants Private Limited)
CIN: U74999MH2018PTC307859
Unit: Tata Steel Limited,
C-101, 1st Floor, Embassy 247,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikhroli West,
Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400 083.
Tel.: +91 81081 18484
Timings: Monday to Friday,
10 a.m. (IST) to 5.00 p.m. (IST)
E-mail: csg-unit@linkintime.co.in
Website:https://www.tcplindia.co.in

For the convenience of investors based in the following cities, correspondence/documents will also be accepted at the following branches/agencies of Link Intime India Private Limited:

Bengaluru
Link Intime India Private Limited
C/o. Mr. D. Nagendra Rao
"Vaghdevi" 543/A, 7th Main, 3rd Cross,
Hanumanthnagar,
Bengaluru – 560019.
Tel.: +91 80 2650 9004

Kolkata
Link Intime India Private Limited
Vaishno Chamber, Flat No. 502 & 503,
5th Floor, 6, Brabourne Road,
Kolkata – 700 001.
Tel.: +91 33 40049728/40731698

New Delhi
Link Intime India Private Limited
Noble Heights, 1st Floor,
Plot No. NH-2, C-1 Block, LSC,
Near Savitri Market, Janakpuri,
New Delhi – 110 058.
Tel: +91 11 41410592/93/94

Jamshedpur
Link Intime India Private Limited
Qtr. No. L-4/5, Main Road, Bistupur
(Beside Chappan - Bhog Sweet Shop)
Jamshedpur – 831001.
Tel.: +91 657 2426 937

Ahmedabad
Link Intime India Private Limited
5th Floor, 506 to 508,
Amarnath Business Centre-1 (ABC-1),
Beside Gala Business Centre,
Nr. St. Xavier's College Corner,
Off. C.G. Road, Ellisbridge,
Ahmedabad – 380 006.
Tel: +91 79 2646 5179

Details of Corporate Policies

Particulars	Website Details/Links
Dividend Distribution Policy	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6086/dividend-policy-final.pdf
Composition and Profile of the Board of Directors	https://www.tatasteel.com/corporate/our-organisation/leadership/
Terms and conditions of appointment of Independent Directors	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/2917/terms-and-conditions-of-appointment-of-independent-directors.pdf
Policy on Appointment and Removal of Directors	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6816/policy-on-appointment-and-removal-of-directors.pdf
Familiarisation Programme for Independent Directors	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/21203/familiarization-programme-ids-2024.pdf
Remuneration Policy of Directors, KMPs & Other Employees	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6817/remuneration-policy-of-directors-etc.pdf
Tata Code of Conduct	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/1864/tcoc.pdf
Criteria for Making Payments to Non-Executive Directors	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/3931/criteria-of-making-payments-to-neds.pdf
Corporate Social Responsibility Policy	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/11804/tata-steel-csr-policy-latest-2019.pdf
Code of Conduct for Non-Executive Directors	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/3930/tcoc-non-executive-directors.pdf
Policy on Related Party Transactions	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/5891/policy-on-related-party-transactions.pdf
Policy on Determining Material Subsidiaries	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/5890/policy-on-determining-material-subsidiaries.pdf
Whistle Blower Policy	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/9942/whistle-blower-policy-for-business-associates.pdf https://www.tatasteel.com/media/11322/revised-whistleblower-policy-december-18-2019.pdf
Code of Corporate Disclosure Practices	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6843/code-of-corporate-disclosure-practices.pdf
Policy on Determination of Materiality for Disclosure(s)	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6844/tata-steel-determination-of-materiality-policy.pdf
Document Retention and Archival Policy	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/6845/tata-steel-document-retention-policy.pdf
Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) at Workplace Policy	https://www.tatasteel.com/media/17060/posh-policy.pdf
Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report	https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/stock-exchange-compliances/reconciliation-of-share-capital-audit-reports/

Declaration Regarding Compliance by Board Members and Senior Management Personnel with the Code of Conduct

This is to confirm that the Company has adopted the Tata Code of Conduct for its employees including the Managing Director and the Whole-time Directors. In addition, the Company has adopted the Tata Code of Conduct for the Non-Executive Directors. Both these Codes are available on the Company's website at www.tatasteel.com

I confirm that the Company has in respect of the financial year ended March 31, 2024, received from the Senior Management Team of the Company and the Members of the Board, a declaration of compliance with the Code of Conduct as applicable to them.

For the purpose of this declaration, Senior Management Team means the Members of the Management one level below the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director as on March 31, 2024.

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

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

Practising Company Secretaries' Certificate On Corporate Governance

To,
The Members of
Tata Steel Limited

We have examined the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance by Tata Steel Limited ('the Company') for the year ended on March 31, 2024, as stipulated under Regulations 17 to 27, clauses (b) to (i) and (t) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 and para C, D & E of Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('SEBI Listing Regulations').

The compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the review of procedures and implementation thereof, as adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and the representations made by the Directors and the management and considering the relaxations granted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Securities and Exchange Board of India, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the SEBI Listing Regulations for the year ended March 31, 2024.

We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Parikh & Associates**
Practising Company Secretaries

sd/-
P. N. Parikh
Partner
FCS No.: 327 CP No.: 1228
UDIN: F000327F000479839
PR No.: 1129/2021

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

Practising Company Secretaries' Certificate on Directors

[Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

To,
The Members
Tata Steel Limited
Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street,
Fort, Mumbai – 400 001

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **Tata Steel Limited** having CIN: **L27100MH1907PLC000260** and having registered office at Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai – 400 001 (hereinafter referred to as **'the Company'**), produced before me/us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub-clause 10(i) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (**'DIN'**) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority.

SN	Name of the Director	DIN	Date of Appointment in Company*
1.	Mr. N. Chandrasekaran	00121863	January 13, 2017
2.	Mr. Noel Naval Tata	00024713	March 28, 2022
3.	Mr. Saurabh Agrawal	02144558	August 10, 2017
4.	Mr. Deepak Kapoor	00162957	April 1, 2017
5.	Ms. Farida Khambata	06954123	August 12, 2021
6.	Mr. V. K. Sharma	02449088	August 24, 2018**
7.	Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola	00356188	November 25, 2022
8.	Dr. Shekhar C. Mande	10083454	June 1, 2023
9.	Mr. T. V. Narendran	03083605	August 14, 2014***
10.	Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	00004989	November 9, 2017

*The date of appointment is as per the MCA Portal.

**Mr. V. K. Sharma ceased to be a Non-Executive Non-Independent Director w.e.f. March 28, 2022 and was appointed as an Independent Director w.e.f. March 28, 2022.

***Mr. T. V. Narendran was appointed as the Managing Director of the Company effective September 19, 2013 and the said appointment was approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on August 14, 2014.

Ensuring the eligibility of for the appointment/continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **PARIKH & ASSOCIATES**
Practising Company Secretaries

sd/-
P. N. Parikh
Partner
FCS No.: 327 CP No.: 1228
UDIN: F000327F000479872
PR No.: 1129/2021

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE 4

Particulars of Remuneration

Information pursuant to Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013

[Read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

A. Ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of all the employees of the Company for FY2023-24 and % increase in remuneration of each Director/KMP of the Company for FY2023-24 are as under:

Name of Director	% increase in remuneration over previous year	Ratio of remuneration to median remuneration of all employees [1]
Non-Executive Directors		
Mr. N. Chandrasekaran[2]	NA	NA
Mr. Noel Naval Tata	6.49	19.94
Mr. Saurabh Agrawal[3]	NA	NA
Independent Directors		
Mr. O. P. Bhatt[4]	-	-
Mr. Deepak Kapoor	7.17	20.34
Ms. Farida Khambata	3.64	15.93
Mr. V. K. Sharma	4.58	15.83
Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola[5]	-	12.95
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande[6]	-	-
Executive Directors/KMP		
Mr. T. V. Narendran[7]	(6.51)	212.19
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee[7]	(4.23)	165.49
Mr. Parvatheesam Kanchinadham	6.21	48.57

Notes:

(1) The ratio of remuneration to median remuneration is based on remuneration paid during April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

(2) As a policy, Mr. N. Chandrasekaran, Chairman, has abstained from receiving commission from the Company.

(3) In line with the internal guidelines of the Company, no payment is made towards commission to the Non-Executive Directors of the Company, who are in full time employment with any other Tata Company. Accordingly, no commission has been paid to Mr. Saurabh Agrawal.

(4) Mr. O. P Bhatt completed his second term as an Independent Director of the Board and ceased to be an Independent Director and Member of the Board effective June 9, 2023. Since his remuneration for FY2023-24 is for part of the year, percentage increase in remuneration over previous year as well as the ratio of his remuneration to median remuneration is not comparable and hence not stated.

(5) Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola was appointed as an Independent Director effective November 25, 2022. Since her remuneration for FY2022-23 was for part of the year, the percentage increase in remuneration over previous year is not comparable and hence not stated.

(6) Dr. Shekhar C. Mande was appointed as an Independent Director effective June 1, 2023. Since the remuneration of Dr. Mande for FY2023-24 is only for part of the year, the percentage increase in the remuneration over previous year as well as the ratio of his remuneration to median remuneration is not comparable and hence not stated.

(7) Includes the Commission/bonus approved by the Board of Directors for the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director and Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer on May 29, 2024, for FY2023-24 (which will be paid to them on conclusion of the Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on July 15, 2024).

B. The percentage increase/(decrease) in the median remuneration of employees in the Financial Year 2023-24: (8.01%)

C. The number of permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on March 31, 2024:

43,263

D. Comparison of average percentile increase in salary of employees other than the managerial personnel and the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration:

During FY2023-24, the average percentage increase/(decrease) in salary of the Company's employees, excluding the Key Managerial Personnel (**'KMP'**) was 2.49%. The total remuneration of KMPs for FY2023-24 was ₹3,505.50 lakh as against ₹3,663.74 lakh during the previous year, a decrease of 4.32%.

E. Affirmations: It is affirmed that the remuneration paid to the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-

N. CHANDRASEKARAN

Chairman

DIN: 00121863

Mumbai

May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE 5
Form No. AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries or associate companies or joint ventures
Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013
[Read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

PART 'A' - Summary of Financial Information of Subsidiary Companies

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date since when the subsidiary was acquired	Reporting currency	Exchange rate&	Share Capital&& (₹ crore)	Reserves & Surplus (₹ crore)	Total Assets (₹ crore)	Total Liabilities (₹ crore)	Total Investments (₹ crore)	Turnover (₹ crore)	Profit before Taxation (₹ crore)	Provision for Taxation (₹ crore)	Profit after Taxation (₹ crore)	Proposed Dividend	Ownership (%)
1	ABJA Investment Co. Pte. Ltd.	Apr 12, 2013	USD	83.40	1.67	(5.27)	21,702.14	21,705.74	-	-	43.33	9.89	33.44	-	100.00
2	The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd$	Dec 20, 2003	INR	1.00	17.89	638.58	739.03	82.56	51.06	342.90	9.55	2.83	6.72	-	98.33
3	Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	Aug 25, 2003	INR	1.00	63.22	1,110.81	1,984.65	810.62	913.04	1,652.50	108.17	24.96	83.21	17.00	100.00
4	Haldia Water Management Limited	Dec 06, 2008	INR	1.00	27.77	(32.36)	0.31	4.90	-	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)	-	60.00
5	Tata Steel Business Delivery Centre Ltd. (Formerly known as Kalimati Global Shared Services Limited)	Jan 08, 2018	INR	1.00	4.00	5.27	17.23	7.96	1.08	41.31	4.62	1.15	3.47	1.04	100.00
6	Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited	Oct 11, 2006	INR	1.00	459.86	(13.92)	554.72	108.78	-	10.81	(6.81)	-	(6.81)	-	100.00
7	The Tata Pigments Limited	May 18, 1985	INR	1.00	0.75	65.72	125.66	59.19	25.12	232.11	24.63	6.31	18.32	20.00	100.00
8	Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Limited	Jun 12, 2002	INR	1.00	46.78	17.47	65.01	0.76	-	8.09	4.01	3.02	0.99	-	88.50
9	Mohar Export Services Pvt. Ltd	Apr 30, 2015	INR	1.00	0.01	(0.05)	0.06	0.10	-	-	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-	66.46
10	Rujuvalika Investments Limited	Apr 30, 2015	INR	1.00	1.33	188.40	200.61	10.88	200.00	-	5.32	1.35	3.97	-	100.00
11	Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd	Oct 30, 1985	INR	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
12	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	Jul 04, 2022	INR	1.00	1,365.71	3,941.01	12,809.40	7,502.68	14.01	5,505.43	(1,011.73)	(51.81)	(959.92)	-	99.66
13	T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Jul 05, 2006	USD	83.40	1,25,066.81	(81,058.64)	47,680.65	3,672.48	44,008.36	-	(14,714.65)	(0.01)	(14,714.64)	-	100.00
14	T S Global Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Jul 04, 2008	USD	83.40	1,24,193.56	(81,898.72)	75,129.30	32,834.46	56,183.02	-	(8,553.15)	283.14	(8,836.29)	-	100.00
15	Orchid Netherlands (No.1) B.V.	Mar 20, 2009	EUR	89.96	0.16	10.41	22.49	11.92	-	21.58	13.65	2.78	10.87	-	100.00
16	The Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd.	Feb 15, 2005	THB	2.29	105.14	740.89	967.95	121.92	16.00	1,374.89	39.45	10.97	28.48	-	100.00
17	TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	Apr 05, 2012	THB	2.29	159.99	(158.80)	172.68	171.49	-	243.40	(16.46)	-	(16.46)	-	60.00
18	Tata Steel Europe Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	1,08,608.83	(43,430.51)	68,713.86	3,535.54	65,224.27	-	9,192.29	-	9,192.29	-	100.00
19	Apollo Metals Limited	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	0.00	24.62	84.87	60.25	-	356.76	(12.59)	(0.77)	(11.82)	23.85	100.00
20	00030048 Limited*	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	0.00	415.51	415.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
21	C V Benine**	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	19.50	(0.02)	86.16	66.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.92
22	Catnic GmbH	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	0.23	99.22	126.78	27.33	-	215.39	27.27	8.40	18.87	-	100.00
23	Tata Steel Mexico SA de CV	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	0.03	2.04	2.48	0.41	-	-	0.42	-	0.42	-	100.00
24	Cogent Power Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	448.93	(328.39)	440.62	320.08	0.00	-	23.80	-	23.80	-	100.00
25	Corbeil Les Rives SCI**	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	5.78	(0.46)	7.71	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.30
26	Corby (Northants) & District Water Company Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
27	Corus CNBV Investments	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
28	Corus Engineering Steels (UK) Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
29	Corus Engineering Steels Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
30	Corus Group Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	68,588.47	(60,086.66)	11,230.48	2,728.67	11,220.70	-	(213.37)	-	(213.37)	-	100.00
31	Corus Holdings Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	2.63	6.55	1.39	(7.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date since when the subsidiary was acquired	Reporting currency	Exchange rate&	Share Capital&& (₹ crore)	Reserves & Surplus (₹ crore)	Total Assets (₹ crore)	Total Liabilities (₹ crore)	Total Investments (₹ crore)	Turnover (₹ crore)	Profit before Taxation (₹ crore)	Provision for Taxation (₹ crore)	Profit after Taxation (₹ crore)	Proposed Dividend	Ownership (%)
32	Corus International (Overseas Holdings) Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	1,485.72	4,607.29	6,103.88	10.87	307.23	-	379.14	0.59	378.55	-	100.00
33	Corus International Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	5,159.46	(1,938.64)	3,158.43	(62.39)	3,138.77	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
34	Corus International Romania SRL.	Apr 02, 2007	RON	18.10	0.01	9.02	9.28	0.25	-	-	1.82	0.02	1.80	-	100.00
35	Corus Ireland Limited	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.04	0.56	1.48	-	100.00
36	Corus Property	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	0.00	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
37	Corus UK Healthcare Trustee Limited	Mar 31, 2009	GBP	105.22	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
38	Crucible Insurance Company Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	5.26	316.64	323.34	1.44	-	-	12.75	-	12.75	-	100.00
39	Degels GmbH	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	0.72	26.67	50.77	23.38	-	-	(0.36)	(0.08)	(0.28)	-	100.00
40	Demka B.V.	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	55.35	25.57	81.68	0.76	-	-	2.60	0.67	1.93	-	100.00
41	00026466 Limited*	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	188.61	(188.61)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
42	Fischer Profil GmbH	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	91.99	17.59	442.97	333.39	-	972.04	2.22	(0.39)	2.61	-	100.00
43	Gamble Simms Metals Limited	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	5.71	(5.71)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
44	Grijze Poort B.V.	Dec 20, 2023	EUR	89.96	62.91	15.29	347.03	268.83	4.50	-	(0.56)	-	(0.56)	-	100.00
45	H E Samson Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
46	Hadfields Holdings Limited*	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	1.05	(14.20)	-	13.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
47	Halmstad Steel Service Centre AB	Mar 31, 2015	SEK	7.81	0.04	173.49	445.64	272.11	-	1,104.60	24.28	10.00	14.28	-	100.00
48	Hille & Muller GmbH	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	46.04	207.83	566.47	312.60	-	844.62	(3.39)	(3.07)	(0.32)	-	100.00
49	Hille & Muller USA Inc.	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	0.03	96.57	118.84	22.24	98.19	27.99	1.61	(0.19)	1.80	29.77	100.00
50	Hoogovens USA Inc.	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	507.46	435.90	943.36	(0.00)	536.64	-	57.63	(1.77)	59.40	-	100.00
51	Huizenbezit Breesaap B.V.	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	0.41	(9.64)	0.27	9.50	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	100.00
52	Layde Steel S.L.	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	1,227.44	(8.11)	-	(8.11)	-	100.00
53	Montana Bausysteme AG	Apr 02, 2007	CHF	92.41	36.96	121.42	285.79	127.41	-	576.29	4.91	(2.50)	7.41	42.51	100.00
54	Naantali Steel Service Centre OY	Mar 31, 2015	EUR	89.96	0.02	30.99	179.63	148.62	-	463.31	(7.16)	0.80	(7.96)	-	100.00
55	Norsk Stal Tynnplater AS	Mar 31, 2015	NOK	7.70	10.25	44.54	75.60	20.81	-	101.16	17.14	3.96	13.18	-	100.00
56	Norsk Stal Tynnplater AB	Mar 31, 2015	NOK	7.70	0.39	28.26	36.58	7.93	-	406.54	2.88	0.45	2.43	-	100.00
57	Oremco Inc.	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
58	Rafferty-Brown Steel Co Inc Of Conn.	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	26.41	(20.59)	5.82	-	-	-	(1.96)	-	(1.96)	16.68	100.00
59	Runblast Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	90.13	(90.13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
60	S A B Profiel B.V.	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	1.21	259.93	659.62	398.48	-	1,086.43	(38.95)	(9.95)	(29.00)	-	100.00
61	S A B Profil GmbH	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	0.27	150.73	211.36	60.36	-	367.12	0.01	-	0.01	-	100.00
62	Service Center Gelsenkirchen GmbH	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	165.61	87.15	538.98	286.22	0.51	1,292.95	(7.39)	(0.18)	(7.21)	-	100.00
63	Service Centre Maastricht B.V.	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	2,030.72	(3.78)	(0.97)	(2.81)	-	100.00
64	Societe Europeenne De Galvanisation (Segal) Sa	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	112.44	48.26	339.64	178.94	-	759.31	22.92	7.58	15.34	-	100.00
65	Surahammar Bruks AB	Apr 02, 2007	SEK	7.81	16.87	(0.43)	303.80	287.36	-	448.55	(35.54)	-	(35.54)	-	100.00
66	Tata Steel Belgium Packaging Steels N.V.	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	138.84	(30.51)	139.03	30.70	0.71	121.03	12.40	2.80	9.60	71.37	100.00
67	Tata Steel Belgium Services N.V.	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	151.54	96.91	252.70	4.25	-	-	3.10	0.99	2.11	-	100.00
68	Tata Steel France Holdings SAS	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	44.98	827.36	1,371.04	498.70	1,028.92	-	(10.68)	(1.58)	(9.10)	-	100.00
69	Tata Steel Germany GmbH	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	1,459.62	(548.51)	1,569.86	658.75	893.29	-	71.52	44.50	27.02	-	100.00
70	Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	1,012.00	24,769.29	43,077.95	17,296.66	572.03	44,344.30	(6,345.53)	(1,698.45)	(4,647.08)	-	100.00
71	Tata Steel International (Americas) Holdings Inc	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	4,894.64	(5,520.39)	(625.75)	0.00	367.99	-	21.09	22.98	(1.89)	-	100.00
72	Tata Steel International (Americas) Inc.	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	74.24	1,404.92	1,531.38	52.22	-	78.96	116.31	(2.40)	118.71	-	100.00
73	Tata Steel International (Czech Republic) S.R.O	Apr 02, 2007	CZK	3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.33	(0.15)	9.48	10.69	100.00
74	Tata Steel International (France) SAS	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	1.80	35.81	46.07	8.46	-	-	6.42	1.58	4.84	-	100.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date since when the subsidiary was acquired	Reporting currency	Exchange rate&	Share Capital&& (₹ crore)	Reserves & Surplus (₹ crore)	Total Assets (₹ crore)	Total Liabilities (₹ crore)	Total Investments (₹ crore)	Turnover (₹ crore)	Profit before Taxation (₹ crore)	Provision for Taxation (₹ crore)	Profit after Taxation (₹ crore)	Proposed Dividend	Ownership (%)
75	Tata Steel International (Germany) GmbH	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	7.83	5.94	84.51	70.74	-	-	(2.52)	(0.55)	(1.97)	-	100.00
76	Tata Steel International (South America) Representações LTDA	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	1.80	1.11	2.93	0.02	-	-	0.09	0.00	0.09	-	100.00
77	Tata Steel International (Italia) SRL	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	67.92	(32.77)	42.46	7.31	-	-	13.03	3.61	9.42	17.99	100.00
78	Tata Steel International (Middle East) FZE	Apr 02, 2007	AED	22.69	102.13	13.81	177.21	61.27	-	79.95	3.89	-	3.89	17.10	100.00
79	Tata Steel International (Nigeria) Limited	Jun 10, 2008	NGN	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
80	Tata Steel International (Poland) sp Zoo	Apr 02, 2007	PLZ	20.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.98	0.58	7.40	9.55	100.00
81	Tata Steel International (Sweden) AB	Apr 02, 2007	SEK	7.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.13	5.30	29.83	-	100.00
82	Tata Steel International (India) Limited	Apr 02, 2007	INR	1.00	5.08	17.93	25.09	2.08	-	-	0.61	(0.34)	0.95	-	100.00
83	Tata Steel International Iberica SA	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.80	6.91	30.89	78.24	100.00
84	Tata Steel Istanbul Metal Sanayi ve Ticaret AS	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	-	346.81	(4.18)	-	(4.18)	-	100.00
85	Tata Steel Maubeuge SAS	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	67.47	342.58	1,571.50	1,161.45	13.47	4,085.76	(123.22)	-	(123.22)	-	100.00
86	Tata Steel Nederland BV	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	3,486.73	10,761.64	19,380.87	5,132.50	15,216.01	-	357.27	(25.13)	382.40	-	100.00
87	Tata Steel Nederland Consulting & Technical Services BV	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	80.96	(54.09)	34.06	7.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
88	Tata Steel Nederland Services BV	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	3.83	(102.12)	246.39	344.68	-	-	11.79	3.32	8.47	-	100.00
89	Tata Steel Nederland Technology BV	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	0.00	301.75	504.39	202.64	15.00	-	36.93	(1.06)	37.99	449.78	100.00
90	Tata Steel Nederland Tubes BV	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	1,133.44	(1,218.41)	554.88	639.85	-	2,108.62	(203.81)	(52.38)	(151.43)	-	100.00
91	Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V.	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	48,036.18	(11,560.28)	55,590.90	19,115.00	52,543.80	-	(1,109.01)	789.51	(1,898.52)	-	100.00
92	Tata Steel Norway Byggsystemer A/S	Apr 02, 2007	NOK	7.70	0.94	119.21	198.75	78.60	-	280.13	10.24	2.32	7.92	-	100.00
93	Tata Steel UK Consulting Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	18.26	(24.99)	0.01	6.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
94	Tata Steel UK Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	24,638.46	(36,059.55)	14,586.80	26,007.89	2,850.58	27,664.07	(11,633.28)	1,202.87	(12,836.15)	-	100.00
95	Tata Steel USA Inc.	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	1.16	83.42	95.33	10.75	6.16	-	17.49	-	17.49	-	100.00
96	The Newport And South Wales Tube Company Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	0.01	0.35	5.95	5.59	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
97	Thomas Processing Company	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	-	139.88	167.25	27.37	-	35.32	(20.24)	-	(20.24)	-	100.00
98	Thomas Steel Strip Corp.	Apr 02, 2007	USD	83.40	66.72	(83.23)	634.91	651.42	31.88	1,096.72	52.48	18.60	33.88	-	100.00
99	TS South Africa Sales Office Proprietary Limited	Aug 31, 2015	ZAR	4.38	0.00	4.64	4.75	0.11	-	-	4.35	1.18	3.17	5.69	100.00
100	U.E.S Bright Bar Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	15.78	(15.78)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
101	UK Steel Enterprise Limited	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	105.22	105.22	138.44	220.31	(23.35)	43.53	-	6.05	-	6.05	-	100.00
102	Unitol SAS	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	89.96	53.97	76.36	571.02	440.69	2.58	1,725.52	3.41	-	3.41	-	100.00
103	Fischer Profil Produktions -und-Vertriebs - GmbH	Apr 1, 2021	EUR	89.96	0.22	0.64	3.66	2.80	-	-	0.19	(0.07)	0.26	-	100.00
104	Al Rimal Mining LLC	Feb 25, 2008	OMR	216.61	21.66	(0.75)	22.48	1.57	-	-	(0.29)	-	(0.29)	-	51.00
105	TSMUK Limited	Sep 23, 2010	USD	83.40	4,995.75	(470.61)	8,989.07	4,463.93	8,281.48	-	(0.07)	-	(0.07)	-	100.00
106	T S Canada Capital Ltd	Dec 31, 2012	USD	83.40	0.00	35.77	38.17	2.40	-	-	(0.15)	-	(0.15)	-	100.00
107	Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited	Dec 31, 2010	USD	83.40	7,323.55	(9,339.19)	6,792.37	8,808.01	-	1,340.00	(777.24)	-	(777.24)	-	82.00
108	Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Apr 04, 2006	THB	2.29	1,924.83	1,069.42	3,258.07	263.82	-	75.85	4.07	1.41	2.66	-	67.90
109	Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Apr 04, 2006	THB	2.29	1,548.38	694.26	2,827.68	585.04	-	5,668.34	17.14	(2.21)	19.35	-	67.83
110	T S Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	Apr 23, 2010	USD	83.40	830.96	850.42	16,860.49	15,179.11	6.79	57,083.87	151.15	26.02	125.13	-	100.00
111	Tata Steel International (Shanghai) Ltd.	Jan 25, 2008	CNY	11.54	5.63	1.33	7.39	0.43	-	11.90	0.93	0.01	0.92	-	100.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date since when the subsidiary was acquired	Reporting currency	Exchange rate&	Share Capital&& (₹ crore)	Reserves & Surplus (₹ crore)	Total Assets (₹ crore)	Total Liabilities (₹ crore)	Total Investments (₹ crore)	Turnover (₹ crore)	Profit before Taxation (₹ crore)	Provision for Taxation (₹ crore)	Profit after Taxation (₹ crore)	Proposed Dividend	Ownership (%)
112	Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	Jul 14, 2009	INR	1.00	243.04	3,251.89	4,229.01	734.08	2,245.61	7,562.66	275.00	42.59	232.41	-	100.00
113	Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited	Jun 22, 2012	INR	1.00	74.54	12.30	87.50	0.66	68.71	-	(1.75)	-	(1.75)	-	100.00
114	Ceramat Private Limited	Feb 28, 2022	INR	1.00	25.14	(9.73)	17.72	2.31	-	0.10	(5.29)	-	(5.29)	-	90.00
115	Tata Steel TABB Limited	May 23, 2022	INR	1.00	43.20	(4.53)	53.21	14.54	-	0.21	(4.47)	(0.69)	(3.78)	-	100.00
116	Tayo Rolls Limited~	Dec 01, 2008	INR	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.91
117	Tata Steel Foundation	Aug 16, 2016	INR	1.00	1.00	96.91	162.88	64.97	20.80	524.88	85.15	-	85.15	-	100.00
118	Jamshedpur Football and Sporting Private Limited	Jul 07, 2017	INR	1.00	40.80	(35.64)	24.71	19.55	-	59.02	1.88	-	1.88	-	100.00
119	Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited$	Aug 6, 2008	INR	1.00	253.25	192.99	753.67	307.43	0.00	550.22	52.08	12.48	39.60	-	100.00
120	Angul Energy Limited$	May 18, 2018	INR	1.00	10.00	1,772.65	1,865.22	82.57	34.18	483.90	106.20	(737.33)	843.53	-	99.99
121	Tata Steel Support Services Limited	May 18, 2018	INR	1.00	0.05	1.48	46.34	44.81	-	94.49	1.34	0.44	0.90	-	100.00
122	Bhushan Steel (South) Ltd.	May 18, 2018	INR	1.00	1.30	(1.16)	0.17	0.03	0.00	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	100.00
123	Tata Steel Technical Services Limited	May 18, 2018	INR	1.00	0.05	3.84	81.15	77.26	-	176.63	3.30	0.84	2.46	-	100.00
124	Bhushan Steel (Australia) PTY Ltd.	May 18, 2018	AUD	54.13	281.84	(271.65)	14.28	4.09	-	-	6.27	-	6.27	-	100.00
125	Bowen Energy PTY Ltd.	May 18, 2018	AUD	54.13	109.67	(109.66)	0.01	-	-	-	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-	100.00
126	Bowen Coal PTY Ltd.	May 18, 2018	AUD	54.13	0.00	-	0.00	-0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
127	Creative Port Development Private Limited	Sep 18, 2018	INR	1.00	222.36	(12.17)	227.76	17.57	198.69	-	0.61	0.00	0.61	-	51.00
128	Subarnarekha Port Private Limited	Sep 18, 2018	INR	1.00	10.92	205.36	295.93	79.65	-	-	(9.19)	-	(9.19)	-	50.67
129	Medica TS Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	Jan 07, 2022	INR	1.00	73.75	(26.53)	53.87	6.65	-	35.93	3.45	(0.03)	3.48	-	51.00

Notes:

& Closing exchange rate as on March, 31 2024 has been considered for calculation

&& Includes share application money

* Subsidiary under liquidation

** Reporting period for subsidiary companies at Sl. 21 and 25 is December 2023

~ Not considered for consolidation as the subsidiary is undergoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

$ Under amalgamation

0.00 represents value less than ₹1 lakh

I Name of the subsidiaries which have been merged during the year:

1 The Tinplate Company of India Limited
2 Tata Metaliks Limited
3 Tata Steel Long Products Limited
4 S & T Mining Company Limited
5 Tata Steel Mining Limited
6 British Steel Nederland International B.V.
7 Inter Metal Distribution SAS
8 Staalverwerking en Handel BV

II Name of the subsidiaries liquidated/struck-off with no assets, liabilities and transactions during the period:

1 British Steel Directors (Nominees) Limited
2 Corus Investments Limited
3 London Works Steel Company Limited
4 Corus Liaison Services (India) Limited
5 Catnic Limited
6 Corus Management Limited
7 Orb Electrical Steels Limited
8 Tata Steel UK Holdings Limited
9 Tulip UK Holdings (No.2) Limited
10 Tulip UK Holdings (No.3) Limited
11 Tata Steel Denmark Byggesystemer A/S
12 Tata Steel Sweden Byggsystem AB
13 Swinden Housing Association Limited

III Name of the subsidiaries under liquidation with no assets, liabilities and transactions during the period:

1 The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited
2 The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited

IV Subsidiaries yet to commence operations:

1 Subarnarekha Port Private Limited
2 Bhushan Steel (South) Ltd.
3 Bhushan Steel (Australia) PTY Ltd.
4 Bowen Energy PTY Ltd.
5 Bowen Coal PTY Ltd.

V The Group is continuing with its focus on simplifying the corporate structure which saw a significant number of entities enter into voluntary liquidation in the previous and current year. There remains an objective to simplify the structure further by dissolving additional entities which are either dormant or have ceased to have business operations.

PART 'B' - Joint-Ventures and Associates

SL No.	Name of the Company	Latest audited balance sheet date	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	Reporting currency*	No. of shares held by the Company in associate/joint venture on the year end	Amount of Investment in associate/joint venture (₹ crore)	Extend of holding %	Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate/ joint venture is not consolidated	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest balance sheet (₹ crore)	Share of profit/loss for the year (₹ crore) Considered in consolidation	Share of profit/loss for the year (₹ crore) Not considered in consolidation
A	**Joint Ventures**											
1	mjunction services limited	Mar 31	Feb 01, 2001	INR	40,00,000	4.00	50.00	1		132.89	33.27	33.27
2	Tata NYK Shipping Pte Ltd.	Mar 31	Mar 19, 2007	USD	6,51,67,500	543.50	50.00	1		193.28	7.01	7.01
3	Tata NYK Shipping (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mar 31	Apr 01, 2015	INR	12,50,000	0.13	50.00	3		4.13	0.69	0.69
4	TM International Logistics Limited	Mar 31	Jan 18, 2002	INR	91,80,000	9.18	51.00	2		142.63	124.53	119.65
5	International Shipping and Logistics FZE	Mar 31	Feb 01, 2004	USD	1	1.24	51.00	3		140.10	5.71	5.48
6	TKM Global China Ltd	Mar 31	Jun 25, 2008	CNY	1	4.39	51.00	3		3.44	(0.18)	(0.17)
7	TKM Global GmbH	Mar 31	Mar 01, 2005	EUR	100	1.11	51.00	3		39.79	5.65	5.43
8	TKM Global Logistics Limited	Mar 31	Jan 18, 2002	INR	36,00,000	5.16	51.00	3		21.28	55.78	53.59
9	Industrial Energy Limited	Mar 31		INR	17,31,60,000	173.16	26.00	1		308.82	27.03	76.94
10	Andal East Coal Company Pvt. Ltd.		May 18, 2018	INR	3,30,000	1.46	33.89	1	**	-	-	-
11	Naba Diganta Water Management Limited	Mar 31	Jan 09, 2008	INR	1,36,53,000	13.65	74.00	2		23.84	6.47	2.27
12	Jamipol Ltd.	Mar 31	Apr 24, 1995	INR	47,25,000	114.52	42.00	1		70.93	11.34	15.66
13	Nicco Jubilee Park Limited		May, 2001	INR	3,60,000	0.00$$	26.54	1	&	-	-	-
14	Himalaya Steel Mills Services Private Limited	Mar 31	Sep 15, 2010	INR	36,19,945	14.67	26.00	1		9.49	2.27	6.47
15	Air Products Llanwern Limited	Sept 30	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	50,000	0.53	50.00	1		9.52	(0.69)	(0.69)
16	Laura Metaal Holding B.V.	Dec 31	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	2,744	11.20	49.00	1		205.73	18.87	19.64
17	Ravenscraig Limited	Dec 31	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	100	0.00$$	33.33	1		(83.25)	1.00	2.00
18	Tata Steel Ticaret AS	Dec 31	Apr 02, 2007	TRY	80,000	0.02	50.00	1		1.21	5.45	5.45
19	Texturing Technology Limited	Mar 31	Apr 02, 2007	GBP	10,00,000	10.52	50.00	1		29.92	5.86	5.86
20	Hoogovens Court Roll Service Technologies VOF##	Mar 31	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	No shares since it is a partnership by agreement only	12.17	50.00	1		12.16	2.13	2.13
21	Minas De Benga (Mauritius) Limited	Mar 31	Nov 30, 2007	USD	27,77,69,593	2,822.72	35.00	1		(1,419.61)	(254.02)	(471.76)
22	Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited	Mar 31	Feb 09, 2005	INR	43,30,00,000	1,411.58	50.00	1		356.83	(310.71)	(310.71)
23	Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited	Mar 31	Aug 17, 2012	INR	73,03,20,000	834.03	51.00	2		949.76	117.51	112.90
B	**Associates**											
1	Kalinga Aquatics Ltd.			INR	10,49,920	0.00$$	30.00	1	&	-	-	-
2	Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.			INR	1,50,001	0.00$$	27.78	1	**	-	-	-
3	Kumardhubi Metal Casting and Engineering Limited			INR	10,70,000	0.00$$	49.31	1	**	-	-	-
4	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Private Limited		Jan 16, 2009	INR	2,56,14,500	25.62	25.00	1		(0.08)	0.02	0.05
5	Tata Construction & Projects Ltd.			INR	-	-	27.19	1	**	-	-	-
6	TRF Limited	Mar 31	Oct 16, 1963	INR	37,53,275	204.02	34.11	1		13.02	15.89	30.70
7	TRF Singapore Pte Limited	Mar 31	Apr 01, 2015	SGD	1,90,86,929	126.17	34.11	3		21.68	0.93	1.79
8	TRF Holding Pte Limited	Mar 31	Apr 01, 2015	USD	1	0.00$$	34.11	3		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
9	Malusha Travels Pvt Ltd.	Mar 31	Aug 05, 2014	INR	3,352	0.00$$	33.23	1		(0.01)	0.00	0.00
10	Bhushan Capital & Credit Services Private Limited	Mar 31	May 18, 2018	INR	86,43,742	9.40	42.58	1	@	-	-	-
11	Jawahar Credit & Holdings Private Limited	Mar 31	May 18, 2018	INR	86,43,742	9.40	39.65	1	@	-	-	-

SL No.	Name of the Company	Latest audited balance sheet date	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	Reporting currency*	No. of shares held by the Company in associate/joint venture on the year end	Amount of Investment in associate/joint venture (₹ crore)	Extend of holding %	Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate/ joint venture is not consolidated	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest balance sheet (₹ crore)	Share of profit/loss for the year (₹ crore)	
											Considered in consolidation	Not considered in consolidation
12	TP Vardhaman Surya Limited	Mar 31	Nov 06, 2023	INR	13,000	0.01	26.00	1	#	-	-	-
13	European Profiles (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Dec 31	Jan 25, 2008	MYR	7,00,000	0.00$$	20.00	1		12.53	0.54	2.16
14	GietWalsOnderhoudCombinatie B.V.	Dec 31	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	50	11.92	50.00	1		42.17	3.35	3.35
15	Hoogovens Gan Multimedia S.A. De C.V.		Apr 02, 2007	MXN	455,000 shares of the variable part; 25,000 of the minimum fixed part of the capital stock	0.01	50.00	1	#	-	-	-
16	Wupperman Staal Nederland B.V.	Dec 31	Apr 02, 2007	EUR	2,400	77.17	30.00	1		141.14	12.34	28.79
17	Fabsec Limited	Dec 31	May 18 2001	GBP	250	0.00$$	25.00	1	#	-	-	-
18	9336-0634 Québec Inc		Mar 30, 2017	CAD	1	-	27.33	1	&	-	-	-

1 Controls more than 20% of the total share capital and has significant influence over operational and financial decision-making.

2 More than 50% stake, instead considered as Joint venture as there is less significant influence over the control of the entity.

3 Under the Ind AS regime, subsidiary of an associate/joint venture is also an associate/joint venture of the holding company.

The operations of the companies are not significant and hence are immaterial for consolidation

* Closing rate as on March 31, 2024 has been considered for calculation

** Companies are in liquidation

Partnership without Share capital

& Financial information are not available

$$ Represents value less than ₹1 lakh

@ Tata Steel BSL Limited (TSBSL) (earlier known as Bhushan Steel Limited), an erstwhile subsidiary (acquired through the corporate insolvency resolution process) which amalgamated with the Company during the year ended March, 2022 was being identified as the promoter of Jawahar Credit & Holdings Private Limited (JCHPL) and Bhushan Capital & Credit Services Private Limited (BCCSPL). These entities were connected to the previous management of erstwhile TSBSL, before acquisition of TSBSL by the Company (through Bamnipal Steel Limited) in May 2018. TSBSL had 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 two companies; accordingly, legally, neither erstwhile TSBSL nor the Company had any visibility or control over the operations of these two companies nor currently exercises any influence on these entities.

Names of associates/joint-ventures which have been sold during the year:

a. ISSB Limited

b. BlueScope Lysaght Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.

c. Dutch Lanka Trailer Manufacturers Limited

d. Dutch Lanka Engineering (Private) Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

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

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
Farida Khambata
Independent Director
DIN: 06954123

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

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

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

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 & Chief Legal Officer
(Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE 6

Companies that have become/ceased to be Company's Subsidiaries or Associate Companies (including Joint Venture Companies)

The names of companies which have become Subsidiaries or Associate Companies (including Joint Venture Companies) during FY2023-24:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
Subsidiary	
1.	Grijze Poort BV
2.	UES Bright Bar Limited*
3.	Runblast Limited*
Associate	
1.	T P Vardhaman Surya Limited

The names of companies which have ceased to become Subsidiaries, Joint-Ventures or Associate Companies during FY2023-24:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
Subsidiary	
1.	Inter Metal Distribution SAS
2.	Staalverwerking en Handel BV
3.	Tata Steel Denmark Byggesystemer A/S
4.	Tata Steel Mining Limited
5.	Tata Steel Sweden Byggsystem AB
6.	Tata Steel Long Products Limited
7.	S & T Mining Company Limited
8.	British Steel Nederland International B.V.
9.	The Tinplate Company of India Limited
10.	Tata Metaliks Limited
11.	British Steel Directors (Nominees) Limited
12.	Swinden Housing Association Limited
13.	Corus Investments Limited
14.	London Works Steel Company Limited
15.	Corus Liaison Services (India) Limited
16.	Catnic Limited
17.	Corus Management Limited
18.	Orb Electrical Steels Limited
19.	Tata Steel UK Holdings Limited
20.	Tulip UK Holdings (No.2) Limited
21.	Tulip UK Holdings (No.3) Limited
Joint Venture	
1.	BlueScope Lysaght Lanka (Pvt) Limited
Associate	
1.	ISSB Limited
2.	Dutch Lanka Trailer Manufacturers Limited
3.	Dutch Lanka Engineering (Private) Limited

*These companies have been reinstated by the respective regulatory authorities.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. CHANDRASEKARAN
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE 7A

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To,
The Members,
Tata Steel Limited

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Tata Steel Limited (hereinafter called **'the Company'**). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company, to the extent the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarifications given to us and the representations made by the Management and considering the relaxations granted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Securities and Exchange Board of India , we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2024, generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records made available to us and maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2024, according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the **'Act'**) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 (**'SCRA'**) and the rules made thereunder;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (**'SEBI Act'**):

  (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

  (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

  (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 and amendments from time to time;

  (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)

  (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;

  (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act, 2013 and dealing with client; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)

  (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period) and

  (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-Back of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period).

(vi) Other major laws applicable specifically to the Company namely:

  (a) The Mines Act, 1952 and the rules, regulations made thereunder;

  (b) Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder;

  (c) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the rules and standards made thereunder;

  (d) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the rules and standards made thereunder;

  (e) Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules, notifications issued thereunder;

  (f) Factories Act, 1948 and allied State Laws.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to board and general meetings.

(ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited read with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, standards etc. mentioned above.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were in compliance of the applicable provisions.

Adequate notice was given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance for meetings other than those held at shorter notice, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

As per the minutes, the decisions at the Board Meetings were taken unanimously.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period the Company had following events which had bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc.

1. Amalgamations:

(a) During the year, as per the Order of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (**'Hon'ble NCLT'**), Cuttack Bench, Tata Steel Mining Limited (**'TSML'**), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has been amalgamated into and with Tata Steel Limited. The entire shareholding of the Company in TSML stands cancelled.

(b) As per the Orders of the respective benches i.e., Cuttack Bench and Mumbai Bench, of the Hon'ble NCLT, Tata Steel Long Products Limited (**'TSLP'**) stands amalgamated into and with Tata Steel Limited. In terms of the scheme of amalgamation, the Board of Directors of Tata Steel Limited allotted 7,58,00,309 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company of face value ₹1/- each, to the eligible shareholders of TSLP on November 22, 2023. The equity shares and preference shares held by the Company in TSLP stand cancelled.

(c) During the year, as per the Order of the Hon'ble NCLT, Kolkata Bench, S & T Mining Company Limited (**'S&T'**), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has been amalgamated into and with Tata Steel Limited. The entire shareholding of the Company in S&T stands cancelled.

(d) As per the Orders of the respective benches i.e., Kolkata Bench and Mumbai Bench, of the Hon'ble NCLT, The Tinplate Company of India Limited (**'TCIL'**) stands amalgamated into and with Tata Steel Limited. In terms of the scheme of amalgamation, the Board of Directors of Tata Steel Limited allotted 8,64,92,993 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company of face value ₹1/- each, to the eligible shareholders of TCIL on January 21, 2024. The equity shares held by the Company in TCIL stand cancelled.

(e) As per the Orders of the respective benches i.e., Kolkata Bench and Mumbai Bench, of the Hon'ble NCLT, Tata Metaliks Limited (**'TML'**) stands amalgamated into and with Tata Steel Limited. In terms of the scheme of amalgamation, the Board of Directors of Tata Steel Limited allotted 9,97,01,239 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company of face value ₹1/- each, to the eligible shareholders of TML on February 8, 2024. The equity shares held by the Company in TML stand cancelled.

(f) The Company had filed the 'Company Scheme Petition' with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench for the Scheme of Amalgamation of TRF Limited (**'TRF'**) into and with the Company. The Board of Directors of TRF at its meeting held on February 6, 2024, approved withdrawal of the said Scheme. In concurrence with the decision of the Board of Directors of TRF, the Board of Directors of the Company also decided to withdraw the TRF Scheme and filed an application in this regard before the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench. The Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench, vide its order dated February 8, 2024, allowed the withdrawal of the TRF Scheme.

(g) The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on November 1, 2023, approved a scheme of amalgamation of Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited (**'BPPL'**), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel, into and with the Company (**'BPPL Scheme'**). The BPPL Scheme is subject to approval from the Hon'ble NCLT, Hyderabad Bench and other regulatory/governmental authorities.

2. Acquisitions, Investments and Portfolio Restructuring

(a) Acquisition of stake in TP Vardhaman Surya Ltd.

On November 6, 2023, the Company executed a Share Purchase and Shareholders' Agreement with Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, TP Vardhaman Surya Ltd. (**'TPVSL'**) and acquired 13,000 equity shares of TPVSL, of face value ₹10/- each, at par, for an aggregate consideration of ₹1.30 lakh constituting 26% of the equity shareholding of TPVSL. Consequent upon such acquisition, TPVSL became an associate of the Company.

(b) Acquisition of stake in Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited

During the year, the Company directly acquired equity shares aggregating to 1.74% in Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (**'NINL'**) by way of purchase of equity shares from minority shareholders. Further, the Scheme of Amalgamation between Tata Steel Long Products Limited (**'TSLP'**) and Tata Steel Limited became effective November 15, 2023. Accordingly, the investment held by TSLP in NINL is now held directly by the Company. As on March 31, 2024, the Company holds 99.66% of NINL and NINL is a direct subsidiary of the Company.

(c) Acquisition of stake in The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited

During the year under review, the Company acquired 118,96,680 equity shares of face value ₹10/- each of The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited (**'ISWP'**), at a premium of ₹417.01 per share. The acquisition lead to an increase in the equity stake held by the Company from 95.01% to 98.33%. ISWP continues to be a subsidiary of the Company.

3. Financing and Debt Redemption

(a) Issue of Non-Convertible Debentures

During FY2023-24, the Company allotted the following Unsecured, Rated, Listed, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures (**'NCDs'**) to identified investors on a private placement basis:

No. of NCDs	Face value (₹)	Amount (₹ crore)	Date of allotment	Coupon	Tenure	Date of Maturity
2,70,000	1,00,000	2,700	March 27, 2024	7.79%	3 years	March 27, 2027

(b) Redemption of Non-Convertible Debentures

During FY2023-24, the Company redeemed the following Unsecured, Rated, Listed, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures:

Amount (₹ crore)	Date of allotment	Coupon	Date of Maturity
1,025	April 17, 2020	7.85%	April 17, 2023
510	April 22, 2020	7.85%	April 21, 2023
1,000	April 27, 2020	Floating Rate	April 27, 2023
500	April 30, 2020	Floating Rate	April 28, 2023 (Since April 30, 2023 was a Sunday)
1,000	May 20, 2020	8.25%	May 19, 2023 (Since May 20, 2023, was a bank holiday)
400	June 3, 2020	Floating Rate	June 2, 2023 (Since June 3, 2023, was a bank holiday)
500	April 30, 2020	7.95%	October 30, 2023

(c) During the year under review, the Company issued 6,26,000 Units of Commercial Papers aggregating to ₹31,300 crore and redeemed 6,26,000 Units of Commercial Papers aggregating to ₹31,300 crore.

For **Parikh & Associates**
Company Secretaries

sd/-
P. N. Parikh
Partner
FCS No: 327 CP No: 1228
UDIN: F000327F000479740
PR No.: 1129/2021

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

This Report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and Forms an integral part of this report.

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members,
Tata Steel Limited

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the process and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the Compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The Compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Parikh & Associates**
Company Secretaries

sd/-
P. N. Parikh
Partner
FCS No: 327 CP No: 1228
UDIN: F000327F000479740
PR No.: 1129/2021

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE 7B

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2024

(Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To
The Members
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited

Samabaya Bhawan, 4th Floor, Unit 9, Janpath, Bhoinagar, Khorda, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751022.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (hereinafter called "the Company") for the financial year ended 31st March 2024. The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March 2024, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March 2024, according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), and the Rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made there under;**(Not applicable during the Audit Period)**

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992('SEBI Act'):-

a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;(**Not applicable during the Audit Period**)

b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;(**Not applicable during the Audit Period**)

c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;(**Not applicable during the audit period**)

d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;(**Not applicable during the Audit Period**)

e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;(**Not applicable during the Audit Period**)

f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;(**Not applicable during the Audit Period**)

g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993;(**Not applicable during the Audit Period**)

h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021;**(Not applicable during the Audit Period)**

i. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;**(Not applicable during the Audit Period)**

(vi) The other laws as may be applicable specifically to the Company are:

1. The Mines Act, 1952 and the rules, and regulations made thereunder.
2. Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder.
3. The Energy Conservation Act, 2001.
4. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the rules and standards made thereunder.
5. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975.
6. Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules, and notifications issued thereunder.
7. Factories Act, 1948 and allied State Laws.
8. The Explosives Act, 1984.
9. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980
10. Indian Boilers Act, 1923.
11. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of Secretarial Standards (SS-1 & SS-2) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI).

During the period under review, as per the explanations and clarifications given to us by the Management, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. as mentioned above.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors, Women Director and Independent Directors. There were no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors during the period under review.

Generally, notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance for meetings other than those held at shorter notice, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that;

During the period under review, the Company has no specific events or actions which are having a major bearing on the Company's Affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

For **Saroj Ray & Associates**
Company Secretaries

sd/-
CS Uttam Baral, ACS
Partner
M No. 67653, CP No. 26090
Peer Review No. 5377/2023
UDIN: A067653F000195737

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 20th April, 2024

(This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report)

Annexure A

To
The Members
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited
Samabaya Bhawan, 4th Floor, Unit 9, Janpath,
Bhoinagar, Khorda, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751022.

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verifications were done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, followed by the Company provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Saroj Ray & Associates**
Company Secretaries

sd/-
CS Uttam Baral, ACS
Partner
M No. 67653, CP No. 26090
Peer Review No. 5377/2023

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 20th April, 2024

ANNEXURE 8

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments

[Pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013]

Amount Outstanding as on March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount
Loans Given	8,745.20
Guarantees Given	8,942.14
Investments Made	65,498.27

Loans, Guarantees given or Investments made during FY2023-24

(₹ crore)

<table>
<tr><th>Name of the Entity</th><th>Relation</th><th>Amount</th><th>Particulars of Loans, Guarantees given or Investments made</th><th>Purpose for which the Loans, Guarantees given or Investments made are proposed to be utilised</th></tr>
<tr><td>Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited</td><td rowspan="4">Subsidiary</td><td>152.88</td><td rowspan="5">Investments in Equity Shares</td><td rowspan="11">Business Purpose</td></tr>
<tr><td>T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.^</td><td>34,168.90</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited</td><td>23.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd.</td><td>508.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>TP Vardhaman Surya Limited</td><td>Associate</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Angul Sukinda Railway Limited@</td><td>Others</td><td>50.00</td><td>Investments in Non-convertible Redeemable Preference Shares</td></tr>
<tr><td>Angul Energy Limited*</td><td rowspan="5">Subsidiary</td><td>43.00</td><td rowspan="5">Loan</td></tr>
<tr><td>ABJA Investment Co. Pte. Ltd.</td><td>4,566.62</td></tr>
<tr><td>T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.</td><td>3,665.91</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited#</td><td>415.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subarnarekha Port Private Limited</td><td>30.00</td></tr>
</table>

^Represents investment on account of conversion of loan

@Represents investment on allotment of shares against advance against preference shares made during the year ended March 31, 2024

*Represents loans given and repaid during the year ended March 31, 2024

#Includes loans amounting to ₹315.00 crore repaid during the year ended March 31, 2024

Notes:

(i) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has converted the loan of ₹34,168.90 crore provided to T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (**'TSH'**), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, into equity.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has recognised a net impairment loss of **₹10,449.62** crore and net fair value gain of **₹18.09** crore with respect to investments held in its affiliates. The impairment of **₹10,419.62** crore relates to provision for impairment of investment of **₹10,038.62** crore in T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd., **₹313.99** crore in Creative Port Development Private Limited, **₹50.00** crore in Medica TS Hospital Private Limited, **₹17.00** crore in Subarnarekha Port Private Limited (SPPL) and **₹30.00** crore for loan provided to SPPL. Net fair value gain represents a gain of **₹18.09** crore on preference shares investments held in TRF Limited and Angul Sukinda Railway Limited.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. CHANDRASEKARAN
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE 9

Particulars of Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

[Pursuant to Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

(A) Conservation of Energy

(i) Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

Jamshedpur

Sl. No.	Achievements	Enablers
1.	Lowest ever plant specific energy consumption of 5.313 Gcal/tcs	Innovation & Digitalisation Projects a. Development of Online Oven top Flaring Monitoring Screen online for higher usage of COG. b. Development COG Prediction model for Optimisation of COG Consumption.
2.	Higher by-product gas utilisation of 97.82%	
3.	Highest ever oxygen supply to Blast Furnaces of 3,986 tpd	
4.	Highest Ever COG supply to pellet plant of 15,318 Nm^3/hr	
5.	Highest ever LDG Injection at TSCR GMS of 7,263 Nm^3/hr	
6.	Lowest ever steam condensate loss of 5.56 TPH	
7.	Lowest ever fuel rate at TSCR of 0.142 Gcal/Tcs	
8.	Highest ever coal tar generation from BPP due to daily DM EMC of 1,11,671 T	
9.	Lowest LDO usage of 3,249 KL for power generation	
10.	Lowest ever specific water consumption of 1.62 m^3/tcs	
11.	Lowest ever freshwater intake of 10.37 MGD.	
12.	Highest ever CETP production of 6.50 MGD.	
13.	Usage of Low Sulfur Furnace in place of coal tar at E BF and C BF helped in achieving lowest ever Fuel rate in FY2023-24 – 504 kg/thm and 549 kg/thm.	

Kalinganagar

Sl. No.	Achievements	Enablers
1.	Conversion of existing high-pressure sodium vapour lamp in 9 no's High Mast Towers at Wagon Tippler (Pre and Post Rail yard) into LED.	• Fixed Power optimisation of hydraulics and water system pumps based on production and cooling requirement (Coiling temperature). • Effective power utilisation: Speed loss reduction • Increase in demand and reduction of interruptions. • Process optimisation and improved shutdown management • Enhanced wastewater recovery and improved water management by the consuming departments.
2.	Solar panel has been provided as alternate power source for building lighting at Commercial Buildings and Traffic Lights.	
3.	Reduction in power rate- Power Rate of 40.22 kWh/TNS in FY2023-24 from 42.97 kWh/TNS in FY2022-23.	
4.	Reduction in fuel rate - Solid Fuel Rate of 75.6 Kg/TNS in FY2023-24 from 77.19 kg/TNS in FY2022-23.	
5.	Reduction in BF Sinter Return fines generation- BF RF Generation of 13.5% in FY2023-24 from 13.77% in FY2022-23	
6.	Lowest ever Coke rate to 333 kg/Thm (Reduction of 4.2 % over FY2022-23)	
7.	Highest ever Coal rate to 191 kg/thm (increase of 5.5% over FY2022-23)	
8.	Lowest ever fuel rate to 524 kg/thm (reduction of 1% over FY2022-23)	
9.	Highest ever TRT power generation of 1,20,362 Mwh (increase of 9% over FY2022-23)	
10.	Lowest ever water consumption to 0.34 m^3/thm (Reduction of 14.7 % over FY2022-23)	
11.	Reduction in Specific heat consumption of Battery 1 & 2 Coke Plant TSK to 656 kcal/kg in FY2023-24 from 705 kcal/kg in FY2022-23. Monthly best-ever specific heat of 599 Kcal/kg of dry coal was achieved in the month of March 2024.	

Sl. No.	Achievements	Enablers
12.	Best annual pushing 56,629 at 154.7 per day previous best 55,988 at 153.4 per day in FY2022-23 by achieving consistency in Battery Heating (Online Regenerator & Gooseneck temperatures are monitored on real time basis by thermocouples which are installed in regenerators & gooseneck respectively). Action standard have been prepared for decision-making on Coking Time based on temperature values for achieving consistent coke quality.	
13.	Best-ever annual Gross coke production 1,568.84 KT previous best 1,568.80 KT in FY2018-19	
14.	Lowest annual defect rate in Coke Quality with only 2 defects (CSR <65) against 19 defects in FY2021-22 (Annual average CSR at 67.1 against target of 65; CSR value - Higher the better)	
15.	Annual average Coke Oven Gas quality properties was best-ever with Ammonia at 30 mg/Nm^3 against previous best of 32 mg/Nm^3 in FY2022-23.	
16.	Following quality properties of Treated water (BOD plant) were best-ever (lower the better, since this effluent is treated downstream at CETP, better quality reduces energy spent in treating this effluent at CETP): (i) Annual average of BOD treated water color - 18 Pt-Co against previous best of 22 mg/Nm^3 in FY2022-23. (ii) Annual average of BOD treated water Phenol - 0.22 ppm against previous best of 0.25 ppm in FY2022-23.	
17.	Increase in LD gas recovery from 78.73% in FY2022-23 to 93.46% in FY2023-24. The major enablers are increase in demand and reduction of interruptions.	
18.	Increase in Scrap Charging in Vessel from 9.1% in FY2022-23 to 11.2% in FY2023-24	
19.	Best ever specific power consumption of 101 kWh/T in the month of December 2023 and reduced annual mill specific power consumption from 108 kWh/T in FY2022-23 to 107 kWh/T in FY2023-24	
20.	Best ever LD Gas Yield of 79.11 Nm^3/tcs and lowest ever By-Product Gas Flaring; BFG - 1.14% and COG- 1.20%.	
21.	Oxygen generation enhanced by 1.4 % and Oxygen venting decreased by 27.1% from the same facility with modified operational philosophy.	
22.	Best ever specific water consumption of 2.87 m^3/tcs as against the previous best of 3.32 m^3/tcs in FY2022-23.	

Meramandali

Sl. No.	Achievements	Enablers
1.	Reduction of specific heat consumption at Coke oven#2 by 5 kcal/kg of dry coal Charge.	Reduction of specific heat consumption at Coke oven-2 by 5 kcal/kg of dry coal charge from 577 Kcal/kg to 572 Kcal/kg through optimisation of process parameters & elimination of cross leakages
2.	To increase and sustain HBT at BF2 from 1097°C to 1170°C.	HBT at BF2 was less than 1100°C due to series stove operations, In-Efficient Air: Gas Ratio & Multiple issues in Compensator. By Optimising Air to fuel ration by changing of compensator valves helped in increasing HBT at BF-2.
3.	Increase HBT at BF-1 from 1103 to 1137 without WHRS in line	Increased HBT by maintaining Air to Fuel ratio from 0.75 to 0.82 and optimising duration of stove changeover.
4.	Reduction in Power Consumption by 57Kwh at GFB.	4 no's VFD Installed in FD fan at GFB.
5.	Generation of power by utilising process steam energy loss in pressure & temperature reduction supplied to Coke Oven.	Installation of 470 kW capacity Micro-turbine at Coke Oven - 1 process steam supply piping. Installation of 680 kW capacity Micro-turbine at Coke Oven - 2 process steam supply piping.

(ii) Steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of Energy:

- Projects on Power generation from solar and non-conventional energy source gained momentum.
- Commissioning of roof top solar and floating solar projects targeting increasing in-house renewable energy. It includes for roof top (Hot Strip Mill ,Cold Rolling Mill, Central Ware House and Wire Rod Mill 5.6 MW) and Upper cooling pond (7.5MW)
- Commissioning of Central Load Dispatch Center project has been completed and have given accrued savings of ~₹4.03 crore since September 2023.The savings have been accrued by optimising sale of captive power in power exchange. In process of integrating new locations (of subsidiaries and merged entities) in Q1FY2024-25.
- Power delivery agreement of RE Hybrid 379 MW has been signed by the Company with Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited in October 2023. Notice to proceed for the implementation of the project has been issued to TPREL in the month of November 2023. The expected CO_2 reduction is 2 million Tons annually.
- Commissioning of Micro Turbines at PH#4 and PH#5 targeting Waste Energy Recovery completed. Installation of micro turbine at PH#3, BPP, G&H Blast Furnace at TSJ is in progress.
- Project on retrofitting of existing cooling tower with S.M.A.R.T. system using predictive control strategy, implementation work is in progress for TSCR cooling towers. Expected energy savings is up to 22%.
- Implementation of Energy Efficient 12 ENCON Fan at TSJ Cooling Towers

(iii) Capital investment on energy conservation equipments:

Sl.	Particulars	₹ crore
Jamshedpur		
1	Erection of DN-700 COG line near SP-3 area for PH (Powerhouse) 6	0.42
2	Procurement and Installation of Smart Cooling tower at TSCR	0.52
3	Installation of CV Analyzer for COG in HSM	0.59
4	Implementation of Energy Efficient 12 ENCON Fan at TSJ Cooling Towers	0.77
Meramandali		
1	4 no's VFD Installed in FD fan at GFB.	0.23
2	Installation of 470 kW capacity Micro-turbine at Coke Oven - 1 process steam supply piping. Installation of 680 kW capacity Micro-turbine at Coke Oven - 2 process steam supply piping.	6.98

(B) Technology Absorption

1. Efforts made towards technology absorption

(i) Projects under Research and Development and Digital initiatives

Jamshedpur:

Project title	Benefits
Sensorisation of Tundish for Real-Time Temperature Monitoring for Improving Productivity and Safe Operation	Refractory erosion in Tundish limits the lining life and poses a safety threat against productivity. So, it is imperative to get the tundish sensorised to obtain the extended sequence length of tundish without compromising safety. Sensorisation of tundish aids in real-time monitoring of the progress of erosion and timely replacement of the tundish. Fiber Bragg Grating based sensors system has been developed and deployed for real-time monitoring of tundish condition.
Online Sinter Size Analysis Technique for Blast furnace	Online sinter size analysis acts as a proactive approach and early warning indicator which is needed for the Blast Furnace operators to maintain stability of Blast Furnace. An image processing-based methodology is developed for estimating the sinter particle size distribution in real time. The implemented system enables blast furnace operations team to take timely corrective action for improving the efficiency of the furnace.
Real Time Rebar Counting System	An innovative system based on electromagnetic principle has been developed for counting the rebars in real time. The system has been calibrated and implemented.

Project title	Benefits
Design and development of API X-65 Sour grade	API X-65 Sour grade has been designed and produced at plant scale following comprehensive research approach involving alloy design, thermodynamic calculations, thermomechanical simulations, microstructural characterisation, and pilot scale trials. The processed tubes exhibited excellent HIC (Hydrogen induced cracking) and SSCC (Sulphide stress corrosion cracking), in addition to the mechanical properties.
3D Printing Wire Feedstock for Additive Construction	A 3D printing wire feedstock is developed for large scale additive manufacturing of structural steel application. The work involved designed an alternative chemistry to attain continuously stable arc using low Si chemistry for a final tensile strength of a ≥500 MPa equivalent to structural steel grades e.g., S355J and Yst350. The developed 3D printing wire feedstock qualified desired properties and produces fewer oxides, 2-3 g per kg of steel deposition, compared to 5-8 g per kg for commercially available wires.
High Strength Welding Consumables for Advanced High Strength Steels	ER100S-G MIG electrode (min. UTS 690 MPa) has been produced in-house – the electrode finds applications for joining advance high strength steels and strategically situates itself as a novel product from import substitution perspective.
Coiling feasibility model for down coiler in Hot Strip Mill.	A mathematical model has been developed based upon co-relation of various operating conditions and process parameters to assess coiling feasibility of new grade and/or section with respect to coiler capacity of the respective hot strip mill. Apart from feasibility check, the model has the potential to reduce bad coil shape and energy consumption for existing grades and sections by optimising coiling process parameters.
Polymer coated CRCA for Ready-to-paint application	Rust preventive (RP) oil is applied over cold rolled steel to prevent temporary corrosion during transit and storage. The RP oil is required to be removed at customers' end prior to post-painting. End-customers are following 7-tanks pre-treatment processes to remove oil and this process involves hazardous chemicals & generate liquid effluents. In the direction of elimination of 7 tanks pre-treatment processes at customers' end, an engineering polymer coating technology has been developed and patented. This technology is mainly developed for cold rolled steel and can be directly applied without any pre-treatment or primer coatings.
Nano Hydroxyapatite (HA) for Dental Application	Bones and teeth have a highly complex structural hierarchy that consists of 65-70% inorganic crystals of Hydroxyapatite (HA) and 30-35% of organic protein (collagen). Tata Steel has developed nano HA that has potential to be used in dental applications. The production process is getting scaled up and samples are sent to customers for validation. The produced nano HA showed promising results like good control over shape and size, stability, enhanced repair and regeneration of teeth through remineralisation.
Development of hot rolled JSH590BN grade with more than 100%-hole expansion ratio.	The hot rolled steel exhibited very high stretch flangeability. And Hole expansion ratio, was observed to be higher than 100% . The steel exhibited superior surface finish owing to a silicon free chemistry. This grade finds applications for manufacturing automotive components such as rear suspension beam that require very high stretch flangeability during forming operation.
Increasing the Ball Mill throughput at Pellet Plant by deploying Surface Modifiers	Glycol based surface modifiers formulations have been deployed – these formulations stabilise the charge particles and prevents the re-agglomeration of particles during grinding. The work has resulted in ~10% reduction in ball mill rejects and 2% increase in ball mill throughput at pellet plant.
Improvement in heat transfer coefficient in sintering	R&D has indigenously developed a metal oxide-based catalyst to improve the convective heat transfer. The catalyst addition resulted in increasing the rate of sintering and reducing the coke rate at sinter plant by 1.5 kg/ton of sinter.
Pyrometallurgical processing of Low-Grade chromite overburden to extract Nickel and metal values	Nickel and cobalt are identified as critical minerals for India having end use in stainless steel and batteries for EV sector. A novel pyrometallurgical process is developed at R&D to extract the nickel, cobalt, Iron and chromium metal values from chromite overburden produce and produce low grade ferrochrome alloy (Nickel Pig Iron) and slag. Large scale trials have been taken to demonstrate the feasibility of utilising the low-grade chromite overburden in cost-effective manner to produce Nickel pig iron.
Development of value-added products from Low Grade Manganese Ores	Tata Steel has developed a novel process for selective extraction of manganese from the low-grade manganese ores in techno-economic manner using SO_2 gas to produce various value-added products (VAPs) for use in Agricultural, Industrial and batteries application. The VAPs are manganese sulphate ($MnSO_4.H_2O$), manganese carbonate ($MnCO_3$), electrolytic manganese metal (EMM) and electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD).
SMART Solution Package For energy efficient performance Of Cooling Tower	Solution comprises a machine learning algorithm that optimises the fan and pump speed based upon ambient temperature and relative humidity as input factors. The proposed solution has resulted in substantial improvements in energy efficiency, reduction in carbon dioxide emissions, water savings, operational expenses without causing any operational disturbances.

Project title	Benefits
Reduction in carbonisation time in non-recovery coke making through use of novel catalyst	Tata Steel has commercialised a novel coking catalyst that reduces coke production time significantly, leading to both cost savings and reduction in CO_2 emissions per ton of coke. The innovation has a potential to produce an additional 50,000 tonnes of coke annually, marking a significant step towards sustainable steel production.
Selective flotation of iron ore	Lowering alumina in Indian iron is a technological challenge. Tata Steel R&D has developed a reagent which is extremely selective to aluminosilicates and this reagent through reverse iron ore flotation can lower alumina level from 5% in the feed to 3% in the product with concentrate yield of 75%. The pilot plant trial using the said reagent is in progress.
Oily bubble flotation to improve fine clean yield at coal washery	In the endeavour of improving the fine clean coal yield in the coal washery, Tata Steel has developed a new technology wherein the air bubble in the flotation circuit gets coated with thin layer of oil. This localised presence of oil at the bubble interface lowers the energy barrier required for three-phase attachment of the bubble with the particle and increases the hydrophobicity of the bubble. With successful trials in the lab and pilot scale, the process is now getting tested at plant scale.
Thermal Hawk: A One Stop Solution for Real-Time Visualisation inside the Blast Furnace	Thermal Hawk is a thermal sensor-based system that provides real-time visualisation of the processes occurring inside the blast furnace top and enables continuous measurement of process-influencing parameters. The system has empowered the operators to make interventions in raw material distribution that drastically improved the furnace efficiency and brought down the fuel rate.
Implementation of expert system for automatic re-gradation of without order (WOO) slabs	WOO slab inventory is generated due to prime over run, minimum order quantity, trials, and process deviation etc. Presently WOO slab is assigned against an order following a SOP which is a manual activity, time consuming and prone to error. An AI based expert system has been developed which considers chemistry, thickness, properties, acceptance norms and rollability matrix to regrade the slabs automatically. The model provides flexibility to choose desired quality and re-grade accordingly. This model is beneficial in regrading a WOO slab to a prime order rather than putting it in known lower quality basket.

Kalinganagar

Blast Furnace

Project title	Benefits
Implementation of burden charging recommender digital model to enhance visibility in burden distribution	This is AA model and recommend the best burden distribution is required for any changes in raw material %.
Stabilisation and optimisation of inhouse pellet through burden distribution	It helps to improve furnace permeability and reduction in coke rate, fuel rate with enhanced productivity.
Installation of 2D profilometer	Real time monitoring Blast furnace top profile, facilitate to optimisation in centre coke %.
Addition of fine colemanite	Reduce impact of Al_2O_3 or reduction in fuel rate.
Increased Top gas pressure from 1.8 bar to 2.25 bar	Reduction in coke rate, coal rate and increase in productivity & TRT power generation.
Reduction in specific water consumption	1. Minimised the loss through recycling of TWW 2. Eliminated water leakages in RASA and GCP.

Sinter Plant

Project title	Benefits
Reduction in specific water consumption in sinter making through magnetic treatment of water.	Established a magnetic water treatment for reducing the surface tension of water through introducing permanent magnetic conditioners in clarified water line of High Intensity Mixer and Noduliser (HIM) during mixing and granulation for performing magnetic treatment. Reduced surface tension of water results in increased wetting area with less amount of water.
Development of pulse sintering technology to improve the productivity at tsk sinter plant	Improvement in tumbler index and decrease in sinter return fines by improving heat and mass transfer rate in sinter by introducing flow/pressure pulsation in the sinter bed. The process of pulse sintering helps in controlling flame front speed and sinter retention time at higher temperature.

Raw Material Handling System & Logistics Operation:

Project title	Benefits
Implementation of IRRD for HT panels of RMHS ECR	Elimination of MMI during HT breaker Rack in and Rack out through 100% implementation of Intelligent Rack in and Rack Out Device (IRRD) Kit.
Modification of OHP HMI mapping of all the piles in yard	By mapping of the Ore stockpiles in HMI resulted in elimination of mixing of different grades of material due to human error.
Enhanced reliability of Moving equipment (WT and SCR) through implementation of Drag Chain system	This system will eliminate the failure of cables along with risk of electrocution and further leading to improved availability of the machine.

Hot Strip Mill:

Project title	Benefits
OCR based slab Identification	This is an image analytics-based solution to minimise manual intervention during the slab Identification process
Auto detection and correction of anomalous slab width measurement	Improved Width control accuracy by detecting and correcting measurement data, which is consumed by the model, for real time process control

Steel Melting Shop

Project title	Benefits
Implementation of Digital Asset management System (DAMS) at Phase-1 Caster	Mould reliability improvement
Commissioning and Stabilisation of Phase-2 Caster with Electromagnetic Mould Level Sensing and Control (VUHZ) and Third Generation Flow Control Mould (FC3)	This will help in achieving improved quality control and reduced internal rejections
Implementation of Cast Optimiser model in Phase-2 Caster	Throughput improvement and reduction of manual intervention
Implementation of Auto Mould Filling feature in Phase-2 Caster	Enhanced safety during casting start
Replacement of Rubber Bellows with Metallic Bellow in Hydraulic Mould Oscillator (HMO) of Caster	Eliminating chronic failures

Coke Plant TSK

Project title	Benefits
Elimination of Cellar Rexa Actuator Failure	High temperature near electrohydraulic actuator in waste heat box alley area in cellar area & high movement cycle of actuator led to its frequent failure which ultimately led to stoppage of Battery Heating leading to inconsistency in pushing. After PID tunning & extended shaft modification design (made in house) number of side tunnel actuator failures came down to zero which helped in maintaining consistent pushing. This helped in reducing cost of maintenance of the Side tunnel actuator and pushing loss which occurred due to its failure.

Meramandali:

Project title	Benefits
Earlier dosing of fluxes was being carried out manually to the sinter machine due to which higher basicity was observed in sinter leading to increase in coke rate at blast furnace. Hence, to avoid manual dosing and stabilise basicity in sinter, online chemical analyser was installed to measure Fe & CaO.	• Manual intervention Eliminated. • Reduction of basicity in sinter by 25%. • Reduction in Coke Consumption by 1kg/thm in BF-2

(ii) Process Improvement

Jamshedpur:

Ferro Alloys

- *Enhanced yield in Silico Manganese making process through high slag basicity operation*

  Higher slag basicity increases slag liquidus temperature which helps in manganese reduction and improve Manganese yield in Silico Manganese production. This idea is tested in plant scale where slag basicity has increased 0.05 which resulted in decrease in MnO loss by 2%. This idea is now implemented and helps in reducing production cost.

Mining:

- *Successful trial of Vibro Ripper Technology as an alternate Blast free mining*

  Conventional blasting method restricted within 100 m of inhabitancy as per statute. To mine in the blasting restricted area, extensive trials with Vibro-Ripper was conducted for extraction of coal overburden (OB) at West Bokaro. The ripper productivity was found to be ~40 cubic metre per hour which is planned to be doubled in the next trial to justify its techno-commercial feasibility. Besides, efforts are ongoing to deploy this technology in Iron ore mining.

Ore Beneficiation

- *HAVER Hydro clean technology for washing of Iron Ore*

  Hydro clean employs high-pressure (~80 bar) water nozzles to remove Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 bearing adhered clay particles from the surface of iron ore. The bench and pilot scale (30 days, @30 tph) trials were carried out at Noamundi Iron ore Mines. The trials indicated that the technology can reduce 50% more Al_2O_3 at ~ 80% less water consumption when compared to conventional scrubber washing. Besides, it can also efficiently remove SiO_2 and Phosphorus present in the iron ore.

Coal Beneficiation

- *Improving fines clean coal yield through Visio-Froth technology*

  In coal washery operations, the froth flotation process is crucial for recovery of clean coal from raw coal fines (<0.5mm). Factors like bubble size and froth speed can affect the process, impacting the overall yield and quality of the output. Therefore. it is necessary to monitor froth properties accurately on real-time basis, so that operators can make quick adjustments for better performance and higher coal recovery. In November 2023, Visio-Froth Technology was introduced at Washery#2 at West Bokaro to aid operators to monitor these parameters (e.g. bubble size distribution, collapse rate etc.) through live video streaming in the control room. This resulted in fine coal yield improvement by 0.5%.

- *Onsite Demonstration of Fine Dense Media Cyclone (DMC)*

  To reduce coal ash in the intermediate size range (0.25 – 0.5 mm) at same level of yield, Fine DMC (Dense Media Cyclone) has been identified as one of the best technologies. In February 2024 a demonstration plant having capacity of 10 tph was commissioned at JCPP, Jharia. The initial results w.r.t coal ash and yield are quite encouraging and being closely monitored.

Agglomeration

- *Lime sludge as an alternative to limestone in sintering*

  Lime sludge is a waste product generated in a PVC resins manufacturing facilities, has a CaO content greater than 65% with lower LOI of 27%. Replacing the limestone with the lime sludge in sintering process, gives us an opportunity to utilise other industries revert in reducing the CO_2 emissions and helping us to move one step closer to our goal-net zero emissions. Lab scale trials with partially replacing limestone with lime sludge has been completed and achieved encouraging results, further plant scale trial is planned at sinter plant.

- *Production of High MgO Pellet in Grate Kiln at TSG*

  The pellet plant at TSJ and TSK produces high MgO dual fluxed pellets (limestone and pyroxenite) in travelling grate, whereas similar grade pellets are produced for the first time in grate kiln technology at TSG. The high MgO pellets have superior metallurgical properties required for blast furnace performance.

  There was an apprehension of increase in accretion inside the kiln with higher flux addition. Accretion was well managed during high flux operation by adjusting the thermal profile in kiln and by avoiding direct exposure of refractory to high temperature. The high MgO pellets delivered metallurgical properties like TSJ pellets. This helped to increase pellet burden in BFs at TSJ and TSM.

Coke Making

- *CDQ dust trial to improve coke mean size*

  During coke dry quenching (CDQ) of coke, coke dust generated which has higher inert%. Use of this CDQ dust helps to increase inert% in the blend and thereby, coke mean size. Therefore, a trial was conducted at Bat 8-11 by addition of 2% CDQ dust in the blend. There was improvement in coke mean size and coke yield. This also led to reduction in coal blend cost.

Blast Furnace

- *Use Of Low viscosity fuel Oil at C And E BF to reduce fuel rate*

  Coal Tar which was being used as an auxiliary fuel injectant was replaced with low viscosity fuel oil. Fuel oil has higher calorific value, lower viscosity & higher hydrogen % than coal tar. Lower viscosity of fuel oil enabled to achieve higher auxiliary injection rates with same hardware. With higher injection rates blast humidity was eliminated which further helped in reducing fuel rate of the furnace. Post implementation in September 2023, fuel rate of smaller furnaces dropped by about 20 kg/tHM.

- *Biochar injection to substitute part of fossil fuel PCI and lower down emission*

  In Blast furnace, coke is charged from top and pulverised coal is charged from bottom. However, both the fuels are non-renewable fossil fuels contributing to CO_2 emissions. To address this issue and to achieve the target of lowering down CO_2 emissions, Tata Steel has been exploring multiple trials and among these trials, most promising & cost-effective solution has been identified as – 'Biochar injection in blast furnaces' – to substitute part of pulverised coal. So far, January 2023 to March 2024, around 11.2 Kt charcoal has been injected which has reduced equivalent amount of pulverised coal and reduced CO_2 emission by around 32,800 tonnes and its continuing at TSJ blast furnaces.

Process visibility

- *Improved sensorisation at Blast Furnace*

  To monitor mean size of material fed into the Blast furnace on real-time basis for optimal, a camera has been installed over MB1 belt at I BF. Algorithm has been developed using image processing to extract detailed features to estimate detailed size distribution of the metallics and coke. The size estimated using the algorithm developed during trial is 95% consistent with lab results. The permanent deployment of the system is in progress at I BF with help of Operations team.

Kalinganagar:

Sinter Plant

» Best ever RDI (<30) compliance of 99.05% (Previous best was 97.98% in FY2022-23).

Hot Strip Mill

» Successfully rolled Electrical Steel up to 3.3% Silicon (1st time in India).

» 20% increase in supplies of high strength automotive grades to market.

» Successfully rolled 300kT+ of slabs from TSM, TSJ and JSPL through synergy initiatives.

» Consistent supply of API grades with superior quality (for nation building-City Gas Project, CGP) with respect to surface, shape & mechanical properties. Produced 150 kT+ API grade steel in FY2023-24 with first time API X65 and X70 grades supplied in thicker and wider section (13mm*1862mm).

» Supplied 438 kT of HR to the Cold Rolling Mill at TSK. This included high strength grades like DP 780 and DP 980 for trials.

(iii) Product Development

Jamshedpur

» First-in-India: Developed 7mm and 9mm Fe550D air cooled rebars in coil form for SmartFab (welded wire mesh).

» Developed BH220 CR dent-resistant skin panel for PVs

» Developed Advanced High Strength Steel DP780 CR for structural and safety critical components of PVs

» Developed Eco-friendly secondary coated GA for Scooter/Moped Fuel Tank.

Kalinganagar

» 3.2% Silicon Electrical steel: HR developed for CRNO feedstock. This is first time in India.

» 2.4% Silicon Electrical steel: HR developed for CRNO feedstock.

» 22MnB5 grade: Developed for side impact beam application for automotive segment.

» X60 Sour service grade: Developed for line pipe application.

» SAE1026: Developed for automotive brake web application.

- Corten A grade: Developed for under frame of railway wagon.
- X70 (Low Molybdenum variety): Developed for line pipe application.
- EN 10149 – S355MC grade with stringent impact guarantee property: Developed for Lifting & Excavation segment.
- E350 grade in 20 mm thickness with UT guarantee: Developed for Lifting and Excavation segment.

2. Benefits derived from key projects like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:

Project title	Benefits
Jamshedpur	
To improve product offering in Project segment by migration in TMT 550D grade from 500D grade.	New offering with higher margin. Savings of ₹9.50 crore
Reduce number of front ring discard from 40 to 20 rings in 8 mm 550 SD rebar coil	Increase in gross yield. Savings of ₹5 core
Enhanced operating philosophy to increase availability high surface critical GA and ZS products from CGL2 using advanced principles of Zn bath management	Opportunity to make more surface critical product mix especially for automotive and branded product. Savings potential of ₹13.86 crore in FY2023-24
Integrated Process Chart deployment for cold rolled and coated products	Less diversions, improved process monitoring and quality assurance. Savings of ₹2.65 crore in FY2023-24

3. Information regarding imported technology (last three years):

Sl. No.	Technology Imported	Financial Year of Import	Status
Jamshedpur			
1.	Granshot	2021-22	Commissioned
2.	Surface inspection system at PLTCM		
3.	Revamping of ARP 1, 2 at TSJ CRM		
4.	Revamping of ARP at CRM Bara		
5.	Stelmor Conveyor System:	2022-23	
6.	IBF PCI Enhancement Project:	2023-24	
7.	LD 1 Secondary Emission		
8.	LD 1 Secondary Emission		
9.	Online analysis of Fe & CaO for automatic dosage of fluxe		

4. Expenditure on Research & Development (R&D)

		(₹ crore)
(a)	Capital	11.97
(b)	Recurring	285.29
(c)	**Total**	**297.26**
(d)	Total R&D expenditure as a % of Total Turnover	0.21%

(C) Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

(₹ crore)

	FY2023-24	FY2022-23
Foreign Exchange Earnings	8,317.40	12,355.08
Value of direct imports (C.I.F. Value)	40,088.63	47,361.73
Expenditure in foreign currency	1,738.06	808.80

On behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. CHANDRASEKARAN
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

Financial Statements

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(₹ crore)

	Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Group	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Revenue from operations	1,40,987.43	1,42,913.32	2,29,170.78	2,43,352.69
Profit/Loss before tax	9,172.15	20,089.70	(1,147.04)	18,235.12
Profit/Loss after tax	4,807.40	14,685.25	(4,909.61)	8,075.35
Dividends	4,414.00	6,267.84	4,409.79	6,227.15
Retained earnings	86,727.36	86,491.20	34,815.73	48,166.32
Capital employed	1,90,289.52	1,88,421.54	1,92,507.20	2,04,183.90
Net worth	1,35,222.28	1,34,137.48	88,623.82	1,00,462.79
Borrowings (including lease liabilities)	44,579.10	43,304.36	87,082.12	84,893.05
	Ratio		**Ratio**	
Net Debt to Equity	0.28	0.28	0.78	0.61
	₹		₹	
Net worth per share as at year end	108.32	109.76	71.06	82.28
Earnings per share:				
Basic	3.85	11.76	(3.62)	7.17
Diluted	3.85	11.76	(3.62)	7.17
Dividend per Ordinary Share	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Employees (Numbers)	43,263	42,251	78,321	75,263
Shareholders (Numbers)	47,17,442	36,44,090$		

$ on a standalone basis (pre-merger)

FINANCIAL RATIOS

		Tata Steel Standalone		Tata Steel Group	
		2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
1.	EBITDA/Turnover	21.99%	20.12%	10.21%	13.44%
2.	PBET/Turnover	16.18%	14.60%	2.91%	7.45%
3.	Return on average capital employed	13.22%	12.59%	6.79%	11.62%
4.	Return on average net worth	3.51%	11.10%	(4.97)%	7.27%
5.	Asset turnover	78.49%	71.39%	85.78%	87.05%
6.	Inventory turnover (in days)	67	64	84	79
7.	Debtors turnover (in days)	5	7	12	15
8.	Gross block to net block	1.38	1.35	1.62	1.57
9.	Net debt to equity	0.28	0.28	0.78	0.61
10.	Current ratio	0.80	0.90	0.87	1.01
11.	Interest service coverage ratio	10.01	10.74	2.47	6.01
12.	Net worth per share (₹)	108.32	109.76	71.06	82.28
13.	Basic earnings per share (₹)	3.85	11.76	(3.62)	7.17
14.	Dividend payout	93%	30%	NA	55%
15.	P/E ratio	40.48	8.89	NA	14.57

1. EBITDA/Turnover

   (EBITDA: Profit before tax +/(-) Exceptional items + Net finance charges + Depreciation and amortisation - Share of results of equity accounted investments)

   (Net Finance Charges: Finance costs - Interest income - Dividend income from current investments - Net gain/(loss) on sale of current investments)

   (Turnover: Revenue from operations)

2. PBET/Turnover

   (PBET: Profit before exceptional items and tax)

3. Return on Average Capital Employed: EBIT/Average Capital Employed

   (Capital Employed: Total Equity + Non-current and Current borrowings + Non-current and current lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities)

   (EBIT: Profit before tax +/(-) Exceptional items + Net finance charges)

4. Return on Average Net worth: PAT/Average Net worth

   (Net worth: Equity share capital + Other equity - Capital reserve - Capital reserve on consolidation - Amalgamation reserve)

5. Asset Turnover: Turnover/(Total Assets - Investments - Advance Against Equity - Assets held for sale)

6. Inventory Turnover: Average Inventory/Sale of Products in days

7. Debtors Turnover: Average Trade receivables/Turnover in days

8. Gross Block to Net Block: Gross Block/Net Block

   (Gross Block: Cost of property, plant and equipment + Cost of right-of-use assets + Capital work-in-progress + Cost of intangible assets + Intangible assets under development)

   (Net Block: Gross Block - Accumulated depreciation and amortisation - Accumulated impairment)

9. Net Debt to Equity: 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 earmarked balances)

10. Current Ratio: Total Current Assets/Current Liabilities

    (Current liabilities: Total Current liabilities - Current maturities of Non-current borrowings and Lease obligations)

11. Interest Service Coverage Ratio: EBIT/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)

12. Net worth per share: Net Worth/Number of Equity Shares

13. Basic Earnings per share: Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders/Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares

14. Dividend Payout: Proposed dividend for the year/Profit after tax

15. P/E Ratio: Market Price per share/Basic Earnings per share

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

'000 Tonnes

Year	Iron Ore	Coal	Iron (Hot metal)	Crude steel	Rolled/ Forged Bars and Structurals	Plates	Sheets	Hot Rolled Coils/ Strips	Cold Rolled Coils	Railway Materials	Semi-Finished for Sale	Total Saleable Steel
1994-95	4,796	4,156	2,925	2,788	620	-	137	613	-	2	1,074	2,391
1995-96	5,181	4,897	3,241	3,019	629	-	133	1,070	-	-	869	2,660
1996-97	5,766	5,294	3,440	3,106	666	-	114	1,228	-	-	811	2,783
1997-98	5,984	5,226	3,513	3,226	634	0	60	1,210	-	0	1,105	2,971
1998-99	6,056	5,137	3,626	3,264	622	0	0	1,653	-	0	835	3,051
1999-00	6,456	5,155	3,888	3,434	615	0	0	2,057	-	0	615	3,262
2000-01	6,989	5,282	3,929	3,566	569	0	0	1,858	356	0	647	3,413
2001-02	7,335	5,636	4,041	3,749	680	0	0	1,656	734	0	566	3,596
2002-03	7,985	5,915	4,437	4,098	705	0	0	1,563	1,110	0	563	3,975
2003-04	8,445	5,842	4,466	4,224	694	0	0	1,578	1,262	0	555	4,076
2004-05	9,803	6,375	4,347	4,104	706	0	0	1,354	1,445	0	604	4,074
2005-06	10,834	6,521	5,177	4,731	821	0	0	1,556	1,495	0	679	4,551
2006-07	9,776	7,041	5,552	5,046	1,230	0	0	1,670	1,523	0	506	4,929
2007-08	10,022	7,209	5,507	5,014	1,241	0	0	1,697	1,534	0	386	4,858
2008-09	10,417	7,282	6,254	5,646	1,350	0	0	1,745	1,447	0	833	5,375
2009-10	12,044	7,210	7,231	6,564	1,432	0	0	2,023	1,564	0	1,421	6,439
2010-11	13,087	7,024	7,503	6,855	1,486	0	0	2,127	1,544	0	1,534	6,691
2011-12	13,189	7,460	7,750	7,132	1,577	0	0	2,327	1,550	0	1,514	6,970
2012-13	15,005	7,295	8,858	8,130	1,638	0	0	3,341	1,445	0	1,518	7,941
2013-14	17,364	6,972	9,899	9,155	1,676	0	0	4,271	1,638	0	1,346	8,931
2014-15	13,694	6,044	10,163	9,331	1,778	0	0	4,259	1,836	0	1,200	9,073
2015-16	16,431	6,227	10,655	9,960	1,823	0	0	4,742	1,689	0	1,443	9,698
2016-17	21,284	6,315	13,051	11,683	1,882	0	0	6,295	1,837	0	1,481	11,351
2017-18	23,043	6,224	13,855	12,482	1,882	0	0	7,093	1,853	0	1,481	12,237
2018-19	23,374	6,546	14,237	13,228	1,959	0	0	7,801	1,858	0	1,386	12,980
2019-20	26,512	6,210	14,094	13,152	1,984	0	0	7,793	1,713	0	1,499	12,878
2020-21*	28,659	5,853	17,141	16,277	1,642	0	0	10,973	1,806	0	1,538	15,959
2021-22	30,584	4,680	18,899	18,377	1,942	0	0	12,382	2,174	0	1,407	17,906
2022-23#	33,804	5,769	19,853	19,673	2,763	0	0	13,122	1,685	0	1,329	18,898
2023-24	35,329	5,924	19,936	20,122	2,789	0	0	13,639	2,030	0	1,316	19,774

* Includes production details of erstwhile Tata Steel BSL Limited pursuant to the merger.

Includes production details of the entities merged during the year (refer note 43, page F124 of the standalone financial statements).

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

(₹ crore)

Year	Capital^	Reserves and Surplus	Borrow-ings	Gross Block	Net Block	Invest-ments	Total Income	Total Expen-diture*	Depre-ciation	Profit before Tax	Tax	Profit after Tax	Dividend
2021-22	1,222.37	1,24,211.39	36,524.51	1,42,620.03	1,08,832.39	43,497.54	1,30,473.37	80,919.03	5,463.69	44,090.65	11,079.47	33,011.18	3,007.08
2022-23	1,222.40	135,386.48	43,304.36	1,60,919.71	1,19,591.62	42,435.63	145,443.76	119,397.74	5,956.32	20,089.70	5,404.45	14,685.25	6,267.84
2023-24	1,248.60	136,445.05	44,579.10	1,72,460.10	1,25,165.19	65,998.62	144,110.34	128,968.404	5,969.79	9,172.15	4,364.75	4,807.40	4,414.00

^ Capital includes Equity share capital and Share application money pending allotment.

* Expenditure includes exceptional items and excludes depreciation.

DIVIDEND STATISTICS

Year	First Preference (₹150)		Second Preference (₹100)			Ordinary (₹10)			Total ₹ lakh
	Rate ₹	Dividend ₹ lakh	Rate ₹	Dividend@ ₹ lakh	Tax on dividend ₹ lakh	Rate* ₹	Dividend@ ₹ lakh	Tax on dividend ₹ lakh	
1994-95	–	–	–	–	–	3.50 [a]	11,823.94	–	11,823.94
1995-96	–	–	–	–	–	4.50 [b]	15,697.11	–	15,697.11
1996-97	–	–	–	–	–	4.50	18,222.25	1,656.57	18,222.25
1997-98	–	–	–	–	–	4.00	16,198.05	1,472.55	16,198.05
1998-99	–	–	–	–	–	4.00	16,329.05	1,618.19	16,329.05
1999-00	–	–	9.25	860.80	85.30	4.00	16,329.07	1,618.20	17,189.87
2000-01	–	–	–	1,496.58 [c,d]	275.88	5.00	20,264.09	1,875.50	21,760.67
2001-02	–	–	8.42	228.33	21.13	4.00	14,710.88	–	14,939.21
2002-03	–	–	–	–	–	8.00	33,299.88	3,781.33	33,299.88
2003-04	–	–	–	–	–	10.00	41,625.77	4,727.58	41,625.77
2004-05	–	–	–	–	–	13.00	82,137.22	10,185.74	82,137.22
2005-06	–	–	–	–	–	13.00	82,042.66	10,092.00	82,042.66
2006-07	–	–	–	–		15.50	1,10,432.51	16,041.72	1,10,432.51
2007-08	–	–	0.4 [e]	2,596.11	377.12	16.00	1,36,759.54	19,866.05	1,39,355.65
2008-09	–	–	2.00	12,805.48	1,860.16	16.00	1,36,443.72	19,549.31	1,49,249.20
2009-10	–	–	2.00	5,367.78	779.74	8.00	82,477.15	11,500.02	87,844.93
2010-11	–	–	–	–	–	12.00	1,30,777.35	15,671.62	1,30,777.35
2011-12	–	–	–	–	–	12.00	1,34,703.22	18,157.49	1,34,703.22
2012-13	–	–	–	–	–	8.00	90,569.91	12,872.69	90,569.91
2013-14	–	–	–	–	–	10.00	1,03,740.40	6,618.86	1,03,740.40
2014-15	–	–	–	–	–	8.00	92,627.74	14,930.51	92,627.74
2015-16	–	–	–	–	–	8.00	92,471.69	14,774.46	92,471.69
2016-17	–	–	–	–	–	10.00	1,16,893.21	19,771.66	1,16,893.21
2017-18	–	–	–	–	–	10.00 [f]	1,38,147.27	23,554.82	1,38,147.27
2018-19	–	–	–	–	–	13.00	1,79,587.42	30,620.57	1,79,587.42
2019-20	–	–	–	–	–	10.00	1,14,593.05	–	1,14,593.05
2020-21	–	–	–	–	–	25.00	2,99,660.44	–	2,99,660.44
2021-22	–	–	–	–	–	51.00	6,23,310.71	–	6,23,310.71
2022-23#	–	–	–	–	–	3.60 ^	4,39,975.33	–	4,39,975.33
2023-24	–	–	–	–	–	3.60 ^	4,49,407.14	–	4,49,407.14

a On the Capital as increased by Ordinary Shares issued during the financial year 1994-95 against Detachable Warrants and Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds.

b On the Capital as increased by Ordinary Shares issued during the financial year 1995-96 against Detachable Warrants, Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Naked Warrants.

c Includes Dividend of ₹22.30 lakh on 9.25% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares for the period April 1, 2000 to June 27, 2000.

d Includes Dividend of ₹1,198.40 lakh on 8.42% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares for the period June 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001.

e Dividend paid for 74 days.

f On the Capital as increased by Rights Issue of Ordinary Shares during the financial year 2017-18.

* Dividend proposed for the year

@ Includes tax on dividend.

^ Dividend on Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each.

\# On a standalone basis (pre-merger).

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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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 standalone 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
Business Combination under Common Control Amalgamation of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLP), Tata Steel Mining Limited (TSML), Tata Metaliks Limited (TML), The Tinplate Company of India Limited (TCIL) and S&T Mining Company Limited (S&T) [Refer to Note 2(d) to the standalone financial statements "Business combination under common control" and Note 43 to the standalone financial statements] Pursuant to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) Orders received during the year, subsidiaries of the Company, viz., TSML, TSLP, S&T, TCIL and TML ("Transferor Companies") were merged with the Company. The Appointed Dates as per the Schemes of Amalgamation is April 1, 2022 for TSLP, S&T, TCIL and TML and April 1, 2023 for TSML. The Company has accounted for the business combinations using the pooling of interests method in accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations in accordance with the NCLT Orders. The carrying value of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries as at April 1, 2022 (being the beginning of the previous period presented), as appearing in the consolidated financial statements of the Company before the merger have been incorporated in the books with merger adjustments, as applicable. The Company has allotted fully paid-up equity shares to the eligible shareholders of the erstwhile subsidiaries TSLP, TCIL and TML in accordance with the respective Schemes. The Company has recognised capital reserve of ₹791.47 crore in "Other Equity". Considering the complex accounting involved, the aforesaid business combinations treatment in the standalone financial statements has been considered to be 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 over the accounting for business combinations. • We traced the assets and liabilities as at April 1, 2022 and results for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 of TSML, TSLP, S&T, TCIL and TML from the audited standalone Financial Statements / Information of the respective subsidiaries. • We recomputed the value of fully paid-up equity shares issued as the consideration with reference to the NCLT Orders. • We evaluated the Company's accounting of the business combinations in accordance with the pooling of interests method in Appendix C of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations in accordance with the NCLT Orders. • We tested the management's computation of determining the amount recorded in the capital reserve. • We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements. Based on the above work performed, no significant exceptions were noted in the accounting for business combinations under common control in respect of the Amalgamation of TSLP, TSML, TML, TCIL and S&T.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of carrying value of investments in T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (TSH), a wholly owned subsidiary and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL), a subsidiary company [Refer to Note 2(c) to the standalone financial statements – "Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements – Impairment", Note 2(l) to the standalone financial statements - "Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures", 2(m)(I) to the standalone financial statements – "Financial Assets", Note 6 to the standalone financial statements –"Investments", Note 6(iii) and 6(iv) to the standalone financial statements] The Company's equity investment in its subsidiary T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (TSH) amounts to ₹43,815.17 crore (net of impairment). The above equity investment in TSH is carried at cost. The Company's investment in 0.01% non-convertible, non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (NCRPS) and equity investment in its subsidiary Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL) amounts to ₹5,507.78 crore and ₹8,689.04 crore respectively. The Company accounts for investment in NCRPS of NINL initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. Contractual cash flows from the NCRPS represent the principal (₹4,560.54 crore) plus accrued interest (₹947.24 crore) aggregating to ₹5,507.78 crore as on March 31, 2024. The above equity investment in NINL is carried at cost. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying value of investment is assessed for impairment and where applicable an impairment provision is recognised. The impairment assessment for such investments have been carried out by the management in accordance with Ind AS 36 and Ind AS 109, as applicable. The key inputs and judgements involved in the impairment of unquoted investments include: • Cash flows forecast/incremental cash flows including assumptions on capacity expansion • Discount rates • Terminal growth rate • Economic and entity specific factors incorporated in the impairment assessment models. The accounting for above investments is a key audit matter as the determination of recoverable value for impairment assessment involves significant management judgement and estimates.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We obtained an understanding from the management, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's key controls over the impairment assessment of investments. • We evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy in respect of impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries. • We evaluated the Company's process regarding impairment assessment by involving auditor's valuation experts, where considered necessary, to assist in assessing the appropriateness of the impairment assessment models, underlying assumptions relating to discount rate, terminal value etc. • We evaluated the cash flow forecasts by comparing them to the budgets, as applicable, and our understanding of the internal and external factors. • We checked the mathematical accuracy of the impairment assessment models and agreed the relevant data with the latest budgets, actual past results and other supporting documents, as applicable. • We assessed the sensitivity analysis and evaluated whether any reasonably foreseeable change in assumptions could lead to impairment. • We have discussed the key assumptions and sensitivities with those charged with governance. • We evaluated the appropriateness of the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements. Based on the above procedures performed, no significant exceptions were noted in the management's assessment in relation to the carrying value of investments in aforesaid subsidiaries.

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 34(A) to the standalone financial statements "Contingencies" and Note 35 to the standalone financial statements – "Other significant litigations"] As at March 31, 2024, 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. Based on the above work performed, no significant exceptions were noted in the assessment in respect of litigations and related disclosures relating to contingent liabilities/other significant litigations in the standalone financial statements.

Other Information

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management Discussion and Analysis and Board's report (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 & Annual Accounts 2023-24'), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of our report. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do 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 actions 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 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, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The 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

8. 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.

9. 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 standalone 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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

13. 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.

14. 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 14(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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024, 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 14(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 14(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

    (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 Rules, 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 standalone financial statements – Refer Notes 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 ended March 31, 2024.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Notes 6(viii) 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 Notes 6(ix) 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 during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used multiple 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 accounting software, except for modifications, if any, made by certain users with specific access in five applications and for direct database changes for all the accounting software. During the course of performing our procedures, except for the aforesaid instances of audit trail not maintained where the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail has been tampered with does not arise, we did not notice any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

15. 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: 24100332BKGFNL1709

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 14(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, 2024

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, 2024 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 deemed to be prescribed 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 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, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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: 24100332BKGFNL1709

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' 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, 2024

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 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, 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 range)#	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Freehold Land	213.83	Not Applicable	No	March, 1928 to April, 2020	Title Deeds not available with the Company
Buildings	116.52	Not Applicable	No	January, 1960 to March, 1990	Title Deeds not available with the Company
Freehold Land	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
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	195.16	Tata Steel Long Products Limited/ Tata Sponge Iron Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Long Products Limited)	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	10.53	Tata Steel Mining Limited	No	April, 2023	
Freehold Land	8.04	Rohit Ferro Tech Limited	No	April, 2023	
Freehold Land	0.12	T S Alloys Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Mining Limited)	No	April, 2023	
Freehold Land	0.04	The Tinplate Company of India Limited	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	4.02	Tata Metaliks Limited	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	0.45	Bharat Minex Private Limited	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	0.83	Usha Martin 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 (₹ 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	0.08	Gopinath Pradhan	No	April, 2022	
Buildings	3.08	Indian Tube Company Limited	No	January, 1960	
Buildings	15.89	Tata SSL Limited	No	January, 1989 to January, 1991	
Buildings	1.17	Tata Steel Mining Limited	No	April, 2023	
Buildings	0.71	Usha Martin Limited	No	April, 2022	
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	23.79	Tata Metaliks Limited	No	April, 2022 to May, 2023	
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	19.76	Tata Steel Mining Limited	No	May, 2023	
Right-of-use Land	29.46	Rohit Ferro Tech Limited	No	April, 2023	
Right-of-use Land	1.13	Rohit Ferro Tech Private Limited	No	April, 2023	
Right-of-use Land	6.47	Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Mining Limited)	No	April, 2023	
Right-of-use Buildings	0.74	The Tinplate Company of India Limited	No	April, 2022 to January, 2023	
Right-of-use Land	0.15	Not Applicable	No	Not Available	Lease Deed not available with the Company

In case of immovable properties acquired from entities which got merged with the Company have been considered with effect from the merger effect given.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, 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 procedures 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, which are in agreement with the books of account other than those as set out below.

Name of the Bank	Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned (₹ crore)	Nature of Current Asset offered as Security	Quarter ended	Amount disclosed as per quarterly return/ statement (₹ crore)	Amount as per books of account (₹ crore)	Difference (₹ crore)	Reasons for difference
State Bank of India and consortium of banks	2,000.00	Refer Note 1 below	June 30, 2023	1,559.27	1,576.04	(16.77)	Incorrect amount of Export advance
			September 30, 2023	1,668.58	1,682.22	(13.64)	
			December 31, 2023	1,859.27	1,874.57	(15.30)	
State Bank of India and consortium of banks	2,000.00	Refer Note 1 below	June 30, 2023	4,557.60	4,554.09	3.51	Incorrect amount of creditor for Goods under LC
			September 30, 2023	7,990.37	7,989.23	1.14	
			December 31, 2023	5,245.20	5,250.40	(5.20)	
State Bank of India	45.00	Refer Note 2 below	September 30, 2023	64.89	74.44	(9.55)	Incorrect amount of Goods-in-transit 0f Inventory of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company)
			December 31, 2023	40.74	62.71	(21.97)	
			June 30, 2023	408.83	393.67	15.16	Incorrect amount of creditors for goods of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company)
			September 30, 2023	415.97	382.93	33.04	
			December 31, 2023	280.70	234.47	46.23	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited, HDFC Bank Limited, DBS Bank Limited, Bank of Baroda, ICICI Bank Limited	68.00 80.00 70.00 9.75 105.00	Refer Note 3 below	June 30, 2023	370.33	393.67	(23.34)	Incorrect amount of creditor for goods of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company)

Note 1: Pari-passu charge on the Company's entire current assets namely stock of raw materials, 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.

Note 2: Hypothecation first charge over inventory and receivables and other current assets on pari-passu basis with other working capital lenders of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited under Multiple Banking Arrangement subject to sharing of pari-passu sharing letters by such Banks.

Note 3

a) Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on current assets both present and future of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited's Kharagpur unit, along with other lenders in multiple banking arrangement.

b) HDFC Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited with other WC lender.

c) DBS Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on the current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited's Kharagpur unit.

d) Bank of Baroda: First pari-passu charge on current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited including raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and all the receivables with other working capital lenders.

e) ICICI Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on book debts, stock and other current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited.

Also refer Note 17(iv) to the standalone financial statements.

iii. (a) The Company has, during the year, made investments in six companies and thirty four mutual fund schemes, granted unsecured loans to five companies and six hundred and forty eight employees and stood guarantee for six companies. The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans and guarantees to subsidiaries, associates 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	462.98	8,720.53
Associates	32.13	-
Others	-	2.98
Balance outstanding (gross) as at balance sheet date in respect of the above cases		
Subsidiaries	406.45	8,441.10
Associates	25.87	-
Others	-	2.27

* excluding loans given to erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company referred to in Note 43 to the standalone financial statements)

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 investments were made, guarantees provided and loans were granted are not prejudicial to the Company's interest, based on the information and explanations provided by the Company.

(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	2,192 days - 2,787 days	The amounts pertain to principal and interest, which are overdue as at March 31, 2024. 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 loan, the total amount overdue for more than ninety days as at March 31, 2024 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 loans were granted to same parties, 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 parties *	Aggregate amount of dues renewed or extended (₹ crores) *	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans granted during the year *
Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	50.00	0.57%

* excluding renewal/ extension of loans to erstwhile Tata Steel Mining Limited (merged with the Company referred to in Note 43 to the standalone financial statements)

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, and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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.

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 same 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 dues in respect of royalty, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax, employees' state insurance, 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 provident fund, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. We are informed that the Company has applied for exemption from operations 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, 2024, 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
The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021	Royalty	2,471.08	March, 2021 to September, 2023	Various dates till September 30, 2023	Not yet paid

(b) The particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2024 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 (FY)	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	2,026.96	1,132.20	1998-99, 2006-07 to 2013-14, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2018-19	Tribunal
		402.67	125.60	2008-09, 2012-13 to 2017-18, 2019-20, 2020-21	CIT Appeals
		1.51	-	2017-18, 2019-20	Deputy Commissioner/ Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty	4.06	0.18	2017-18 to 2020-21	Commissioner
		15.98	2.30	1984-85, 1993-94, 2002-03, 2017-18	High Court
		6.59	3.77	2005-06 to 2008-09, 2013-14	Supreme Court
		107.49	14.11	2010-11 to 2015-16, 2017-18, 2018-19	Tribunal
Bihar Electricity Duty Act, 1948	Electricity Duty	21.32	-	2007-08 to 2010-11, 2012-13	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	25.20	-	1996-97, 2005-06 to 2009-10, 2017-18 to 2021-22	High Court
Entry Tax Laws	Entry Tax	0.35	0.29	2007-08 to 2010-11, 2014-15	Additional Commissioner
		6.02	-	2008-09, 2011-12, 2014-15	Assessing Officer
		0.37	-	2015-16 to 2020-21	Assistant Commissioner
		0.65	0.56	2001-02, 2005-06, 2006-07	Deputy Commissioner
		9.16	4.33	2000-01 to 2002-03, 2005-06 to 2012-13, 2014-15, 2016-17	High Court
		0.11	0.24	2008-09 to 2011-12	Joint Commissioner
		1.19	1.21	2007-08 to 2010-11	Tribunal
Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957	Excess Mining / Common Cause	132.91	-	1998-99 to 2010-11	Additional Chief Secretary, Steel & Mines
		2,994.49	573.83	2011-12 to 2014-15	High Court
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	10.54	0.92	2017-18	Additional Commissioner
		0.09	-	2010-11, 2011-12	Assistant Commissioner
		48.28	6.04	1988-89, 2006-07 to 2009-10, 2011-12, 2013-14 to 2017-18	Commissioner
		38.39	0.10	1989-90, 2003-04 to 2008-09, 2017-18	High Court
		2.24	1.07	2010-11, 2016-17	Joint Commissioner
		597.82	40.44	2002-03 to 2019-20	Tribunal

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (net of payments) (₹ crores)	Amount paid (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates (FY)	Forum where the dispute is pending
Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Services Tax	1.16	-	2018-19, 2019-20	Additional Commissioner
		8.32	0.05	2017-18 to 2019-20	Assistant Commissioner
		170.82	0.21	2017-18, 2019-20 to 2021-22	Commissioner
		32.85	-	2017-18 to 2022-23	Deputy Commissioner
Jharkhand Mineral Area Development Authority Act, 2000	Mineral Area Development Fee	58.51	18.00	2005-06, 2006-07, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2011-12 to 2013-14, 2016-17	High Court
		8.23	-	1992-93 to 1994-95, 2005-06	Supreme 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	1,211.92	2000-01 to 2007-08	Supreme Court
Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Mineral) Concession Rules - 2016	Royalty on Minerals	597.70	218.50	2020-21, 2021-22	High Court
Sales Tax Laws	Sales Tax	362.04	2.36	1983-84, 2002-03, 2012-13, 2016-2017, 2017-18	Additional Commissioner
		30.23	2.85	1973-74, 1980-81 to 1991-92, 1994-95 to 1996-97, 2004-05, 2015-16 to 2017-18	Assistant Commissioner
		215.37	4.56	1988-89, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-94, 1994-95, 2001-02 to 2003-04, 2013-14	Commissioner
		5.83	0.55	1975-76, 1985-86 to 1887-88, 1997-98 to 2001-02, 2008-09, 2011-12, 2013-14, 2016-17, 2017-18	Deputy Commissioner
		10.01	1.23	1977-78, 1978-79, 1983-84, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1995-96, 1996-97, 2000-01, 2008-09	High Court
		62.64	0.54	1979-80, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2016-17, 2017-18	Joint Commissioner
		0.41	0.19	1983-84, 1988-89, 1990-91, 1992-93, 1994-95, 1995-96	Sales Tax Officer
		14.36	5.94	1977-78, 1984-85, 1987-88, 1989-90 to 1998-99, 2001-02, 2003-04 to 2009-10, 2013-14 to 2015-16	Tribunal

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (net of payments) (₹ crores)	Amount paid (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates (FY)	Forum where the dispute is pending
Sales Tax Laws	Sales Tax (VAT)	44.15	0.46	2005-06, 2012-13 to 2016-17	Additional Commissioner
		0.68	0.12	2005-06, 2006-07, 2016-2017, 2017-18	Assistant Commissioner
		16.28	0.08	2006-07 to 2011-12, 2014-15	Commissioner
		34.68	0.17	2006-07, 2010-11 to 2011-12, 2013-14, 2015-16, 2016-17	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
		4.14	4.55	2005-06 to 2009-10, 2013-14 to 2015-16, 2017-18	Tribunal
Service Tax Laws	Service tax	0.88	-	2005-06 to 2010-11	Additional Commissioner
		1.55	0.03	2010-11 to 2017-18	Assistant Commissioner
		3.54	0.13	2004-05 to 2007-08, 2012-13 to 2016-17	Commissioner
		0.30	-	2010-11	High Court
		3.18	0.12	2016-17, 2017-18	Joint Commissioner
		211.07	7.97	2001-02 to 2016-17	Tribunal
Indian Stamp Act, 1899	Stamp Duty	5,165.00	414.00	2013-14	High Court
State Water Tax Laws	Water Tax	1,371.81	511.37	1980-81 to 1993-94, 1995-96 to 2022-23	High Court

The following matter has 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) (₹ crore)	Period to which the amount relates (FY)	Forum where the dispute is pending
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	248.24	2006-07 to 2008-09	Supreme 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 in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) Except as described below, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

Nature of borrowing	Name of lender	Amount not paid on due date (₹ crores)	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay
Domestic term loan	Central Bank of India	5.00	Principal	7 days

Also refer Note 17(ii) on Borrowings to the standalone financial statements.

(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. Also refer Note 17(x) to the standalone financial statements regarding the unutilised amount lying temporarily as at March 31, 2024 in fixed deposits out of the proceeds from the issuance of non-convertible debentures in March 2024.

(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) A report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed (subsequent to the balance sheet date) by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government of India (Refer Note 46 to the standalone financial statements).

(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 him. 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 (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has seven CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

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 to the Company.

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. The Company has during the year spent the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility as required under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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: 24100332BKGFNL1709

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Note	Page	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets				
I Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	F44	90,806.74	90,276.86
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	F44	27,196.47	21,653.81
(c) Right-of-use assets	4	F49	5,648.94	5,900.23
(d) Goodwill			12.66	12.66
(e) Other Intangible assets	5	F52	967.80	1,233.10
(f) Intangible assets under development	5	F52	532.59	514.96
(g) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	F54	65,498.27	39,467.38
(ii) Loans	7	F64	8,604.38	32,574.10
(iii) Derivative assets			265.81	403.40
(iv) Other financial assets	8	F66	1,633.61	2,299.51
(h) Non-current tax assets (net)			4,684.71	4,291.02
(i) Other assets	10	F69	3,016.94	3,487.76
Total non-current assets			**2,08,868.92**	**2,02,114.79**
II Current assets				
(a) Inventories	11	F70	24,547.20	25,420.36
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	F54	500.35	2,968.25
(ii) Trade receivables	12	F70	1,606.14	2,561.79
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	F72	4,541.47	1,185.60
(iv) Other balances with banks	14	F72	1,413.21	1,664.35
(v) Loans	7	F64	140.82	1,925.71
(vi) Derivative assets			83.41	84.13
(vii) Other financial assets	8	F66	892.74	958.78
(c) Other assets	10	F69	3,039.80	3,746.59
Total current assets			**36,765.14**	**40,515.56**
III Assets held for sale			-	65.38
Total assets			**2,45,634.06**	**2,42,695.73**
Equity and liabilities				
IV Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	15	F73	1,248.60	1,222.40
(b) Other equity	16	F77	1,36,445.05	1,35,386.48
Total equity			**1,37,693.65**	**1,36,608.88**
V Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	F81	36,715.91	31,568.81
(ii) Lease liabilities			3,353.82	3,871.86
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	F88	1,363.32	1,757.01
(b) Provisions	19	F89	2,704.59	2,658.95
(c) Retirement benefit obligations	20	F90	2,389.69	2,051.61
(d) Deferred income	21	F90	279.11	0.35
(e) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9	F67	8,016.77	8,508.33
(f) Other liabilities	22	F91	2,476.80	3,878.50
Total non-current liabilities			**57,300.01**	**54,295.42**
VI Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	F81	3,841.52	7,298.12
(ii) Lease liabilities			667.85	565.57
(iii) Trade payables	23	F92		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises			935.84	911.16
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises			21,126.62	19,444.60
(iv) Derivative liabilities			10.22	68.51
(v) Other financial liabilities	18	F88	6,670.06	6,149.20
(b) Provisions	19	F89	1,146.42	1,968.15
(c) Retirement benefit obligations	20	F90	115.74	145.82
(d) Deferred income	21	F90	55.44	84.61
(e) Current tax liabilities (net)			1,928.13	1,703.91
(f) Other liabilities	22	F91	14,142.56	13,451.78
Total current liabilities			**50,640.40**	**51,791.43**
Total equity and liabilities			**2,45,634.06**	**2,42,695.73**
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements	1 - 50			

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

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

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
Farida Khambata
Independent Director
DIN: 06954123

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

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

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

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 & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

		Note	Page	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
I	Revenue from operations	24	F93	1,40,987.43	1,42,913.32
II	Other income	25	F94	3,122.91	2,530.44
III	**Total income**			**1,44,110.34**	**1,45,443.76**
IV	**Expenses:**				
	(a) Cost of materials consumed			48,018.48	59,948.72
	(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade			9,702.30	7,424.21
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, stock-in-trade and work- in-progress	26	F94	369.85	(1,329.69)
	(d) Employee benefits expense	27	F95	7,402.31	7,220.74
	(e) Finance costs	28	F95	4,178.61	3,974.63
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	F95	5,969.79	5,956.32
	(g) Other expenses	30	F96	46,648.71	42,463.89
				1,22,290.05	**1,25,658.82**
	Less: Expenditure (other than finance cost) transferred to capital account			987.54	1,085.23
	Total expenses			**1,21,302.51**	**1,24,573.59**
V	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**			**22,807.83**	**20,870.17**
VI	**Exceptional items:**	31	F97		
	(a) Profit/(loss) on sale of non-current investments			-	338.56
	(b) Provision for impairment of investments/doubtful loans and advances/ other financial assets (net)			(12,971.36)	(1,056.39)
	(c) Provision for impairment of non-current assets (net)			(178.91)	-
	(d) Employee separation compensation			(98.83)	(91.94)
	(e) Restructuring and other provisions			(404.67)	(1.69)
	(f) Gain/(loss) on non-current investments classified as fair value through profit and loss (net)			18.09	30.99
	Total exceptional items			**(13,635.68)**	**(780.47)**
VII	**Profit before tax (V+VI)**			**9,172.15**	**20,089.70**
VIII	**Tax expense:**	9	F67		
	(a) Current tax			4,954.21	4,918.39
	(b) Deferred tax			(589.46)	486.06
	Total tax expense			**4,364.75**	**5,404.45**
IX	**Profit for the year(VII-VIII)**			**4,807.40**	**14,685.25**
X	**Other comprehensive income**				
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss				
	(a) Remeasurement gain/(loss) on post-employment defined benefit plans			(210.12)	266.82
	(b) Fair value changes of investments in equity shares			1,005.34	(193.59)
	(ii) Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			(60.16)	(44.31)
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss				
	(a) Fair value changes of cash flow hedges			(58.83)	79.78
	(ii) Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			15.14	(20.12)
	Total other comprehensive income for the year			**691.37**	**88.58**
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)**			**5,498.77**	**14,773.83**
XII	**Earnings per share**	32	F98		
	Basic (₹)			3.85	11.76
	Diluted (₹)			3.85	11.76
	Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements	1 - 50			

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

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

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
Farida Khambata
Independent Director
DIN: 06954123

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

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

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

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 & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Equity share capital

(₹ crore)

Balance as at April 1, 2023	Changes during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
1,222.40	26.20	**1,248.60**

Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes during the year	Balance as at April 1, 2023
1,222.37	0.03	**1,222.40**

B. Other equity

(₹ crore)

	Retained earnings (refer note 16A, page F77)	Items of other comprehensive income (refer note 16B, page F77)	Other reserves (refer note 16C, page F78)	Shares pending issue (refer note 16D, page F80)	Share application money pending allotment (refer note 16E, page F80)	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**86,491.20**	**803.62**	**48,065.46**	**26.20**	**-**	**1,35,386.48**
Profit for the year	4,807.40	-	-	-	-	4,807.40
Other comprehensive income for the year	(157.24)	848.61	-	-	-	691.37
Total comprehensive income for the year	**4,650.16**	**848.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,498.77**
Shares pendig issue - issued/alloted during the year	-	-	-	(26.20)	-	(26.20)
Dividend[(i)]	(4,414.00)	-	-	-	-	(4,414.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**86,727.36**	**1,652.23**	**48,065.46**	**-**	**-**	**1,36,445.05**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Retained earnings (refer note 16A, page F77)	Items of other comprehensive income (refer note 16B, page F77)	Other reserves (refer note 16C, page F78)	Shares pending issue (refer note 16D, page F80)	Share application money pending allotment (refer note 16E, page F80)	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	**77,873.96**	**914.87**	**48,064.11**	**26.20**	**-**	**1,26,879.14**
Profit for the year	14,685.25	-	-	-	-	14,685.25
Other comprehensive income for the year	199.83	(111.25)	-	-	-	88.58
Total comprehensive income for the year	**14,885.08**	**(111.25)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,773.83**
Received during the year	-	-	-	-	1.46	1.46
Subscription to final call on equity shares	-	-	1.44	-	(1.46)	(0.02)
Equity issue expenses written (off)/back	-	-	(0.09)	-	-	(0.09)
Dividend[(i)]	(6,267.84)	-	-	-	-	(6,267.84)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**86,491.20**	**803.62**	**48,065.46**	**26.20**	**-**	**1,35,386.48**

(i) Dividend paid during the year ended March 31, 2024 is ₹**3.60** per Ordinary share (face value ₹1 each, fully paid up) (March 31, 2023: ₹51.00 per Ordinary share of face value ₹10 each, fully paid up and ₹12.75 per Ordinary Share of face value ₹10 each, partly paid up ₹2.504 per share).

Dividend paid during the year includes payment of dividend by erstwhile Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLP), Tinplate Company of India Limited (TCIL) and Tata Metaliks Limited (TML) merged into the Company to the public shareholders amounting to ₹**14.25** crore. (2022-23: ₹34.73 crore).

Further, during the year ended March 31, 2023, dividend amounting to ₹4.16 crore pertaining to those shares allotted pursuant to composite scheme of amalgamation of Bamnipal Steel Limited and Tata BSL Limited into and with the Company but pending legal proceedings or rejected during corporate actions has been paid subsequently without depositing the amount to a separate bank account.

C. Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements — Note 1-50

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

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

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
Farida Khambata
Independent Director
DIN: 06954123

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

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

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

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 & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
(A)	**Cash flows from operating activities:**				
	Profit before tax		**9,172.15**		**20,089.70**
	Adjustments for:				
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	5,969.79		5,956.32	
	Dividend Income	(313.21)		(201.93)	
	(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment including intangible assets (net of loss on assets scrapped/written off)	(850.90)		66.16	
	Exceptional (income)/expenses	13,635.68		780.47	
	(Gain)/loss on cancellation of forwards, swaps and options	(151.34)		(13.63)	
	Interest income and income from current investments	(1,951.81)		(2,048.20)	
	Finance costs	4,178.61		3,974.63	
	Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(348.03)		(2,544.78)	
	Other non-cash items	59.36		(55.36)	
			20,228.15		**5,913.68**
	Operating profit before changes in non-current/current assets and liabilities		**29,400.30**		**26,003.38**
	Adjustments for:				
	Non-current/current financial and other assets	1,947.37		(672.19)	
	Inventories	901.07		(1,972.02)	
	Non-current/current financial and other liabilities/provisions	124.90		(4,845.28)	
			2,973.34		(7,489.49)
	Cash generated from operations		**32,373.64**		**18,513.89**
	Income taxes paid (net of refund)		(5,045.37)		(5,008.14)
	Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**27,328.27**		**13,505.75**
(B)	**Cash flows from investing activities:**				
	Purchase of capital assets	(10,426.00)		(9,067.96)	
	Sale of capital assets	220.95		31.82	
	Purchase of investments in subsidiaries	(684.41)		(12,686.82)	
	Purchase of other non-current investments	(0.01)		(314.00)	
	Purchase of Business Undertaking	-		(130.00)	
	Sale of investments in subsidiaries	-		1,112.42	
	(Purchase)/sale of current investments (net)	2,667.49		5,761.42	
	Loans given	(8,765.53)		(560.15)	
	Repayment of loans given	754.73		714.65	
	Principal receipts under sublease	0.48		-	
	Fixed/restricted deposits with banks (placed)/realised (net)	148.29		(139.49)	
	Interest received	212.91		281.98	
	Dividend received from subsidiaries	116.05		146.15	
	Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	163.27		32.16	
	Dividend received from others	33.89		23.62	
	Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**(15,557.89)**		**(14,794.20)**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
(C) Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (net of issue expenses)	-		1.37	
Proceeds from long term borrowings (net of issue expenses)	9,696.09		16,628.55	
Repayment of long term borrowings	(7,143.01)		(2,904.30)	
Proceeds/(repayments) of short term borrowings (net)	(1,003.50)		(8,109.16)	
Payment of lease obligations	(602.98)		(514.31)	
Amount received/(paid) on utilisation/cancellation of derivatives	151.34		1.18	
Interest paid	(5,098.45)		(4,028.27)	
Dividend paid	(4,414.00)		(6,267.84)	
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**(8,414.51)**		**(5,192.78)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**3,355.87**		**(6,481.23)**
Opening cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13, page F72)		**1,185.60**		**7,666.83**
Closing cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13, page F72)		**4,541.47**		**1,185.60**

(i) Significant non-cash movements in borrowings and advances during the year include:

(a) amortisation/effective interest rate adjustments of upfront fees and other adjustments ₹**89.94** crore (2022-23: ₹30.19 crore).

(b) exchange loss on borrowings ₹**50.93** crore (2022-23: ₹277.74 crore).

(c) adjustments to lease obligations, increase ₹**121.33** crore (2022-23: ₹452.65 crore).

(d) conversion of loan given to a subsidiary into equity investment ₹**34,168.90** crore (2022-23: Nil).

(ii) (Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment includes a non-cash gain of ₹**903.40** crore (2022-23: Nil) on de-recognition of assets pursuant to a long-term arrangement.

C. Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements Note 1-50

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
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Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00004989

sd/-
Parvatheesam Kanchinadham
Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

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.

As on March 31, 2024, 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 financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 29, 2024.

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

The Company estimates the recoverable value of the cash generating unit (CGU) based on future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rates and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions and the impact of climate change which may result in a change of current production process given the decarbonisation plan of the Group. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The cash flows are discounted using a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Further details of the Company's impairment review and key assumptions are set out in note 3, page F44, note 4, page F49, note 5, page F52 and note 6, page F54.

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

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 F38).

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 in note 2(e), page F34, note 2(j), page F36 and note 2(k), page F36.

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 F89 and note 34(A), page F105.

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 F113.

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 lease term including 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

The Company's retirement benefit obligations are subject to a number of assumptions including discount rates, 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, including key assumptions are set out in note 33, page F98.

(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

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

periods is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the 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 economic 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 and long leasehold buildings	upto 60 years*
Roads	5 to 10 years
Plant and machinery	upto 40 years*
Furniture, fixture and office equipments	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 is higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use is determined on an individual asset basis under the asset that does not generate cash flow that are largely independent from the assets. In such cases, 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.

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.

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 and some of its subsidiaries believe that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which such 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

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

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

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 is higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use is determined on an individual asset basis under the asset that does not generate cash flow that are largely independent from the assets. In such cases, 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.

(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

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

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 as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract 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 tenor 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.

(l) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, 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

NOTES
forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

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.

(I) Financial assets

Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances consist of:

(i) **Cash and cash equivalents -** which includes cash on 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 bank -** 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.

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 or 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

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company recognises life time 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 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

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

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 for the period.

Further details on the Company's financial instruments are set out in note 37, page F113.

(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.

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. Remeasurement 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.

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

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.

(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.

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

(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.

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 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 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 a provision. 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.

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power 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

No new amendments to Ind AS has been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") during the current financial year.

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

	Land including roads	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and office equipments	Vehicles	Railway sidings	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2023	15,194.81	17,572.78	90,774.69	857.22	411.20	1,282.88	1,26,093.58
Additions	32.98	1,102.28	4,739.49	100.82	3.58	15.25	5,994.40
Disposals	-	(0.15)	(302.50)	(6.98)	(13.53)	-	(323.16)
Other re-classifications	5.10	(5.02)	(3.33)	4.95	-	7.26	8.96
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2024	**15,232.89**	**18,669.89**	**95,208.35**	**956.01**	**401.25**	**1,305.39**	**1,31,773.78**
Impairment as at April 1, 2023	-	1.21	-	-	-	-	1.21
Charge for the period	-	7.53	18.77	-	0.25	-	26.55
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2024	**-**	**8.74**	**18.77**	**-**	**0.25**	**-**	**27.76**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2023	960.24	3,453.99	30,114.70	678.17	245.82	362.59	35,815.51
Charge for the year	44.04	604.02	4,461.80	86.31	20.96	52.94	5,270.07
Disposals	-	(0.06)	(134.18)	(6.82)	(12.37)	-	(153.43)
Other re-classifications	3.84	(4.16)	(3.20)	3.11	0.25	7.29	7.13
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**1,008.12**	**4,053.79**	**34,439.12**	**760.77**	**254.66**	**422.82**	**40,939.28**
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2024	**1,008.12**	**4,062.53**	**34,457.89**	**760.77**	**254.91**	**422.82**	**40,967.04**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2023	14,234.57	14,117.58	60,659.99	179.05	165.38	920.29	90,276.86
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**14,224.77**	**14,607.36**	**60,750.46**	**195.24**	**146.34**	**882.57**	**90,806.74**

(₹ crore)

	Land including roads	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and office equipments	Vehicles	Railway sidings	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2022	15,155.03	17,070.20	88,920.20	765.10	423.49	1,283.83	1,23,617.85
Additions	28.39	423.46	1,720.26	102.69	3.76	(0.91)	2,277.65
Additions relating to acquistions	50.01	93.32	245.39	0.55	0.30	-	389.57
Disposals	(38.62)	(14.21)	(98.04)	(11.12)	(16.35)	(0.04)	(178.38)
Classified as held for sale	-	-	(13.11)	-	-	-	(13.11)
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2023	**15,194.81**	**17,572.77**	**90,774.70**	**857.22**	**411.20**	**1,282.88**	**1,26,093.58**
Impairment as at April 1, 2022	-	1.21	-	-	-	-	1.21
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2023	**-**	**1.21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.21**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	906.90	2,869.19	25,674.02	607.70	235.21	307.66	30,600.68
Charge for the year	53.34	588.29	4,491.12	82.35	25.72	54.95	5,295.77
Disposals	-	(3.49)	(45.56)	(11.88)	(15.11)	(0.02)	(76.06)
Classified as held for sale	-	-	(4.88)	-	-	-	(4.88)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**960.24**	**3,453.99**	**30,114.70**	**678.17**	**245.82**	**362.59**	**35,815.51**
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2023	**960.24**	**3,455.20**	**30,114.70**	**678.17**	**245.82**	**362.59**	**35,816.72**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2022	14,248.13	14,199.80	63,246.18	157.41	188.28	976.16	93,015.96
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**14,234.57**	**14,117.57**	**60,660.00**	**179.05**	**165.38**	**920.29**	**90,276.86**

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F26]

(i) Buildings include ₹**123.81** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹123.81 crore) being held through shares in co-operative housing societies and limited companies.

(ii) Net carrying value of furniture, fixtures and office equipment comprises of:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Furniture and fixtures:		
Cost/deemed cost	186.00	174.33
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	159.63	150.79
	26.37	**23.54**
Office equipments:		
Cost/deemed cost	770.01	682.89
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	601.14	527.38
	168.87	**155.51**
	195.24	**179.05**

(iii) Borrowing costs has been capitalised during the year against qualifying assets under construction using a capitalisation rate of **8.34%** (2022-23: 2.47%).

(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, 2024, the Company has recognised an impairment of ₹**26.55** crore (2022-23: ₹22.77 crore, impairment reversal) in respect of surrender of Sukinda Chromite Block.

(v) Details of property, plant and equipment pledged against borrowings is presented in note 17, page F81.

(vi) Additions to CWIP during the year is ₹**11,662.81** crore (2022-23: ₹9,262.25 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F26]

(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 favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company, 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 range)#	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Freehold Land	**213.83** *279.85*	Not Applicable	No	March, 1928 to April, 2020	Title Deeds not available with the Company
Buildings	**116.52** *55.13*	Not Applicable	No	January, 1960 to March, 1990	
Freehold Land	**16.57** *224.66*	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
	8.04 -	Rohit Ferro Tech Limited	No	April, 2023	
	0.12 -	T S Alloys Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Mining Limited)	No	April, 2023	
	195.16 *198.81*	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	
	10.53 -	Tata Steel Mining Limited	No	April, 2023	
	4.02 *4.02*	Tata Metaliks Limited	No	April, 2022	
	0.45 *0.45*	Bharat Minex Private Limited	No	April, 2022	
	0.83 *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 *147.19*	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	

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F26]

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
	24.70				
	0.71	Usha Martin Limited	No	April, 2022	
	0.71				
	1.17	Tata Steel Mining Limited	No	April, 2023	
	-				
	3.08	Indian Tube Company Limited	No	January, 1960	
	3.08				

Figures in italics represents comparative figures of previous year.

In case of immovable properties acquired from TSML, TSLP, TCIL and TML which got merged with the company pursuant to separate scheme of amalgamation, dates have been considered with effect from merger set out in Note 43, page F124 to the financial statements.

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

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ 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	12,923.76	6,579.41	2,749.78	4,943.53	27,196.48
Total	**12,923.76**	**6,579.41**	**2,749.78**	**4,943.53**	**27,196.48**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ 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	10,510.34	4,038.55	2,495.56	4,609.36	21,653.81
Total	**10,510.34**	**4,038.55**	**2,495.56**	**4,609.36**	**21,653.81**

NOTES
forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)
[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F26]

(ix) The expected completion of the amounts lying in capital work in progress which are delayed are as below.

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ 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	17,200.63	2,521.58	9.08	-
Raw material augmentation	2,929.72	-	-	-
Environment, safety and compliance	733.06	124.09	3.52	1.20
Sustenance projects	2,508.56	122.25	-	441.19
Total	**23,371.97**	**2,767.92**	**12.60**	**442.39**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ 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	9,568.65	7,322.65	97.75	67.81
Raw material augmentation	489.92	1,153.85	-	-
Environment, safety and compliance	311.36	404.82	-	-
Sustenance projects	1,389.18	63.85	1.66	24.03
Total	**11,759.11**	**8,945.17**	**99.41**	**91.84**

The Company in the earlier years had priortised 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 F26]

(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 equipments	Vehicles	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2023	**1.88**	**7.06**	**100.27**	**8.65**	**0.09**	**117.95**
	1.88	*7.02*	*97.05*	*8.26*	*0.09*	*114.30*
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.72**	**-**	**0.72**
	-	*0.04*	*3.22*	*0.41*	-	*3.67*
Deductions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(0.01)**	**-**	**(0.01)**
	-	-	-	*(0.02)*	-	*(0.02)*
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2024	**1.88**	**7.06**	**100.27**	**9.36**	**0.09**	**118.66**
	1.88	*7.06*	*100.27*	*8.65*	*0.09*	*117.95*
Capital work-in-progress	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13.94**
	-	-	-	-	-	*2.18*

Figures in italics represent comparative figures for previous year.

4. Right-of-use assets
[Item No. I(c), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plant and machinery	Right-of-use vehicles	Right-of-use railway sidings	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2023	2,138.27	167.57	7,287.35	84.69	-	9,677.88
Additions	189.15	26.10	119.42	51.29	-	385.96
Disposals	(2.75)	(19.08)	(58.31)	(3.34)	-	(83.48)
Other re-classifications	2.32	(2.32)	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2024	**2,326.99**	**172.27**	**7,348.46**	**132.64**	**-**	**9,980.36**
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2023	264.01	78.35	3,414.41	20.88	-	3,777.65
Charge for the year	39.25	32.29	488.37	22.31	-	582.22
Disposals	(2.71)	(12.14)	(12.40)	(1.20)	-	(28.45)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**300.55**	**98.50**	**3,890.38**	**41.99**	**-**	**4,331.42**
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2024	**300.55**	**98.50**	**3,890.38**	**41.99**	**-**	**4,331.42**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2023	1,874.26	89.22	3,872.94	63.81	-	5,900.23
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**2,026.44**	**73.77**	**3,458.08**	**90.65**	**-**	**5,648.94**

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

[Item No. I(c), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plant and machinery	Right-of-use vehicles	Right-of-use railway sidings	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2022	2,118.02	132.02	7,016.80	41.06	5.27	9,313.17
Additions	2.31	58.94	345.09	46.31	-	452.65
Additions relating to acquisitions	17.94	-	-	-	-	17.94
Disposals	-	(23.39)	(74.54)	(2.68)	(5.27)	(105.88)
Cost as at March 31, 2023	**2,138.27**	**167.57**	**7,287.35**	**84.69**	**-**	**9,677.88**
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	224.59	63.82	3,034.22	9.19	5.09	3,336.91
Charge for the year	39.42	34.65	454.74	12.64	0.18	541.63
Disposals	-	(20.12)	(74.55)	(0.95)	(5.27)	(100.89)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**264.01**	**78.35**	**3,414.41**	**20.88**	**-**	**3,777.65**
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2023	**264.01**	**78.35**	**3,414.41**	**20.88**	**-**	**3,777.65**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2022	1,893.43	68.20	3,982.58	31.87	0.18	5,976.26
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**1,874.26**	**89.22**	**3,872.94**	**63.81**	**-**	**5,900.23**

(i) Vehicle cost used for in-house research and development included within right-of-use vehicles is ₹**4.01** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹2.36 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, 2024, the Company has recognised the following in the statement of profit and loss:

a) expense in respect of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets ₹**28.66** crore (2022-23: ₹25.85 crore) and ₹**1.41** crore (2022-23: ₹1.42 crore) respectively.

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

[Item No. I(c), Page F26]

b) expense in respect of variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities ₹**66.84** crore (2022-23: ₹81.03 crore).

c) income in respect of sub-leases of right-of-use assets ₹**0.19** crore (2022-23: ₹0.31 crore).

During the year ended March 31, 2024, total cash outflow in respect of leases amounted to ₹**1,127.71** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,052.32 crore).

(iii) Lease deeds of all right-of-use assets are held in the name of the Company, 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 range)[#]	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Right-of-use Land	**9.02** *523.65*	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
	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	April, 2020	
	3.28 *3.28*	Jawahar Metal Industries Private Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No	April, 2020	
	131.85 *132.25*	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	
	6.47 -	Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Mining Limited)	No	April, 2023	
	29.46 -	Rohit Ferro Tech Limited	No	April, 2023	
	1.13 -	Rohit Ferro Tech Private Limited	No	April, 2023	
	19.76 -	Tata Steel Mining Limited	No	May, 2023	
	23.79 *21.89*	Tata Metaliks Limited	No	April, 2022 to May, 2023	
Right-of-use Building	**0.74** *0.74*	The Tinplate Company of India Limited	No	April, 2022 to January, 2023	
	- *13.34*	Tata Steel BSL Limited	No	April, 2020 to October, 2021	
Right-of-use Land	**0.15** *0.15*	Not Applicable	No	Not Available	Lease Deed not available with the Company

Figures in italics represents comparative figures of previous year.

[#] In case of immovable properties acquired from TSML, TSLP, TCIL and TML which got merged with the company pursuant to separate scheme of amalgamation, dates have been considered with effect from merger set out in Note 43, page F124 to the financial statements.

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

5. Other Intangible assets

[Item No. I(e) and I(f), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

	Software costs	Mining assets	Others	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2023	343.79	2,615.74	7.26	2,966.79
Additions	17.31	(12.72)	-	4.59
Disposals	(0.09)	-	-	(0.09)
Other re-classifications	(0.04)	0.25	(7.26)	(7.05)
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2024	**360.97**	**2,603.27**	**-**	**2,964.24**
Charge for the year	-	152.35	-	152.35
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2024	**-**	**152.35**	**-**	**152.35**
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2023	308.30	1,418.13	7.26	1,733.69
Charge for the year	20.75	96.75	-	117.50
Disposals	(0.09)	-	-	(0.09)
Other re-classifications	(17.55)	17.80	(7.26)	(7.01)
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2024	**311.41**	**1,532.68**	**-**	**1,844.09**
Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at March 31, 2024	**311.41**	**1,685.03**	**-**	**1,996.44**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2023	35.49	1,197.61	-	1,233.10
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**49.56**	**918.24**	**-**	**967.80**

(₹ crore)

	Software costs	Mining assets	Others	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2022	328.86	2,579.97	7.26	2,916.09
Additions	14.93	29.14	-	44.07
Additions relating to acquistions		6.63		6.63
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2023	**343.79**	**2,615.74**	**7.26**	**2,966.79**
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2022	285.92	1,321.59	7.26	1,614.77
Charge for the year	22.38	96.54	-	118.92
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	**308.30**	**1,418.13**	**7.26**	**1,733.69**
Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at March 31, 2023	**308.30**	**1,418.13**	**7.26**	**1,733.69**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2022	42.94	1,258.38	-	1,301.32
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**35.49**	**1,197.61**	**-**	**1,233.10**

(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 (2022-23: ₹0.15 crore).

(iii) Other intangible assets were tested for impairment during the year where indicators of impairment existed. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has recognised an impairment of ₹**152.35** crore (2022-23: Nil) in respect of surrender of Sukinda Chromite Block.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

5. Other Intangible assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(e) and I(f), Page F26]

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

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Amount in intangibles under development for period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	62.38	131.13	238.14	100.94	532.59
Total	**62.38**	**131.13**	**238.14**	**100.94**	**532.59**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ crore)

	Amount in intangibles under development for period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	132.66	239.22	19.20	123.88	514.96
Total	**132.66**	**239.22**	**19.20**	**123.88**	**514.96**

(v) The expected completion of the amounts lying in intangible assets under development which are delayed are as below:

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ 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	108.13	8.37	-	-
Total	**108.13**	**8.37**	**-**	**-**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ 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	103.51	33.07	7.32	3.34
Total	**103.51**	**33.07**	**7.32**	**3.34**

NOTES
forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments
[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

A. Non-Current

(₹ crore)

	No. of shares as at March 31, 2024 (face value of ₹10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A. Investments carried at cost/deemed cost			
(a) Equity investments in subsidiary companies			
(i) Quoted			
(1) Tayo Rolls Limited [(ii)]	55,87,372	-	-
		-	-
(ii) Unquoted			
(1) ABJA Investment Co. Pte Ltd. (Face value of USD 1 each)	2,00,000	1.08	1.08
(2) Angul Energy Limited (formerly Bhushan Energy Limited)	99,99,904	10.00	10.00
(3) Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited	25,32,51,187	337.88	337.88
(4) Bhushan Steel (Australia) Pty Limited) (Face value of AUD 1 each)	4,73,69,796	244.45	244.45
(5) Bhushan Steel (South) Limited	13,00,000	1.30	1.30
(6) Creative Port Development Private Limited	1,27,500	91.88	91.88
(7) Jamshedpur Football and Sporting Private Limited	4,08,00,000	40.80	40.80
(8) Medica TS Hospital Private Limited	7,70,200	0.77	0.77
(9) Mohar Export Services Pvt Ltd *	3,352	-	-
(10) Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (2,39,28,347 shares acquired during the period)	1,35,41,31,574	8,641.22	8,488.34
(11) Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (1,38,52,000 partly paid shares of ₹5 each)	1,38,52,000	47.82	47.82
(12) Rujuvalika Investments Limited	13,28,800	60.40	60.40
(13) Subarnarekha Port Private Limited	4,24,183	17.01	17.01
(14) T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Face value of USD 1.31 each)	7,31,21,21,292	12,724.26	12,724.26
(15) T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Face value of USD 1.02 each)	1,25,80,00,000	8,990.63	8,990.63
(16) T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Face value of USD 0.16 each) (26,21,01,91,083 shares issued on conversion of loan)	26,21,01,91,083	34,168.90	-
(17) Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd *	3,99,986	-	-
(18) Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited (formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited) (1,83,21,708 shares acquired during the year)	7,45,44,874	95.51	72.02
(19) Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	24,30,39,683	2,530.06	2,530.06
(20) Tata Steel Foundation	10,00,000	1.00	1.00
(21) Tata Steel Support Services Limited (formerly Bhushan Steel (Orissa) Limited)	49,990	0.05	0.05
(22) Tata Steel Technical Services Limited (formerly Bhushan Steel Madhya Bharat Limited)	49,990	0.05	0.05
(23) Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	6,32,16,337	853.10	853.10

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

	No. of shares as at March 31, 2024 (face value of ₹10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(24) The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd (1,18,96,680 shares acquired during the year)	1,75,89,331	511.08	3.08
		69,369.25	**34,515.98**
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments		(12,463.54)	(2,315.26)
		56,905.71	**32,200.72**
		56,905.71	**32,200.72**
(b) Investment 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	4,92,29,800	49.23	49.23
		271.34	**271.34**
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments		(271.34)	-
		-	**271.34**
(c) Equity investments in associate companies			
(i) Quoted			
(1) TRF Limited.@	37,53,275	204.02	204.02
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments		(118.18)	(118.18)
		85.84	**85.84**
(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, 2023: ₹33,520)	3,352	-	-
(7) Strategic Energy Technology Systems Private Limited	2,56,14,500	0.91	0.91
(8) TP Vardhaman Surya Limited (13,000 shares acquired during the year)	13,000	0.01	-
(9) Tata Construction Projects Limited*#	11,97,699	-	-
		19.72	**19.71**
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments		(19.71)	(19.71)
		0.01	**-**

NOTES
forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)
[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

			No. of shares as at March 31, 2024 (face value of ₹10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(d)	**Preference investments in associate companies**				
	(i)	**Unquoted**			
		(1) TRF Limited. 11.25% Non-cumulative optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	2,50,00,000	25.00	25.00
				25.00	**25.00**
(e)	**Equity investments in 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	40,00,000.00	4.00	4.00
		(5) Nicco Jubilee Park Limited	20,000.00	-	-
		(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:**				
	Investments in equity shares				
	(i)	**Quoted**			
		(1) CARE Ratings Limited	3,54,000.00	39.63	22.76
		(2) HDFC Bank Limited (Face value of ₹1 each) (formerly Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd., shares allotted in the ratio 42:25 during the year on merger)	13,272.00	1.93	2.07
		(3) Steel Strips Wheels Limited (Face value of ₹1 each)	1,08,69,720.00	240.12	160.82
		(4) Tata Consultancy Services Limited (Face Value of ₹1 each)	46,798.00	18.14	15.00
		(5) Tata Investment Corporation Limited	2,28,015.00	142.37	39.78
		(6) Tata Motors Ltd. (Face value of ₹2 each)	1,00,000.00	9.92	4.20
		(7) The Tata Power Company Limited (Face value of ₹1 each)	3,91,22,725.00	1,542.22	744.31
		(8) Timken India Ltd. ₹2859.50 (March 31, 2023: ₹2755.45)	1	-	-
				1,994.33	**988.94**

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

	No. of shares as at March 31, 2024 (face value of ₹10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(ii) Unquoted[$]			
(1) Bhushan Buildwell Private Limited	4,900	0.25	0.25
(2) Bhushan Steel Bengal Limited	50,000	0.05	0.05
(3) IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.	1,00,000	0.10	0.10
(4) Panatone Finvest Ltd.	45,000	0.05	0.05
(5) Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	2,500	0.01	0.01
(6) Steelscape Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	50,000	-	-
(7) Taj Air Limited	42,00,000	-	-
(8) Tarapur Environment Protection Society	82,776	0.89	0.89
(9) Tata Industries Ltd. (Face value of ₹100 each)	99,80,436	202.19	202.19
(10) Tata International Ltd. (Face value of ₹1,000 each)	42,294	54.80	54.80
(11) Tata Services Ltd. (Face value of ₹1,000 each)	1,621	0.16	0.16
(12) Tata Sons Private Ltd. (Face value of ₹1,000 each)	12,375	68.75	68.75
(13) Others[(vii)]		0.02	0.02
		327.27	**327.27**
		2,321.60	**1,316.21**
C. Investments carried at amortised cost:			
Investments in preference shares			
(a) Subsidiary companies			
(i) Unquoted			
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited 0.01% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (Face value of ₹100 each)	45,60,54,252	5,507.78	4,945.51
		5,507.78	**4,945.51**
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	-	-

NOTES
forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)
[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

			No. of shares as at March 31, 2024 (face value of ₹10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	(4)	Tayo Rolls Limited 8.50% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (Face value of ₹100 each)	2,31,00,000	-	-
				-	-
(b)	**Associate companies**				
	(i)	**Unquoted**			
	(1)	TRF Limited. 12.50% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares	25,00,00,000	39.76	33.09
	(2)	TRF Limited. Non-cumulative non convertible redeemable preference shares (Face value of ₹10 each)	23,90,00,000	46.01	38.51
				85.77	**71.60**
(c)	**Investments in others**				
(i)	**Unquoted**				
	(1)	Angul Sukinda Railway Limited Non-convertible redeemable preference shares (5,00,00,000 shares purchased during the year)	10,50,00,000	29.28	13.88
				29.28	**13.88**
				65,498.27	**39,467.38**

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

\# As on March 31, 2024, Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works Ltd., Kumardhubi Metal Casting and Engineering Ltd., Tata Construction and Projects Limited and Andal 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.

(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 shareho lders. 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 Europe Limited ("TSE"), a wholly owned step-down subsidiary of the Company, is exposed to certain climate related risks which could affect the estimates of its future cash flow projections. The cashflow projections include the impact of decarbonisation given that both the UK and Tata Steel Netherlands (TSN) businesses within TSE have stated their plans to move away from the current production process and to transition to electric arc based production. Decarbonisation as a whole is likely to provide significant opportunities to TSE as it is likely to increase the demand for steel as it is crucial as an infrastructure enabler for all technological transition within the wider economy (e.g. wind power, hydrogen, electric vehicles, nuclear plants etc.) and compares favourably to other materials when considering the life cycle emissions of the

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

material. The technology transition and investments are dependent on national and international policies and would also be driven by the government decisions in the country of operation. Management's assessment is that generally, these potential carbon reduction-related costs would be borne by the society, either through higher steel prices or through public spending/subsidies.

On September 15, 2023, Tata Steel UK Limited ("TSUK") which forms the main part of the UK Business, announced a joint agreement with the UK Government on a proposal to invest in state-of-the-art electric arc furnace ('EAF') steel making at the Port Talbot site with a capital cost of £1.25 billion inclusive of a grant from the UK Government of up to £500 million, subject to relevant regulatory approvals, information and consultation processes, and the finalisation of detailed terms and conditions. The proposal also includes a wider restructuring of other locations and functions across TSUK.

As per local regulations in the UK, the National Consultation between TSUK and the UK multi trade union representative body (UK Steel Committee) on the asset closure plan has now been concluded. Under the proposed re-structuring programme, Port Talbot's two blast furnaces (No.5 and No.4) would get closed by end of June 2024 and latest by the end of September 2024 respectively. Following the closure of Blast Furnace No. 4, the remaining heavy end assets would wind down and the Continuous Annealing Processing Line (CAPL) would close in March 2025. TSUK has also agreed that it would continue to operate the hot strip mill through the proposed transition period and in future.

Given the risks, challenges and uncertainties associated with the underlying market and business conditions including higher inflation, higher interest rates and supply chain disruption caused by the war in Ukraine, the uncommitted nature of available financing options and pending the finalisation of funding support from the UK Government for the proposed EAF investment, there exists a material uncertainty surrounding the impact of such adversities on the financial situation of TSUK.

With respect to Tata Steel Netherland operations (TSN) which forms main part of the Mainland Europe (MLE) business, discussions with the government on the proposed decarbonisation roadmap have been initiated. The transition plan considers that the policy environment in the Netherlands and EU is supportive to the European steel industry and a level playing field would be achieved by, either one or a combination of: a) Dutch Policy developments, b) Convergence with EU on (fiscal) climate measures, enabling EU steel players to pass on costs and c) tailor made support mechanisms. In relation to the likely investments required for the de-carbonisation of TSN operations driven by regulatory changes in Europe and Netherlands, inter alia, the scenarios consider that the Dutch Government will provide a certain level of financial support to execute the decarbonisation strategy, which are being discussed between the Company/TSN and Dutch Government.

Based on the above and other available measures, MLE business is expected to have adequate liquidity to meet its future business requirements.

The recoverable value of investments held in T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (TSH), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company is dependent on the operational and financial performance of TSE, Tata Steel Minerals Canada (TSMC) and net assets of the other underlying businesses.

The recoverable value of TSE is based on fair value less cost to sell (FVLCTS) for TSUK and TSN, which inter -alia considers impact of switching the heavy end and other relevant assets to a more "Green Steel" capex base. The fair value computation uses cash flow forecasts based on most recent financial budgets, strategic forecasts and future projections taking the analysis out into perpetuity based on a steady state, sustainable cash flow reflecting average steel industry conditions between successive peaks and troughs of profitability.

Key assumptions for the fair value less cost to sell model relate to expected changes to selling prices and raw material & conversion costs, EU steel demand, energy costs, exchange rates, the amount of capital expenditure needed for decarbonisation, changes to EBITDA resulting from producing and selling steel with low embedded CO_2 emissions, levels

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

of government support for decarbonisation, phasing of decommissioning of legacy assets as well as the commissioning of new low CO_2 production facilities, tariff regimes and discount rates. The projections are based on the both 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 **8.20% - 9.11%** (March 31, 2023: 7.90% to 8.80%). Beyond the specifically forecasted period, a growth rate in the range of **Nil - 2.00%** (March 31, 2023:1.70% - 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 impairment tests including sensitivity in respect of discount rates. If any of the key assumptions change, there is a risk that the headroom in the model would reduce and that the reduction in the headroom could lead to impairments of carrying amount of investments in TSH. However, the Company believes that key assumptions represent the most likely impact from decarbonisation at this point in time. Going forward, the key assumptions would be kept under review for changes, if any, based on the progress of the discussions with the government and regulators on the decarbonisation plan.

Based on above, the Company carried out an impairment assessment of its investments held in TSH, which in turn holds investments in TSE, and recognised an impairment loss of ₹**10,038.00** crore during the year in the standalone financial statements.

(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"). As on March 31, 2024, the total investment of the Company in NINL is ₹14,196.82 crore.

The recoverable value of such exposure in NINL has been assessed at fair value less costs to sell using cash flow forecasts based on the most recently approved business plan for financial year 2024-25. Beyond financial year 2024-25, the cash flow forecasts is based on strategic forecasts which cover a period of eight 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 1.1 MTPA to 4.95 MTPA by financial year 2029-30 as well as estimated EBITDA changes due to implementation of the expansion strategy and operating the assets.

Key assumptions to the fair value less costs to sell 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 **10.10%** (March 31, 2023: 10.10%). The estimates are based on management's best estimate of implementing the expansion strategy.

For the fair value less costs to sell model, a terminal growth rate of **4.00%** (March 31, 2023: 4.00%) has been used to extrapolate the cash flows beyond the specifically forecasted period.

The outcome of the impairment assessment as on March 31, 2024 for investments held in NINL has not resulted in any impairment of investments.

The management has conducted sensitivity analysis including sensitivity in respect of discount rates, on the impairment assessment of the carrying value of investments held in NINL. The management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions used in the model would cause the carrying value of investments to materially exceed its recoverable value.

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss:		
Investments in mutual funds - Quoted		
(1) Nippon India Mutual Fund ETF Liquid Bees	0.09	0.09
	0.09	**0.09**
Investments in mutual funds - Unquoted		
(1) ABSL Liquid Fund - Direct - Growth	-	40.13
(2) ABSL Money Manager Fund - Dir - Growth	100.05	-
(3) Axis Money Market Fund - Dir - Growth	100.05	-
(4) Axis Liquid Fund - Growth	-	72.19
(5) Bandhan Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth (erstwhile IDFC Cash Fund-Growth-Direct Plan)	-	70.40
(6) Baroda PNB Paribas Liquid Fund	-	10.96
(7) DSP Liquidity Fund - Direct - Growth	-	37.18
(8) HDFC Liquid Fund - Direct - Growth	-	82.14
(10) HSBC Liquid Fund - Direct - Growth	-	18.94
(11) ICICI Liquid Fund	-	27.21
(12) ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct - Growth	-	56.62
(13) ICICI Pru Money Market Fund - Direct - Growth	100.06	-
(15) Kotak Liquid - Direct - Growth	-	75.35
(18) Nippon India Liquid Fund - Growth	-	69.73
(19) Nippon India Money Market Fund - Dir - Growth	100.05	-
(19) SBI Liquid Fund -Direct - Growth	-	96.77
(20) SBI Overnight Fund - Direct - Growth	-	1,035.23
(21) Tata Money Market Fund - Direct - Growth	100.05	-
(22) Tata Liquid Fund - Direct - Growth	-	115.12
(23) Tata Overnight Fund - Direct - Growth	-	1,100.35
(24) UTI Liquid Cash Plan - Growth	-	59.84
	500.26	**2,968.16**
	500.35	**2,968.25**

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)
[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

(v) Carrying value and market value of quoted and unquoted investments are as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Investments in subsidiary companies:		
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	50.03	28.53
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	62,413.49	37,417.57
(b) Investments in associate companies:		
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	85.84	85.84
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	151.41	60.11
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	110.78	96.60
(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	1,994.42	989.03
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	1,994.42	989.03
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	856.81	3,309.31

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

(₹)

	No. of shares as at March 31, 2024 (face value of ₹10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Barajamda Iron Ore Mine Workers' Central Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Face value of ₹25 each)	200	5,000.00	5,000.00
(b) Bihar State Financial Corporation (Face value of ₹100 each)	250	25,000.00	25,000.00
(c) Bokaro and Ramgarh Ltd.	100	16,225.00	16,225.00
(d) Eastern Synpacks Limited (Face value of ₹25 each)	1,50,000	1.00	1.00
(e) Ferro Manganese Plant Employees' Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. (Face value of ₹25 each)	100	2,500.00	2,500.00
(f) Investech Advisory Services (India) Limited (Face value of ₹100 each)	1,680	1.00	1.00
(g) Jamshedpur Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. (Face value of ₹100 each)	10	1,000.00	1,000.00
(h) Jamshedpur Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Face value of ₹5 each)	50	250.00	250.00
(i) Jamshedpur Educational and Culture Co-operative Society Ltd. (Face value of ₹100 each)	50	5,000.00	5,000.00

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F26]

(₹)

		No. of shares as at March 31, 2024 (face value of ₹10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(j)	Joda East Iron Mine Employees' Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. (Face value of ₹25 each)	100	2,500.00	2,500.00
(k)	Namtech Electronic Devices Limited	48,026	1.00	1.00
(l)	Reliance Firebrick and Pottery Company Ltd. (Partly paid-up)	16,800	1.00	1.00
(m)	Reliance Firebrick and Pottery Company Ltd.	2,400	1.00	1.00
(n)	Sanderson Industries Ltd.	3,33,876	2.00	2.00
(o)	Standard Chrome Ltd.	11,16,000	2.00	2.00
(p)	Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	4,144	40,260.00	40,260.00
(q)	TBW Publishing and Media Pvt. Limited	100	1.00	1.00
(r)	Unit Trust of India - Mastershares	2,229	55,401.00	55,401.00
(s)	Wellman Incandescent India Ltd.	15,21,234	2.00	2.00
(t)	Woodland Multispeciality Hospital Ltd.	800	8,000.00	8,000.00
			1,61,148.00	**1,61,148.00**

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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 investments made by the Company aggregating ₹**23.50** crore during the year ended March 31, 2024 in Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited, a subsidiary (2022-23: ₹10.00 crore in Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited, ₹54.69 crore in Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited and ₹68.00 crore in Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited) and as set out in note 7(v), page F64 in the ordinary course of business and in keeping with the applicable regulatory requirements for onward funding to certain subsidiaries of the Company towards meeting their business requirements and / or loan repayments. Accordingly, no further disclosure, in this regard, is required.

(ix) 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.

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7. Loans

[Item No. I(g)(ii) and II(b)(v), Page F26]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Loans to related parties**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	8,601.65	32,570.29
(b)	**Other loans**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	2.73	3.81
	Credit impaired	5.84	5.75
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	5.84	5.75
		2.73	**3.81**
		8,604.38	**32,574.10**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Loans to related parties**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	139.22	1,923.87
	Credit impaired	97.67	67.67
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	97.67	67.67
		139.22	**1,923.87**
(b)	**Other loans**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	1.60	1.84
	Credit impaired	9.60	9.60
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	9.60	9.60
		1.60	**1.84**
		140.82	**1,925.71**

(i) Non-current loans to related parties represents loan given to subsidiaries ₹**8,601.65** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹32,570.29 crore).

(ii) Current loans to related parties represent loans/advances given to subsidiaries ₹**236.89** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,991.54 crore) out of which ₹**97.67** crore (2022-23: ₹67.67 crore) is impaired respectively.

(iii) During the year, loan amounting to ₹**34,168.90** 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 so urces 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

7. Loans (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(ii) and II(b)(v), Page F26]

guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, other than loans aggregating ₹**3,665.91** crore given during the year (2022-23: roll over of loan of ₹1,643.45 crore) to T Steel Holdings Pte Ltd, a subsidiary and an investment holding company of the Company and as set out in note 6(viii), page F63 in the ordinary course of business and in keeping with the applicable regulatory requirements for onward funding to certain overseas subsidiaries of the Company towards meeting their business requirements and /or loan repayments. 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, associates and joint venture as on March 31, 2024:

(₹ crore)

		Debts outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Maximum balance oustanding during the year
Subsidiaries			
(1)	ABJA Investment Co. Pte Ltd.[(ii)]	**4,641.50**	**4,641.50**
	(interest rate SOFR + 4.90% ; Tenure 96 Months)	-	-
(2)	Angul Energy Limited	**-**	**43.00**
	(interest rate 8.00% to 8.65%)	30.00	126.00
(3)	Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited	**228.11**	**327.87**
	(interest rate 7.03% ; Tenure 79 Months)	327.87	387.63
(4)	Subarnarekha Port Private Limited	**30.00**	**30.00**
	(interest rate 10.83% to 11.15%, Tenure 6 to 12 Months)	-	-
(5)	T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.[(ii)]	**3,669.60**	**34,168.90**
	(interest rate LIBOR + 2.99 to 6.75% and SOFR + 1.65% to 3.90% ; Tenure 96 Months)	33,813.98	34,057.80
(6)	Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	**201.65**	**342.30**
	(interest rate 7.42% to 8.38%; Tenure 12 to 60 Months))	322.30	528.70
(7)	Tayo Rolls Limited[(iii)]	**67.00**	**67.00**
	(interest rate 7.00% to 13.07%, Tenure 4 to 15 Months)	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) Includes inter-company loan of ₹8,232.53 crore extended during the year for a period of 8 years including moratorium of interest for two and a half years.

(iii) As at March 31, 2024, loans given to Tayo Rolls Limited have been fully impaired.

(b) Details of investments made and guarantees provided are given in note 6, page F54 and note 34B, page F109.

(viii) There are no outstanding loans/advances in nature of loan from promoters, key management personnel or other officers of the Company.

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8. Other financial assets
[Item No. I(g)(iv) and II(b)(vii), Page F26]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Security deposits**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	264.01	245.24
	Credit impaired	97.81	98.64
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	97.81	98.64
		264.01	**245.24**
(b)	**Interest accrued on deposits and loans**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	242.34	1,925.43
	Credit impaired	2,521.38	0.27
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	2,521.38	0.27
		242.34	**1,925.43**
(c)	**Earmarked balances with banks**	100.11	76.95
(d)	**Others**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	1,027.15	51.89
		1,633.61	**2,299.51**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Security deposits**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	50.75	14.81
	Considered doubtful - Unsecured	0.23	0.23
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	0.23	0.23
		50.75	**14.81**
(b)	**Interest accrued on deposits and loans**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	81.43	24.07
	Credit impaired	14.66	14.30
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	14.66	14.30
		81.43	**24.07**
(c)	**Others**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	760.56	919.90
	Unsecured, considered doubtful	144.25	206.37
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	144.25	206.37
		760.56	**919.90**
		892.74	**958.78**

(i) Security deposits are primarily in relation to public utility services and rental agreements. It includes deposit with a subsidiary ₹**14.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹14.00 crore) and deposits with Tata Sons Private Limited ₹**11.25** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹11.25 crore).

8. Other financial assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(iv) and II(b)(vii), Page F26]

(ii) Non-current earmarked balances with banks represent deposits and balances in escrow account not due for realisation within 12 months from the balance sheet date. 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 ₹**74.08** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹137.98 crore) on account of retirement benefit obligations paid by the Company directly.

(iv) Non-current other financial assets include lease receivable of ₹**1,027.06** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) recognised during the year ended March 31, 2024 on entering into a long-term arrangement with a joint venture to dedicate a class of its downstream assets for production of certain value added products to drive synergies at market place resulting in a gain of ₹**903.40** crore (2022-23: Nil) included in other income (refer note 25(iii), page F94) with corresponding tax expenses of ₹**227.37** crore for the year.

9. Income tax

[Item No. V(e), Page F26]

A. Income tax expense/(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 during the year ended March 31, 2020 has 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, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit/(loss) before tax	**9,172.15**	**20,089.70**
Expected income tax expense at statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (2022-23: 25.168%)	2,308.45	5,056.18
(a) Disallowances in respect of impairment of investments and allowance	2,463.50	265.87
(b) Income exempt from tax/ Items not deductible/ adjustments in respect of prior periods	(111.52)	82.40
(c) Expenses allowable for tax purposes when paid/written off	(295.68)	-
Tax expense as reported	**4,364.75**	**5,404.45**

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9. Income tax (Contd.)

[Item No. V(e), Page F26]

B. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

(i) Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Balance as at April 1, 2023	Recognised/ (reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets:				
Investments	2,898.42	(75.05)	-	2,823.37
Retirement benefit obligations	134.09	-	-	134.09
Expenses allowable for tax purposes when paid/written off	3,509.32	86.41	-	3,595.73
Others	22.97	72.11	(97.90)	(2.82)
	6,564.80	**83.47**	**(97.90)**	**6,550.37**
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	14,598.78	(83.60)	-	14,515.18
Loans	474.35	(422.39)	-	51.96
	15,073.13	**(505.99)**	**-**	**14,567.14**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(8,508.33)**	**589.46**	**(97.90)**	**(8,016.77)**
Disclosed as:				
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(8,508.33)**			**(8,016.77)**

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Balance as at April 1, 2022	Recognised/ (reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets:				
Investments	2,986.50	(88.08)	-	2,898.42
Retirement benefit obligations	134.09	-	-	134.09
Expenses allowable for tax purposes when paid/written off	3,591.37	(82.05)	-	3,509.32
Others	110.22	(89.82)	2.57	22.97
	6,822.18	**(259.95)**	**2.57**	**6,564.80**
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	14,649.52	(50.74)	-	14,598.78
Loans	197.50	276.85	-	474.35
	14,847.02	**226.11**	**-**	**15,073.13**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(8,024.84)**	**(486.06)**	**2.57**	**(8,508.33)**
Disclosed as:				
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(8,024.84)**			**(8,508.33)**

(ii) Deferred tax assets amounting to ₹**7,967.37** crore as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: ₹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 against which such loss can be offset.

10. Other assets

[Item No. I(i) and II(c), Page F26]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Capital advances**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	844.43	1,255.87
	Considered doubtful - Unsecured	90.78	94.82
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	90.78	94.82
		844.43	**1,255.87**
(b)	**Advance with public bodies**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	1,962.84	2,028.73
	Considered doubtful - Unsecured	309.28	309.32
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	309.28	309.32
		1,962.84	**2,028.73**
(c)	**Capital advances to related parties**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	106.15	111.41
(d)	**Others**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	103.52	91.75
		3,016.94	**3,487.76**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Advance with public bodies**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	2,276.26	2,864.68
	Considered doubtful - Unsecured	3.63	15.96
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	3.63	15.96
		2,276.26	**2,864.68**
(b)	**Advances to related parties**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	273.85	196.87
(c)	**Others**		
	Considered good - Unsecured	489.69	685.04
	Considered doubtful - Unsecured	185.55	184.85
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	185.55	184.85
		489.69	**685.04**
		3,039.80	**3,746.59**

(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) Others include advances against supply of goods/services and advances paid to employees.

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

11. Inventories

[Item No. II(a), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Raw materials	11,537.11	12,158.49
(b) Work-in-progress	0.20	-
(c) Finished and semi-finished goods	8,161.24	8,518.22
(d) Stock-in-trade	41.26	54.33
(e) Stores and spares	4,807.39	4,689.32
	24,547.20	**25,420.36**
Included above, goods-in-transit:^		
(i) Raw materials	1,461.31	2,429.16
(ii) Finished and semi-finished goods	7.79	142.08
(iii) Stock-in-trade	2.01	0.69
(iv) Stores and spares	89.70	121.46
	1,560.81	**2,693.39**

^ 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) ₹**154.78** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹653.34 crore) for write-downs to net realisable value and provision for slow-moving and obsolete items.

(ii) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes reversal of ₹**243.15** crore (March 31, 2023: charge ₹65.86 crore) in respect of write-down of inventory to net realisable value.

12. Trade receivables

[Item No. II(b)(ii), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Considered good - Unsecured	1,660.14	2,649.08
(b) Credit impaired	205.21	586.23
	1,865.35	**3,235.31**
Less: Allowance for credit losses	259.21	673.52
	1,606.14	**2,561.79**

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.

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

12. Trade receivables (Contd.)

[Item No. II(b)(ii), Page F26]

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	673.52	172.59
Charge/(release) during the year	49.01	500.93
Utilised during the year	(463.32)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**259.21**	**673.52**

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

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	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	1,237.05	264.17	36.74	66.92	10.32	44.94	1,660.14
Undisputed – credit impaired	0.87	3.30	11.99	73.99	3.31	21.92	115.38
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	89.83	89.83
	1,237.92	**267.47**	**48.73**	**140.91**	**13.63**	**156.69**	**1,865.35**
Expected loss rate	0.80%	10.39%	10.45%	10.40%	10.08%	10.71%	
Less: Allowance for credit losses	10.76	30.76	15.83	80.95	4.35	116.56	259.21
Total trade receivables	**1,227.16**	**236.71**	**32.90**	**59.96**	**9.28**	**40.13**	**1,606.14**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ crore)

	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	2,178.72	316.66	77.37	28.13	7.06	41.14	2,649.08
Undisputed – credit impaired	-	0.46	0.04	0.51	0.98	492.17	494.16
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	92.07	92.07
	2,178.72	**317.12**	**77.41**	**28.64**	**8.04**	**625.38**	**3,235.31**
Expected loss rate	0.41%	16.26%	19.35%	15.92%	14.87%	15.41%	
Less: Allowance for credit losses	8.95	51.96	15.01	4.99	2.03	590.58	673.52
Total trade receivables	**2,169.77**	**265.16**	**62.40**	**23.65**	**6.01**	**34.80**	**2,561.79**

(iii) The Company considers its maximum exposure to credit risk with respect to customers as at March 31, 2024 to be ₹**1,606.14** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹2,561.79 crore), which is the carrying value of trade receivables after allowance for credit losses.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and no single customer contributes more than 10% of the outstanding receivables as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

13. Cash and cash equivalents

[Item No. II(b)(iii), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Cash on hand	0.59	1.65
(b)	Cheques, drafts on hand	0.35	-
(c)	Remittances-in-transit	0.02	13.49
(d)	Unrestricted balances with banks	4,540.51	1,170.46
		4,541.47	**1,185.60**

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

14. Other balances with banks

[Item No. II(b)(iv), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Other balances with banks	1,413.21	1,664.35
	1,413.21	**1,664.35**

(i) Earmarked balances with banks of ₹**1,017.78** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,052.96 crore) primarily includes balances held for unpaid dividends ₹**96.92** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹90.78 crore), amount held back against the consideration payable for acquisition of a subsidiary ₹**828.21** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹911.17 crore), bank guarantee and margin money ₹**92.65** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹51.01 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. IV(a), Page F26]

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised:			
255,16,50,00,000#	Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each	25,516.50	1,750.00
	(March 31, 2023: 17,50,00,00,000 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
35,00,00,000	'A' Ordinary Shares of ₹10 each*	350.00	350.00
	(March 31, 2023: 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, 2023: 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, 2023: 60,00,00,000 Shares of ₹100 each)		
		32,116.50	**8,350.00**
Issued:			
12,49,64,11,091	Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each	1,249.64	1,223.44
	(March 31, 2023: 12,23,44,16,550 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
		1,249.64	**1,223.44**
Subscribed and paid up:			
12,48,35,31,541**	Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each fully paid up	1,248.35	1,222.15
	(March 31, 2023: 12,22,15,37,000 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
	Amount paid up on 58,11,460 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each forfeited	0.25	0.25
	(March 31, 2023: 58,11,460 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
		1,248.60	**1,222.40**

#During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company's authorised share capital has increased, with requisite regulatory approvals, because of the mergers given effect as referred to in note 43, page F124.

* '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, 2024.

** Includes 4,370 equity shares of ₹1 each, on which first and final call money has been received and the 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, 2024.

(i) Subscribed and paid-up capital includes **1,16,83,930** (March 31, 2023: 1,16,83,930) Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each fully paid-up, held by Rujuvalika Investments Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

15. Equity share capital (Contd.)
[Item No. IV(a), Page F26]

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

	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares of ₹1 each unless otherwise stated	₹ crore	No. of shares of ₹1 each unless otherwise stated	₹ crore
Ordinary Shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,22,15,37,000	1,222.15	1,22,23,45,330#	1,222.17
Sub-division of 1 share of face value ₹10/- each into 10 share of face value ₹1/- each effective July 29, 2022[b]	-	-	11,00,11,07,970	-
Fully paid shares allotted during the year[a]	26,19,94,541	26.20	-	-
Partly paid-up shares converted to fully paid-up shares during the year[c]	-	-	-	0.03
Shares forfeited during the year[d]	-	-	(19,16,300)	(0.05)
Balance at the end of the year	**12,48,35,31,541**	**1,248.35**	**12,22,15,37,000**	**1,222.15**

#face value of ₹10/- each

(a) 26,19,94,541 Ordinary shares of face value of ₹1 each were allotted to eligible shareholders of Tata Steel Long Products Limited ("TSLP"), The Tinplate Company of India Limited ("TCIL") and Tata Metaliks Limited ("TML") as on the record date as approved by the Board, pursuant to separate scheme of amalgamation of TSLP, TCIL and TML with the Company as referred to in note 43, page F124.

(b) The Shareholders of the Company, at the 115th Annual General Meeting held on June 28, 2022, had approved the sub-division of one equity share of face value ₹10 each (fully paid-up and partly paid-up) into 10 equity share of face value ₹1 each. The record date for the said sub-division was set at July 29, 2022.

(c) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had sent Reminder-cum-Forfeiture Notice to the holders of partly paid-up equity shares on which the first and final call money was unpaid. The Company had converted 3,16,580 partly paid-up shares of face value ₹1 each into fully paid-up shares.

(d) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Board of Directors approved the forfeiture of 19,16,300 partly paid-up shares of face value of ₹1 each on which the call money of ₹0.7496 remained unpaid.

(iii) As at March 31, 2024, **29,27,850** Ordinary Shares of face value ₹1 each (March 31, 2023: 29,27,850 Ordinary Shares) are kept in abeyance in respect of Rights issue of 2007. As at March 31, 2024, **17,97,930** fully paid-up Ordinary Shares of face value ₹1 each (March 31, 2023: 17,97,930 fully paid-up Ordinary Shares) are kept in abeyance in respect of Rights Issue of 2018.

(iv) During the year ended March 31, 2023, ₹4.18 crore proceeds from subscription to the first and final call on partly paid-up shares for Rights Issue of 2018, had been utilised for repayments of loan.

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31,2023	
	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	32.44
(b) Life Insurance Corporation of India	94,97,60,583	7.61	73,24,32,080	5.99

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

15. Equity share capital (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a), Page F26]

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31,2023	
	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	32.44
Name of promoter group				
(a) Tata Motors Limited#	5,49,62,950	0.44	5,49,62,950	0.45
(b) Tata Investment Corporation Limited	4,19,84,940	0.34	4,19,84,940	0.34
(c) Tata Chemicals Ltd	3,09,00,510	0.25	3,09,00,510	0.25
(d) Ewart Investments Limited	2,22,59,750	0.18	2,22,59,750	0.18
(e) Rujuvalika Investments Limited*#	1,16,83,930	0.09	1,16,83,930	0.10
(f) Tata Industries Limited#	1,04,25,450	0.08	1,04,25,450	0.09
(g) Tata Motors Finance Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Solutions Limited)@	60,95,110	0.05	-	-
(h) TMF Business Services Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Limited)@	-	-	60,95,110	0.05
(i) Tata Capital Ltd	1,75,610	0.00	1,67,400	0.00
(j) Titan Company Limited	25,110	0.00	25,110	0.00
(k) Tata Capital Financial Services Limited$	-	-	8,210	0.00
(l) Sir Dorabji Tata Trust^	-	-	-	-
(m) Sir Ratan Tata Trust^	-	-	-	-

* 1,16,83,930 Ordinary Shares held by Rujuvalika Investments Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company), do not carry any voting rights.

^ During the year ended March 31, 2019, Sir Doarabji Tata Trust and Sir Ratan Tata Trust had sold their entire holdings in the Company.

@ Consequent to the sanctioned Scheme of Arrangement, 60,95,110 equity shares of Tata Steel Limited held by TMF Business Services Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Limited, Promoter Group) have been transferred to Tata Motors Finance Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Solutions Limited). Accordingly, as on March 31, 2024, Tata Motors Finance Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Solutions Limited) has been reported under Promoter Group holding 60,95,110 equity shares of Tata Steel Limited. The Company has reported 'NIL' shareholding against TMF Business Services Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Limited) within the Promoter Group.

$ Tata Capital Financial Services Limited (TCFSL) has been merged with Tata Capital Limited effective January 1, 2024. Accordingly, the entire holding of TCFSL in the Company, (8,210 shares) has been transferred from TCFSL to Tata Capital Limited and TCFSL has ceased to exist and accordingly does not form part of the Promoter Group as on March 31, 2024.

Change in shareholding is on account of allotment of shares to non-controlling equity shareholders of erstwhile TSLP, TCIL and TML pursuant to the separate schemes of amalgamation of TSLP, TCIL and TML into and with the Company.

(vii) **8,35,45,390** shares (March 31, 2023: 8,79,53,750 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.

(viii) 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 below:

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15. Equity share capital (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a), Page F26]

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 s hares 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.

16. Other equity

[Item No. IV(b), Page F26]

A. Retained earnings

The details of movement in retained earnings is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	86,491.20	77,873.96
Profit for the year	4,807.40	14,685.25
Remeasurement of post-employment defined benefit plans	(210.12)	266.82
Tax on remeasurement of post-employment defined benefit plans	52.88	(66.99)
Dividend	(4,414.00)	(6,267.84)
Balance at the end of the year	**86,727.36**	**86,491.20**

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, 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:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	120.76	61.10
Other comprehensive income recognised during the year	(43.69)	59.66
Balance at the end of the year	**77.07**	**120.76**

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Fair value changes recognised during the year	(86.73)	238.96
Fair value changes reclassified to profit and loss/cost of hedged items	27.90	(159.18)
Tax impact on above	15.14	(20.12)
	(43.69)	**59.66**

During the year, ineffective portion of cash flow hedges recognised in the statement of profit and loss amounted to **Nil** (2022-23: Nil).

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16. Other equity (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(b), Page F26]

(ii) The amount recognised in cash flow hedge reserve (net of tax) is expected to impact the statement of profit and loss as below:

- within the next one year: gain ₹**50.77** crore (2022-23: gain ₹37.82 crore).
- later than one year: gain ₹**26.30** crore (2022-23: gain ₹82.94 crore).

(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, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	682.86	853.77
Other comprehensive income recognised during the year	1,005.34	(193.59)
Tax impact on above	(113.04)	22.68
Balance at the end of the year	**1,575.16**	**682.86**

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 is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,290.24	31,288.89
Received/transfer on issue of Ordinary Shares during the year	-	1.44
Equity issue expenses written (off)/back during the year	-	(0.09)
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.

16. Other equity (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(b), Page F26]

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, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,046.00	2,046.00
Transfers within equity	(717.25)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,328.75**	**2,046.00**

(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, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,009.45	12,009.45
Transfers within equity	717.25	-
Balance at the end of the year	**12,726.70**	**12,009.45**

(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. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions 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, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	133.11	133.11
Balance at the end of the year	**133.11**	**133.11**

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16. Other equity (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(b), Page F26]

(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, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,471.11	2,471.11
Balance at the end of the year	**2,471.11**	**2,471.11**

(i) Includes ₹791.47 crore being the difference between the net identifiable assets acquired and consideration paid, on merger of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLP), Tata Metaliks Limited (TML) and The Tinplate Company of India Limited (TCIL) with the Company.

(f) Others

Others primarily represents amount appropriated out of the statement of profit and loss for unforeseen contingencies. The details of movement in others during the year is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	115.55	115.55
Balance at the end of the year	**115.55**	**115.55**

D. Shares pending issue

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	26.20	26.20
Less: Allotted during the year on account of merger	(26.20)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**26.20**

E. Share application money pending allotment

The details of movement in share application money pending allotment during the year is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Received during the year	-	1.46
Allotted during the year	-	(1.46)
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

17. Borrowings

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F26]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Secured**		
(i)	Loans from Joint Plant Committee - Steel Development Fund	2,829.25	2,751.17
(ii)	Term loans from banks	-	687.92
		2,829.25	**3,439.09**
(b)	**Unsecured**		
(i)	Non-convertible debentures	12,153.28	10,125.22
(ii)	Term loans from banks/financial institutions	21,733.38	18,004.50
		33,886.66	**28,129.72**
		36,715.91	**31,568.81**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Secured**		
(i)	Repayable on demand from banks	-	1,003.45
(b)	**Unsecured**		
(i)	Current maturities of long-term borrowings	3,841.52	6,294.67
		3,841.52	**7,298.12**

(i) As at March 31, 2024, ₹**2,829.25** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹4,442.54 crore) of the total outstanding borrowings were secured by a charge on property, plant and equipment, inventories, receivables and other current assets.

(ii) The security details of major borrowings as at March 31, 2024 is as below:

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.

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F26]

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.

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 was 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 Bhubaneshwar 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 has challenged the rejection of representation by 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 the company 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) has dismissed the writ petition filed by the Company. The Company is in the process of evaluating the future course of action.

The loan as stated in the standalone financial statement includes funded interest ₹**1,189.92** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,111.84 crore).

It includes ₹**1,639.33** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,639.33 crore) representing repayments and interest on earlier loans for which applications of funding are awaiting sanction and is not secured by charge on movable assets of the Company.

(iii) As at March 31, 2024, 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.

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F26]

(iv) The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with the banks in lieu of the sanctioned working capital facilities, which are in agreement with the books of account other than those as set out below.

(₹ 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	2,000.00	Refer Note 1 below	June 30, 2023	1,559.27	1,576.04	(16.77)	Incorrect amount of Export advances
			September 30, 2023	1,668.58	1,682.22	(13.64)	
			December 31, 2023	1,859.27	1,874.57	(15.30)	
State bank of India and consortium of banks	2,000.00	Refer Note 1 below	June 30, 2023	4,557.60	4,554.09	3.51	Incorrect amount of creditor for Goods under LC
			September 30, 2023	7,990.37	7,989.23	1.14	
			December 31, 2023	5,245.20	5,250.40	(5.20)	
State bank of India	45.00	Refer Note 2 below	September 30, 2023	64.89	74.44	(9.55)	Incorrect amount of Goods-in-transit of Inventory of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company)
			December 31, 2023	40.74	62.71	(21.97)	
			June 30, 2023	408.83	393.67	15.16	Incorrect amount of creditors for goods of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company)
			September 30, 2023	415.97	382.93	33.04	
			December 31, 2023	280.70	234.47	46.23	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	68.00	Refer Note 3 below	June 30, 2023	370.33	393.67	(23.34)	Incorrect amount of creditor for goods of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company)
HDFC Bank Limited	80.00						
DBS Bank Limited	70.00						
Bank of Baroda	9.75						
ICICI Bank Limited	105.00						

(₹ 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	2,000.00	Refer Note 1 below	December 31, 2022	12,594.47	12,572.90	21.57	Primarily inclusion of certain liabilities not forming part of creditors for goods.

Note 1: Pari-passu charge on the Company's entire current assets namely stock of raw materials, 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.

Note 2: Hypothecation first charge over inventory and receivables and other current assets on pari-passu basis with other working capital lenders of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited under Multiple Banking Arrangement subject to sharing of pari-passu sharing letters by such Banks.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F26]

Note 3:

a) Kotak Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on current assets both present and future of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited's Kharagpur unit, along with other lenders in multiple banking arrangement.

b) HDFC Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited with other WC lender.

c) DBS Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on the current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited's Kharagpur unit.

d) Bank of Baroda: First pari-passu charge on current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited including raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and all the receivables with other working capital lenders.

e) ICICI Bank: First pari passu charge on book debts, stock and other current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited.

(v) The details of major unsecured borrowings as at March 31, 2024 are as below:

(a) Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD):

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

(i) 7.76% p.a. interest bearing 15,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on September 20, 2032.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 7.50% p.a. interest bearing 5,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on September 20, 2027.

(v) 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.

(vi) 8.15% p.a. interest bearing 10,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on October 1, 2026.

(vii) 7.70% p.a. interest bearing 6,700 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on March 13, 2025.

(viii) 7.95% p.a. interest bearing 5,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(ix) Repo rate plus 4.08% p.a. interest bearing 4,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(x) 8.25% p.a. interest bearing 10,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(xi) Repo rate plus 3.45% p.a. interest bearing 5,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(xii) Repo rate plus 3.30% p.a. interest bearing 10,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(xiii) 7.85% p.a. interest bearing 5,100 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(xiv) 7.85% p.a. interest bearing 10,250 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F26]

(b) Term loans from banks/financial institutions

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

(i) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,320.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,320.00 crore) is repayable in 3 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 31, 2029.

(ii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,000.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,000.00 crore) is repayable on August 30, 2029.

(iii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**500.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable on December 11, 2027.

(iv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**100.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹100.00 crore) is repayable on December 8, 2027.

(v) Rupee loan amounting ₹**400.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹400.00 crore) is repayable on September 14, 2027.

(vi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**595.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹595.00 crore) is repayable in 4 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on October 16, 2026.

(vii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**700.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹700.00 crore) is repayable in 8 annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 11, 2025.

(viii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**520.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹520.00 crore) is repayable in 5 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2025.

(ix) Rupee loan amounting ₹**500.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable on June 24, 2024.

(x) Rupee loan amounting ₹**500.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable on June 22, 2024.

(xi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**500.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable on June 17, 2024.

(xii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**912.50** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹926.24 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on May 15, 2024.

(xiii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**297.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹300.00 crore) is repayable in 4 annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xiv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**388.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹396 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**693.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹700 crore) is repayable in 4 annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xvi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**582.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹594 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xvii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**485.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹495 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xviii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**970.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹990 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xix) USD **293.33** million equivalent to ₹**2,446.69** crore (March 31, 2023: USD 440.00 million equivalent to ₹3,616.03 crore) loan is repayable in 2 equal annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 11, 2024.

(xx) Rupee loan amounting ₹**485.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹495 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 6, 2024.

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F26]

(xxi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**194.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹198 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 31, 2024.

(xxii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**533.50** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹544.50 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 31, 2024.

(xxiii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**450.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 18 equal semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on July 1, 2024.

(xxiv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**693.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 36 quarterly instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2024.

(xxv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,470.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,500 crore) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

(xxvi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**490.00** crore (March 31, 2023:₹500 crore) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

(xxvii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**490.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500 crore) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

(xxviii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,782.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

(xxix) Rupee loan amounting ₹**495.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

(xxx) Rupee loan amounting ₹**970.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹990 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 28, 2024.

(xxxi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**490.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 15 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 19, 2024.

(xxxii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**980.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 15 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 19, 2024

(xxxiii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,980.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 14, 2024.

(xxxiv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**689.00** crore as on March 31, 2023 repayable in 4 semi-annual instalments, has been fully pre-paid during the year.

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F26]

(vi) Currency and interest exposure of borrowings including current maturities is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Total	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Total
INR	13,173.10	24,943.20	38,116.30	14,508.72	20,754.75	35,263.47
EURO	-	-	-	-	-	-
USD	-	2,441.13	2,441.13	-	3,603.46	3,603.46
Total	**13,173.10**	**27,384.33**	**40,557.43**	**14,508.72**	**24,358.21**	**38,866.93**

INR-Indian Rupees, USD-United States Dollars.

(vii) Majority of floating rate borrowings are bank borrowings and debentures bearing interest rates based on Marginal Cost of Lending Rate (MCLR), Repo rate and SOFR. Of the total floating rate borrowings as at March 31, 2024, ₹**2,446.69** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹3,616.03 crore) has been hedged using cross currency swaps and 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, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Not later than one year or on demand	3,843.85	7,302.54
Later than one year but not two years	1,941.35	3,582.84
Later than two years but not three years	4,640.00	1,614.34
Later than three years but not four years	5,705.00	1,609.00
Later than four years but not five years	1,174.00	5,316.00
More than five years	23,271.75	19,468.68
	40,575.95	**38,893.40**
Less: Capitalisation of transaction costs	18.52	26.47
	40,557.43	**38,866.93**

(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.

(x) During March, 2024, the Company has issued and allotted non-convertible debentures aggregating ₹2,700.00 crore. Out of the proceeds, ₹1,950.00 crore has been utilised for the purposes mentioned in the Debenture Issue Placement Memorandum Key Information Document dated March 26, 2024 (NCD Disclosure Document) till March 31, 2024 and the unutilised amount of ₹750.00 crore as at March 31, 2024 is lying temporarily in fixed deposits, keeping in line with the NCD Disclosure Document, till the funds are fully utilised for the purposes set out in the said document.

NOTES
forming part of the standalone financial statements

18. Other financial liabilities
[Item No. V(a)(iii) and VI(a)(v), Page F26]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Creditors for other liabilities	1,363.32	1,757.01

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Interest accrued but not due	391.42	749.47
(b)	Unclaimed dividends	96.92	90.78
(c)	Creditors for other liabilities	6,181.72	5,308.95
		6,670.06	**6,149.20**

Non-current and current creditors for other liabilities include:

(a) creditors for capital supplies and services ₹**2,479.28** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹2,273.64 crore).

(b) out of the total consideration paid for acquisition of a subsidiary in 2022-23, ₹**828.21** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹911.17 crore) kept in Escrow Account held for resolution of the litigations and payment if required or release to the sellers at the expiry of the specified period.

(c) liability for employee family benefit scheme ₹**263.71** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹243.37 crore).

(d) liability for family protection scheme ₹**194.21** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹194.83 crore).

(e) rebate liabilities arising from volume and price discounts ₹**1,054.75** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,328.47 crore).

NOTES
forming part of the standalone financial statements

19. Provisions

[Item No. V(b) and VI(b), Page F26]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Employee benefits	2,060.68	2,102.50
(b)	Others	643.91	556.45
		2,704.59	**2,658.95**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Employee benefits	302.65	313.89
(b)	Others	843.77	1,654.26
		1,146.42	**1,968.15**

(i) Non-current and current provision for employee benefits include provision for leave salaries ₹**1,305.56** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,278.23 crore) and provision for early separation scheme ₹**1,034.61** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,111.80 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 ₹**1,440.35** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹2,163.38 crore). These amounts become payable upon closure of the mines and are expected to be incurred over a period of 1 to 43 years.

(b) provision for expected obligations in respect of a loss-making subsidiary ₹**47.33** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹47.33 crore). The same is expected to be settled within one year from the reporting date.

(iv) The details of movement in other provisions is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,210.71	2,157.19
Recognised/(released) during the year [(a)]	126.15	54.12
Other reclassifications	(849.04)	-
Utilised during the year	(0.14)	(0.60)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,487.68**	**2,210.71**

(a) includes provisions capitalised during the year in respect of restoration obligations.

NOTES
forming part of the standalone financial statements

20. Retirement benefit obligations
[Item No. V(c) and VI(c), Page F26]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Retiring gratuities	435.82	303.93
(b)	Post-retirement medical benefits	1,620.81	1,431.50
(c)	Other defined benefits	333.06	316.18
		2,389.69	**2,051.61**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Retiring Gratuity	-	16.77
(b)	Post-retirement medical benefits	89.45	88.61
(c)	Other defined benefits	26.29	40.44
		115.74	**145.82**

(i) Detailed disclosure in respect of post-retirement defined benefit schemes is provided in note 33, page F98.

(ii) Other defined benefits include deficiency in interest cost on provident fund of ₹**24.42** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹19.21 crore), post-retirement lumpsum benefits, long service awards, packing and transportation, farewell gifts, etc.

21. Deferred income
[Item No. V(d) and VI(d), Page F26]

A. Non-Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Grants relating to property, plant and equipment	165.76	-
(b)	Revenue grants	96.19	-
(c)	Other deferred income	17.16	0.35
		279.11	**0.35**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Grants relating to property, plant and equipment	0.32	51.80
(b)	Revenue grants	7.63	23.38
(c)	Other deferred income	47.49	9.43
		55.44	**84.61**

22. Other liabilities

[Item No. V(f) and VI(f), Page F26]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Advances received from customers	435.90	2,146.11
(b)	Statutory dues	28.74	24.85
(c)	Other credit balances	2,012.16	1,707.54
		2,476.80	**3,878.50**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Advances received from customers	2,508.20	3,188.46
(b)	Employee recoveries and employer contributions	39.72	34.41
(c)	Statutory dues	11,594.64	10,203.55
(d)	Other credit balances	-	25.36
		14,142.56	**13,451.78**

(i) Non-current and current advance from customer includes an interest-bearing advance of ₹**1,813.15** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹3,811.90 crore) which would be adjusted over a period of 1.25 years against export of steel products. Amount of revenue recognised for the year ended March 31, 2024 in respect of such advances outstanding at the beginning of the year is ₹**2,038.97** crore (2022-23: ₹1,543.07 crore). Out of the amount outstanding ₹**1,377.24** crore (by March 31, 2024: ₹1,665.79 crore) is expected to be adjusted by March 31, 2025 and the balance thereafter.

(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. Includes provision for demand notices received against alleged shortfall in dispatch of Chromite ore from the mines ₹**818.01** crore. The demand notices have been challenged before the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha and as per the court direction, an amount of ₹**218.50** crore has been paid under protest which is disclosed under other current assets and the final outcome is awaited.

(iii) Other credit balance includes GST compensation cess and interest thereon amounting to ₹**1,973.38** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,678.33 crore).

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23. Trade payables

[Item No. VI(a)(iii), Page F26]

A. Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Dues of micro and small enterprises	935.84	911.16
	935.84	**911.16**

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

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Creditors for supplies and services	19,329.81	17,668.51
(b)	Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	1,796.81	1,776.09
		21,126.62	**19,444.60**

(i) Amount due to micro and small enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" 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, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year *	1,283.64	1,055.21
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	6.02	11.74
(iii)	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	45.46	31.84
(iv)	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	51.48	43.58

* Includes dues of micro, small and medium enterprises included within other financial liabilities.

C. Ageing schedule of trade payable is as below:

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ 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 - MSME	838.23	43.83	-	-	-	**882.06**
Undisputed dues - Others	14,826.25	2,982.24	39.88	16.53	36.81	**17,901.71**
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	0.14	18.17	**18.31**
	15,664.48	**3,026.07**	**39.88**	**16.67**	**54.98**	**18,802.08**
Add: Unbilled dues*						3,260.38
Total trade payables						**22,062.46**

* Includes dues of micro, small and medium enterprises of ₹53.78 crore.

23. Trade payables (Contd.)

[Item No. VI(a)(iii), Page F26]

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ 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 - MSME	819.76	51.84	-	-	-	**871.60**
Undisputed dues - Others	13,630.26	1,904.29	182.05	56.31	29.82	**15,802.73**
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	0.14	-	18.03	**18.17**
	14,450.02	**1,956.13**	**182.19**	**56.31**	**47.85**	**16,692.50**
Add: Unbilled dues*						3,663.26
Total trade payables						**20,355.76**

* Includes dues of micro, small and medium enterprises of ₹39.56 crore.

24. Revenue from operations

[Item No. I, Page F27]

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Sale of products	1,37,284.33	1,39,668.73
(b)	Sale of power and water	1,913.27	1,775.15
(c)	Other operating revenues(ii)	1,789.83	1,469.44
		1,40,987.43	**1,42,913.32**

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

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024		
		India	Outside India	Total
(a)	Steel	1,26,286.59	6,412.51	1,32,699.10
(b)	Power and water	1,913.27	-	1,913.27
(c)	Others	2,275.08	2,310.15	4,585.23
		1,30,474.94	**8,722.66**	**1,39,197.60**

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2023		
		India	Outside India	Total
(a)	Steel	1,23,982.93	10,357.56	1,34,340.49
(b)	Power and water	1,775.15	-	1,775.15
(c)	Others	2,389.86	2,938.38	5,328.24
		1,28,147.94	**13,295.94**	**1,41,443.88**

(ii) Other operating revenues include income from export and other incentive schemes.

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

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25. Other income

[Item No. II, Page F27]

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Dividend income	313.21	201.93
(b)	Interest income	1,752.22	1,767.99
(c)	Net gain/(loss) on sale/fair value changes of mutual funds	199.59	280.21
(d)	Gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment including intangible assets (net of loss on assets scrapped/written off)[(iii)]	850.90	(66.16)
(e)	Gain/(loss) on cancellation of forwards, swaps and options	(25.07)	261.24
(f)	Other miscellaneous income	32.06	85.23
		3,122.91	**2,530.44**

(i) Dividend income includes income from investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income ₹**33.89** crore (2022-23: ₹23.62 crore).

(ii) Interest income represents income on financial assets carried at amortised cost ₹**1,632.07** crore (2022-23: ₹1,751.44 crore).

(iii) Includes a gain of ₹**903.40** crore (2022-23: Nil) on de-recognition of assets pursuant to a long term arrangement (refer note 8(iv), page F67).

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

[Item No. IV(c), Page F27]

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Inventories at the end of the year		
(a) Work-in-progress	0.20	-
(b) Finished and semi-finished goods	8,161.24	8,518.22
(b) Stock-in-trade	41.26	54.33
	8,202.70	**8,572.55**
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
(a) Finished and semi-finished goods	8,518.22	7,212.08
(b) Stock-in-trade	54.33	30.78
	8,572.55	**7,242.86**
Increase/(decrease)		
	(369.85)	**1,329.69**

27. Employee benefits expense

[Item No. IV(d), Page F27]

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Salaries and wages	6,112.91	6,089.74
(b)	Contribution to provident and other funds	635.64	619.40
(c)	Staff welfare expenses	653.76	511.60
		7,402.31	**7,220.74**

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has recognised an amount of ₹**40.59** crore (2022-23: ₹37.82 crore) as remuneration to key managerial personnel. The details of such remuneration is as below:

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Short-term employee benefits	31.06	32.88
(b)	Post-employment benefits	9.42	4.88
(c)	Other long-term employee benefits	0.11	0.06
		40.59	**37.82**

28. Finance costs

[Item No. IV(e), Page F27]

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense on:			
(a)	Bonds, debentures, bank borrowings and others	4,348.04	3,737.35
(b)	Lease Obligation	476.75	519.23
		4,824.79	**4,256.58**
Less: Interest capitalised		646.18	281.95
		4,178.61	**3,974.63**

Interest expense includes interest on income tax **Nil** (2022-23: ₹27.78 crore).

29. Depreciation and amortisation expense

[Item No. IV(f), Page F27]

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,270.07	5,295.77
(b)	Depreciation of right-of-use assets	582.22	541.63
(c)	Amortisation of intangible assets	117.50	118.92
		5,969.79	**5,956.32**

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30. Other expenses

[Item No. IV(g), Page F27]

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Consumption of stores and spares*	8,024.26	7,217.19
(b)	Repairs to buildings	91.34	97.33
(c)	Repairs to machinery	5,473.97	5,344.44
(d)	Relining expenses	229.92	232.30
(e)	Fuel oil consumed	1,027.60	897.29
(f)	Purchase of power	5,534.58	5,733.09
(g)	Conversion charges	2,339.66	3,001.01
(h)	Freight and handling charges	7,706.15	7,488.19
(i)	Rent	152.19	91.73
(j)	Royalty	6,511.15	6,716.74
(k)	Rates and taxes	2,250.31	1,654.27
(l)	Insurance charges	265.23	252.36
(m)	Commission, discounts and rebates	286.37	295.84
(n)	Allowance for credit losses/provision for advances	110.05	6.46
(o)	Others	6,645.93	3,435.65
		46,648.71	**42,463.89**

* Net of capitalisation of ₹**4,874.79** crore (2022-23: ₹3,434.10 crore)

(i) Others include: net foreign exchange gain ₹**693.84** crore (2022-23: ₹1,886.87 crore),

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has recognised an amount of ₹**8.44** crore (2022-23: ₹9.65 crore) towards payment to non-executive directors. The details are as below:

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Short-term benefits	8.00	9.20
(b)	Sitting fees	0.44	0.45
		8.44	**9.65**

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

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses#		
	(i) Statutory audit fees@	15.63	11.46
	(ii) Tax audit fees	1.28	1.13
	(iii) For other services*	3.80	0.93
	(iv) Out-of-pocket expenses	0.33	0.25
(b)	Cost audit fees [including out of pocket expenses ₹**30,000** (2022-23: ₹7,600)]	0.44	0.27

#Includes fees of/for merged entities excluding S&T Mining.

@Includes quarterly audit/review fees ₹**6.33** crore (2022-23: ₹4.31 crore).

* Includes ₹**2.20** crore (2022-23: Nil) towards audit of accounts and tax audit for the year ended March 31, 2023 (after giving impact of merger of four subsidiaries) for the purpose of preparation of modified return of income and filing with Income Tax Authorities.

30. Other expenses (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(g), Page F27]

(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 ₹**548.58** crore (2022-23: ₹474.78 crore).

During the year ended March 31, 2024 amount approved by the Board to be spent on CSR activities was ₹**640.00** crore (2022-23: ₹481.60 crore) and the amount approved by the Board of the merged entities was ₹**17.01** crore (2022-23: ₹21.81 crore)

During the year ended March 31, 2024, in respect of CSR activities revenue expenditure incurred by the company amounted to ₹**580.02** crore [₹**579.77** crore has been paid in cash and ₹**0.25** 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, ₹**360.03** crore was spent on ongoing projects during the year. There was no amount unspent for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the Company does not propose to carry forward any amount spent beyond the statutory requirement.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, revenue expenditure incurred by the company amounted to ₹499.93 crore [₹495.42 crore has been paid in cash and ₹4.51 crore is yet to be paid], which included ₹316.41 crore spent on ongoing projects. There was no amount unspent for year ended March 31, 2023.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, amount spent on CSR activities through related parties was ₹**502.67** crore (2022-23: ₹437.28 crore).

(v) During the year ended March 31, 2024, revenue expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in respect of research and development activities undertaken was ₹**285.29** crore (2022-23: ₹270.65 crore) including depreciation of ₹**9.00** crore (2022-23: ₹8.97 crore). Capital expenditure incurred in respect of research and development activities during the year was ₹**11.97** crore (2022-23: ₹4.27 crore).

31. Exceptional items

[Item No. VI, Page F27]

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:

(a) During the year ended March 31, 2023, profit/(loss) on sale of non-current investments ₹338.56 crore relates to profit recognised on sale of investments in an erstwhile wholly owned subsidiary to a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(b) Provision for impairment of investments/doubtful advances/other financial assets (net) ₹**12,971.36** crore (2022-23: ₹1,056.39 crore) relates to provisions recognised for other financial assets, investments held in and loans given to subsidiaries.

(c) Provision for impairment of non-current assets ₹**178.91** crore (2022-23: Nil) and restructuring and other provisions ₹**404.67** crore (2022-23: Nil) are in respect of surrender of Sukinda Chromite Block. During the year ended March 31, 2023, ₹1.69 crore represents acquisition related expenditure incurred on stamp duty and registration fees for a portion of land parcels and buildings transferred in the name of erstwhile TSLP.

(d) Employee separation compensation ₹**98.83** crore (2022-23: ₹91.94 crore) relates to provisions recognised in respect of amounts payable for employee separation schemes.

(e) Gain/(loss) on non-current investments classified as fair value through profit and loss ₹**18.09** crore (2022-23: gain ₹30.99 crore) represents fair value changes of investments in preference shares.

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32. Earnings per share

[Item No. XII, Page F27]

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

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Profit after tax	4,807.40	14,685.25
	Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders- for basic and diluted EPS	**4,807.40**	**14,685.25**
		Nos.	Nos.
(b)	Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares for basic EPS	12,22,15,37,000	12,22,17,82,062
	Add: Adjustment relating to merger[i]	26,19,94,541	26,19,94,541
	Total weighted average number of Ordinary Shares for basic EPS	**12,48,35,31,541**	**12,48,37,76,603**
	Add: Adjustment for shares held in abeyance and un-called portion on partly paid-up shares	32,35,026	37,16,120
	Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares and potential Ordinary Shares for diluted EPS	**12,48,67,66,567**	**12,48,74,92,723**
(c)	Nominal value of Ordinary Share (₹)	1.00	1.00
(d)	Basic earnings per Ordinary Share (₹)	3.85	11.76
(e)	Diluted earnings per Ordinary Share (₹)	3.85	11.76

The Board of Directors of the Company approved allotment of 26,19,94,541 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company, of face value ₹1/- each, to eligible shareholders of TSLP, TCIL and TML consequent to the approval of the separate schemes of amalgamation by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). (Refer note 43, page F124).

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.

33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

(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 define d contribution plans amounted to ₹**210.42** crore (2022-23: ₹195.78 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. 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 in the interest cost in respect of the entities merged with the Company wherein the expenses incurred (net) during the year ₹**5.21** crore (2022-23: ₹7.14 crore) out of which ₹**0.40** crore (2022-23: ₹2.08 crore) has been recognised within statement of profit and loss and ₹**4.81** crore (2022-23: ₹5.06 crore) has been recognised within other comprehensive income, 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.

Key assumptions used for actuarial valuation are as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.00%	7.20% to 7.30%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.25%	8.15%
Expected rate of return on investment	7.55% to 8.15%	7.55% 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 salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. 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.

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33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

(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.

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, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Change in defined benefit obligations:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	3,124.46	3,039.66
Current service cost	175.28	171.93
Interest costs	206.35	196.90
Remeasurement (gain)/loss	160.36	14.59
Acquisitions (Credit)/Cost	-	2.79
Benefits paid	(303.25)	(301.41)
Obligation at the end of the year	**3,363.20**	**3,124.46**

33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	2,803.76	2,628.89
Interest income	198.82	183.89
Remeasurement gain/(loss) excluding amount included within employee benefit expense	44.73	(5.95)
Employers' contribution	183.32	295.28
Acquisition adjustment	-	2.79
Benefits paid	(303.25)	(301.14)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**2,927.38**	**2,803.76**

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consist of:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets	2,927.38	2,803.76
Present value of obligation	(3,363.20)	(3,124.46)
	(435.82)	**(320.70)**
Recognised as:		
Retirement benefit obligations - Current	-	(16.77)
Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	(435.82)	(303.93)

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Employee benefits expense:		
Current service cost	175.28	171.93
Net interest expense	7.53	13.01
	182.81	**184.94**
Other comprehensive income:		
Return on plan assets excluding amount included in employee benefits expense	(44.73)	5.95
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumption	(26.01)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	80.42	(61.02)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	105.95	75.61
	115.63	**20.54**
Expense/(gain) recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**298.44**	**205.48**

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33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

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

(%)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets category (%)		
Equity instruments (quoted)	4.04%	2.09%
Debt instruments (quoted)	40.69%	30.85%
Insurance products (unquoted)	51.04%	61.72%
Others	4.23%	5.34%
	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, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.00%	7.10% to 7.30%
Rate of escalation in salary	7.00% to 10.50%	5.00% to 10.50%

(iv) Weighted average duration of the retiring gratuity obligation is **8.20** years (March 31, 2023: 9 years).

(v) The Company expects to contribute ₹**435.82** crore to the plan during the financial year 2024-25.

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

As at March 31, 2024

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹248.33 crore, increase by ₹288.92 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹281.88 crore, decrease by ₹248.06 crore

As at March 31, 2023

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹227.52 crore, increase by ₹262.83 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹257.40 crore, decrease by ₹227.38 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.

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33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

(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, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,520.11	337.41	1,727.11	370.13
Current service cost	21.58	73.14	24.34	13.32
Interest cost	107.41	22.02	118.32	24.01
Remeasurement (gain)/loss			-	-
(i) Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	18.82	(0.61)	-	-
(ii) Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	77.31	(8.82)	(57.32)	(6.13)
(iii) Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	26.39	(23.41)	(218.66)	(10.31)
Benefits paid	(76.62)	(65.83)	(73.68)	(53.61)
Past service cost	15.26	1.03	-	-
Obligation at the end of the year	**1,710.26**	**334.93**	**1,520.11**	**337.41**

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consist of:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Present value of obligation	(1,710.26)	(334.93)	(1,520.11)	(337.41)
Recognised as:				
Retirement benefit obligations - Current	(89.45)	(26.29)	(88.61)	(26.63)
Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	(1,620.81)	(308.64)	(1,431.50)	(310.78)

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33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Employee benefits expense:				
Current service cost	21.58	73.14	24.34	13.32
Past service cost	15.26	1.03	-	-
Net interest expense	107.41	22.02	118.32	24.01
	144.25	**96.19**	**142.66**	**37.33**
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	18.82	(0.61)	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumption	77.31	(8.82)	(57.32)	(6.13)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	26.39	(23.41)	(218.66)	(10.31)
	122.52	**(32.84)**	**(275.98)**	**(16.44)**
Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**266.77**	**63.35**	**(133.32)**	**20.89**

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Discount rate	7.00%	7.00%	7.20% to 7.25%	7.10% to 7.25%
Rate of escalation in salary	N.A	12.00%	N.A	15.00%
Inflation rate	8.00%	5.00%	5.00% to 8.00%	5.00%

(iii) Weighted average duration of post-retirement medical benefit obligation is **9.00** years (March 31, 2023: 10.00 years). Weighted average duration of other defined benefit obligation ranges from **2.4** to **13** years (March 31, 2023: 1.9 to 15 years)

(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, 2024

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹230.63 crore, increase by ₹297.79 crore
Medical cost inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹277.65 crore, decrease by ₹219.91 crore

33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2023

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹198.26 crore, increase by ₹254.18 crore
Medical cost inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹237.14 crore, decrease by ₹189.05 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, 2024

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹21.03 crore, increase by ₹24.86 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹4.78 crore, decrease by ₹4.51 crore
Inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹13.41 crore, decrease by ₹11.65 crore

As at March 31, 2023

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹22.99 crore, increase by ₹27.53 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹6.20 crore, decrease by ₹5.80 crore
Inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹15.33 crore, decrease by ₹13.02 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.

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 accounts 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, both as plaintiff and 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, tax treatment of certain expenses claimed by the Company as deduction and the computation of or eligibility of the Company's use of certain tax incentives or allowances.

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34. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

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, 2024, there are matters and/or disputes pending in appeal amounting to ₹**3,661.13** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹3,617.57 crore).

The details of significant demands are as below:

(a) Interest expenditure on loans taken by the Company for acquisition of a subsidiary has been disallowed in assessments with tax demand raised for ₹**1,595.14** crore (inclusive of interest)(March 31, 2023: ₹1,641.64 crore).

(b) Interest expenditure on "Hybrid Perpetual Securities" has been disallowed in assessments with tax demand raised for ₹**484.78** crore (inclusive of interest) (March 31, 2023: ₹484.78 crore)

In respect of above demands, the Company has deposited an amount of ₹**1,257.80** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,255.63 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 services tax

As at March 31, 2024, there were pending litigations for various matters relating to customs, excise duty, service tax and GST involving demands of ₹**616.32** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹**506.71** crore).

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 the 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 (no billing done for healthcare services). Both the above ITC was disputed by the department resulting in issuance of Show Cause Notice dated August 3, 2022. The demand in the said SCN has been confirmed vide Order in Original dated June 23, 2023. Against the said Order, the Company has preferred appeal before Commissioner (Appeals) Ranchi. The appeal is currently pending. The amount involved as on March 31, 2024 is amounting to ₹**154.54** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil).

Sales tax /VAT

The total sales tax demands that are being contested by the Company amounted to ₹**618.93** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹**766.91** crore).

The details of significant demands is as below:

The Company stock transfers its goods manufactured at Jamshedpur works plant to its various depots/branches located outside the state of Jharkhand across the country and these goods are then sold to various customers outside the states from depots/branches. As per the erstwhile Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, these transfers of goods to depots/branches were made without payment of Central sales tax and F-Form was submitted in lieu of the stock-transfers made during the period of assessment. The value of these sales was also disclosed in the periodical returns filed as per the Jharkhand VAT Act, 2005. The Commercial Tax Department has raised demand of Central Sales Tax by levying tax on the differences between value of sales outside the states and value of F-Form submitted for stock transfers. The tax amount involved for various assessment years 2012-13, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 as on March 31, 2024 is amounting to ₹**221.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹200.00 crore).

Other taxes, dues and claims

Other amounts for which the Company may contingently be liable aggregate to ₹**20,781.57** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹18,199.79 crore).

The details of significant demands are as below:

(a) The State Government of Odisha introduced "Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio Economic Development Act, 2004" with effect from February 2005 levying tax on mineral bearing land computed on the basis of value of minerals produced from the mineral bearing land. The Company had filed a writ petition in the Odisha High Court challenging the

34. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

validity of the Act. The High Court held in December 2005 that the State does not have authority to levy tax on minerals. The State of Odisha filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court. By Order dated March 30, 2011, the Supreme Court had framed questions of law and referred the matter to a nine-judge Bench. Case was listed on multiple dates in February and March, 2024. The matter was finally argued and reserved for judgment by the Constitution Bench of Nine Judges of the Supreme Court on March 14, 2024. The potential liability as at March 31, 2024 is ₹**16,573.07** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹13,084.69 crore).

(b) 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.

Demand of ₹411.08 crore has been raised by Deputy Director of Mines, Joda, claiming royalty at sized ore rates on despatches of ore fines. The Company has filed a revision petition on November 14, 2013 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 royalty excess paid by the Company. Mines tribunal vide its order dated November 13, 2014 has stayed the demand of royalty on iron ore for Joda east 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 Mines Tribunal. The matter was heard by Mines Tribunal on July 14, 2015 and stay was granted on the total demand with directive to Government of Odisha not to take any coercive action for realisation of the demanded amount.

The Hon'ble High Court of Odisha in a similar matter held the circulars based on which demands were raised to be valid. The Company has challenged the judgment of the High Court by a separate petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on April 29, 2016.

On July 16, 2019, the Company has filed rejoinders to the reply filed by State of Odisha against the revision petition. The State pressed for rejection of revision applications citing the judgment of the High Court. The Company represented before the authorities and explained that the judgment was passed under a particular set of facts and circumstances which cannot have blanket application on the Company considering the case of the Company is factually different. On August 7, 2019, the Mines Tribunal decided to await the outcome of Special leave petition pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and adjourned the matter.

RAs of TSL was listed on June 10, 2020 for virtual hearing. Hearing was adjourned to November 24, 2020. On November 24, 2020 the Company's Counsel submitted that the present issue is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in SLP (C) No. 7206 of 2016, M/s Mideast Integrated Steel Pvt. Ltd. Vs. State of Odisha & Ors. and hence, sought adjournment. State Counsel also agreed for the same.

On October 26, 2022, 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 IBM w.e.f. April, 2022. Case was listed for hearing on May 2, 2023, where Union of India did not enter appearance. The case was listed for hearing on various dates thereafter and is now listed for hearing in the week commencing October 1, 2024.

Likely demand of royalty on fines at sized ore rates as on March 31, 2024 is ₹**2,696.58** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹2,696.58 crore).

(c) Demand notices were originally issued by the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha amounting to ₹3,827.29 crore for excess production over the quantity permitted under the mining plan, environment clearance or consent to operate, pertaining to 2000-01 to 2009-10. The demand notices have been raised under Section 21(5) of the Mines & Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957 (MMDR). The Company filed revision petitions before the Mines Tribunal against all such demand notices. Initially, a stay of demands was granted, later by order dated October 12, 2017, the issue has been remanded to the state for reconsideration of the

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34. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

demand in the light of Supreme Court judgement passed on August 2, 2017.

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 Hon'ble Supreme Court, demand/show cause notices amounting to ₹3,873.35 crore have been issued during 2017-18 by the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha and the District Mining Office, Jharkhand.

In respect of the above demands:

- as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Company has provided and paid for iron ore and manganese ore an amount of ₹614.41 crore during 2017-18 for production in excess of environment clearance to the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha.
- the Company has provided and paid under protest an amount of ₹56.97 crore during 2017-18 for production in excess of environment clearance to the District Mining Office, Jharkhand.
- the Company has challenged the demands amounting to ₹132.91 crore in 2017-18 for production in excess of lower of mining plan and consent to operate limits raised by the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha before the Mines Tribunal and obtained a stay on the matter. Mines Tribunal, Delhi vide order dated November 26, 2018 disposed of all the revision applications with a direction to remand it to the State Government to hear all such cases afresh and pass detailed order. On September 14, 2022, the Dy. Director of Mines, Govt. of Odisha issued a fresh demand against the Company in view of order of the State (Dept. of Steel & Mines) in Proceedings, dated 08 September, 2022 directing payment of compensation amount towards unlawful production in the mines in violation of mining plan/ consent to operate limits being a valid demand to be realised from the Revisionist i.e. the Company. Appeal has also been filed against the same on November 3, 2022 with the Ministry of Mines. Demand amount of ₹**132.91** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹132.91 crore) is considered contingent.
- the Company has made a comprehensive submission before the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha against show cause notices amounting to ₹694.02 crore received during 2017-18 for production in violation of mining plan, Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. A demand amounting to ₹234.74 crore has been received in April 2018 from the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha for production in excess of the Environmental Clearance. The Company had filed Revision Application before the Mines Tribunal, challenging the demand. In December 2021, Mines Tribunal upheld the revision petition and the matter was remanded back to the State Government for fresh consideration. The state has so far not initiated any action. Based on the evaluation of the facts and circumstances, the Company has assessed and concluded that the said show cause notice of ₹694.02 crore and demand of ₹234.74 crore has not been considered as contingent liability.
- the Company based on its internal assessment has 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 (March 31, 2023: ₹727.41 crore) is considered contingent. The Company had challenged the demand notices before Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The Revisional Authority has passed order dated October 30, 2023 and set aside the demands, being unreasonable and also remanded them back for fresh decision in accordance with law. It also opined that in case the State Authorities wish to proceed, then the Company shall be given an opportunity of hearing before a Committee, to be constituted by the Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Jharkhand. The Committee shall examine the matter factually and legally before making any decision.

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34. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

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 ₹**19,181.03** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹12,248.12 crore).

Other commitments as at March 31, 2024 amount to ₹**0.01** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹300.87 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 and Bluescope Steel Limited had given undertaking to State Bank of India not to reduce collective shareholding in Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited (TBSPL), below 51% without prior consent of the lender. Further, the Company had given an undertaking to State Bank of India to intimate them before diluting its shareholding in TBSPL below 50%.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company after obtaining a 'no objection certificate' from the lenders of TBSPL, had transferred its stake of 50% in TBSPL to its 100% owned subsidiary Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, loan outstanding from State Bank of India has been repaid.

(d) The Company has given guarantees aggregating ₹**8,942.14** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹10,319.52 crore) details of which are as below:

(i) in favour of Commissioner Customs for ₹**1.07** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1.07 crore) given on behalf of Timken India Limited in respect of goods imported.

(ii) in favour of The President of India for ₹**167.55** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹167.55 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 the note holders against due and punctual repayment of the 100% amounts outstanding as on March 31, 2023 towards issued Guaranteed Notes by a subsidiary, ABJA Investment Co. Pte Ltd. for ₹**8,341.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹8,218.25 crore) and **Nil** (March 31, 2023: ₹1,853.74 crore). The guarantee is capped at an amount equal to 125% of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes as detailed in "Terms and Conditions" of the Offering Memorandum.

(iv) in favour of ICICI Bank for ₹**25.18** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹0.16 crore) guaranteeing the financial liability of a subsidiary BPPL for the purpose of availing banking facility for BPPL's business operations including working capital and performance contract.

(v) in favour of SBI Bank for ₹**22.78** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹78.60 crore) guaranteeing the financial liability of a subsidiary TSDPL for the purpose of availing banking facility for TSDPL's business operations including working capital and performance contract.

(vi) in favour of SBI Bank for ₹**5.51** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) guaranteeing the financial liability of a subsidiary Angul Energy Limited (AEL), for the purpose of availing banking facility for AEL's business operations including working capital and performance contract.

(vii) in favour of HDFC Bank for ₹**293.16** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) guaranteeing the financial liability of a subsidiary Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd (ISWP), for the purpose of availing banking facility for ISWP's business operations including working capital and performance contract.

(viii) in favour of ICICI Bank for ₹**25.87** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) 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.

(ix) in favour of State Bank of India for ₹**59.87** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) guaranteeing the financial liability of a 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.

(x) in favour of President of India for ₹**0.15** crore (March 31, 2022: ₹0.15 crore) against advance license.

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35. Other significant litigations

(a) Odisha Legislative Assembly issued an amendment to Indian Stamp Act, 1889, 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 had 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, 2023: ₹5,579.00 crore). The Company has concluded that it is remote that the claim will sustain on ultimate resolution of the legal case by the court.

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

(b) Noamundi Iron Ore Mine of the Company was due for its third renewal with effect from January 01, 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 terms of 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 has been challenged by the Company before the Jharkhand High Court.

The mining operations were suspended from August 1, 2014. Upon issuance of an express order, Company paid ₹152.00 crore under protest, so that mining can be resumed.

The Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 promulgated on January 12, 2015 provides for extension of such mining leases whose applications for renewal have remained pending with the State(s). Based on the new Ordinance, Jharkhand Government revised the Express Order on February 12, 2015 for extending the period of lease up to March 31, 2030 with the following terms and conditions:

- value of iron ore produced by alleged unlawful mining during the period January 1, 2012 to April 20, 2014 for ₹2,994.49 crore to be decided on the basis of disposal of our writ petition before Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand.
- value of iron ore produced from April 21, 2014 to July 17, 2014 amounting to ₹421.83 crore to be paid in maximum 3 instalments.
- value of iron ore produced from July 18, 2014 to August 31, 2014 i.e. ₹152.00 crore to be paid immediately.

District Mining Officer Chaibasa on March 16, 2015 issued a demand notice for payment of ₹421.83 crore, in three monthly instalments. The Company on March 20, 2015 replied that since the lease has been extended by application of law till March 31, 2030, the above demand is not tenable. The Company, has paid ₹50.00 crore under protest on July 27, 2015, because the State had stopped issuance of transit permits.

The Company filed another writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand which was heard on September 9, 2015. An interim order was given by the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand on September 17, 2015 wherein the Court has directed the Company to pay the 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.

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.

35. Other significant litigations (Contd.)

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, 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 includes one coal block allocated to the Tata Steel BSL Limited ("TSBSL", entity merged with the Company in an earlier year) which were under development. Subsequently, the Government of India had issued the Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act 2015, which inter-alia deal with the payment of compensation to the affected parties in regard to investment in coal blocks. The receivable in respect of de-allocated coal block amounts to ₹414.56 crore (net of provision of ₹138.74 crore). The Company had filed its claim for compensation with the Government of India, Ministry of Coal. Pursuant to letter dated November 22, 2019, Ministry of Coal ('MoC') informed that all statutory license, consent approvals, permission required for undertaking of Coal mining operations in New Patrapara Coal Mine now vested to Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. ("SCCL", a state Government Undertaking). MoC /Union of India, filed supplementary affidavit dated February 11, 2020 before Delhi High Court vide which it had informed that payment of compensation can be paid to prior allottee after the mine is successfully allotted and compensation is deposited by successful allottee, following the sequence mentioned in section 9 of Coal Mine (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. It was informed that New Patrapara Coal Mine had been allocated to SCCL, a state Government Undertaking and compensation to the prior allottee to be released. MoC vide order dated May 17, 2021 had directed SCCL to pay aforesaid compensation to erstwhile TSBSL. Union of India filed affidavit dated March 6, 2023 before High Court vide which it had informed that the successful allottee i.e M/s SCCL has surrendered the New Patrapara Coal Block. High Court directed 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, Delhi High Court directed the State of Odisha and IDCO to release the available balance of ₹105.33 crore within four weeks and also directed Union of India to file a detailed affidavit of Additional Secretary clearly stating as to what steps are being taken to ensure that the coal block is successfully allocated in a reasonable period of time. Government of Odisha along with IDCO has 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. Ministry of Coal has filed additional affidavit on August 9, 2023. The case was listed for hearing on various dates which were adjourned and is now listed for hearing October 15, 2024. Based on assessment of the matter by the Company, including evidence supporting the expenditure and claim and external legal opinion obtained by the Company, the aforesaid amount is considered good and fully recoverable.

(d) The Company upon merger of erstwhile Tata Steel Long Products Limited ('TSLP') in its books 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 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 allotees of the coal blocks. TSLP filed an application on December 15, 2022, before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the pending writ of FIMI seeking to expedite disbursement of the compensation. MoC has submitted Status Affidavit to the High Court dated March 6, 2023 in regards to 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 does not comply with the previous orders passed. The hearing took place before Delhi High Court on December 5, 2023. Next date of hearing was fixed for February 27, 2024 which was adjourned and has been listed for hearing on July 31, 2024. Based on assessment of the matter by the Company, including evidence supporting the expenditure and claim and external legal opinion obtained by the Company, the aforesaid amount is considered good and fully recoverable.

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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) and current investments.

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

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Equity share capital	1,248.60	1,222.40
Other equity	1,36,445.05	1,35,386.48
Total equity (A)	**1,37,693.65**	**1,36,608.88**
Non-current borrowings	36,715.91	31,568.81
Non-current lease obligations	3,353.82	3,871.86
Current borrowings	3,841.52	7,298.12
Current lease obligations	667.85	565.57
Gross debt (B)	**44,579.10**	**43,304.36**
Total capital (A+B)	**1,82,272.75**	**1,79,913.24**
Gross debt as above	44,579.10	43,304.36
Less: Current investments	500.35	2,968.25
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	4,541.47	1,185.60
Less: Other balances with banks (including non-current earmarked balances)	1,513.32	1,741.30
Net debt (C)	**38,023.96**	**37,409.21**
Net debt to equity [(i)]	**0.28**	**0.28**

(i) Net debt to equity ratio as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 has been computed based on average of opening and closing equity.

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 F38 to the financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ 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	6,054.79	-	-	-	-	6,054.79	6,054.79
Trade receivables	1,606.14	-	-	-	-	1,606.14	1,606.14
Investments	5,507.78	2,321.60	-	-	615.40	8,444.78	9,263.13
Derivatives	-	-	245.94	103.28	-	349.22	349.22
Loans	8,745.20	-	-	-	-	8,745.20	8,025.18
Other financial assets	2,426.24	-	-	-	-	2,426.24	2,426.24
	24,340.15	**2,321.60**	**245.94**	**103.28**	**615.40**	**27,626.37**	**27,724.70**
Financial liabilities:							
Trade payables	22,062.46	-	-	-	-	22,062.46	22,062.46
Borrowings other than lease obligations	40,557.43	-	-	-	-	40,557.43	41,183.41
Derivatives	-	-	8.23	1.99	-	10.22	10.22
Other financial liabilities	8,033.38	-	-	-	-	8,033.38	8,033.38
	70,653.27	**-**	**8.23**	**1.99**	**-**	**70,663.49**	**71,289.47**

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37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ 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	2,926.90	-	-	-	-	2,926.90	2,926.90
Trade receivables	2,561.79	-	-	-	-	2,561.79	2,561.79
Investments	4,945.51	1,316.21	-	-	3,053.73	9,315.45	8,664.32
Derivatives	-	-	109.56	377.97	-	487.53	487.53
Loans	34,499.81	-	-	-	-	34,499.81	27,592.70
Other financial assets	3,181.34	-	-	-	-	3,181.34	3,181.34
	48,115.35	**1,316.21**	**109.56**	**377.97**	**3,053.73**	**52,972.82**	**45,414.58**
Financial liabilities:							
Trade payables	20,355.76	-	-	-	-	20,355.76	20,355.76
Borrowings other than lease obligations	38,866.93	-	-	-	-	38,866.93	38,849.76
Derivatives	-	-	28.29	40.22	-	68.51	68.51
Other financial liabilities	7,906.21	-	-	-	-	7,906.21	7,906.21
	67,128.90	**-**	**28.29**	**40.22**	**-**	**67,197.41**	**67,180.24**

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.

37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in mutual funds	500.35	-	-	500.35
Investments in equity shares	1,994.33	-	327.27	2,321.60
Investments in preference shares	-	-	115.05	115.05
Derivative financial assets	-	349.22	-	349.22
	2,494.68	**349.22**	**442.32**	**3,286.22**
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	10.22	-	10.22
	-	**10.22**	**-**	**10.22**

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in mutual funds	2,968.25	-	-	2,968.25
Investments in equity shares	988.94	-	327.27	1,316.21
Investments in preference shares	-	-	85.48	85.48
Derivative financial assets	-	487.53	-	487.53
	3,957.19	**487.53**	**412.75**	**4,857.47**
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	68.51	-	68.51
	-	**68.51**	**-**	**68.51**

(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 included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value. 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.

(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 Level1. 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.

(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 years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

(vii) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	412.75	340.99
Additions during the year	11.48	40.77
Fair value changes through profit or loss	18.09	30.99
Balance at the end of the year	**442.32**	**412.75**

(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 each reporting period:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
(a) Foreign currency forwards, swaps and options	250.06	10.22	303.36	68.51
(b) Interest rate swaps and collars	99.16	-	184.17	-
	349.22	**10.22**	**487.53**	**68.51**
Classified as:				
Non-current	265.81	-	403.40	-
Current	83.41	10.22	84.13	68.51

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

(US$ million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) Foreign currency forwards, swaps and options	1,747.36	2,004.89
(ii) Interest rate swaps and collars	293.33	440.00
	2,040.69	**2,444.89**

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, 2024 and March 31, 2023, 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.

A 10% appreciation/depreciation of foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in an increase/decrease in the Company's net profit/equity before considering tax impacts by approximately ₹**831.11** crore for the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: ₹3,380.99 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, 2024 and March 31, 2023 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.

(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

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37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

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, 2024 and March 31, 2023 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 ₹**249.43** crore for the year ended March 31, 2024 (2022-23: ₹207.55 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, 2024 and March 31, 2023 was ₹**1,994.33** crore and ₹988.94 crore, respectively.

A 10% change in equity prices of such securities held as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, would result in an impact of ₹**199.43** crore and ₹98.89 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 and loans provided to wholly owned subsidiaries.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹**25,304.18** crore and ₹51,604.96 crore, as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 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 F70.

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, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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 ₹**25,628.72** crore as at March 31, 2024, comprising ₹**6,555.14** crore in the form of current investments, cash and cash equivalents and other balances with banks (including non-current earmarked balances) and ₹**19,073.58** crore in committed undrawn bank lines.

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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, 2024				
	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Borrowings other than lease obligation including interest obligations	40,909.52	58,205.12	6,856.89	23,086.58	28,261.65
Lease obligations including interest obligations	4,061.00	6,686.78	1,073.79	2,764.94	2,848.05
Trade payables	22,062.46	22,062.46	22,062.46	-	-
Other financial liabilities	7,641.96	7,662.23	6,278.64	947.79	435.80
	74,674.94	**94,616.59**	**36,271.78**	**26,799.31**	**31,545.50**
Derivative financial liabilities	**10.22**	**10.22**	**10.22**	**-**	**-**

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2023				
	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Borrowings other than lease obligation including interest obligations	39,576.11	54,634.74	10,163.36	20,086.29	24,385.09
Lease obligations including interest obligations	4,477.72	7,516.98	544.05	3,342.71	3,630.22
Trade payables	20,355.76	20,355.76	20,355.76	-	-
Other financial liabilities	7,156.74	6,646.60	5,399.73	788.02	458.85
	71,566.33	**89,154.08**	**36,462.90**	**24,217.02**	**28,474.16**
Derivative financial liabilities	**68.51**	**68.51**	**68.51**	**-**	**-**

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.

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39. Related party transactions

The Company's related parties primarily consist of its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and 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, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

(₹ crore)

	Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Ventures	Tata Sons Private Limited, its subsidiaries and joint ventures	Total
Purchase of goods	**37,389.65**	**4.13**	**287.53**	**1,080.13**	**38,761.44**
	42,922.33	*45.29*	*354.58*	*484.74*	*43,806.94*
Sale of goods#	**10,189.02**	**-**	**6,176.08**	**539.99**	**16,905.09**
	10,038.15	*4.75*	*5,337.08*	*480.11*	*15,860.09*
Services received	**3,231.29**	**109.65**	**2,136.28**	**925.59**	**6,402.81**
	2,839.25	*70.00*	*2,016.36*	*499.55*	*5,425.16*
Services rendered	**391.53**	**5.95**	**132.64**	**12.52**	**542.64**
	49.78	*0.19*	*27.64*	*2.06*	*79.67*
Securitisation of receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,486.23**	**1,486.23**
	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income recognised	**1,499.41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,499.41**
	2,485.49	*9.03*	-	-	*2,494.52*
Interest expenses recognised	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	-	*1.74*	*1.74*
Dividend paid (vi)	**4.21**	**-**	**-**	**1,455.10**	**1,459.31**
	5.96	-	-	*2,061.39*	*2,067.35*
Dividend received	**116.06**	**1.07**	**163.27**	**21.66**	**302.06**
	146.15	-	*32.16*	*12.38*	*190.69*
Provision/(reversal) recognised for receivables during the year	**2,551.74**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,551.74**
	1.13	*(99.98)*	*(0.20)*	*0.04*	*(99.01)*
Management contracts*	**101.91**	**5.02**	**19.02**	**227.51**	**353.46**
	80.17	*5.57*	*13.92*	*113.58*	*213.24*
Sale of investments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	1,112.41	-	-	-	*1,112.41*
Finance provided during the year (net of repayments)	**42,911.56**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42,911.56**
	691.22	*164.00*	-	-	*855.22*
Outstanding loans and receivables	**12,047.79**	**2.27**	**168.26**	**102.32**	**12,320.64**
	37,746.76	*2.82*	*131.04*	*50.58*	*37,931.20*
Provision for outstanding loans and receivables	**2,633.76**	**0.03**	**-**	**-**	**2,633.79**
	655.40	*0.15*	*1.48*	*0.09*	*657.12*

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39. Related party transactions (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

	Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Ventures	Tata Sons Private Limited, its subsidiaries and joint ventures	Total
Outstanding payables	**10,612.46**	**85.20**	**329.50**	**767.81**	**11,794.97**
	9,495.52	*21.59*	*376.92*	*258.04*	*10,152.07*
Guarantees provided outstanding	**8,747.50**	**25.87**	**167.55**	**-**	**8,940.92**
	10,150.75	-	*167.55*	-	*10,318.30*
Purchase of Assets	**1.16**	**31.02**	**18.45**	**43.89**	**94.52**
	2.63	-	-	-	*2.63*
Sale of Fixed Assets	**6.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.00**
	10.27	-	-	-	*10.27*

Figures in italics represents comparative figures of previous year

includes sale of power and water

* Primarily includes recharges on account of deputation of employees and brand equity due to Tata Sons Private Limited

(i) The details of remuneration paid to key managerial personnel and payment to non-executive directors are provided in note 27, page F95 & note 30, page F96 respectively.

The Company has paid dividend of ₹**1,22,328.00** (2022-23: ₹1,73,298.00) to key managerial personnel and ₹**23,724.00** (2022-23: ₹33,609.00) to relatives of key managerial personnel during the year ended March 31, 2024.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has contributed ₹**487.84** crore (2022-23: ₹599.98 crore) to post employment benefit plans.

As at March 31, 2024, amount receivable (net) from post-employment benefit fund is ₹**69.51** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹133.50 crore) on account of retirement benefit obligations paid by the Company directly.

(iii) Details of investments made by the Company in preference shares of its subsidiaries and associates is disclosed in note 6, page F54.

(iv) Commitments with respect to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is disclosed in note 34B, page F109.

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

(vi) Dividend paid includes ₹**1,427.43** crore (2022-23: ₹2,022.19 crore) paid to Tata Sons Private Limited.

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40. Financial Ratios

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

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(1)	**Current ratio** (Total current assets / Current liabilities) [Current liabilities: Total current liabilities - Current maturities of non-current borrowings and lease obligations]	0.80	0.90
(2)	**Net debt equity ratio** (Net debt / Average equity) [Net debt: Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings + Non-current and current lease liabilities - Current investments - Cash and cash equivalents - Other balances with banks (including non-current earmarked balances)] [Equity: Equity share capital + Other equity]	0.28	0.28
(3)	**Debt service coverage ratio$** (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]	2.51	3.83
(4)	**Return on Equity (%)#** (Profit after tax (PAT)/Average Equity) [Equity: Equity share capital + Other equity]	3.51	11.10
(5)	**Inventory turnover ratio (in days)** (Average inventory / Sale of products in days)	67	64
(6)	**Debtors turnover ratio (in days)^** (Average trade receivables / Turnover in days) [Turnover: Revenue from operations]	5	7
(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]	76	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]	*	*
(9)	**Net profit ratio (%)#** (Net profit after tax / Turnover) [Turnover: Revenue from operations]	3.41	10.28
(10)	**Return on Capital Employed (%)** (EBIT/Average Capital Employed) [Capital Employed: Equity share capital + Other equity + Non current borrowings + Current borrowings + Current maturities of long- term debt and lease obligations + Deferred tax liabilities] [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]	13.22	12.59
(11)	**Return on investment (%)@** (Net gain/(loss) on sale/fair value changes of mutual funds/Average investment funds in current investments)	11.51	4.91

* Net working capital is negative
$ Variation in coverage ratios is primarily due to higher scheduled repayments during the year ended March 31, 2024.
# Variation in profitability ratios is primarily due to decrease in profitability during the year ended March 31, 2024.
^ Variation in turnover ratio is primarily due to decrease in average debtors during the year ended March 31, 2024.
@ Variation in return on investment ratio is primarily due to lower average value of investment.

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41. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India and subsequently on November 13, 2020 draft rules were published and invited for stakeholders' suggestions. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

42. The erstwhile Tata Steel BSL Limited was eligible under Package Scheme of Incentives, 1993, and 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, 2024 amounts to ₹**27.65** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹24.85 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 ₹**14.28** crore (2022-23: ₹62.75 crore) as an income on account of such scheme.

43. The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, considered and approved the amalgamation of Tata Steel Long Products Limited ("TSLP"), Tata Metaliks Limited ("TML"), The Tinplate Company of India Limited ("TCIL"), TRF Limited ("TRF"), The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited ("ISWP"), Tata Steel Mining Limited ("TSML") and S&T Mining Company Limited ("S&T Mining") into and with the Company by way of separate schemes of amalgamation and had recommended a share exchange ratio/cash consideration, where applicable. The equity shareholders of the entities will be entitled to fully paid-up equity shares of the Company in the ratio as set out in the respective scheme.

As part of the scheme(s) of amalgamations, equity shares and preference shares, if any, held by the Company in the above entities 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 TSML and S&T Mining (both being wholly owned subsidiaries). The amalgamations will enhance management efficiency, drive sharper strategic focus and improve agility across businesses based on the strong parental support from the Company's leadership. The amalgamations will also drive synergies through operational efficiencies, raw material security and better facility utilisation. Merging entities are primarily engaged in the manufacturing of steel, pig iron, ductile iron pipe and downstream steel products.

As part of defined regulatory process, each of the above schemes has received approval(s) from stock exchanges and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). S&T Mining and TSML being wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, approval from stock exchanges and SEBI were not required.

Each of the above schemes were filed at the relevant benches of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') as follows –

a) Scheme of amalgamation of TSML with the Company - Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT Cuttack bench on August 8, 2023, with the appointed date being April 1, 2023.

b) Scheme of amalgamation of TSLP with the Company - Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Cuttack bench on October 18, 2023 and by the NCLT, Mumbai bench on October 20, 2023, with the appointed date being April 1, 2022.

c) Scheme of amalgamation of S&T with the Company- Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT Kolkata bench on November 10, 2023, with the appointed date being April 1, 2022.

d) Scheme of amalgamation of TCIL with the Company- Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Mumbai bench on October 20, 2023 and by the NCLT, Kolkata bench on January 1, 2024, with the appointed date being April 1, 2022.

e) Scheme of amalgamation of TML with the Company- Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Kolkata bench on December 21, 2023 and by the NCLT, Mumbai bench on January 11, 2024, with the appointed date being April 1, 2022.

f) Scheme of amalgamation of ISWP with the Company- Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Kolkata Bench on May 24, 2024 and the approval and sanction of the NCLT, Mumbai Bench is awaited.

g) Scheme of amalgamation of TRF with the Company- The respective Board of Directors of Tata Steel Limited and TRF Limited on February 6, 2024 approved the withdrawal of this Scheme. NCLT, Kolkata Bench allowed the withdrawal of the Scheme on February 7, 2024. Further, the NCLT, Mumbai bench allowed the withdrawal of the Scheme on February 8, 2024.

Further, TSML and S&T being wholly owned subsidiaries, there was no consideration paid for the amalgamation of both these subsidiaries into and with the Company.

Consequent to the scheme of amalgamation amongst TSLP and the Company and their respective shareholders becoming effective, the Board of Directors of the Company on November 22, 2023, has approved allotment of 7,58,00,309 equity shares of face value ₹1/- each of the Company to eligible shareholders of TSLP holding equity shares of face value ₹10/- each, as on the record date of November 17, 2023, in share exchange ratio of 67:10 as per the scheme of amalgamation. Further 14,430 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company (included within the aforementioned fully paid-up equity shares) are allotted to 'TSL-TSLP Fractional Share Entitlement Trust' (managed by Axis Trustee Services Limited) towards fractional entitlements of shareholders of TSLP.

Consequent to the scheme of amalgamation amongst TCIL and the Company and their respective shareholders becoming effective, the Board of Directors of the Company on January 21, 2024, has approved allotment of 8,64,92,993 equity shares of face value ₹1/- each of the Company to eligible shareholders of TCIL holding equity shares of face value ₹10/- each, as on the record date of January 19, 2024, in share exchange ratio of 33:10 as per the scheme of amalgamation. Further, 17,019 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company (included within the aforementioned fully paid-up equity shares) are allotted to 'TSL-TCIL Fractional Share Entitlement Trust' (managed by Axis Trustee Services Limited) towards fractional entitlements of shareholders of TCIL.

Consequent to the scheme of amalgamation amongst TML and the Company and their respective shareholders becoming effective, the Board of Directors of the Company on February 8, 2024, has approved allotment of 9,97,01,239 equity shares of face value ₹1/- each of the Company to eligible shareholders of TML holding equity shares of face value ₹10/- each, as on the record date of February 6, 2024, in share exchange ratio of 79:10 as per the scheme of amalgamation. Further, 35,744 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company (included within the aforementioned fully paid-up equity shares) are allotted to 'TSL-TML Fractional Share Entitlement Trust' (managed by Axis Trustee Services Limited) towards fractional entitlements of shareholders of TML.

The shares issued to the eligible shareholders of TSLP, TCIL and TML are listed and traded on BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

As per the requirement of accounting for common control transactions contained in Ind AS 103 "Business Combinations", the Company has accounted for the mergers sanctioned by NCLT, as aforesaid, using the pooling of interest method retrospectively. The previous year figures have been accordingly restated from April 1, 2022 to include the impact of merger.

The difference between the net identifiable assets acquired and consideration paid on merger being ₹791.47 crore has been accounted for as Capital reserve which constitute ₹415.04 crore, ₹185.31 crore and ₹191.12 crore on account of merger of TSLP, TML and TCIL respectively with the Company. (Refer note 16C(e), page F80).

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44. The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on February 6, 2023, considered and approved the amalgamation of Angul Energy Limited ("AEL") into and with the Company by way of a scheme of amalgamation and had recommended a cash consideration of ₹1,045/- for every 1 fully paid-up equity share of ₹10/- each held by the shareholders (except the Company) in AEL. Upon the scheme coming into effect, the entire paid-up share capital of AEL shall stand cancelled in its entirety.

The amalgamation will ensure consolidation of power assets under a single entity, leading to increased plant reliability, optimisation of power utilisation and other operation and cost synergies. Further, such restructuring will lead to simplification of group structure by eliminating multiple companies in similar operation, optimum use of infrastructure, rationalisation of cost in the areas of operations and administrative overheads, thereby maximising shareholder value of the Company post amalgamation.

As part of the defined regulatory approval process, this scheme has received approval(s) from stock exchanges and SEBI. Thereafter, the scheme has been filed at the relevant benches of the NCLT. The scheme has been approved by the shareholders of Tata Steel Limited on February 9, 2024. The Scheme has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Delhi Bench on April 18, 2024. The approval and sanction of the NCLT, Mumbai Bench is awaited.

45. The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on November 1, 2023, considered and approved the amalgamation of Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited ('BPPL') into and with the Company, by way of scheme of amalgamation.

As part of the scheme, equity shares and preference shares, if any, held by the Company in BPPL 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 BPPL (being wholly owned subsidiary).

The scheme has been filed with the Hyderabad bench of the NCLT and sanction is awaited, filing of the scheme with the Mumbai bench of the NCLT has been dispensed with.

46. Consequent to the whistle-blower complaint in the Company's Graphene Business Division, the Company has carried out a detailed assessment and review of the matter and made the accounting adjustments/provisions, as appropriate, in the books of account, which were not material to the financial statements. Based on the assessment(s) and review, it has been concluded that there has not been any fraud under Section 447 of the Companies Act, 2013. A report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the statutory auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

47. 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.

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48. 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, 2024	Balance as at March 31, 2023	Relationship with the struck-off Company
Sagar Business Private Limited	Sale of products and rendering of services	2.29	-	Advance from customer
METECNO INDIA PVT. LTD.		0.18	-	
B.G. SHIRKE CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY		0.10	-	
BRIGHT STEEL		1.35	-	
ANDHRA CYLINDERS		0.04	-	
Arya Fuels Private Limited		-	0.00*	
BBR (India) Pvt. Ltd.		-	0.28	
AGNI FUELS COKE PRIVATE LIMITED		0.01	-	
BB MAN-POWER AND FACILITIES SERVICE		0.00	-	Customer
ELEGANT MKT PRIVATE LIMITED		0.32	-	
HARINAGAR SUGAR MILLS LTD.		0.00	-	
Sinha Aviation Service Private Limited		-	0.06	Vendor
BRAINWISE INFOTECH		-	0.00*	
LIFTVEL INDUSTRIES		-	0.01	
Calcutta carriers	Purchase of goods and receiving of services	13.91	-	
K A Industries Private Limited		0.16	-	
Sagar Business Private Limited		0.76	-	
M/S. A.K.M Enterprises		0.00	-	
Bearing Sales Corporation		0.04	-	
DGT Engineers Private Limited		0.02	-	
BB MAN-POWER AND FACILITIES SERVICE		0.01	-	
Creative Constructions & Contractor		0.56	-	
Sodexo Food Solutions India		0.71	-	
Other entities[(i)]	Subscription to equity shares	-	-	Equity shareholder

* Represents value less than ₹0.01 crore

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

48. 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, 2024 (₹)	Paid-up as at March 31, 2023 (₹)
(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) Bejo Sheetal Seeds Pvt Ltd	750	750.00	750.00
(5) Belscot Investment & Consultancy Private Limited		-	1,650.00
(6) Bennett Coleman. & Co. Ltd		-	7,950.00
(7) Bhagirathi Protein Ltd	6,500	6,500.00	6,500.00
(8) Bhansali & Co (Exports) Pvt Ltd		-	60.00
(9) Bharat Solite Limited	10	10.00	10.00
(10) Burdwan Holdings Pvt Ltd	3,150	3,150.00	3,150.00
(11) Chaityadeep Investments Pvt Ltd	2,110	2,110.00	2,110.00
(12) Chanakya Service Station Private Limited	16,500	16,500.00	16,500.00
(13) Dashtina Investments Private Limited	400	400.00	400.00
(14) Desai Holdings Limited	750	750.00	750.00
(15) Dhanastra Investments Limited	13,500	13,500.00	13,500.00
(16) Dipy Finstock Pvt Ltd	2,000	2,000.00	-
(17) Fortis Financial Services Limited	250	250.00	-
(18) Fortune Investment And Finance India Pvt Ltd	750	750.00	-
(19) Frontline Corporate Finance Ltd.	1,060	1,060.00	1,060.00
(20) Gagan Trading Co Ltd	1,690	1,690.00	1,690.00
(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	-
(25) Lakshadeep Investments Pvt Ltd		-	2,110.00
(26) M H Doshi Investment Agencies Private Limited		-	500.00
(27) Meghna Finance and Investments Private Limited	4,890	4,890.00	4,890.00
(28) Merchant Management System Private Limited	8,800	8,800.00	8,800.00
(29) Midas Touch Securities Pvt Ltd	150	150.00	150.00

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

48. Disclosure for struck off companies (Contd.)

Name of struck off Company	No. of shares held	Paid-up as at March 31, 2024 (₹)	Paid-up as at March 31, 2023 (₹)
(30) Modern Holdings Pvt Ltd	18,040	18,040.00	18,050.00
(31) Monnet Finance Limited	1,000	1,000.00	-
(32) Multiplier Financial Services Private Limited		-	30.00
(33) My Shares & Stock Brokers Pvt Ltd	2,060	2,060.00	-
(34) Overland Finance & Investment Consultants Private Limited		-	330.00
(35) PCI Vanijya Private Limited		-	4,950.00
(36) PCS Securities Pvt. Ltd.		-	500.00
(37) Popular Stock and Share Services Private Limited	320	320.00	320.00
(38) Prahit Investments Pvt Ltd	4,600	4,600.00	4,600.00
(39) Protect Finvest Private Limited	330	330.00	330.00
(40) Raghunath Oils and Fats Limited		-	500.00
(41) S S Securities Limited	500	500.00	500.00
(42) Seagull Finance And Investment Private Limited	600	600.00	600.00
(43) Singhania Brothers Private Limited		-	5,280.00
(44) Shraman Trades & Industries P Ltd	1,810	1,810.00	-
(45) Shree Agencies Pvt Ltd	3,180	3,180.00	3,180.00
(46) Shriram Investment Services Ltd	1,500	1,500.00	1,500.00
(47) Shilpa Investments And Financial Services Private Limited	13,440	13,440.00	13,440.00
(48) Suhit Investments Pvt Ltd	1,660	1,660.00	1,660.00
(49) Swapnalok Construction Pvt Ltd	500	500.00	500.00
(50) Swapan Properties Ltd	500	500.00	-
(51) Calcutta Sales Agency Ltd.	6,340	6,340.00	6,340.00
(52) Varun Credit & Real Estate Pvt Ltd	570	570.00	570.00
(53) V Follow Up And Finance P Ltd		-	360.00
		1,28,490.00	**1,43,350.00**

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forming part of the standalone financial statements

49. Details of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

(% Direct Holding)

		Country of Incorporation	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Subsidiary companies**			
(1)	ABJA Investment Co. Pte Ltd.	Singapore	100.00	100.00
(2)	Angul Energy Limited	India	99.99	99.99
(3)	Bhushan Steel (Australia) Pty Limited	Australia	100.00	100.00
(4)	Bhushan Steel (South) Limited	India	100.00	100.00
(5)	Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited	India	100.00	100.00
(6)	Creative Port Development Private Limited	India	51.00	51.00
(7)	Jamshedpur Football and Sporting Private Limited	India	100.00	100.00
(8)	Medica TS Hospital Pvt Ltd.	India	51.00	51.00
(9)	Mohar Exports Services Pvt Ltd	India	33.23	33.23
(10)	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	India	99.66	97.91
(11)	Rujuvalika Investments Limited	India	100.00	100.00
(12)	Subarnarekha Port Private Limited	India	3.88	3.88
(13)	T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00	100.00
(14)	Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd	India	100.00	100.00
(15)	Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited (formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)	India	100.00	100.00
(16)	Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	India	100.00	100.00
(17)	Tata Steel Foundation	India	100.00	100.00
(18)	Tata Steel Support Services Limited (formerly Bhushan Steel (Orissa) Limited)	India	100.00	100.00
(19)	Tata Steel Technical Services Limited (formerly Bhushan Steel Madhya Bharat Limited)	India	100.00	100.00
(20)	Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	India	100.00	100.00
(21)	Tayo Rolls Limited	India	54.91	54.91
(22)	The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd.	India	98.33	95.01
(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
(8)	TP Vardhaman Surya Limited	India	26.00	-
(9)	TRF Limited.	India	34.11	34.11

49. Details of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates (Contd.)

(% Direct Holding)

		Country of Incorporation	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(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

50. 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 29, 2024 the Board of Directors of the Company had proposed a dividend of ₹**3.60** per Ordinary share of ₹1 each in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024 subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹**4,494.07** crore.

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

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

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
Farida Khambata
Independent Director
DIN: 06954123

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

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

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

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 & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tata Steel Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tata Steel Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associate companies and jointly controlled entities (refer Note 1 to the attached consolidated financial statements), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities as at March 31, 2024, consolidated total comprehensive income (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in India in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in sub-paragraph 15 of the Other Matters section below, other than the unaudited financial statements/financial information as certified by the management and referred to in sub-paragraph 16 of the Other Matters section below and financial information not available as referred to in sub-paragraph 17 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We refer to Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the following Emphasis of Matter that has been communicated to us by the auditors of Tata Steel Europe Limited, a step-down subsidiary of the Holding Company, vide their audit report dated May 28, 2024 on the financial information for the year ended March 31, 2024:

   "Without modifying our opinion on the special purpose financial information, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in the special purpose financial information concerning the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. On 15 September 2023, Tata Steel UK Limited announced a joint agreement with the UK Government on a proposal to invest in an Electric Arc Furnace in Tata Steel UK Limited. As part of this agreement the UK company will receive a government grant of up to £500m along with a commitment from Tata Steel Limited to inject equity of at least £1,000m. Whilst both Tata Steel Limited and the UK Government have signed a term sheet setting out the details, the proposal is currently non-binding until the time that the Grant Funding Agreement ('GFA') between Tata Steel UK Limited, Tata Steel Limited and the UK Government which captures all the key points contained in the term sheet is signed and the Final Investment Decision ('FIA') is made. The UK business has also received a letter of support from T S Global Holdings Pte Ltd to either refinance or repay its uncommitted facilities and term loans due to expire in the next 18 months. This letter states that it represents present policy, is given by way of comfort only and is not to be construed as constituting a promise as to the future conduct of the entities or

Tata Steel Limited. Accordingly, there can be no certainty that the funds required by Tata Steel Europe Limited will be made available. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in the special purpose financial information, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The special purpose financial information does not include the adjustments that would result if the entity was unable to continue as a going concern".

Key Audit Matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated 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
Assessment of litigations and related disclosures of contingent liabilities [Refer to Note 2(c) to the consolidated financial statements— "Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements — Provisions and contingent liabilities", Note 37(A) to the consolidated financial statements "Contingencies" and Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements — "Other significant litigations"] As at March 31, 2024, the Holding 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 key controls surrounding assessment of litigations relating to the relevant laws and regulations; • We have reviewed the legal and other professional expenses of the Holding Company 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 consolidated 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; and • We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Based on the above work performed, no significant exceptions were noted in the assessment in respect of litigations and related disclosures relating to contingent liabilities/other significant litigations in the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of carrying amount of goodwill pertaining to the acquisition of the subsidiary Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL) in the previous year [Refer to Note 2(f) to the consolidated financial statements- "Goodwill" and Note 5(ii) to the consolidated financial statements- "Goodwill"] The Group has a goodwill balance of ₹1,195.69 crores as at March 31, 2024 relating to the above-mentioned subsidiary. The Group carries Goodwill at cost less impairment losses, if any, and tests the same for impairment atleast annually or when events occur which indicate that the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") is less than the carrying amount of Goodwill. The Group has identified the subsidiary as a separate CGU for the purpose of impairment assessment and has estimated its recoverable amount based on discounted cash flows forecast for the CGU which requires judgement in respect of certain key inputs such as assumptions on discount rates, sales volume and sales prices, cost to produce, capital expenditure, EBITDA/ton, etc. This has been determined to be a Key Audit Matter as the determination of recoverable amount involves significant management judgement.	Our procedures included the following: • We obtained an understanding from the management, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Group's key controls over the impairment assessment of goodwill. • We evaluated the appropriateness of the Group's accounting policy in respect of impairment assessment of Goodwill. • We evaluated the Group's process regarding impairment assessment by involving auditor's valuation experts, to assist in assessing the appropriateness of the impairment assessment model, underlying assumptions relating to discount rate, terminal value, etc. • We evaluated the cash flow forecasts by comparing them to the budgets and our understanding of the internal and external factors. • We checked the mathematical accuracy of the impairment assessment model and agreed the relevant data with the latest budgets, actual results and other supporting documents, as applicable. • We assessed the sensitivity analysis and evaluated whether any reasonably foreseeable change in assumptions could lead to impairment. • We have discussed the key assumptions and sensitivities with those charged with governance. • We evaluated the appropriateness of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements. Based on the above procedures performed, no significant exceptions were noted in the management's impairment assessment of the carrying amount of goodwill related to the above mentioned subsidiary.

Other Information

6. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis and Board's Report (but does not include the consolidated 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 & Annual Accounts 2023-24'), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of our report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 and the reports of the other auditors as furnished to us (refer paragraph 15 below), 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 actions as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

7. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows, and changes in equity of the Group including its associate companies and jointly controlled entities in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entities are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

8. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entities are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

9. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entities are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entities.

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

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

11. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 ability of the Group and its associate companies and jointly controlled entities 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 consolidated 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 Group and its associate companies and jointly controlled entities to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its associate companies and jointly controlled entities to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements/financial information of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

12. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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.

Other Matters

15. We did not audit the financial statements/financial information of fifteen subsidiaries, whose financial statements/financial information reflect total assets of ₹80,061.72 crores and net assets of ₹13,061.31 crores as at March 31, 2024, total revenue of ₹88,124.27 crores, total net (loss) after tax of ₹(19,506.59) crores, total comprehensive income (comprising of net loss and other comprehensive income) of ₹(22,934.77) crores and net cash flows amounting to ₹(7,738.62) crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements/financial information of these subsidiaries also includes their step-down associate companies and jointly controlled entities constituting ₹15.66 crores and ₹28.58 crores respectively of the Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2024. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) of ₹75.05 crores for the year ended March 31, 2024 as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of one associate company and three jointly controlled entities, whose financial statements/financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements/financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the other auditors/Management, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associate company and jointly controlled entities and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act including report on Other Information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associate company and jointly controlled entities, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

16. We did not audit the financial statements/financial information of thirteen subsidiaries, whose financial statements/financial information reflect total assets of ₹10,151.93 crores and net assets of ₹5,339.33 crores as at March 31, 2024, total revenue of ₹635.91 crores, total net profit after tax of ₹62.89 crores, total comprehensive income (comprising of net profit and other comprehensive income) of ₹182.74 crores and net cash flows amounting to ₹1.54 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net (loss) after tax and total comprehensive income (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income) of ₹(0.28) crores and ₹(0.28) crores respectively for the year ended March 31, 2024 as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of three associate companies and one jointly controlled entity respectively, whose financial statements/

financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements/financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entity and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 (including Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014) of the Act including report on Other Information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entity, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements/financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements/financial information are not material to the Group.

17. In the case of one subsidiary, three associate companies and one jointly controlled entity, the financial statements/ financial information for the year ended March 31, 2024 is not available. In absence of the aforesaid financial statements/financial information, the financial statements/ financial information in respect of aforesaid subsidiary and the Group's share of total comprehensive income of these associate companies and jointly controlled entity for the year ended March 31, 2024 have not been included in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, we do not report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 (including Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014) of the Act including report on Other Information insofar to the extent these relate to the aforesaid subsidiary, associate companies and jointly controlled entity. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements/financial information are not material to the Group.

    Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements/financial information certified by the Management or not considered for the purpose of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

18. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO 2020"), 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 matter specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of CARO 2020.

19. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors, except for the following instances and the matters stated in paragraph 19(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules"):

    (i) A subsidiary and a jointly controlled entity, where backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis on servers physically located in India;

    (ii) A jointly controlled entity, where the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis on servers physically located in India during the period April 1 to July 17, 2023;

    (iii) An associate company, where backup of books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been kept on servers physically located in India on a daily basis, but only between Monday and Friday (other than holidays) up to May 21, 2023. Further, based on our examination, we noted a few instances during the year where the daily backup could not be taken due to system related issue;

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account and records maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, associate companies and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 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 19(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 19(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Group 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact, of pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities– Refer Notes 37A and 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. Provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts as at March 31, 2024. Refer (a) Note 24 in respect of such items as it relates to the Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities and (b) The Group's share of net profit in respect of its associates. The Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024 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 Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2024.

iv. (a) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Notes 8(ii) and 9(iv) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities 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, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Notes 8(iii) and 9(v) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities 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.

(c) Based on the audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us and those performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material misstatement.

v. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India, as applicable, is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks and that performed by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India have used accounting software for maintaining books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that have operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except for the following instances:

(a) at the application level, in case of certain accounting software, the audit trail is not maintained in case of modifications, if any, made by certain users with specific access in case of the Holding Company, six subsidiaries, one associate company and six jointly controlled entities;

(b) at the application level, in case of certain accounting software, the audit trail feature did not operate throughout the year in case of one subsidiary and for part of the year in case of another subsidiary;

(c) at the database level, in case of certain accounting software, the audit trail feature did not operate throughout the year for direct database changes, in the case of the Holding Company, eight subsidiaries, one associate company and seven jointly controlled entities; and;

(d) at the database level, in case of one accounting software, in the absence of appropriate evidence, we are unable to comment on the audit trail feature in case of two jointly controlled entities.

During the course of performing our procedures and that performed by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities, except for the aforesaid instances of audit trail not maintained where the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail has been tampered with does not arise, we and the respective auditors of the above referred subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entities did not notice any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

20. The Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India have 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: 24100332BKGFNK1432

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 19(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of Tata Steel Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date. Reporting under clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143 of the Act in respect of the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements is not applicable to one associate company and one jointly controlled entity incorporated in India namely Strategic Energy Technology Systems Private Limited and Himalaya Steel Mills Services Limited, pursuant to MCA notification GSR 583(E) dated 13 June 2017. Also refer paragraph 16 of the Main Audit Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities, to whom reporting under clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143 of the Act in respect of the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements is applicable, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on 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 the respective 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 Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide

a basis for our audit opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls system with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial control 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 control 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 control 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 Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and jointly controlled entities, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 the ICAI.

Other Matters

9. Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to nine subsidiary companies and one jointly controlled entity, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332
UDIN: 24100332BKGFNK1432

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 18 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Limited on the Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

As required by paragraph 3(xxi) of the CARO 2020, we report that the auditors of the following companies have given qualification or adverse remarks in their CARO report on the standalone/consolidated financial statements of the respective companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Holding Company:

S. No.	Name of the Company	CIN	Relationship with the Holding Company	Date of the respective auditors' report	Paragraph number in the respective CARO reports
1.	Tata Steel Limited	L27100MH1907PLC000260	Holding Company	May 29, 2024	i(c), ii(b), iii(c), iii(d), vii(a), ix(a), xi(b)
2.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	U27109OR1982PLC001050	Subsidiary	April 29, 2024	i(c), ii(a), vii(a), xvii
3.	Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	U45200JH2003PLC010315	Subsidiary	April 25, 2024	i(c)
4.	The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited	U27106WB1935PLC008447	Subsidiary	May 16, 2024	i(b)
5.	TM International Logistics Limited	U63090WB2002PLC094134	Jointly Controlled Entity	April 25, 2024	ii(b)
6.	Naba Diganta Water Management Limited	U93010WB2008PLC121573	Jointly Controlled Entity	April 10, 2024	i(c)
7.	Jamipol Limited	U24111JH1995PLC009020	Jointly Controlled Entity	April 22, 2024	i(c)
8.	Ceramat Private Limited	U26990MH2021PTC370837	Subsidiary	April 19, 2024	i(a)(B), ii(a), xvii
9.	Tata Steel TABB Limited	U28999MH2022PLC383152	Subsidiary	April 22, 2024	i(a)(B), xvii
10.	Jamshedpur Football and Sporting Private Limited	U92490MH2017PTC297047	Subsidiary	April 30, 2024	xvii
11.	Tata Steel Support Services Limited (Formerly Bhushan Steel (Orissa) Limited)	U93000DL2010PLC202028	Subsidiary	April 16, 2024	vii(a), xvii
12.	Tata Steel Technical Services Limited (Formerly Bhushan Steel (Madhya Bharat) Limited)	U93000DL2010PLC202026	Subsidiary	April 15, 2024	vii(a), xvii

The statutory audit report on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 of following related entities, which are companies incorporated in India, of the Holding Company has not been issued until the date of this report.

Subsidiaries

1. Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited
2. Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited
3. Haldia Water Management Limited
4. Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited
5. Medica TS Hospital Private Limited
6. Mohar Export Services Private Limited
7. Bhushan Steel (South) Limited
8. Rujuvalika Investments Limited

Associate companies

1. Malusha Travels Private Limited
2. TP Vardhaman Surya Limited

Accordingly, no comments for the said subsidiaries and associate companies have been included for the purpose of reporting under this clause.

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

Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332
UDIN: 24100332BKGFNK1432

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

		Note	Page	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets					
I	**Non-current assets**				
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	F165	1,23,538.14	1,18,696.74
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	F165	33,370.19	30,307.90
	(c) Right-of-use assets	4	F170	7,585.89	9,222.52
	(d) Goodwill	5	F173	5,745.30	5,601.65
	(e) Other intangible assets	6	F174	11,945.05	13,100.55
	(f) Intangible assets under development	6	F174	985.34	905.12
	(g) Equity accounted investments	7	F177	2,947.16	3,233.33
	(h) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments	8	F179	2,579.19	1,546.92
	(ii) Loans	9	F181	73.14	64.74
	(iii) Derivative assets			265.86	403.40
	(iv) Other financial assets	10	F183	1,608.32	510.88
	(i) Retirement benefit assets	11	F185	23.26	6,990.83
	(j) Non-current tax assets			4,754.11	4,369.03
	(k) Deferred tax assets	12	F186	4,111.08	2,625.96
	(l) Other assets	13	F189	3,343.23	3,776.63
	Total non-current assets			**2,02,875.26**	**2,01,356.20**
II	**Current assets**				
	(a) Inventories	14	F190	49,157.51	54,415.33
	(b) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments	8	F179	731.22	3,630.06
	(ii) Trade receivables	15	F191	6,263.53	8,257.24
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	16	F192	7,080.84	12,129.90
	(iv) Other balances with banks	17	F193	1,596.88	1,227.36
	(v) Loans	9	F181	1.60	1.84
	(vi) Derivative assets			201.33	561.46
	(vii) Other financial assets	10	F183	1,172.58	1,435.51
	(c) Current tax assets			79.68	117.69
	(d) Other assets	13	F189	4,218.41	4,829.75
	Total current assets			**70,503.58**	**86,606.14**
III	**Assets held for sale**	18	F193	**44.66**	**59.40**
Total assets				**2,73,423.50**	**2,88,021.74**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTD.)

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Note	Page	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Equity and liabilities				
IV Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	19	F194	1,247.44	1,221.24
(b) Other equity	20	F198	90,788.32	1,01,860.86
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			**92,035.76**	**1,03,082.10**
(c) Non-controlling interests	21	F203	396.98	2,093.11
Total equity			**92,432.74**	**1,05,175.21**
V Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	22	F205	51,576.73	51,446.33
(ii) Lease Liabilities			4,538.70	5,811.08
(iii) Derivative liabilities			0.11	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	23	F213	1,491.83	1,871.51
(b) Provisions	24	F213	5,424.03	4,775.84
(c) Retirement benefit obligations	11	F185	3,219.48	2,931.37
(d) Deferred income	25	F215	433.65	132.36
(e) Deferred tax liabilities	12	F186	12,992.34	14,115.64
(f) Other liabilities	26	F216	2,910.41	4,467.27
Total non-current liabilities			**82,587.28**	**85,551.40**
VI Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	22	F205	29,997.19	26,571.37
(ii) Lease Liabilities			969.50	1,064.27
(iii) Trade payables	27	F217		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises			1,203.70	1,170.33
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises			34,230.96	36,662.21
(iv) Derivative liabilities			214.38	1,630.53
(v) Other financial liabilities	23	F213	10,445.66	9,590.21
(b) Provisions	24	F213	3,779.08	3,882.73
(c) Retirement benefit obligations	11	F185	146.72	162.47
(d) Deferred income	25	F215	63.71	91.93
(e) Current tax liabilities			2,166.85	1,923.98
(f) Other liabilities	26	F216	15,185.73	14,545.10
Total current liabilities			**98,403.48**	**97,295.13**
Total equity and liabilities			**2,73,423.50**	**2,88,021.74**
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements	1-54			

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

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

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
Farida Khambata
Independent Director
DIN: 06954123

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

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

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

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 & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

		Note	Page	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
I	Revenue from operations	28	F218	2,29,170.78	2,43,352.69
II	Other income	29	F219	1,808.85	1,037.48
III	**Total income**			**2,30,979.63**	**2,44,390.17**
IV	**Expenses:**				
	(a) Cost of materials consumed			82,533.60	1,01,483.08
	(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade			14,972.79	15,114.11
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress			4,409.35	(3,358.89)
	(d) Employee benefits expense	30	F219	24,509.58	22,419.32
	(e) Finance costs	31	F220	7,507.57	6,298.70
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	F220	9,882.16	9,335.20
	(g) Other expenses	33	F220	82,354.89	77,084.77
				2,26,169.94	**2,28,376.29**
	Less: Expenditure (other than finance cost) transferred to capital account			1,915.33	1,689.86
	Total expenses			**2,24,254.61**	**2,26,686.43**
V	Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates			(57.98)	418.12
VI	**Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV+V)**			**6,667.04**	**18,121.86**
VII	**Exceptional items:**	34	F221		
	(a) Profit on sale of subsidiaries and non-current investments			4.68	66.86
	(b) Profit on sale of non current assets			51.77	-
	(c) Provision for impairment of investments/ doubtful loans and advances / other financial assets (net)			19.98	83.68
	(d) Provision for impairment of non-current assets (net)			(3,515.99)	25.37
	(e) Employee separation compensation			(129.86)	(91.94)
	(f) Restructuring and other provisions (net)			(4,262.75)	(1.70)
	(g) Gain/(loss) on non-current investments classified as fair value through profit and loss (net)			18.09	30.99
	Total exceptional items			**(7,814.08)**	**113.26**
VIII	**Profit/(loss) before tax (VI+VII)**			**(1,147.04)**	**18,235.12**
IX	**Tax expense:**	12	F186		
	(a) Current tax			5,368.91	5,324.96
	(b) Current tax in relation to earlier years			(78.77)	36.37
	(c) Deferred tax			(1,527.57)	4,798.44
	Total tax expense			**3,762.57**	**10,159.77**
X	**Profit/(loss) for the year (VIII-IX)**			**(4,909.61)**	**8,075.35**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Note	Page	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
XI Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:				
(a) Remeasurement gain/(loss) on post-employment defined benefit plans			(6,226.24)	(13,310.57)
(b) Fair value changes of investments in equity shares			1,018.57	(219.55)
(c) Share of equity accounted investees			(1.27)	0.47
(ii) Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			1,432.23	3,353.56
B. (i) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:				
(a) Foreign currency translation differences			(446.51)	(2,057.74)
(b) Fair value changes of cash flow hedges			1,263.77	(2,129.94)
(c) Share of equity accounted investees			55.36	12.28
(ii) Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			(323.81)	502.42
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			**(3,227.90)**	**(13,849.07)**
XII Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (X+XI)			**(8,137.51)**	**(5,773.72)**
XIII Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:				
Owners of the Company			(4,437.44)	8,760.40
Non-controlling interests			(472.17)	(685.05)
			(4,909.61)	**8,075.35**
XIV Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:				
Owners of the Company			(7,624.39)	(5,107.74)
Non-controlling interests			(513.12)	(665.98)
			(8,137.51)	**(5,773.72)**
XV Earnings per share	35	F222		
Basic (₹)			(3.62)	7.17
Diluted(₹)			(3.62)	7.17
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements	1-54			

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

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

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
Farida Khambata
Independent Director
DIN: 06954123

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

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

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

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 & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Equity share capital

(₹ crore)

Balance as at April 1, 2023	Changes during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
1,221.24	26.20	**1,247.44**

(₹ crore)

Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
1,221.21	0.03	**1,221.24**

B. Other equity

(₹ crore)

	Retained earnings [refer note 20A, page F198]	Items of other comprehensive income [refer note 20B, page F198]	Other consolidated reserves [refer note 20C, page F200]	Share application money pending allotment [refer note 20D, page F202]	Other equity attributable to the owners of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**48,166.32**	**5,224.51**	**48,470.03**	**-**	**1,01,860.86**	**2,093.11**	**1,03,953.97**
Profit / (loss) for the year	(4,437.44)	-	-	-	(4,437.44)	(472.17)	(4,909.61)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(4,671.57)	1,484.62	-	-	(3,186.95)	(40.95)	(3,227.90)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(9,109.01)**	**1,484.62**	**-**	**-**	**(7,624.39)**	**(513.12)**	**(8,137.51)**
Dividend [(i)]	(4,409.79)	-	-	-	(4,409.79)	(19.01)	(4,428.80)
Transfers within equity	(0.78)	(0.15)	0.93	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in ownership interests	168.99	-	791.47	-	960.46	(1,175.39)	(214.93)
Other movements within equity	-	-	1.18	-	1.18	11.39	12.57
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**34,815.73**	**6,708.98**	**49,263.61**	**-**	**90,788.32**	**396.98**	**91,185.30**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Retained earnings [refer note 20A, page F198]	Items of other comprehensive income [refer note 20B, page F198]	Other consolidated reserves [refer note 20C, page F200]	Share application money pending allotment [refer note 20D, page F202]	Other equity attributable to the owners of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	**55,647.79**	**9,111.05**	**48,462.99**	**-**	**1,13,221.83**	**2,655.42**	**1,15,877.25**
Profit / (loss) for the year	8,760.40	-	-	-	8,760.40	(685.05)	8,075.35
Other comprehensive income for the year	(9,981.60)	(3,886.54)	-	-	(13,868.14)	19.07	(13,849.07)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(1,221.20)**	**(3,886.54)**	**-**	**-**	**(5,107.74)**	**(665.98)**	**(5,773.72)**
Received during the year	-	-	-	1.46	1.46	-	1.46
Subscription to final call on equity shares	-	-	1.44	(1.46)	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
Equity issue expenses written (off)/back	-	-	(0.09)	-	(0.09)	-	(0.09)
Dividend [(i)]	(6,227.15)	-	-	-	(6,227.15)	(65.48)	(6,292.63)
Transfers within equity	(4.42)	-	4.42	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in ownership interests	(28.70)	-	-	-	(28.70)	168.77	140.07
Other movements within equity	-	-	1.27	-	1.27	0.38	1.65
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**48,166.32**	**5,224.51**	**48,470.03**	**-**	**1,01,860.86**	**2,093.11**	**1,03,953.97**

(i) Dividend paid during the year ended March 31, 2024 is ₹**3.60** per Ordinary share (face value ₹1 each, fully paid up). (March 31, 2023: ₹51.00 per Ordinary Share of face value ₹10 each, fully paid up and ₹12.75 per Ordinary Share of face value ₹10 each, partly paid up ₹2.504 per share).

Dividend paid during the year includes payment of dividend by erstwhile Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLP), Tinplate Company of India Limited (TCIL) and Tata Metaliks Limited (TML) merged into the Company to the public shareholders amounting to ₹**14.25** crore. (2022-23: ₹34.73 crore).

Further, during the year ended March 31, 2023, dividend amounting to ₹4.16 crore pertaining to those shares allotted pursuant to composite scheme of amalgamation of Bamnipal Steel Limited and Tata BSL Limited into and with the Company but pending legal proceedings or rejected during corporate actions has been paid subsequently without depositing the amount to a separate bank account.

C. Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements — Note 1-54

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

sd/-
Noel Naval Tata
Vice-Chairman
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Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00004989

sd/-
Parvatheesam Kanchinadham
Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

		Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities:				
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(1,147.04)**		**18,235.12**
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9,882.16		9,335.20	
Dividend income	(51.44)		(39.66)	
(Gain)/Loss on sale of non-current investments	-		(0.88)	
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment including intangible assets (net of loss on assets scrapped/written off)	(960.87)		43.57	
Exceptional (income)/expenses	7,814.08		(113.26)	
(Gain)/loss on cancellation of forwards, swaps and options	(151.35)		0.96	
Interest income and income from current investments	(713.09)		(640.12)	
Finance costs	7,507.57		6,298.70	
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(153.86)		(1,793.96)	
Share of profit or loss of joint ventures and associates	57.98		(418.12)	
Other non-cash items	152.51		0.79	
		23,383.69		**12,673.22**
Operating profit before changes in non-current/current assets and liabilities		**22,236.65**		**30,908.34**
Adjustments for:				
Non-current/current financial and other assets	2,599.37		3,393.94	
Inventories	5,565.65		(4,031.37)	
Non-current/current financial and other liabilities/provisions	(4,781.28)		(3,069.07)	
		3,383.74		(3,706.50)
Cash generated from operations		**25,620.39**		**27,201.84**
Income taxes paid (net of refund)		(5,319.72)		(5,518.76)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**20,300.67**		**21,683.08**
B. Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of capital assets	(18,206.60)		(14,142.49)	
Sale of capital assets	475.40		327.70	
Purchase of non-current investments	(4.02)		(326.27)	
Sale of non-current investments	29.53		1.71	
(Purchase)/sale of current investments (net)	3,141.11		5,188.84	
Loans given	(7.33)		(20.93)	
Repayment of loans given	-		102.48	
Principal receipts under sublease	1.92		2.95	
Fixed/restricted deposits with banks (placed)/realised (net)	(474.13)		23.63	
Interest received	333.29		248.08	
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	284.67		277.30	
Dividend received from others	51.49		39.68	
Acquisition of subsidiaries/undertakings[(i)]	-		(10,568.95)	
Sale of subsidiaries/undertakings[(ii)]	123.23		166.43	
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**(14,251.44)**		**(18,679.84)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
C. Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (net of issue expenses)	-		1.37	
Proceeds from long-term borrowings (net of issue expenses)	13,329.49		16,768.65	
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(11,750.89)		(4,605.68)	
Proceeds/(repayments) of short term borrowings (net)	790.90		(5,620.41)	
Payment of lease obligations	(1,139.73)		(1,114.43)	
Acquisition of additional stake in subsidiary	(157.37)		-	
Amount received/(paid) on utilisation/cancellation of derivatives	403.99		2.16	
Interest paid	(8,144.58)		(6,119.72)	
Dividend paid	(4,428.80)		(6,292.63)	
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**(11,096.99)**		**(6,980.69)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(5,047.76)**		**(3,977.45)**
Opening cash and cash equivalents (iii)		**12,129.90**		**15,606.96**
Effect of exchange rate on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(1.30)		500.39
Closing cash and cash equivalents (Refer note no 16, page F192)		**7,080.84**		**12,129.90**

(i) Includes **Nil** (2022-23: ₹12.83 crore) paid in respect of deferred consideration on acquisition of subsidiary.

(ii) ₹**123.23** crore (2022-23: ₹50.69 crore) received in respect of deferred consideration on disposal of an undertaking.

(iii) Opening cash and cash equivalents includes **Nil** (2022-23: ₹2.28 crore) in respect of subsidiaries classified as held for sale.

(iv) Significant non-cash movements in borrowing during the year include:

(a) addition on account of subsidiaries acquired during the year **Nil** (2022-23: ₹4.09 crore).

(b) exchange loss (including translation) ₹**731.29** crore (2022-23: ₹2,591.08 crore).

(c) amortisation/effective interest rate adjustments of upfront fees and other adjustments ₹**264.65** crore (2022-23: ₹168.03 crore).

(d) adjustment to lease obligations, decrease ₹**284.69** crore (2022-23: increase ₹1,148.82 crore).

(v) (Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment includes a non-cash gain of ₹**903.40** crore (2022-23: Nil) on de-recognition of assets pursuant to a long-term arrangement.

C. Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements — Note 1-54

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

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

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
Farida Khambata
Independent Director
DIN: 06954123

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

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

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

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 & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

NOTES

forming part of the consolidated 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 and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as 'the Group') have presence across the entire value chain of steel manufacturing from mining and processing iron ore and coal to producing and distributing finished products. The Group 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 consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2024 present the financial position of the Group as well as its interests in associate companies and joint arrangements. The list of entities consolidated is provided in note 54, page F264.

The presentation currency of the Group is Indian Rupee ("₹").

As on March 31, 2024, Tata Sons Private Limited owns 31.76% of the Ordinary Shares of the Company and has the ability to influence the Group's operations.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 29, 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

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

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group'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 Group has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

(c) Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the Group 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 Group uses the following critical accounting estimates and judgements in preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Impairment

The Group estimates the recoverable value of the cash generating unit (CGU) based on future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rates, anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions and the impact of climate change which may result in a change of current production process given the decarbonisation plan of the Group. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The cash flows are discounted using a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Further details of the Group's impairment review and key assumptions are

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

set out in note 3, page F165, note 4, page F170, note 5, page F173 and note 6, page F174.

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(n), page F159).

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

The Group 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 in note 2(g), page F155, note 2(l), page F158 and note 2(m), page F158.

Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Group assesses the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on future taxable income projections, which are inherently uncertain and may be subject to changes over time. Judgment is required to assess the impact of such changes on the measurement of these assets and the time frame for their utilisation. The Group reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy has been detailed in note 2(t) page F163 and its further information are set out in note 12, page F186.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 consolidated financial statements. Further details are set out in note 24, page F213 and note 37(A), page F235.

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 40, page F243.

Leases

The Group 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 lease term including 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 Group uses incremental borrowing rate.

Retirement benefit obligations and assets

The Group’s retirement benefit obligations are subject to a number of assumptions including discount rates, 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 Group’s balance sheet and the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Group 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

NOTES

forming part of the consolidated financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

details on the Group's retirement benefit obligations, including key assumptions are set out in note 36, page F223.

Allocation of consideration over the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination

Assets and liabilities acquired pursuant to business combination are stated at the fair values determined as of the date of acquisition. The carrying values of assets acquired are determined based on estimate of a valuation carried out by independent professional valuers appointed by the Group. The values have been assessed based on the technical estimates of useful lives of tangible assets and benefits expected from the use of intangible assets. Other assets and liabilities were recorded at values that were expected to be realised or settled respectively.

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company i.e. its subsidiaries. It also includes the Group's share of profits, net assets and retained post acquisition reserves of joint arrangements and associates that are consolidated using the equity or proportionate method of consolidation, as applicable.

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to the variable returns of the entity and the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

Associates are those companies over which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence on the financial and operating policy decisions, which it does not control. Generally, significant influence is presumed to exist when the Company holds more than 20% of the voting rights. Joint arrangements, which include joint ventures and joint operations, are those over whose activities the Company has joint control, typically under a contractual arrangement. In joint ventures, the Group exercises joint control and has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. The investment is accounted for under the equity method and therefore recognised at cost at the date of acquisition and subsequently adjusted for the Group's share in undistributed earnings or losses since acquisition, less any impairment incurred. When the Group's share of losses exceeds the carrying value of such investments, the carrying value is reduced to Nil and recognition of future losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligation in respect of the associate/ joint venture.

The results of subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated financial statements.

(e) Business combinations

Acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in each business combination is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree.

Acquisition related costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised as an asset and measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred in the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities recognised, as applicable. Where the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the cost of acquisition, after re-assessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognised as capital reserve on consolidation.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying value of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

interests even if it results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Once control has been achieved, any subsequent acquisitions where the Group does not originally hold hundred percent interest in a subsidiary are treated as an acquisition of shares from non-controlling shareholders. The identifiable net assets are not subject to further fair value adjustments and the difference between the cost of acquisition of the non-controlling interest and the net book value of the additional interest acquired is adjusted in equity.

(f) Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGUs) or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit's value may be impaired. The recoverable amount of the CGU is higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The financial projections basis which the future cashflows are estimated consider economic uncertainties, assessment of discount rates, revisiting the growth rates factored while arriving at terminal value and subjecting these variables to sensitivity analysis. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying value of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying value of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit in proportion to the carrying value of each asset in the unit.

(g) 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 economic 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 and long leasehold buildings	upto 60 years*
Roads	5 to 10 years
Plant and machinery	upto 40 years*
Furniture, fixture and office equipments	3 to 25 years
Vehicles and aircraft	4 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 is higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use is determined on an individual asset basis under the asset that does not generate cash flow that are largely independent from the assets. In such cases, 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

NOTES

forming part of the consolidated 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.

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 and some of its subsidiaries believe that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which such 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.

(h) 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
- 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Group 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.

(i) 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.

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

(j) Provision for restoration and environmental costs

The Group 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(k) Stripping costs

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

- developmental stripping costs and
- production stripping costs

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 Group 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 Group
- the Group 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.

NOTES

forming part of the consolidated financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

(l) Intangible assets

Patents, trademarks and software costs are included in the consolidated balance sheet as intangible assets when it is probable that associated future economic benefits would flow to the Group. 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	upto 8 years
Patents and trademarks	4 years
Product and process development costs	5 years
Other intangible assets	1 to 15 years

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with definite useful lives acquired in a business combination 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 is higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use is determined on an individual asset basis under the asset that does not generate cash flow that are largely independent from the assets. In such cases, 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are identified and recognised separately from goodwill where they satisfy the definition of an intangible asset and their fair values can be measured reliably. The cost of such intangible assets is their fair value at the acquisition date.

(m) Leases

The Group 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 Group in return for payment.

The Group as lessee

The Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract 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 Group 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 consolidated 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 Group 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 Group 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

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

liability, the Group recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are expensed to the consolidated 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 tenor of such leases.

The Group as lessor

(i) **Operating lease** – Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the consolidated 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.

(n) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

(I) Financial assets

Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances consist of:

(i) **Cash and cash equivalents -** which includes cash on 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 bank -** 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 Group in respect of certain equity investments (other than in associates and joint ventures) which

NOTES

forming part of the consolidated financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

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 Group 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 Group 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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 consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised in the consolidated 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 Group recognises life time 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 Group 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 Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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)

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

In the ordinary course of business, the Group uses certain derivative financial instruments to reduce business risks which arise from its exposure 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 Group 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss in the same period in which the hedged item affects the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

In cases where hedge accounting is not applied, changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the consolidated 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss for the period.

Further details on the Group's financial instruments are set out in note 40, page F243.

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

(o) 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 Group's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

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. Remeasurement 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 consolidated 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 Group 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.

(p) 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.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the consolidated balance sheet when the Group 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,

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

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.

(r) Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group 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 Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

(s) 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 consolidated 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss at the reporting date are included in the consolidated balance sheet as deferred income.

(t) 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 consolidated 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 they are in the same taxable entity, or a Group of taxable entities where the tax losses of one entity are used to offset the taxable profits of another 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 consolidated 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.

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2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

(u) Revenue

The Group 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 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 Group 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 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 a provision. 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 Group 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

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

(v) Foreign currency transactions and translations

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

In preparing the consolidated 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 retranslation or settlement of other monetary items are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the period.

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are expressed in "₹" using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity. On the disposal of a foreign operation, all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that operation attributable to the Company are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

(w) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

No new amendments to Ind AS has been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") during the current financial year.

3. Property, plant and equipment

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	Land including roads	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and office equipments (FFOE)	Vehicles	Railway sidings	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2023	18,523.98	26,565.46	1,53,677.11	1,095.74	431.69	1,841.23	2,02,135.21
Additions	129.61	1,551.00	12,836.54	122.16	4.44	15.26	14,659.01
Disposals	(14.47)	(34.56)	(1,179.64)	(15.73)	(13.88)	-	(1,258.28)
Classified as held for sale (net)	(33.48)	(21.83)	(94.02)	-	-	-	(149.33)
Other re-classifications	46.39	(53.54)	430.54	11.77	0.33	7.26	442.75
Exchange differences on consolidation	18.54	89.43	734.54	7.34	(0.26)	7.92	857.51
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2024	**18,670.57**	**28,095.96**	**1,66,405.07**	**1,221.28**	**422.32**	**1,871.67**	**2,16,686.87**
Accumulated impairment as at April 1, 2023	29.84	289.48	5,763.95	4.50	1.13	19.38	6,108.28
Charge for the year	-	132.26	1,264.05	-	0.25	-	1,396.56
Disposals	-	(1.11)	1.73	-	-	-	0.62
Other re-classifications	(3.91)	(92.96)	5.18	(0.86)	-	-	(92.55)
Exchange differences on consolidation	(1.76)	6.07	187.21	0.15	-	0.67	192.34
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2024	**24.17**	**333.74**	**7,222.12**	**3.79**	**1.38**	**20.05**	**7,605.25**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2023	1,327.06	8,783.92	65,487.43	839.66	256.03	636.09	77,330.19
Charge for the year	80.36	959.39	7,089.67	108.45	22.22	83.99	8,344.08
Disposals	(0.02)	(36.28)	(744.94)	(15.37)	(12.58)	-	(809.19)
Classified as held for sale (net)	-	(33.64)	(77.23)	-	-	-	(110.87)
Other re-classifications	9.67	19.64	298.71	7.00	0.08	7.26	342.36
Exchange differences on consolidation	10.10	54.09	371.00	7.55	(0.20)	4.37	446.91
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**1,427.17**	**9,747.12**	**72,424.64**	**947.29**	**265.55**	**731.71**	**85,543.48**
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2024	**1,451.34**	**10,080.86**	**79,646.76**	**951.08**	**266.93**	**751.76**	**93,148.73**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2023	17,167.08	17,492.06	82,425.73	251.58	174.53	1,185.76	1,18,696.74
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**17,219.23**	**18,015.10**	**86,758.31**	**270.20**	**155.39**	**1,119.91**	**1,23,538.14**

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	Land including roads	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and office equipments (FFOE)	Vehicles	Railway sidings	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2022	18,308.82	25,353.77	1,44,092.44	976.93	441.68	1,775.11	1,90,948.75
Addition relating to acquisitions	50.15	319.92	2,499.20	0.71	0.35	30.14	2,900.47
Additions	65.12	511.64	5,787.12	127.85	5.67	0.40	6,497.80
Disposals	(79.15)	(42.70)	(1,697.70)	(20.49)	(17.63)	(0.04)	(1,857.71)
Disposal of group undertakings	-	(20.58)	-	-	-	-	(20.58)
Classified as held for sale	-	-	(13.11)	-	-	-	(13.11)
Other re-classifications	(3.62)	(35.50)	117.17	10.25	1.05	-	89.35
Exchange differences on consolidation	182.66	478.91	2,891.99	0.49	0.57	35.62	3,590.24
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2023	**18,523.98**	**26,565.46**	**1,53,677.11**	**1,095.74**	**431.69**	**1,841.23**	**2,02,135.21**
Accumulated impairment as at April 1, 2022	301.63	335.18	5,884.67	4.37	1.13	18.96	6,545.94
Additions relating to acquisitions	-	-	0.13	0.01	-	-	0.14
Charge for the year	(7.19)	(39.76)	37.69	-	-	-	(9.26)
Disposals	-	(0.25)	(307.30)	(0.01)	-	-	(307.56)
Other re-classifications	(262.28)	(17.46)	0.04	0.03	-	-	(279.67)
Exchange differences on consolidation	(2.32)	11.77	148.72	0.10	-	0.42	158.69
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2023	**29.84**	**289.48**	**5,763.95**	**4.50**	**1.13**	**19.38**	**6,108.28**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	965.87	7,600.38	58,135.12	754.95	245.07	534.96	68,236.35
Additions relating to acquisitions	-	-	0.15	0.06	-	-	0.21
Charge for the year	87.63	924.90	6,691.10	100.21	26.90	84.47	7,915.21
Disposals	-	(31.71)	(1,115.17)	(21.22)	(16.10)	(0.02)	(1,184.22)
Classified as held for sale	-	-	(4.88)	-	-	-	(4.88)
Other re-classifications	259.36	5.86	20.84	7.06	(0.13)	-	292.99
Exchange differences on consolidation	14.20	284.49	1,760.27	(1.40)	0.29	16.68	2,074.53
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**1,327.06**	**8,783.92**	**65,487.43**	**839.66**	**256.03**	**636.09**	**77,330.19**
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2023	**1,356.90**	**9,073.40**	**71,251.38**	**844.16**	**257.16**	**655.47**	**83,438.47**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2022	17,041.32	17,418.21	80,072.65	217.61	195.48	1,221.19	1,16,166.46
Net carrying value as on March 31, 2023	**17,167.08**	**17,492.06**	**82,425.73**	**251.58**	**174.53**	**1,185.76**	**1,18,696.74**

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F144]

(i) Net carrying value of furniture, fixtures and office equipment comprises of:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Furniture and fixtures		
Cost/deemed cost	283.80	259.91
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	222.40	198.83
	61.40	**61.08**
Office equipments		
Cost/deemed cost	937.48	835.83
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	728.68	645.33
	208.80	**190.50**
	270.20	**251.58**

(ii) Borrowing costs has been capitalised during the year against qualifying assets under construction using a capitalisation rate ranges between **8.34% to 9.39%** (2022-23: 2.47% to 9.46%).

(iii) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group considered indicators of impairment for its cash generating units ('CGUs') within the steel, mining and other business operations, such as decline in operational performance, changes in the outlook of future profitability among other potential indicators.

In respect of CGUs where indicators of impairment were identified, the Group estimated the recoverable amount based on the value in use or fair value less cost to sell as appropriate. The outcome of the assessment as on March 31, 2024 resulted in the Group recognising a net impairment of ₹**2,309.16** crore (2022-23: net impairment reversal of ₹34.41 crore) for property, plant and equipment including capital work-in-progress. The impairment charge (net of reversals) for the year is contained within the European, Southeast Asian Operations and Indian Operations, the details of which are provided below.

With respect to CGUs within the European operations, an impairment charge of ₹**2,282.28** crore (2022-23: ₹77.83 crore) has been recognised. Out of the total impairment charge, ₹**2,250.33** crore (2022-23: ₹53.17 crore) is included within exceptional items and ₹**31.95** crore (2022-23: ₹24.66 crore) is included within other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. During the year ended March 31, 2023, an impairment reversal of ₹89.69 crore was recognised within exceptional items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Also refer note 49, page F261.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group has recognised an impairment charge of ₹**0.15** crore (2022-23: ₹0.22 crore) within the South-east Asia operations. The impairment charge is included within other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Within the Indian operations, the Group has recognised an impairment charge of ₹**26.73** crore (2022-23: ₹22.77 crore). Out of the total impairment charge, ₹**26.55** crore (2022-23: Nil) in respect of surrender of Sukinda Chromite Block is included within exceptional items and ₹**0.18** crore (2022-23: ₹22.77 crore) is included within other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Group has conducted sensitivity analysis on the impairment tests of the carrying value in respect of Group's CGUs including sensitivity in respect of discount rate.

(iv) The details of property, plant and equipment pledged against borrowings is presented in note 22, page F205.

(v) Additions to capital work-in-progress during the year is ₹**17,307.48** crore (2022-23: ₹13,262.03 crore)

NOTES

forming part of the consolidated financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F144]

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

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	14,673.82	7,202.73	3,212.42	7,852.48	32,941.45
Projects temporarily suspended	9.87	-	10.55	408.32	428.74
Total	**14,683.69**	**7,202.73**	**3,222.97**	**8,260.80**	**33,370.19**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ crore)

	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	12,792.10	6,059.19	4,371.97	6,793.78	30,017.04
Projects temporarily suspended	2.26	0.02	1.63	286.95	290.86
Total	**12,794.36**	**6,059.21**	**4,373.60**	**7,080.73**	**30,307.90**

(vii) The expected completion of amounts lying in capital work in progress which are delayed is as below:

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Amount of capital work-in-progress to be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:				
Tata Steel India:				
Growth projects	17,200.63	2,521.58	9.08	-
Raw material augmentation	2,929.72	-	-	-
Environment, safety and compliance	733.06	124.09	3.52	1.20
Sustenance projects	2,508.56	122.25	-	441.19
	23,371.97	**2,767.92**	**12.60**	**442.39**
Tata Steel Europe:				
Growth projects	0.68	-	-	-
Environment, safety and compliance	288.94	162.74	-	-
Sustenance projects	675.19	1,352.04	-	-
	964.81	**1,514.78**	**-**	**-**
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited				
Sustenance projects	22.39	-	120.09	-
	22.39	**-**	**120.09**	**-**
	24,359.17	**4,282.70**	**132.69**	**442.39**
Projects temporarily suspended:				
Tata Steel Europe:				
Growth projects	41.31	-	-	-
Sustenance projects	197.86	-	-	29.83
	239.17	**-**	**-**	**29.83**

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F144]

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ crore)

	Amount of capital work-in-progress to be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:				
Tata Steel India:				
Growth projects	9,568.65	7,322.65	97.75	67.81
Raw material augmentation	489.92	1,153.85	-	-
Environment, safety and compliance	311.36	404.82	-	-
Sustenance projects	1,389.18	63.85	1.66	24.03
	11,759.11	**8,945.17**	**99.41**	**91.84**
Tata Steel Europe:				
Growth projects				
Environment, safety and compliance	162.42	70.29	-	-
Sustenance projects	2,433.23	-	-	-
	2,595.65	**70.29**	**-**	**-**
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited				
Sustenance projects	16.99	121.57	-	-
	16.99	**121.57**	**-**	**-**
	14,371.75	**9,137.03**	**99.41**	**91.84**
Projects temporarily suspended:				
Tata Steel Europe:				
Environment, safety and compliance	41.57	19.39	-	-
Sustenance projects	185.67	0.02	-	5.90
	227.24	**19.41**	**-**	**5.90**

The Group in the earlier years had priortised 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 Group expects to commission these facilities in line with their revised completion schedules.

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

4. Right-of-use assets
[Item No. I(c), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plant and machinery	Right-of-use furniture, fixtures and office equipments	Right-of-use vehicles	Total right-of-use assets
Cost as at April 1, 2023	3,176.66	2,338.14	9,456.77	14.98	316.83	15,303.38
Additions	208.81	115.07	585.88	1.95	125.21	1,036.92
Disposals	(2.74)	(24.08)	(699.60)	(0.13)	(71.97)	(798.52)
Other re-classifications	21.42	(399.00)	(694.87)	-	(0.73)	(1,073.18)
Exchange differences on consolidation	(7.85)	46.47	57.56	0.07	1.85	98.10
Cost as at March 31, 2024	**3,396.30**	**2,076.60**	**8,705.74**	**16.87**	**371.19**	**14,566.70**
Accumulated impairment as at April 1, 2023	-	68.33	1.84	0.25	7.24	77.66
Charge for the year	-	321.36	233.90	-	-	555.26
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(4.65)	(4.65)
Exchange differences on consolidation	-	5.73	2.99	-	(0.02)	8.70
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2024	**-**	**395.42**	**238.73**	**0.25**	**2.57**	**636.97**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2023	309.45	924.85	4,613.40	3.63	151.87	6,003.20
Charge for the year	60.83	180.71	662.84	0.55	75.27	980.20
Disposals	(2.71)	(22.61)	(653.68)	(0.13)	(63.60)	(742.73)
Other re-classifications	0.61	59.41	(1.79)	-	(0.78)	57.45
Exchange differences on consolidation	(1.40)	22.01	24.11	-	1.00	45.72
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**366.78**	**1,164.37**	**4,644.88**	**4.05**	**163.76**	**6,343.84**
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2024	**366.78**	**1,559.79**	**4,883.61**	**4.30**	**166.33**	**6,980.81**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2023	2,867.21	1,344.96	4,841.53	11.10	157.72	9,222.52
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**3,029.52**	**516.81**	**3,822.13**	**12.57**	**204.86**	**7,585.89**

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

[Item No. I(c), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plant and machinery	Right-of-use furniture, fixtures and office equipments	Right-of-use vehicles	Right-of-use railway sidings	Total right-of-use assets
Cost as at April 1, 2022	2,461.37	2,234.51	8,661.61	13.86	244.42	5.26	13,621.03
Addition relating to acquisitions	688.96	-	-	-	-	-	688.96
Additions	16.48	134.52	906.61	0.89	106.40	-	1,164.90
Disposals	-	(93.00)	(150.83)	(0.39)	(44.86)	(5.26)	(294.34)
Other re-classifications	(0.03)	(0.84)	(88.35)	-	0.71	-	(88.51)
Exchange differences on consolidation	9.88	62.95	127.73	0.62	10.16	-	211.34
Cost as at March 31, 2023	**3,176.66**	**2,338.14**	**9,456.77**	**14.98**	**316.83**	**-**	**15,303.38**
Accumulated impairment as at April 1, 2022	-	60.27	0.06	0.23	6.81	-	67.37
Charge for the year	-	5.51	-	-	-	-	5.51
Other re-classifications	-	-	1.61	-	-	-	1.61
Exchange differences on consolidation	-	2.55	0.17	0.02	0.43	-	3.17
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2023	**-**	**68.33**	**1.84**	**0.25**	**7.24**	**-**	**77.66**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	250.76	794.36	4,034.74	3.56	127.46	5.08	5,215.96
Charge for the year	57.48	149.44	731.78	0.45	60.27	0.18	999.60
Disposals	-	(80.01)	(141.96)	(0.39)	(42.22)	(5.26)	(269.84)
Other re-classifications	-	33.14	(79.84)	-	0.71	-	(45.99)
Exchange differences on consolidation	1.21	27.92	68.68	0.01	5.65	-	103.47
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**309.45**	**924.85**	**4,613.40**	**3.63**	**151.87**	**-**	**6,003.20**
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2023	**309.45**	**993.18**	**4,615.24**	**3.88**	**159.11**	**-**	**6,080.86**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2022	2,210.61	1,379.88	4,626.81	10.07	110.15	0.18	8,337.70
Net carrying value as on March 31, 2023	**2,867.21**	**1,344.96**	**4,841.53**	**11.10**	**157.72**	**-**	**9,222.52**

(i) Within the European operation, an impairment charge of ₹**555.26** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹5.51 crore) has been recognised. Out of the total impairment charge, ₹**550.97** crore (2022-23: Nil) is included within exceptional items and ₹**4.29** crore (2022-23: ₹5.51 crore) is included within other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Also refer note 49, page F261.

(ii) The Group's significant leasing arrangements relate to assets specifically set up for dedicated use by the Group under long term arrangements and time charter of vessels. Other leases include 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 Group to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Group. 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 Group's operations. Majority of the extension and termination options held are exercisable based on mutual agreement of the Group and the lessors.

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

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

[Item No. I(c), Page F144]

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, 2024, the Group has recognised the following in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

(i) expense in respect of short-term leases and leases of low- value assets ₹**37.63** crore (2022-23: ₹32.29 crore) and ₹**36.69** crore (2022-23: ₹30.57 crore) respectively.

(ii) expense in respect of variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities ₹**244.31** crore (2022-23: ₹1,062.45 crore).

(iii) income in respect of sub leases of right-of-use assets **Nil** (2022-23: ₹48.70 crore).

During the year ended March 31, 2024, total cash outflow in respect of leases amounted to ₹**1,948.89** crore (2022-23: ₹2,777.04 crore).

As at March 31, 2024, commitments for leases not yet commenced was ₹**204.02** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹214.35 crore).

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5. Goodwill

[Item No. I(d), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cost as at beginning of the year	7,223.82	5,899.55
Addition relating to acquisitions	-	1,202.96
Exchange differences on consolidation	197.42	121.31
Cost as at end of the year	**7,421.24**	**7,223.82**
Impairment as at beginning of the year	1,622.17	1,588.35
Charge for the year	-	0.77
Exchange differences on consolidation	53.77	33.05
Impairment as at end of the year	**1,675.94**	**1,622.17**
Net book value as at beginning of the year	**5,601.65**	**4,311.20**
Net book value as at end of the year	**5,745.30**	**5,601.65**

(i) The carrying value of goodwill includes ₹**4,272.83** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹4,129.19 crore) that arose on the acquisition of erstwhile Corus Group Plc. and has been tested in the current year against the recoverable amount of the Business Unit IJmuiden cash generating unit (CGU) by the Group. This goodwill relates to expected synergies from combining Corus' activities with those of the Group and to assets, which could not be recognised as separately identifiable intangible assets. The goodwill is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if there are any indications that the goodwill may be impaired. Also refer note 49, page F261.

The outcome of the Group's goodwill impairment as at March 31, 2024 for BU Ijmuiden CGU resulted in no impairment of goodwill (2022- 23: Nil).

(ii) The carrying value of goodwill includes ₹**1,195.69** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,195.69 crore) that arose on the acquisition of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited ("NINL") through erstwhile Tata Steel Long Products Limited. The recoverable value of NINL has been assessed at fair value less costs to sell using cash flow forecasts based on the most recently approved business plan for financial year 2024-25. Beyond financial year 2024-25, the cash flow forecasts is based on strategic forecasts which cover a period of eight 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 1.1 MTPA to 4.95 MTPA by financial year 2029-30 as well as estimated EBITDA changes due to implementation of the expansion strategy and operating the assets.

Key assumptions to the fair value less costs to sell 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 a post-tax discount rate of **10.10%** (March 31, 2023: 10.10%). The estimates are based on management's best estimates of implementing the expansion strategy.

For the fair value less costs to sell model, a terminal growth rate of **4.00%** (March 31, 2023: 4.00%) has been used to extrapolate the cash flows beyond the specifically forecasted period.

The outcome of the impairment assessment as on March 31, 2024 has not resulted in impairment of Goodwill.

The Group has conducted sensitivity analysis including sensitivity in respect of discount rate on the impairment assessment of goodwill. The Group believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions used in the model would cause the carrying value of goodwill to materially exceed its recoverable value.

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6. Other intangible assets

[Item No. I(e) and I(f), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	Patents and trademarks	Development costs	Software costs	Mining assets	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2023	29.99	317.84	1,371.72	18,319.33	693.27	20,732.15
Additions	-	-	47.21	(12.73)	22.88	57.36
Disposals	-	-	(0.11)	-	-	(0.11)
Other re-classifications	-	-	(0.25)	1.24	(7.08)	(6.09)
Exchange differences on consolidation	1.18	2.18	6.34	104.60	(0.15)	114.15
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2024	**31.17**	**320.02**	**1,424.91**	**18,412.44**	**708.92**	**20,897.46**
Accumulated impairment as at April 1, 2023	12.61	8.95	32.25	4,374.98	30.65	4,459.44
Charge for the year	-	-	26.29	152.35	509.50	688.14
Exchange differences on consolidation	0.44	0.31	0.37	63.83	-	64.95
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2024	**13.05**	**9.26**	**58.91**	**4,591.16**	**540.15**	**5,212.53**
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2023	10.49	308.89	859.19	1,871.15	122.44	3,172.16
Charge for the year	0.61	-	123.37	435.68	4.42	564.08
Disposals	-	-	(0.11)	-	-	(0.11)
Other re-classifications	-	-	(17.21)	17.80	(7.18)	(6.59)
Exchange differences on consolidation	0.53	1.87	2.79	5.28	(0.13)	10.34
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2024	**11.63**	**310.76**	**968.03**	**2,329.91**	**119.55**	**3,739.88**
Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at March 31, 2024	**24.68**	**320.02**	**1,026.94**	**6,921.07**	**659.70**	**8,952.41**
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2023	6.89	-	480.28	12,073.20	540.18	13,100.55
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**6.49**	**-**	**397.97**	**11,491.37**	**49.22**	**11,945.05**

6. Other intangible assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(e) and I(f), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	Patents and trademarks	Development costs	Software costs	Mining assets	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2022	29.49	299.49	1,147.92	9,126.95	678.58	11,282.43
Additions relating to acquisitions	-	-	-	8,612.00	-	8,612.00
Additions	0.03	-	173.03	35.77	16.45	225.28
Disposals	-	-	(19.49)	-	-	(19.49)
Other re-classifications	-	-	16.92	-	(1.90)	15.02
Exchange differences on consolidation	0.47	18.35	53.34	544.61	0.14	616.91
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2023	**29.99**	**317.84**	**1,371.72**	**18,319.33**	**693.27**	**20,732.15**
Accumulated impairment as at April 1, 2022	12.34	8.76	40.97	4,042.60	30.65	4,135.32
Disposals	-	-	(7.95)	-	-	(7.95)
Exchange differences on consolidation	0.27	0.19	(0.77)	332.38	-	332.07
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2023	**12.61**	**8.95**	**32.25**	**4,374.98**	**30.65**	**4,459.44**
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2022	9.82	290.69	745.83	1,511.15	117.15	2,674.64
Charge for the year	0.64	0.04	81.02	342.66	3.10	427.46
Disposals	-	-	(11.53)	-	-	(11.53)
Other re-classifications	-	-	12.44	-	2.06	14.50
Exchange differences on consolidation	0.03	18.16	31.43	17.34	0.13	67.09
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	**10.49**	**308.89**	**859.19**	**1,871.15**	**122.44**	**3,172.16**
Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at March 31, 2023	**23.10**	**317.84**	**891.44**	**6,246.13**	**153.09**	**7,631.60**
Net carrying value as on April 1, 2022	7.33	0.04	361.12	3,573.20	530.78	4,472.47
Net carrying value as on March 31, 2023	**6.89**	**-**	**480.28**	**12,073.20**	**540.18**	**13,100.55**

(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) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group recognised net impairment charge of ₹**26.29** crore (2022-23: Nil) in respect of intangible assets in its European operations. The impairment is included within exceptional items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Also refer note 49, page F261.

(iii) Within the Indian operations, the Group has recognised an impairment charge of ₹**661.85** crore (2022-23: Nil). The impairment is included within exceptional items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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6. Other intangible assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(e) and I(f), Page F144]

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

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Amount in intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	156.22	217.05	273.92	338.15	985.34
Total	**156.22**	**217.05**	**273.92**	**338.15**	**985.34**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ crore)

	Amount in intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	226.14	274.38	72.35	332.25	905.12
Total	**226.14**	**274.38**	**72.35**	**332.25**	**905.12**

(v) The expected completion of the amounts lying in intangible assets under development which are delayed are as below:

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Amount of intangible assets under development to be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:				
Tata Steel India:				
Sustenance projects	108.13	8.37	-	-
	108.13	**8.37**	**-**	**-**
Tata Steel Europe:				
Growth projects	314.82	22.60	-	-
	314.82	**22.60**	**-**	**-**
	422.95	**30.97**	**-**	**-**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ crore)

	Amount of intangible assets under development to be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:				
Tata Steel India:				
Sustenance projects	103.51	33.07	7.32	3.34
	103.51	**33.07**	**7.32**	**3.34**
Tata Steel Europe:				
Growth projects	-	44.70	44.70	48.56
Sustenance projects	26.18	-	-	-
	26.18	**44.70**	**44.70**	**48.56**
	129.69	**77.77**	**52.02**	**51.90**

7. Equity accounted investments

[Item No. I(g), Page F144]

(a) Investment in associates:

(i) The Group has no material associates as at March 31, 2024. The aggregate summarised financial information in respect of the Group's immaterial associates accounted for using the equity method is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Carrying value of Group's interest in associates*	**264.90**	**251.72**

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Group's share in profit/(loss) for the year of associates*	15.37	7.65
Group's share in total comprehensive income for the year of associates	**15.37**	**7.65**

(ii) Fair value of investments in equity accounted associates for which published price quotation is available, which is a Level 1 input as at March 31, 2024 is ₹**152.05** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹60.16 crore). The carrying value of such investments is **Nil** (March 31, 2023: Nil) as the Group's share of losses in such associates exceeds the cost of investments made.

(iii) Share of unrecognised loss in respect of equity accounted associates amounted to **Nil** for the year ended March 31, 2024 (2022-23: Nil). Cumulative share of unrecognised losses in respect of equity accounted associates as at March 31, 2024 amounted to ₹**136.29** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹144.24 crore).

(b) Investment in joint ventures:

(i) The Group holds more than 50% of the equity share capital in TM International Logistics Limited, Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited and Naba Diganta Water Management Limited. However, decisions in respect of activities which significantly affect the risks and rewards of these businesses, require a unanimous consent of all the shareholders. These entities have therefore been considered as joint ventures.

(ii) The Group has no material joint ventures as at March 31, 2024. The aggregate summarised financial information in respect of the Group's immaterial joint ventures accounted for using the equity method is as below.

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Carrying value of Group's interest in joint ventures*	**2,682.26**	**2,981.61**

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Group's share in profit/(loss) for the year of joint ventures*	(73.35)	410.47
Group's share in other comprehensive income for the year of joint ventures	54.09	12.75
Group's share in total comprehensive income for the year of joint ventures	**(19.26)**	**423.22**

(iii) Share of unrecognised losses in respect of equity accounted joint ventures amounted to ₹**252.11** crore for the year ended March 31, 2024 (2022-23: ₹96.09 crore). Cumulative share of unrecognised losses in respect of equity accounted joint ventures as at March 31, 2024 amounted to ₹**1,579.08** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,184.95 crore).

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7. Equity accounted investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g), Page F144]

(c) Summary of carrying value of Group's interest in equity accounted investees:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Carrying value of immaterial associates	264.90	251.72
Carrying value of immaterial joint ventures	2,682.26	2,981.61
	2,947.16	**3,233.33**

(d) Summary of Group's share in profit/(loss) for the year of equity accounted investees:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Share of profit/(loss) of immaterial associates	15.37	7.65
Share of profit/(loss) of immaterial joint ventures	(73.35)	410.47
	(57.98)	**418.12**

(e) Summary of Group's share in other comprehensive income for the year of equity accounted investees:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Share of other comprehensive income of immaterial joint ventures	54.09	12.75
	54.09	**12.75**

*Group's share in net assets and profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees has been determined after giving effect for subsequent amortisation/ depreciation and other adjustments arising on account of fair value adjustments made to the identifiable net assets of the equity accounted investees as at the date of acquisition and other adjustment e.g. unrealised profits on inventories etc., arising under the equity method of accounting.

8. Investments

[Item No. I(h)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F144]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Investments carried at amortised cost:		
Investment in government or trust securities	17.86	17.01
	17.86	**17.01**
(b) Investments carried at cost/deemed cost:		
Investment in preference shares	25.00	25.00
	25.00	**25.00**
(c) Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Investment in equity shares#	2,377.74	1,370.36
	2,377.74	**1,370.36**
(d) Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss:		
Investment in preference shares	115.05	85.48
Investment in equity shares	43.54	49.07
	158.59	**134.55**
	2,579.19	**1,546.92**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss:		
Investment in mutual funds - Quoted	0.09	0.09
Investment in mutual funds - Unquoted	731.13	3,629.97
	731.22	**3,630.06**

(i) Carrying value and market value of quoted and unquoted investments is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Investments in quoted instruments:		
Aggregate carrying value	2,000.03	995.64
Aggregate market value	2,000.03	995.64
(b) Investments in unquoted instruments:		
Aggregate carrying value	1,310.38	4,181.34

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8. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(h)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F144]

(ii) The Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, have 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 aforesaid Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, other than investments made by the Company aggregating ₹**23.50** crore during the year ended March 31, 2024 in Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited, a subsidiary (2022-23: ₹645.06 crore in erstwhile Tata Steel Mining Limited, now merged with the Company, ₹10.00 crore in Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited, ₹54.69 crore in Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited and ₹68.00 crore in Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited) and as set out in note 9(iv), page F182, in the ordinary course of business and in keeping with the applicable regulatory requirements for onward funding to certain subsidiaries of the Company towards meeting their business requirements and / or loan repayments. Accordingly, no further disclosure, in this regard, is required. The aforesaid investments have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(iii) The Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, have 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 aforesaid Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures 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, other than funds received by a subsidiary company as set out in note 8(ii), page F180, and note 9(iv), page F182 (2022-23: ₹12,700 crore by erstwhile Tata Steel Long Products Limited ("TSLP"), now merged with the Company, towards acquisition of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited ("NINL")/subscription to shares of NINL out of funds received through issuance of non-convertible preference shares by TSLP to the Company), in the ordinary course of business and in keeping with the applicable regulatory requirements for onward funding to certain subsidiaries of the Company towards meeting their business requirements. Accordingly, no further disclosure, in this regard, is required. The aforesaid investments have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

#Includes unquoted equity instruments for which cost 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.

9. Loans

[Item No. I(h)(ii) and II(b)(v), Page F144]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Loans to related parties		
Considered good- Unsecured	8.58	8.29
Credit impaired	218.15	210.82
Less: Allowance for credit losses	218.15	210.82
	8.58	**8.29**
(b) Other loans		
Considered good- Unsecured	64.56	56.45
Credit impaired	1,612.84	1,621.61
Less: Allowance for credit losses	1,612.84	1,621.61
	64.56	**56.45**
	73.14	**64.74**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Loans to related parties		
Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
Credit impaired	1,001.69	986.95
Less: Allowance for credit losses	1,001.69	986.95
	-	**-**
(b) Other loans		
Considered good- Unsecured	1.60	1.84
Credit impaired	9.65	2.01
Less: Allowance for credit losses	9.65	2.01
	1.60	**1.84**
	1.60	**1.84**

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9. Loans (Contd.)

[Item No. I(h)(ii) and II(b)(v), Page F144]

(i) Non-current loans to related parties represents loan given to joint ventures ₹**218.15** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹210.82 crore) and associates ₹**8.58** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹8.29 crore). Out of loans given to joint ventures, ₹**218.15** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹210.82 crore) is impaired.

(ii) Current loans to related parties represent loans/advances given to joint ventures ₹**1,001.69** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹986.95 crore). Out of which ₹**1,001.69** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹986.95 crore) is impaired.

(iii) Other loans includes loans given to employees.

(iv) The Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, have 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 aforesaid Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, other than loans advanced by the Company aggregating ₹**3,665.91** crore (2022-23: roll over of loan of ₹1,643.45 crore) given during the year to T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary and an investment company of the Company and as set out in note 8(ii), page F180, in the ordinary course of business and in keeping with the applicable regulatory requirements for onward funding to certain overseas subsidiaries of the Company towards meeting their business requirements and / or loan repayments. Accordingly, no further disclosure, in this regard, is required. The aforesaid loans have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(v) The Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, have 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 aforesaid Company and its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures 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.

10. Other financial assets

[Item No. I(h)(iv) and II(b)(vii), Page F144]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Security deposits		
Considered good- Unsecured	295.97	277.25
Credit impaired	98.48	99.31
Less: Allowance for credit losses	98.48	99.31
	295.97	**277.25**
(b) Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances		
Considered good- Unsecured	1.03	1.97
Credit impaired	-	0.27
Less: Allowance for credit losses	-	0.27
	1.03	**1.97**
(c) Earmarked balances with banks	**104.66**	**84.12**
(d) Other balances with banks	**18.66**	**11.97**
(e) Others		
Considered good- Unsecured	1,188.00	135.57
Credit impaired	16.03	15.71
Less: Allowance for credit losses	16.03	15.71
	1,188.00	**135.57**
	1,608.32	**510.88**

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10. Other financial assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(h)(iv) and II(b)(vii), Page F144]

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Security deposits		
Considered good- Unsecured	53.98	58.03
Credit impaired	0.23	0.23
Less: Allowance for credit losses	0.23	0.23
	53.98	**58.03**
(b) Interest accrued on deposits and loans		
Considered good- Unsecured	75.65	34.91
Credit impaired	2.67	2.24
Less: Allowance for credit losses	2.67	2.24
	75.65	**34.91**
(c) Others		
Considered good- Unsecured	1,042.95	1,342.57
Credit impaired	145.77	206.41
Less: Allowance for credit losses	145.77	206.41
	1,042.95	**1,342.57**
	1,172.58	**1,435.51**

(i) Security deposits are primarily in relation to public utility services and rental agreements. It includes deposit with Tata Sons Private Limited ₹**11.25** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹11.25 crore).

(ii) Non-current earmarked balances with banks represent deposits and balances in escrow account not due for realisation within 12 months from the balance sheet date. These are primarily placed as security with government bodies, margin money against issue of bank guarantees and deposits made against contract performance.

(iii) Other non-current balances with banks represent bank deposits not due for realisation within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

(iv) Current other financial assets include amount receivable from post-employment benefit funds ₹**74.08** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹137.98 crore) on account of retirement benefit obligations paid by the Group directly.

(v) Non-current other financial assets include lease receivable of ₹**1,027.06** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) recognised during the year ended March 31, 2024 on entering into a long-term arrangement with a joint venture to dedicate a class of its downstream assets for production of certain value added products to drive synergies at market place resulting in a gain of ₹**903.40** crore (2022-23: Nil) included in other income (refer note 29(iii), page F219).

The consolidated net loss for the year considers a gain of ₹**338.02** crore (net of tax) on account of the said transaction based on the Company's shareholding.

11. Retirement benefit assets and obligations

[Item No. I(i), V(c) and VI(c), Page F144 and F145]

(I) Retirement benefit assets

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Pension	23.26	6,989.59
(b) Retiring gratuities	-	1.24
	23.26	**6,990.83**

(II) Retirement benefit obligations

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Pension	617.86	674.49
(b) Retiring gratuities	458.41	327.08
(c) Post-retirement medical benefits	1,644.01	1,448.80
(d) Other defined benefits	499.20	481.00
	3,219.48	**2,931.37**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Pension	16.28	11.52
(b) Retiring gratuities	11.16	20.17
(c) Post-retirement medical benefits	89.92	89.02
(d) Other defined benefits	29.36	41.76
	146.72	**162.47**

(i) Detailed disclosure in respect of post-retirement defined benefit schemes is provided in note 36, page F223.

(ii) Other defined benefits include deficiency in interest cost on provident fund of ₹**25.99** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹19.21 crore), post- retirement lumpsum benefits, long service awards, packing and transportation, farewell gifts, etc.

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12. Income taxes

[Item No. I(k), V(e) and IX, Page F144, F145 and F146]

A. Income tax expenses/(benefit)

Indian companies are subject to income tax in India on the basis of their standalone financial statements. Indian companies 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 and some of its Indian subsidiaries during the year ended March 31, 2020 has 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.

Apart from India, major tax jurisdictions for the Group include Singapore, United Kingdom and Netherlands. The number of years that are subject to tax assessments varies depending on the tax jurisdiction.

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit/(loss) before tax	**(1,147.04)**	**18,235.12**
Income tax expense at tax rates applicable to individual entities	**(206.30)**	**4,766.68**
(a) Income exempt from tax/items not deductible	(600.08)	720.15
(b) Undistributed earning of joint ventures and equity accounted investees	(11.89)	42.23
(c) Deferred tax assets not recognised because realisation is not probable	5,250.81	3,867.24
(d) Adjustments to taxes in respect of prior periods	57.33	11.58
(e) Utilisation/credit of unrecognised tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and other tax benefits	(726.83)	(133.54)
(f) Impact of changes in tax rates[(i)]	(0.47)	885.43
Tax expense as reported	**3,762.57**	**10,159.77**

(i) During the year ended March 31, 2023, changes in tax rates primarily represent re-measurement of deferred tax balances expected to reverse in future periods based on the revised applicable tax rate by the Company and some of its Indian subsidiaries as per option permitted under the new tax regime.

12. Income taxes (Contd.)

[Item No. I(k), V(e) and IX, Page F144, F145 and F146]

B. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

(i) Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Balance as at April 1, 2023	Recognised/ (reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Recognised/ (reversed) in other comprehensive Income during the year	Other movements during the year	Exchange differences on consolidation during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets:						
Tax-loss carry forwards	2,092.01	1,419.30	-	496.54	7.76	4,015.61
Expenses allowable for tax purposes when paid/ written off	3,975.39	384.79	-	-	6.96	4,367.14
Others	(416.74)	1,213.73	(439.43)	0.05	8.82	366.43
	5,650.66	**3,017.82**	**(439.43)**	**496.59**	**23.54**	**8,749.18**
Deferred tax liabilities:						
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	15,600.32	1,590.25	-	496.77	(41.23)	17,646.11
Retirement benefit assets/ obligations	1,465.60	(272.50)	(1,497.25)	(0.18)	38.31	(266.02)
Others	74.42	172.50	-	-	3.43	250.35
	17,140.34	**1,490.25**	**(1,497.25)**	**496.59**	**0.51**	**17,630.44**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(11,489.68)**	**1,527.57**	**1,057.82**	**-**	**23.03**	**(8,881.26)**
Disclosed as:						
Deferred tax assets	**2,625.96**					**4,111.08**
Deferred tax liabilities	**14,115.64**					**12,992.34**
	(11,489.68)					**(8,881.26)**

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12. Income taxes (Contd.)

[Item No. I(k), V(e) and IX, Page F144, F145 and F146]

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Balance as at April 1, 2022	Recognised/ (reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Recognised/ (reversed) in other comprehensive Income during the year	Addition relating to acquisitions during the year	Other movements during the year	Exchange differences on consolidation during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets:							
Tax-loss carry forwards	4,117.59	(3,363.50)	-	1,385.51	-	(47.59)	2,092.01
Expenses allowable for tax purposes when paid/ written off	4,587.69	(613.22)	-	-	(1.26)	2.18	3,975.39
Others	(516.15)	(428.51)	529.16	(46.89)	(0.23)	45.88	(416.74)
	8,189.13	**(4,405.23)**	**529.16**	**1,338.62**	**(1.49)**	**0.47**	**5,650.66**
Deferred tax liabilities:							
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	12,729.88	176.08	-	2,712.52	-	(18.16)	15,600.32
Retirement benefit assets/ obligations	4,770.08	135.66	(3,389.01)	-	(1.50)	(49.63)	1,465.60
Others	(8.98)	81.47	-	-	-	1.93	74.42
	17,490.98	**393.21**	**(3,389.01)**	**2,712.52**	**(1.50)**	**(65.86)**	**17,140.34**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(9,301.85)**	**(4,798.44)**	**3,918.17**	**(1,373.90)**	**0.01**	**66.33**	**(11,489.68)**
Disclosed as:							
Deferred tax assets	**3,023.93**						**2,625.96**
Deferred tax liabilities	**12,325.78**						**14,115.64**
	(9,301.85)						**(11,489.68)**

(ii) Deferred tax assets have been recognised based on an evaluation of whether it is probable that taxable profits will be earned in future accounting periods considering all the available evidences, including approved budgets and forecasts by the Board of the respective entities.

(iii) Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of tax losses of ₹**63,796.76** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹59,164.54 crore) as its recovery is not considered probable in the foreseeable future. Such losses primarily relate to the Group's European operations.

(iv) Tax losses in respect of which deferred tax asset has not been recognised, expire unutilised based on the year of origination as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024
Within five years	219.91
Later than five years but less than ten years	60.86
Later than ten years but less than twenty years	4,610.64
No expiry	58,905.35
	63,796.76

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

12. Income taxes (Contd.)

[Item No. I(k), V(e) and IX, Page F144, F145 and F146]

(v) Unused tax credits and other deductible temporary differences in respect of which deferred tax asset has not been recognised, expire unutilised based on the year of origination as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024
Later than five years but less than ten years	13.00
Later than ten years but less than twenty years	410.87
No expiry	19,718.11
	20,141.98

(vi) As at March 31, 2024, aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with undistributed earnings of subsidiaries for which deferred tax liability has not been recognised is ₹**7,053.92** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹7,422.64 crore). No liability has been recognised in respect of such difference because the Group is in a position to control the timing of reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that such difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

13. Other assets

[Item No. I(l) and II(d), Page F144]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Capital advances		
Considered good- Unsecured	1,005.81	1,383.24
Considered doubtful- Unsecured	102.20	106.23
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	102.20	106.23
	1,005.81	**1,383.24**
(b) Advance with public bodies		
Considered good- Unsecured	1,999.83	2,053.93
Considered doubtful- Unsecured	328.33	328.37
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	328.33	328.37
	1,999.83	**2,053.93**
(c) Prepaid lease payments for operating leases	**0.19**	**0.28**
(d) Capital advances to related parties		
Considered good- Unsecured	**101.65**	**101.65**
(e) Others		
Considered good- Unsecured	235.75	237.53
Considered doubtful- Unsecured	46.29	46.53
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	46.29	46.53
	235.75	**237.53**
	3,343.23	**3,776.63**

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13. Other assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(l) and II(d), Page F144]

B. Current

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Advance with public bodies**		
	Considered good- Unsecured	3,128.46	3,473.54
	Considered doubtful- Unsecured	10.11	23.87
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	10.11	23.87
		3,128.46	**3,473.54**
(b)	**Advances to related parties**		
	Considered good- Unsecured	**195.64**	**195.64**
(c)	**Others**		
	Considered good- Unsecured	894.31	1,160.57
	Considered doubtful- Unsecured	173.68	172.52
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	173.68	172.52
		894.31	**1,160.57**
		4,218.41	**4,829.75**

(i) Advances with public bodies primarily relate to input credit entitlements and amounts paid under protest in respect of demands and claims from regulatory authorities.

(ii) Others include advances against supply of goods/services and advances paid to employees.

14. Inventories

[Item No. II(a), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Raw materials	19,702.97	20,794.92
(b)	Work-in-progress	5,691.79	9,438.64
(c)	Finished and semi-finished goods	16,759.16	17,397.35
(d)	Stock-in-trade	71.17	91.28
(e)	Stores and spares	6,932.42	6,693.14
		49,157.51	**54,415.33**
Included above, goods-in-transit:			
(i)	Raw materials	3,235.93	4,472.92
(ii)	Finished and semi-finished goods	1,308.12	432.06
(iii)	Stock-in-trade	2.01	0.69
(iv)	Stores and spares	94.26	130.13
		4,640.32	**5,035.80**

(i) Value of inventories above is stated after provisions (net of reversal) for slow-moving and obsolete items and write-downs to net realisable value ₹**2,358.51** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,995.71 crore).

(ii) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes reversal of ₹**240.45** crore (March 31, 2023: charge of ₹128.83 crore) in respect of write-down of inventory to net realisable value.

15. Trade receivables

[Item No. II(b)(ii), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Considered good- Unsecured	6,313.58	8,291.26
Credit impaired	284.52	720.90
	6,598.10	**9,012.16**
Less: Allowance for credit losses	334.57	754.92
	6,263.53	**8,257.24**

In determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables, the Group 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 that are due and the rates used in provision matrix.

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	754.92	264.54
Charge/(released) during the year	48.63	32.43
Utilised during the year	(470.17)	(5.48)
Addition relating to acquisitions	-	463.32
Exchange differences on consolidation	1.19	0.11
Balance at the end of the year	**334.57**	**754.92**

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

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	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	5,143.13	834.13	119.56	72.19	19.64	57.15	6,245.80
Undisputed – credit impaired	2.15	6.00	43.26	67.57	3.77	32.56	155.31
Disputed - considered good	-	4.25	-	-	-	2.60	6.85
Disputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	129.21	129.21
	5,145.28	**844.38**	**162.82**	**139.76**	**23.41**	**221.52**	**6,537.17**
Less: Allowance for credit losses	12.44	34.48	51.27	82.69	7.12	146.57	334.57
	5,132.84	**809.90**	**111.55**	**57.07**	**16.29**	**74.95**	**6,202.60**
Add: Unbilled trade receivables							**60.93**
Total trade receivables							**6,263.53**

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15. Trade receivables (Contd.)

[Item No. II(b)(ii), Page F144]

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ crore)

	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	7,181.12	774.29	159.91	41.41	10.25	50.37	8,217.35
Undisputed – credit impaired	-	0.67	2.91	1.60	2.77	496.10#	504.05
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	6.58	6.58
Disputed - credit impaired	3.29	1.62	29.11	-	-	129.46	163.48
	7,184.41	**776.58**	**191.93**	**43.01**	**13.02**	**682.51**	**8,891.46**
Less: Allowance for credit losses	12.36	53.90	47.69	9.47	6.37	625.13	754.92
	7,172.05	**722.68**	**144.24**	**33.54**	**6.65**	**57.38**	**8,136.54**
Add: Unbilled trade receivables							120.70
Total trade receivables							**8,257.24**

#includes ₹463.32 crore with respect to receivables in a subsidiary acquired during the year. The same is fully provided for.

(iii) The Group considers its maximum exposure to credit risk with respect to customers as at March 31, 2024 to be ₹**3,555.37** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹4,694.54 crore), which is the carrying value of trade receivables after allowance for credit losses and considering insurance cover. The Group had insurance cover as at March 31,2024 ₹**2,708.16** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹3,562.70 crore).

The Group's exposure to customers is diversified and there is no concentration of credit risk with respect to any particular customer.

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

16. Cash and cash equivalents

[Item No. II(b)(iii), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Cash on hand	0.90	1.93
(b) Cheques, drafts on hand	0.35	0.50
(c) Remittances in-transit	0.02	36.05
(d) Unrestricted balances with banks	7,079.57	12,091.42
	7,080.84	**12,129.90**

(i) Currency profile of cash and cash equivalents is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
INR	4,819.04	2,025.74
GBP	299.30	391.93
EURO	367.39	6,929.92
USD	433.36	915.16
Others	1,161.75	1,867.15
	7,080.84	**12,129.90**

INR-Indian Rupees, GBP- Great Britain Pound, USD-United States Dollars. Others primarily include SGD-Singapore Dollars, CAD- Canadian Dollars and THB- Thai Baht.

17. Other balances with banks

[Item No. II(b)(iv), Page F144]

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Other balances with banks	1,596.88	1,227.36
	1,596.88	**1,227.36**

(i) Currency profile of earmarked balances with banks is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
INR	1,543.77	1,226.50
USD	52.61	-
Others	0.50	0.86
	1,596.88	**1,227.36**

INR-Indian rupees, USD-United States Dollars.

(ii) Earmarked balances with banks of ₹**1,142.93** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,227.36 crore) primarily includes balances held for unpaid dividends ₹**96.92** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹90.78 crore), amount held back against the consideration payable for acquisition of a subsidiary ₹**828.21** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹911.17 crore), bank guarantee and margin money ₹**92.65** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹51.01 crore).

18. Assets held for sale

[Item No. III, Page F144]

(i) Within European businesses, certain property, plant and equipment has been classified as held for sale as the Group no longer expect to recover the carrying value of such assets through continuing use. As at March 31, 2024, the carrying value of such assets is ₹**44.66** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil). The Group expects to dispose such property, plant and equipment within 12 months.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2023, within Thailand businesses, certain property, plant and equipment, carrying value of ₹51.17 crore, was classified as held for sale as the Group no longer expected to recover the carrying value of such assets through continuing use. During the year ended March 31, 2024, assets amounting to ₹44.94 crore have been disposed of and balance have been reclassified to property, plant and equipment.

(iii) During the year ended March 31, 2023, Within the Indian operations, certain property, plant and equipment, carrying value of ₹8.23 crore, was classified as held for sale as the Group no longer expected to recover the carrying value of such assets through continuing use. Such assets have been disposed of during the current financial year.

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19. Equity share capital

[Item No. IV(a), Page F145]

(₹ crore)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised:			
2,55,16,50,00,000#	Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each	25,516.50	1,750.00
	(March 31, 2023: 17,50,00,00,000 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
35,00,00,000	'A' Ordinary Shares of ₹10 each *	350.00	350.00
	(March 31, 2023: 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, 2023: 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, 2023: 60,00,00,000 Shares of ₹100 each)		
		32,116.50	**8,350.00**
Issued:			
12,49,64,11,091	Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each	1,249.64	1,223.44
	(March 31, 2023: 12,23,44,16,550 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
		1,249.64	**1,223.44**
Subscribed and paid up:			
12,47,18,47,611**	Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each fully paid up	1,247.19	1,220.99
	(March 31, 2023: 12,20,98,53,070** Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
	Amount paid up on 58,11,460 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each forfeited	0.25	0.25
	(March 31, 2023: 58,11,460 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
		1,247.44	**1,221.24**

#During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company's authorised share capital has increased, with requisite regulatory approvals, because of the mergers given effect as referred to in note 46, page F259.

* '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, 2024.

** Includes 4,370 equity shares of ₹1 each, on which first and final call money has been received and the 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, 2024.

(i) Subscribed and paid-up capital excludes **1,16,83,930** (March 31, 2023: 1,16,83,930) Ordinary Shares of face value ₹1 each fully paid-up, held by Rujuvalika Investments Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

19. Equity share capital (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a), Page F145]

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

	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares of ₹1 each unless otherwise stated	₹ crore	No. of shares of ₹1 each unless otherwise stated	₹ crore
Ordinary Shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,20,98,53,070	1,220.99	1,22,11,76,937#	1,221.01
Sub-division of 1 share of face value ₹10/- each into 10 share of face value ₹1/- each effective July 29, 2022[b]	-	-	10,99,05,92,433	-
Fully paid shares allotted during the year[a]	26,19,94,541	26.20	-	-
Partly paid-up shares converted to fully paid-up shares during the year[c]	-	-	-	0.03
Shares forfeited during the year[d]	-	-	(19,16,300)	(0.05)
Balance at the end of the year	**12,47,18,47,611**	**1,247.19**	**12,20,98,53,070**	**1,220.99**

#face value of ₹10/- each

(a) 26,19,94,541 Ordinary shares of face value of ₹1 each were allotted to eligible shareholders of Tata Steel Long Products ("TSLP"), The Tinplate Company of India Limited ("TCIL") and Tata Metaliks Limited ("TML") as on the record date as approved by the Board, pursuant to separate scheme of amalgamation of TSLP, TCIL and TML with the Company as referred to in note 46, page F259.

(b) The Shareholders of the Company, at the 115th Annual General Meeting held on June 28, 2022, had approved the sub-division of one equity share of face value ₹10 each (fully paid-up and partly paid-up) into 10 equity share of face value ₹1 each. The record date for the said sub-division was set at July 29, 2022.

(c) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had sent Reminder-cum-Forfeiture Notice to the holders of partly paid-up equity shares on which the first and final call money was unpaid. The Company had converted 3,16,580 partly paid-up shares of face value ₹1 each into fully paid-up shares.

(d) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Board of Directors approved the forfeiture of 19,16,300 partly paid-up shares of face value of ₹1 each on which the call money of ₹0.7496 remained unpaid.

(iii) As at March 31, 2024, **29,27,850** Ordinary Shares of face value ₹1 each (March 31, 2023: 29,27,850 Ordinary Shares) are kept in abeyance in respect of Rights issue of 2007. As at March 31, 2024, **17,97,930** fully paid-up Ordinary Shares of face value ₹1 each (March 31, 2023: 17,97,930 fully paid-up Ordinary Shares) are kept in abeyance in respect of Rights Issue of 2018.

(iv) During the year ended March 31, 2023, ₹4.18 crore proceeds from subscription to the first and final call on partly paid-up shares for Rights Issue of 2018, had been utilised for repayments of loan.

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

19. Equity share capital (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a), Page F145]

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31,2023	
	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	32.44
(b) Life Insurance Corporation of India	94,97,60,583	7.61	73,24,32,080	5.99

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31,2023	
	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	32.44
Name of promoter group				
(a) Tata Motors Limited#	5,49,62,950	0.44	5,49,62,950	0.45
(b) Tata Investment Corporation Limited	4,19,84,940	0.34	4,19,84,940	0.34
(c) Tata Chemicals Ltd.	3,09,00,510	0.25	3,09,00,510	0.25
(d) Ewart Investments Limited	2,22,59,750	0.18	2,22,59,750	0.18
(e) Rujuvalika Investments Limited*#	1,16,83,930	0.09	1,16,83,930	0.10
(f) Tata Industries Limited#	1,04,25,450	0.08	1,04,25,450	0.09
(g) Tata Motors Finance Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance solutions Limited)@	60,95,110	0.05	-	-
(h) TMF Business Services Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Limited)@	-	-	60,95,110	0.05
(i) Tata Capital Ltd.	1,75,610	0.00	1,67,400	0.00
(j) Titan Company Limited	25,110	0.00	25,110	0.00
(k) Tata Capital Financial Services Limited$	-	-	8,210	0.00
(l) Sir Dorabji Tata Trust^	-	-	-	-
(m) Sir Ratan Tata Trust^	-	-	-	-

* 1,16,83,930 Ordinary Shares held by Rujuvalika Investments Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company), do not carry any voting rights.

^During the year ended March 31, 2019, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Sir Ratan Tata Trust had sold their entire holdings in the Company.

@Consequent to the sanctioned Scheme of Arrangement, 60,95,110 equity shares of Tata Steel Limited held by TMF Business Services Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Limited, Promoter Group) have been transferred to Tata Motors Finance Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Solutions Limited). Accordingly, as on March 31, 2024, Tata Motors Finance Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Solutions Limited) has been reported under Promoter Group holding 60,95,110 equity shares of Tata Steel Limited. The Company has reported 'NIL' shareholding against TMF Business Services Limited (Formerly Tata Motors Finance Limited) within the Promoter Group.

$Tata Capital Financial Services Limited (TCFSL) has been merged with Tata Capital Limited effective January 1, 2024. Accordingly, the entire holding of TCFSL in the Company, (8,210 shares) has been transferred from TCFSL to Tata Capital Limited and TCFSL has ceased to exist and accordingly does not form part of the Promoter Group as on March 31, 2024.

#Change in shareholding is on account of allotment of shares to non-controlling equity shareholders of erstwhile TSLP, TCIL and TML pursuant to the separate schemes of amalgamation of TSLP, TCIL and TML into and with the Company.

19. Equity share capital (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a), Page F145]

(vii) **8,35,45,390** shares (March 31, 2023: 8,79,53,750 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.

(viii) 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 below:

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.

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

20. Other equity
[Item No. IV(b), Page F145]

A. Retained earnings
The details of movement in retained earnings is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	48,166.32	55,647.79
Profit for the year	(4,437.44)	8,760.40
Remeasurement of post-employment defined employee benefit plans	(6,224.84)	(13,304.45)
Tax on remeasurement of post-employment defined employee benefit plans	1,553.27	3,322.85
Dividend	(4,409.79)	(6,227.15)
Transfers within equity	(0.78)	(4.42)
Adjustment for changes in ownership interests	168.99	(28.70)
Balance at the end of the year	**34,815.73**	**48,166.32**

B. Items of other comprehensive income

(a) Cash flow hedge reserve
The cumulative effective portion of gain 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 consolidated 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 Group has designated certain foreign currency forward contracts, commodity contracts, interest rate swaps and collar as cash flow hedges in respect of foreign exchange, commodity price and interest rate risks.

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	(830.91)	815.26
Other comprehensive income recognised during the year	989.72	(1,646.17)
Balance at the end of the year	**158.81**	**(830.91)**

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Fair value changes recognised during the year	(523.01)	(1,436.99)
Fair value changes reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss/cost of hedged items	1,836.54	(711.60)
Tax impact on above	(323.81)	502.42
	989.72	**(1,646.17)**

During the year, ineffective portion of cash flow hedges recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss amounted to **Nil** (2022- 23: Nil).

20. Other equity (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(b), Page F145]

(ii) The amount recognised in cash flow hedge reserve (net of tax) is expected to impact the consolidated statement of profit and loss as below:

- within the next one year: gain of ₹**136.01** crore (2022-23: loss ₹903.26 crore)
- later than one year: gain of ₹**22.80** crore (2022-23: ₹72.35 crore)

(b) Investment revaluation reserve

Cumulative gains and losses arising on 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, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	713.57	896.78
Other comprehensive income recognised during the year	1,017.71	(213.92)
Tax impact on above	(121.04)	30.71
Transfers within equity	(0.15)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,610.09**	**713.57**

(c) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the Group's foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in foreign currency translation reserve. The amounts recognised are transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss on disposal of the related foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The details of movement in foreign currency translation reserve is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,341.85	7,399.01
Other comprehensive income recognised during the year	(401.77)	(2,057.16)
Balance at the end of the year	**4,940.08**	**5,341.85**

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

20. Other equity (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(b), Page F145]

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 is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,288.08	31,286.73
Received/ transfer on issue of Ordinary Shares during the year	-	1.44
Equity issue expenses written (off)/ back during the year	-	(0.09)
Balance at the end of the year	**31,288.08**	**31,288.08**

(b) Debenture redemption reserve

The provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with related rules required a company issuing debentures to create 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 on or before August 16, 2019.

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,046.00	2,046.00
Transfers within equity	(717.25)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,328.75**	**2,046.00**

(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 mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.

The details of movement in general reserve is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,181.16	12,181.16
Transfers within equity	717.25	-
Balance at the end of the year	**12,898.41**	**12,181.16**

20. Other equity (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(b), Page F145]

(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 is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	133.11	133.11
Balance at the end of the year	**133.11**	**133.11**

(e) Special reserve

Special reserve represents reserve created by certain Indian subsidiaries of the Company pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (the "RBI Act") and other related applicable regulations. Under the RBI Act, a non-banking finance company is required to transfer an amount not less than 20% of its net profit to a reserve fund before declaring any dividend. Appropriation from this reserve fund is permitted only for the purposes specified by the RBI.

The details of movement in special reserve is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	12.42	11.22
Transfers within equity	0.79	1.20
Balance at the end of the year	**13.21**	**12.42**

(f) Capital Reserve on consolidation

The excess of fair value of net assets acquired over consideration paid in a business combination is recognised as capital reserve on consolidation. The reserve is not available for distribution.

The details of movement in capital reserve on consolidation is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	784.28	784.28
Balance at the end of the year	**784.28**	**784.28**

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20. Other equity (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(b), Page F145]

(g) 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 on consolidation is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,834.77	1,833.50
Adjustment for changes in ownership interest[(i)]	791.47	1.27
Other movements within equity	1.18	-
Balance at the end of the year	**2,627.42**	**1,834.77**

(i) During the year ended March 31, 2024, ₹**791.47** crore relates to the difference between derecognition of non-controlling interest and consideration paid on merger of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLP), Tata Metaliks Limited (TML) and The Tinplate Company of India Limited (TCIL) with the Company (refer note 46, page F259).

(h) Others

Others primarily represent amounts appropriated out of the statement of profit or loss for unforeseen contingencies. Such appropriation are free in nature.

The details of movement in others is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	190.21	186.99
Transfers within equity	0.14	3.22
Balance at the end of the year	**190.35**	**190.21**

D. Share application money pending allotment

The details of movement in share application money pending allotment is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Received during the year	-	1.46
Allotted during the year	-	(1.46)
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

21. Non-controlling interests

[Item No. IV(c), Page F145]

Non-controlling interests represent proportionate share held by minority shareholders in the net assets of subsidiaries which are not wholly owned by the Company.

The balance of non-controlling interests as at the end of the year is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-controlling interests	**396.98**	**2,093.11**

(i) The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, T S Global Holdings Pte. Ltd. via TSMUK Limited holds **82.00%** (March 31, 2023: 82.00%) equity stake in Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited.

(ii) The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, T S Global Holdings Pte. Ltd. holds **67.90%** (March 31, 2023: 67.90%) equity stake in Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited.

The table below provides information in respect of subsidiaries where material non-controlling interest exists:

(₹ crore)

Name of Subsidiary	Country of incorporation and operation	% of non- controlling interests as at March 31, 2024	% of non- controlling interests as at March 31, 2023	Profit/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests for the year ended March 31, 2024	Profit/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests for the year ended March 31, 2023	Non- controlling interests as at March 31, 2024	Non- controlling interests as at March 31, 2023
Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited	Canada	18.00%	18.00%	(163.49)	(195.46)	(362.82)	(194.99)
Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Thailand	32.10%	32.10%	7.29	50.26	672.84	718.26

The tables below provides summarised information in respect of consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, consolidated statement of profit and loss and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024, in respect of the above-mentioned entities:

Summarised balance sheet information

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited		Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current assets	5,992.84	6,173.42	791.11	830.75
Current assets	799.53	875.91	1,915.35	2,058.78
Total assets (A)	**6,792.37**	**7,049.33**	**2,706.46**	**2,889.53**
Non-current liabilities	6,181.88	6,294.16	238.54	248.23
Current liabilities	2,626.13	1,975.34	373.11	405.04
Total liabilities (B)	**8,808.01**	**8,269.50**	**611.65**	**653.27**
Net assets (A-B)	**(2,015.64)**	**(1,220.17)**	**2,094.81**	**2,236.26**

NOTES

forming part of the consolidated financial statements

21. Non-controlling interests (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(c), Page F145]

Summarised profit and loss information

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited		Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Total income	1,329.89	648.78	5,828.74	6,991.72
Profit/(loss) for the year	(771.38)	(1,086.09)	22.66	156.25
Total comprehensive income for the year	(795.47)	(1,121.02)	(81.97)	251.83

Summarised cash flow information

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited		Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	(246.85)	(655.31)	261.37	217.78
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	(141.02)	(44.32)	(1.17)	(63.81)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	359.51	710.52	(77.96)	(147.59)
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	0.39	2.55	(21.86)	17.42
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	40.51	27.07	341.81	318.01
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12.54	40.51	502.19	341.81

NOTES
forming part of the consolidated financial statements

22. Borrowings
[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F145]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Secured		
(i) Loan from Joint Plant Committee - Steel Development Fund	2,829.25	2,751.17
(ii) Term loans from banks/financial institutions	2,642.97	3,371.74
(iii) Other loans	284.51	282.40
	5,756.73	**6,405.31**
(b) Unsecured		
(i) Bonds and non-convertible debentures	20,470.76	26,520.88
(ii) Term loans from banks/financial institutions	25,341.05	18,512.21
(iii) Deferred payment liabilities	8.10	7.84
(iv) Other loans	0.09	0.09
	45,820.00	**45,041.02**
	51,576.73	**51,446.33**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Secured		
(i) Loans from banks/financial institutions	265.13	2,202.00
(ii) Repayable on demand from banks/financial institutions	-	1,003.45
(iii) Other loans	73.32	70.60
	338.45	**3,276.05**
(b) Unsecured		
(i) Loans from banks/financial institutions	13,213.10	12,669.19
(ii) Current maturities of long-term borrowings	16,439.24	10,612.53
(iii) Other loans	6.40	13.60
	29,658.74	**23,295.32**
	29,997.19	**26,571.37**

(i) As at March 31, 2024, ₹**6,095.18** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹9,681.36 crore) of the total outstanding borrowings were secured by a charge on property, plant and equipment, inventories, receivables and other current assets.

NOTES
forming part of the consolidated financial statements

22. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F145]

(ii) The security details of major borrowings as at March 31, 2024 are as below:

(a) 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.

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 was 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 Bhubaneshwar 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 has challenged the rejection of representation by 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 the company 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) has dismissed the writ petition filed by the Company. The Company is in the process of evaluating the future course of action.

The loan as stated in the consolidated financial statement includes funded interest ₹**1,189.92** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,111.84 crore).

It includes ₹**1,639.33** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,639.33 crore) representing repayments and interest on earlier loans for which applications of funding are awaiting sanction and is not secured by charge on movable assets of the Company.

(b) Loans from banks/financial institutions

The borrowings in Tata Steel Europe relate to the senior facility arrangement (SFA) which was refinanced in October 2022. The SFA is secured against the assets and shares of Tata Steel UK Limited and the shares of Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings BV (TSNH). The SFA contains a financial covenant which sets an annual maximum capital expenditure at TSNH and contains covenants for cash flow to debt service and debt tangible net worth calculated at the Company level. During the year ended March 31, 2023 Tata Steel Europe made early repayments of EURO 168 million in October 2022 against Facility B. The SFA at March 31, 2024 comprises of the following term loan:

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forming part of the consolidated financial statements

22. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F145]

Facility B: EURO **302** million bullet term loan facility equivalent to ₹**2,716.65** crore (March 31, 2023: EURO 302 million equivalent to ₹2,696.52 crore), repayable in February 2026.

(iii) As at March 31, 2024, 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, which are in agreement with the books of account other than those as set out below.

(₹ 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	2,000.00	Refer Note 1 below	June 30, 2023	1,559.27	1,576.04	(16.77)	Incorrect amount of Export advances
			September 30, 2023	1,668.58	1,682.22	(13.64)	
			December 31, 2023	1,859.27	1,874.57	(15.30)	
State bank of India and consortium of banks	2,000.00	Refer Note 1 below	June 30, 2023	4,557.60	4,554.09	3.51	Incorrect amount of creditor for Goods under LC
			September 30, 2023	7,990.37	7,989.23	1.14	
			December 31, 2023	5,245.20	5,250.40	(5.20)	
State bank of India	45.00	Refer Note 2 below	September 30, 2023	64.89	74.44	(9.55)	Incorrect amount of Goods-in-transit of Inventory of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company)
			December 31, 2023	40.74	62.71	(21.97)	
			June 30, 2023	408.83	393.67	15.16	Incorrect amount of creditors for goods of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company)
			September 30, 2023	415.97	382.93	33.04	
			December 31, 2023	280.70	234.47	46.23	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	68.00	Refer Note 3 below	June 30, 2023	370.33	393.67	(23.34)	Incorrect amount of creditor for goods of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited (merged with the Company)
HDFC Bank Limited	80.00						
DBS Bank Limited	70.00						
Bank of Baroda	9.75						
ICICI Bank Limited	105.00						

(₹ 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	2,000.00	Refer Note 1 below	December 31, 2022	12,594.47	12,572.90	21.57	Primarily inclusion of certain liabilities not forming part of creditors for goods.

NOTES
forming part of the consolidated financial statements

22. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F145]

Note 1: Pari-passu charge on the Company's entire current assets namely stock of raw materials, 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.

Note 2: Hypothecation first charge over inventory and receivables and other current assets on pari-passu basis with other working capital lenders of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited under Multiple Banking Arrangement subject to sharing of pari-passu sharing letters by such Banks.

Note 3:

a) Kotak Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on current assets both present and future of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited's Kharagpur unit, along with other lenders in multiple banking arrangement.

b) HDFC Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited with other WC lender.

c) DBS Bank Limited: First pari-passu charge on the current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited's Kharagpur unit.

d) Bank of Baroda: First pari-passu charge on current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited including raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and all the receivables with other working capital lenders.

e) ICICI Bank: First pari passu charge on book debts, stock and other current assets of erstwhile Tata Metaliks Limited.

(v) The details of major unsecured borrowings as at March 31, 2024 are as below:

(a) Bonds and debentures

(I) Non-convertible Debentures (NCD):

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

(i) 7.76% p.a. interest bearing 15,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on September 20, 2032.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 7.50% p.a. interest bearing 5,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on September 20, 2027.

(v) 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.

(vi) 8.15% p.a. interest bearing 10,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on October 1, 2026.

(vii) 7.70% p.a. interest bearing 6,700 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on March 13, 2025.

(viii) 7.95% p.a. interest bearing 5,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

22. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F145]

(ix) Repo rate plus 4.08% p.a. interest bearing 4,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(x) 8.25% p.a. interest bearing 10,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(xi) Repo rate plus 3.45% p.a. interest bearing 5,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(xii) Repo rate plus 3.30% p.a. interest bearing 10,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(xiii) 7.85% p.a. interest bearing 5,100 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(xiv) 7.85% p.a. interest bearing 10,250 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each has been redeemed during the year.

(II) Bonds

ABJA Investment Company Pte Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company has issued non-convertible bonds that are listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange and Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Details of the bonds outstanding at the end of the reporting period are as below:

Sl. No.	Issued on	Currency	Initial principal due (in millions)	Outstanding principal (in millions)		Interest rate	Redeemable on
				As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023		
1	January 2018	USD	1,000	1,000	1,000	5.45%	January 2028
2	July 2014	USD	1,000	1,000	1,000	5.95%	July 2024

(b) Term loans from banks/ financial institutions

(I) The Details of loans from banks and financial institutions availed/repaid by the Company are as below:

(i) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,320.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,320.00 crore) is repayable in 3 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 31, 2029.

(ii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,000.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,000.00 crore) is repayable on August 30, 2029.

(iii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**500.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable on December 11, 2027.

(iv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**100.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹100.00 crore) is repayable on December 8, 2027.

(v) Rupee loan amounting ₹**400.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹400.00 crore) is repayable on September 14, 2027.

(vi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**595.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹595.00 crore) is repayable in 4 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on October 16, 2026.

(vii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**700.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹700.00 crore) is repayable in 8 annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 11, 2025.

(viii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**520.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹520.00 crore) is repayable in 5 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2025.

(ix) Rupee loan amounting ₹**500.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable on June 24, 2024.

NOTES

forming part of the consolidated financial statements

22. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F145]

(x) Rupee loan amounting ₹**500.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable on June 22, 2024.

(xi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**500.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable on June 17, 2024.

(xii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**912.50** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹926.24 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on May 15, 2024.

(xiii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**297.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹300.00 crore) is repayable in 4 annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xiv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**388.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹396 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**693.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹700 crore) is repayable in 4 annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xvi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**582.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹594 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xvii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**485.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹495 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xviii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**970.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹990 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2024.

(xix) USD 293.33 million equivalent to ₹**2,446.69** crore (March 31, 2023: USD 440.00 million equivalent to ₹3,616.03 crore) loan is repayable in 2 equal annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 11, 2024.

(xx) Rupee loan amounting ₹**485.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹495 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 6, 2024.

(xxi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**194.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹198 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 31, 2024.

(xxii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**533.50** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹544.50 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 31, 2024.

(xxiii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**450.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 18 equal semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on July 1, 2024.

(xxiv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**693.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 36 quarterly instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2024.

(xxv) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,470.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,500 crore) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

(xxvi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**490.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500 crore) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

(xxvii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**490.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹500 crore) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

NOTES
forming part of the consolidated financial statements

22. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F145]

(xxviii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,782.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

(xxix) Rupee loan amounting ₹**495.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 29, 2024.

(xxx) Rupee loan amounting ₹**970.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹990 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 28, 2024.

(xxxi) Rupee loan amounting ₹**490.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 15 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 19, 2024.

(xxxii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**980.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 15 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 19, 2024

(xxxiii) Rupee loan amounting ₹**1,980.00** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 14, 2024.

(xxxiv) Rupee loan amounting ₹689.00 crore as on March 31, 2023 repayable in 4 semi-annual instalments, has been fully pre-paid during the year.

(II) Short-term finance ₹**5,699.28** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹4,161.30 crore) with maturity less than a year.

(vi) Currency and interest exposure of borrowings including current maturities is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Total	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Total
INR	13,181.37	24,943.29	38,124.66	14,516.56	20,754.85	35,271.41
GBP	9.76	9,507.39	9,517.15	9.43	4,052.81	4,062.24
EURO	257.28	3,198.79	3,456.07	18.04	2,609.71	2,627.75
USD	22,354.04	7,295.18	29,649.22	23,021.33	10,251.21	33,272.54
Others	826.82	-	826.82	2,783.76	-	2,783.76
Total	**36,629.27**	**44,944.65**	**81,573.92**	**40,349.12**	**37,668.58**	**78,017.70**

INR-Indian Rupees, GBP- Great Britain Pound, USD-United States Dollars.

(a) Others primarily include SGD-Singapore Dollars, CAD- Canadian Dollars and THB- Thai Baht.

(b) Majority of floating rate borrowings are bank borrowings bearing interest rates based on SOFR, EURIBOR or local official rates. Of the total floating rate borrowings, as at March 31, 2024, ₹**2,446.69** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹3,616.03 crore) has been hedged using cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps, with contracts covering a period of more than one year.

NOTES
forming part of the consolidated financial statements

22. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(i) and VI(a)(i), Page F145]

(vii) Maturity profile of borrowings including current maturities is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Not later than one year or on demand	29,905.54	26,568.65
Later than one year but not two years	7,216.49	12,383.99
Later than two years but not three years	5,885.45	4,380.15
Later than three years but not four years	14,238.75	2,084.30
Later than four years but not five years	1,263.27	13,602.63
More than five years	23,397.64	19,486.10
	81,907.14	**78,505.82**
Less: Capitalisation of transaction costs	333.22	488.12
	81,573.92	**78,017.70**

(viii) Some of the Group's major financing arrangements include financial covenants, which require compliance to certain debt-equity ratios and debt coverage ratios by entities within the Group who have availed such borrowings. Additionally, certain negative covenants may limit the ability of entities within the Group to borrow additional funds or to incur additional liens, and/or provide for increased costs in case of breach.

(ix) During March, 2024, the Company has issued and allotted non-convertible debentures aggregating ₹2,700.00 crore. Out of the proceeds, ₹1,950.00 crore has been utilised for the purposes mentioned in the Debenture Issue Placement Memorandum Key Information Document dated March 26, 2024 (NCD Disclosure Document) till March 31, 2024 and the unutilised amount of ₹750.00 crore as at March 31, 2024 was lying temporarily in fixed deposits, keeping in line with the NCD Disclosure Document, till the funds are fully utilised for the purposes set out in the said document.

23. Other financial liabilities

[Item No. V(a)(iv) and VI(a)(v), Page F145]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Creditors for other liabilities	1,491.83	1,871.51
	1,491.83	**1,871.51**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Interest accrued but not due	854.95	1,115.29
(b) Unclaimed dividends	110.72	100.04
(c) Creditors for other liabilities	9,479.99	8,374.88
	10,445.66	**9,590.21**

(i) Non-current and current creditors for other liabilities include:

(a) creditors for capital supplies and services of ₹**3,935.17** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹4,595.93 crore).

(b) out of the total consideration paid for acquisition of a subsidiary in 2022-23, ₹**828.21** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹911.17 crore) kept in Escrow Account held for resolution of the litigations and payment if required or release to the sellers at the expiry of the specified period.

(c) liability for employee family benefit scheme ₹**263.71** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹243.37 crore).

(d) liability for family protection scheme ₹**194.21** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹194.83 crore).

(e) rebate liabilities arising from volume and price discounts ₹**1,063.28** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,330.51 crore).

24. Provisions

[Item No. V(b) and VI(b), Page F145]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Employee benefits	3,488.63	3,012.44
(b) Insurance provisions	293.72	305.53
(c) Others	1,641.68	1,457.87
	5,424.03	**4,775.84**

NOTES

forming part of the consolidated financial statements

24. Provisions (Contd.)

[Item No. V(b) and VI(b), Page F145]

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Employee benefits	1,739.59	406.70
(b) Others	2,039.49	3,476.03
	3,779.08	**3,882.73**

(i) Non-current and current provision for employee benefits include provision for leave salaries ₹**1,461.90** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,441.71 crore) and provision for early separation, disability and other long term employee benefits ₹**3,692.87** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,893.24 crore).

(ii) As per the leave policy of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries, an employee is entitled to be paid the accumulated leave balance on separation. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries present provision for leave salaries as current and non-current based on actuarial valuation considering estimates of availment of leave, separation of employee, etc.

(iii) Insurance provisions currently held by Tata Steel Europe, a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of the Group cover its historical liability risks, including those covered by its captive insurance company, Crucible Insurance Company Limited, in respect of its retrospective hearing impairment policy and those for which it is now responsible for under its current insurance arrangements. The provisions include a suitable amount in respect of its known outstanding claims and an appropriate amount in respect of liabilities that have been incurred but not yet reported. The provisions are subject to regular review and are adjusted as appropriate. The value of the final insurance settlements is uncertain and so is the timing of the expenditure.

(iv) Non-current and current other provisions primarily include:

(a) provision for compensatory afforestation, mine closure and rehabilitation obligations and other environmental remediation obligations ₹**2,034.27** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹3,407.85 crore). These amounts become payable upon closure of the mines/sites and are expected to be incurred over a period of 1 to 43 years.

(b) provision in respect of onerous contracts (including long term contracts) amounting to ₹**531.15** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹136.52 crore).

(c) Provision for legal damages ₹**189.39** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹183.02 crore).

(v) The details of movement in provision balances is as below:

Year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ crore)

	Insurance Provision	Provision for restoration and rehabilitation	Others	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	305.53	3,407.85	1,526.05	5,239.43
Recognised/ (released) during the year [(i)]	(22.13)	(637.53)	1,075.73	416.07
Utilised during the year	-	(322.03)	(77.94)	(399.97)
Other re-classifications	-	(442.27)	(897.80)	(1,340.07)
Exchange differences on consolidation	10.32	28.25	20.86	59.43
Balance at the end of the year	**293.72**	**2,034.27**	**1,646.90**	**3,974.89**

24. Provisions (Contd.)

[Item No. V(b) and VI(b), Page F145]

Year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ crore)

	Insurance Provision	Provision for restoration and rehabilitation	Others	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	340.92	2,964.73	665.00	3,970.65
Recognised/ (released) during the year (i)	70.48	1,245.49	261.12	1,577.09
Utilised during the year	(111.49)	(670.75)	(45.26)	(827.50)
Other re-classifications	-	(238.45)	619.17	380.72
Exchange differences on consolidation	5.62	106.83	26.02	138.47
Balance at the end of the year	**305.53**	**3,407.85**	**1,526.05**	**5,239.43**

(i) Includes provisions capitalised during the year in respect of restoration obligations.

25. Deferred income

[Item No. V(d) and VI(d), Page F145]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Grants relating to property, plant and equipment	193.73	21.34
(b) Revenue grants	106.44	9.90
(c) Others	133.48	101.12
	433.65	**132.36**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Grants relating to property, plant and equipment	0.86	72.13
(b) Revenue grants	7.63	3.59
(c) Others	55.22	16.21
	63.71	**91.93**

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26. Other liabilities

[Item No. V(f) and VI(f), Page F145]

A. Non-current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Advances received from customers	436.58	2,146.11
(b) Statutory dues	448.66	593.19
(c) Other credit balances	2,025.17	1,727.97
	2,910.41	**4,467.27**

B. Current

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Advances received from customers	2,771.34	3,365.70
(b) Employee recoveries and employer contributions	146.67	142.67
(c) Statutory dues	12,265.92	11,008.55
(d) Other credit balances	1.80	28.18
	15,185.73	**14,545.10**

(i) Non-current and current advance from customer includes an interest-bearing advance of ₹**1,813.15** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹3,811.90 crore) which would be adjusted over a period of 1.25 years against export of steel products. Amount of revenue recognised for the year ended March 31, 2024 in respect of such advances outstanding at the beginning of the year is ₹**2,038.97** crore (2022-23: ₹1,543.07 crore). Out of the amount outstanding ₹**1,377.24** crore (by March 31, 2024: ₹1,665.79 crore) is expected to be adjusted by March 31, 2025 and the balance thereafter.

(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. Includes provision for demand notices received against alleged shortfall in dispatch of Chromite ore from the mines ₹**818.01** crore. The demand notices have been challenged before the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha and as per the court direction, an amount of ₹**218.50** crore has been paid under protest which is disclosed under other current assets and the final outcome is awaited.

(iii) Other credit balances includes GST compensation cess and interest thereon amounting to ₹**1,973.38** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,678.33 crore).

27. Trade Payables

[Item No. V(a)(iii), Page F145]

A. Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Dues of micro and small enterprises	1,203.70	1,170.33
	1,203.70	**1,170.33**

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

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Creditors for supplies and services	29,023.94	31,284.22
(b) Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	5,207.02	5,377.99
	34,230.96	**36,662.21**

(i) Ageing of trade payables is as below:

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ 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 - MSME	1,066.52	63.06	0.35	-	1.50	**1,131.43**
Undisputed dues - others	22,792.32	3,893.08	74.95	30.80	75.24	**26,866.39**
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	0.05	**0.05**
Disputed dues - others	0.28	-	0.05	0.09	18.35	**18.77**
	23,859.12	**3,956.14**	**75.35**	**30.89**	**95.14**	**28,016.64**
Add: Unbilled dues*						7,418.02
Total trade payables						**35,434.66**

*Includes dues of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) of ₹72.22 crore.

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ 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 - MSME	1,050.48	64.35	0.12	0.07	1.61	**1,116.63**
Undisputed dues - others	24,072.39	3,448.39	178.51	87.03	42.97	**27,829.29**
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	0.05	**0.05**
Disputed dues - others	-	0.85	0.23	0.27	18.20	**19.55**
	25,122.87	**3,513.59**	**178.86**	**87.37**	**62.83**	**28,965.52**
Add: Unbilled dues*						8,867.02
Total trade payables						**37,832.54**

*Includes dues of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) of ₹53.65 crore.

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28. Revenue from Operations

[Item No. I, Page F146]

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Sale of products	2,24,928.70	2,39,343.16
(b) Sale of power and water	1,994.90	1,924.04
(c) Income from services	372.60	369.05
(d) Other operating revenues[(ii)]	1,874.58	1,716.44
	2,29,170.78	**2,43,352.69**

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) India	1,32,382.88	1,29,385.23
(b) Outside India	94,913.32	1,12,251.02
	2,27,296.20	**2,41,636.25**

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Steel	2,15,787.43	2,28,055.95
(b) Power and water	1,994.90	1,924.04
(c) Others	9,513.87	11,656.26
	2,27,296.20	**2,41,636.25**

Revenue outside India includes Asia excluding India ₹**11,943.51** crore (2022-23: ₹17,328.79 crore), UK ₹**16,721.79** crore (2022-23: ₹17,079.93 crore) and other European countries ₹**52,645.62** crore (2022-23: ₹59,742.10 crore).

(ii) Other operating revenues include income from export and other incentives schemes.

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

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29. Other income

[Item No. II, Page F146]

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Dividend income	51.44	39.66
(b) Interest income	470.82	345.64
(c) Net gain/ (loss) on sale/ fair value changes of mutual funds	242.27	294.48
(d) Net gain/ (loss) on sale of non-current investments	-	0.88
(e) Gain/ (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment including intangible assets (net of loss on assets scrapped/ written off)[(iii)]	960.87	(43.57)
(f) Gain/ (loss) on cancellation of forwards, swaps and options	(27.87)	261.24
(g) Other miscellaneous income	111.32	139.15
	1,808.85	**1,037.48**

(i) Dividend income includes income from investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income of ₹**42.49** crore (2022- 23: ₹29.50 crore)

(ii) Interest income includes:

(a) income from financial assets carried at amortised cost of ₹**453.96** crore (2022-23: ₹331.75 crore).

(b) income from financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss ₹**16.86** crore (2022-23: ₹13.89 crore).

(iii) Includes a gain of ₹**903.40** crore (2022-23: Nil) on de-recognition of assets pursuant to a long term arrangement (refer note 10(v), page F184).

30. Employee benefits expense

[Item No. IV(d), Page F146]

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Salaries and wages	19,655.94	18,471.69
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	3,901.13	3,136.57
(c) Staff welfare expenses	952.51	811.06
	24,509.58	**22,419.32**

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has recognised an amount of ₹**40.59** crore (2022-23: ₹37.82 crore) as remuneration to key managerial personnel. The details of such remuneration are as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Short-term employee benefits	31.06	32.88
(b) Post-employment benefits	9.42	4.88
(c) Other long-term employee benefits	0.11	0.06
	40.59	**37.82**

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31. Finance Costs

[Item No. IV(e), Page F146]

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense on:		
(a) Bonds, debentures, bank borrowings and others	7,607.53	6,007.98
(b) Lease obligations	549.29	581.81
	8,156.82	**6,589.79**
Less: Interest capitalised	649.25	291.09
	7,507.57	**6,298.70**

32. Depreciation and amortisation expense

[Item No. IV(f), Page F146]

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Depreciation on tangible and amortisation of intangible assets	8,908.16	8,341.81
(b) Depreciation on right-of-use assets	980.20	1,000.47
Less: Transferred to capital accounts	-	0.87
Less: Amount released from grants received	6.20	6.21
	9,882.16	**9,335.20**

33. Other expenses

[Item No. IV(g), Page F146]

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Consumption of stores and spares*	18,741.05	18,040.98
(b) Repairs to buildings	70.77	89.59
(c) Repairs to machinery	12,267.81	11,583.62
(d) Relining expenses	329.29	338.54
(e) Fuel oil consumed	1,537.28	1,466.98
(f) Purchase of power	8,534.57	8,059.93
(g) Conversion charges	2,854.18	3,092.10
(h) Freight and handling charges	12,930.83	12,647.96
(i) Rent	3,699.65	2,923.43
(j) Royalty	6,763.93	6,923.80
(k) Rates and taxes	2,739.96	1,971.35
(l) Insurance charges	711.55	696.47
(m) Commission, discounts and rebates	309.37	356.91
(n) Allowance for credit losses/ provision for advances	114.45	10.52
(o) Others	10,750.20	8,882.59
	82,354.89	**77,084.77**

* Net of capitalisation of ₹**4,874.79** crore (2022-23: ₹3,434.10 crore)

33. Other expenses (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(g), Page F146]

(i) Others include: net foreign exchange gain ₹**42.03** crore (2022-23: ₹1,657.81 crore),

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has recognised an amount of ₹**8.44** crore (2022-23: ₹9.65 crore) towards payment to non-executive directors. The details are as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Short-term benefits	8.00	9.20
(b) Sitting fees	0.44	0.45
	8.44	**9.65**

(iii) Revenue expenditure charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in respect of research and development activities undertaken during the year is ₹**952.74** crore (2022-23: ₹858.93 crore).

34. Exceptional items

[Item No. VII, Page F146]

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

(a) Profit on sale of subsidiaries and non-current investments represents profit of ₹**4.68** crore on disposal of offshore joint venture forming part of the Group's European operations (2022-23: includes profit of ₹66.86 crore on disposal of offshore subsidiaries forming part of the Group's European operations).

(b) Profit on sale of non-current assets represents profit of ₹**51.77** crore on disposal of property, plant and equipment forming part of the Group's South East Asian operations classified as held for sale (2022-23: Nil).

(c) Provision for impairment of investments/doubtful advances (net) of ₹**19.98** crore represents reversal of impairment of deferred consideration within the Group's European operations (2022-23: ₹12.39 crore represents impairment of advances to one of the associates of the Group and reversal of impairment of ₹96.07 crore within the Group's European operations).

(d) Provision for impairment of non-current assets includes impairment recognised in respect of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress), right-of-use assets, intangible assets and other assets of ₹**688.41** crore pertaining to Group's Indian operations and ₹**2,827.58** crore within the Group's European operations pursuant to closure of heavy end assets. (2022-23: provision for impairment of non-current assets includes ₹11.16 crore within the Group's South-East Asian operations and reversal of provision of impairment of non-current assets ₹36.53 crore within the Group's European operations).

(e) Employee separation compensation of ₹**129.86** crore (2022-23: ₹91.94 crore) relates to provisions recognised in respect of early separation of employee within the Group's Indian operations.

(f) Restructuring and other provisions includes ₹**404.65** crore pertaining to the Group's Indian operation and ₹**3,858.10** crore in the Group's European operations (2022-23: ₹1.70 crore results represent stamp duty and registration fees paid within the Group's Indian operations)

(g) Gain/(loss) on non-current investments classified as fair value through profit and loss ₹**18.09** crore (2022-23: gain ₹30.99 crore) represents fair value changes of investments in preference shares.

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35. Earnings per share

[Item No. XV, Page F147]

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, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(4,437.44)	8,760.40
	Profit/(loss)attributable to Ordinary shareholders- for basic and diluted EPS	**(4,437.44)**	**8,760.40**
		Nos.	Nos.
(b)	Weighted average number of Ordinary shares for basic EPS	12,26,82,00,078	12,21,00,98,132
	Add: Adjustment for shares held in abeyance	32,35,026	37,16,120
	Weighted average number of Ordinary shares and potential Ordinary shares for diluted EPS	**12,27,14,35,104**	**12,21,38,14,252**
(c)	Nominal value of Ordinary Share (₹)	1.00	1.00
(d)	Basic earnings per Ordinary Share (₹)	(3.62)	7.17
(e)	Diluted earnings per Ordinary Share (₹)	(3.62)	7.17

36. Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

The Group 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 Group at rates specified by the rules of those plans. The only amounts included in the consolidated 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 Group are as below:

(a) Provident fund and pension

The Company and its Indian subsidiaries provide provident fund benefits for eligible employees as per applicable regulations wherein both employees and the Company/Indian subsidiaries make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the eligible employees' salary. Contributions under such schemes are made either to a provident fund set up as an irrevocable trust by the Company/ Indian subsidiaries 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/Indian subsidiaries do not have a future obligation to make good short fall if any, are treated as a defined contribution plan.

(b) Superannuation fund

The Company and some of its Indian subsidiaries have 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 and its Indian subsidiaries contribute 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 and its Indian subsidiaries do not have any further obligations beyond this contribution.

The contributions recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss during the year on account of the above defined contribution plans amounted to ₹**1,752.94** crore (2022-23: ₹1,611.21 crore).

B. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans operated by the Group 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/Indian subsidiaries to manage the investments and distribute the amounts entitled to employees are treated as a defined benefit plan as the Company/Indian subsidiaries are obligated to provide the members a rate of return which should, at the minimum, meet the interest rate declared by Government administered provident fund. A part of the Company's/Indian subsidiaries' contribution is transferred to Government administered pension fund. The contributions made by the Company/ Indian subsidiaries and the shortfall of interest, if any, are recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss under employee benefits expense.

In accordance with an actuarial valuation of provident fund liabilities of Company and its Indian subsidiaries based on guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India and based on the assumptions as mentioned below, other than the amounts recognised during the year ended March 31, 2024 in respect of the Company and one subsidiary of ₹**5.27** crore (2022-23: ₹6.67 crore), out of which ₹**0.46** crore (2022-23: ₹1.61 crore) has been recognised within consolidated statement of Profit and loss and ₹**4.81** crore (2022-23: ₹5.06 crore) has been recognised within other comprehensive income, there is no deficiency in the interest cost as the present value of the expected future earnings of the fund is greater than the expected amount to be credited to the individual members based on the expected

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36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

guaranteed rate of interest of Government administered provident fund.

Key assumptions used for actuarial valuation are as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.00%	7.10% - 7.50%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.15% - 8.25%	7.20% - 8.15%
Expected rate of return on investment	7.55% - 8.15%	8.10% - 8.15%

(b) Retiring gratuity

The Company and its Indian subsidiaries have 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 salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries make annual contributions to gratuity funds established as trusts or insurance companies. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries 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 and some of its subsidiaries 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 and its subsidiaries under an early separation scheme, on medical grounds or due to permanent disablement are also covered under the scheme. The Company and such subsidiaries account for the liability for post-retirement medical scheme based on a year-end actuarial valuation.

(d) Tata Steel Europe's pension plan

Tata Steel Europe (TSE), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, operates a number of defined benefit pension and post retirement schemes. The benefits offered by these schemes are largely based on pensionable pay and years of service at retirement. With the exception of certain unfunded arrangements, the assets of these schemes are held in administered funds that are legally separated from TSE. For those pension schemes set up under a trust, the trustees are required by law to act in the best interests of the schemes beneficiaries in accordance with the scheme rules and relevant pension legislation. The trustees are generally responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the fund, after consulting with the sponsoring employer.

TSE accounts for all pension and post-retirement defined benefit arrangements using Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits", with independent actuaries being used to calculate the costs, assets and liabilities to be recognised in relation to these schemes. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the current service cost and past service costs are calculated by these actuaries using the Projected unit credit method. However, the ongoing funding arrangements of each scheme, in place to meet their long-term pension liabilities, are governed by the individual scheme documentation and national legislation. The accounting and disclosure requirements of Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits" do not affect these funding arrangements.

The principal defined benefit pension scheme for TSUK is the British Steel Pension Scheme ('BSPS'), which is the main scheme for previous and present employees based in the UK. Benefits offered by this scheme are based on final earnings and years of service at retirement. The assets of this scheme are held in a separately administered fund.

The BSPS is the legacy defined benefit pension scheme in the UK and is closed to future accrual. The current Scheme is the successor to the old BSPS which entered a Pension Protection Fund ('PPF')assessment period in March 2018 following a Regulated Apportionment Arrangement ('RAA') which separated the old BSPS from TSUK.

36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

The current Scheme was created on March 28, 2018 when 69% of the members of the old Scheme transferred into the current Scheme. The Scheme is sponsored by TSUK and currently has around 64,000 members of which 80% are pensioners with benefits in payment. Although TSUK has a legal obligation to fund any future deficit, a key condition of the new BSPS going forward was that it was sufficiently well funded to meet the Scheme's modified liabilities on a self-sufficiency basis with a buffer to cover residual risks.

Since the Scheme came into existence, the BSPS Trustee and TSUK established a framework for dynamic de-risking as and when conditions were appropriate. The framework provided for the parties to agree to partial buy-in transactions with one or more insurers over a period of time. In relation to this, the scheme completed its first buy-in transaction in respect to a small portion of the overall liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2022. It has also completed two further buy-in transactions during the year ended March 31, 2023 involving the purchase of annuities with an external insurer of the order of ₹21,378.10 crore and ₹20,406.37 crore in May 2022 and December 2022 respectively. On May 17, 2023 the BSPS completed a final buy-in transaction with an external insurer with a value of the order of ₹28,054.51 which ensures that the all liabilities of the Scheme are now fully insured. The funding levels secured as part of these arrangements will enable the Trustee to award a payment of 3% in order to restore an element of member benefits which were foregone as part of the RAA. The final buy-in also included the purchase of an insurance policy on an "all risks" basis whereby any risks for data cleanse items (e.g. impact of Guaranteed Minimum Pension and Barber equalisation) and residual risks (e.g. whether any members claim that their benefit calculations are incorrect) were passed on to the insurer.

On September 29, 2023 TSUK and the Scheme Trustee signed a Deed of Amendment that stipulated that the Trustee shall apply any surplus assets at the time of winding up of the Scheme to augment member benefits to the fullest extent possible after allowing for any expenses necessary to wind up the Scheme. The Deed set out both parties' intentions that the winding up of the Scheme will take place as soon as all the tasks necessary to achieve this are completed. This is expected to take around three years. TSUK retains the sole power to decide whether to proceed to wind-up the Scheme and buy-out liabilities. At the date the Deed was signed TSUK performed an exercise that estimated the expected surplus of the Scheme at the earliest date a wind up was possible was likely to be around ₹1,194.91 crore. As a result of the Deed, a past service cost equal to ₹1,194.91 crore was recorded in the income statement in the current year.

The Deed of Amendment means that there is no longer an ability for TSUK to access any of the surplus of the Scheme. In accordance with Ind AS 19 an 'asset ceiling' has been applied to reflect the fact that TSUK no longer has an unconditional right to a refund from the Scheme and the net surplus has been restricted to Nil on the Group's balance sheet from September 29, 2023.

The BSPS previously held an anti-embarrassment interest in TSUK agreed as part of the RAA entered into in 2017. The anti-embarrassment interest was initially 33.33% at the time of the RAA but was diluted to less than 1% due to successive equity issuances by TSUK to its parent company Corus Group Limited. In March 2024, BSPS transferred its anti-embarrassment interest to TSUK's parent company Corus Group Limited though the Scheme retains an economic interest in the value of those shares. No value has been included in the BSPS's assets as at March 31, 2024 (2023: Nil) for its interest in TSUK.

As at March 31, 2024 the Scheme had an Ind AS 19 surplus of **Nil** (March 31, 2023: 6,965.10). The surplus as at March 31, 2024 includes an asset ceiling of ₹715.15 crore in order to restrict the surplus to Nil as TSUK no longer has an unconditional right to a refund of the surplus from the Scheme.

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36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2021 valuation was agreed between TSUK and the BSPS Trustee on January 21, 2022. This was a surplus of ₹5,176.70 crore on a Technical Provisions (more prudent) basis equating to a funding ratio of 105%. The agreed Schedule of Contributions confirmed that neither ordinary nor deficit recovery contributions are due from the Company. The next triennial valuation of the Scheme, which will take place as at March 31, 2024 is expected to show that the Scheme is fully funded on a solvency/buy-out basis and that no contributions are due from TSUK.

The weighted average duration of the scheme's liabilities as at March 31, 2024 was **11** years (March 31, 2023: 11 years).

(e) Other defined benefits

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

The defined benefit plans expose the Group 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/high quality 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.

(v) Inflation risk: Some of the Group's Pension obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities although, in most cases, caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect the plan against extreme inflation.

36. 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 consolidated financial statements in respect of retiring gratuity:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Change in defined benefit obligations:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	3,415.59	3,211.99
Addition relating to acquisitions	-	88.57
Current service cost	193.23	187.23
Past service cost	0.02	-
Interest cost	226.11	213.42
Benefits paid	(339.34)	(318.02)
Remeasurement (gain)/loss	174.72	27.62
Other re-classification	-	4.78
Obligation at the end of the year	**3,670.33**	**3,415.59**

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	3,069.58	2,778.98
Addition relating to acquisitions	-	24.97
Interest income	217.61	198.39
Remeasurement gain/(loss) excluding amount included within employee benefit expense	46.68	(2.82)
Employers' contribution	205.70	387.36
Benefits paid	(338.81)	(317.30)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3,200.76**	**3,069.58**

Amounts recognised in the consolidated balance sheet consist of:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets	3,200.76	3,069.58
Present value of obligation	3,670.33	3,415.59
	(469.57)	**(346.01)**
Recognised as:		
Retirement benefit assets - Non-current	-	1.24
Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	(458.41)	(327.08)
Retirement benefit obligations - Current	(11.16)	(20.17)
	(469.57)	**(346.01)**

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36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Employee benefits expense:		
Current service cost	193.23	187.23
Past service cost	0.02	-
Net interest expense	8.50	15.03
	201.75	**202.26**
Other comprehensive income:		
Return on plan assets excluding amount included in employee benefits expense	(46.68)	2.82
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(26.06)	(0.30)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	87.86	(60.15)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	112.92	88.07
	128.04	**30.44**
Expense/(gain) recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss	**329.79**	**232.70**

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

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets category (%)		
Quoted		
Equity instruments	3.67	2.01
Debt instruments	37.05	28.60
	40.72	**30.61**
Unquoted		
Debt instruments	-	0.47
Insurance products	54.29	67.02
Others	4.99	1.90
	59.28	**69.39**
	100.00	**100.00**

The Group'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 Group evaluates the risks, transaction costs and liquidity for potential investments. To measure plan assets performance, the Group compares actual returns for each asset category with published benchmarks.

36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

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

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate	6.90 - 7.00%	7.1 - 7.30%
Rate of escalation in salary	6.00 - 10.50%	5.00 - 10.50%

(iv) Weighted average duration of the retiring gratuity obligation ranges between **6 to 21** years (March 31, 2023: 6 to 23 years).

(v) The Group expects to contribute ₹**463.59** crore to the plan during the financial year 2024-25.

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

As at March 31, 2024

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by **₹269.11** crore, increase by **₹312.73** crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by **₹303.18** crore, decrease by **₹266.96** crore

As at March 31, 2023

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹250.50 crore, increase by ₹289.37 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹278.97 crore, decrease by ₹246.87 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) Tata Steel Europe's Pension Plan

(i) The following table sets out the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements in respect of Tata Steel Europe's pension plans.

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Change in defined benefit obligations:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	62,668.76	79,736.39
Current service cost	93.52	87.46
Past service cost	1,194.91	-
Interest cost	2,982.09	2,069.79
Remeasurement (gain)/loss	(220.03)	(14,978.57)
Settlements	(51.95)	-
Benefits paid	(4,893.95)	(5,237.64)
Exchange differences on consolidation	2,143.64	991.33
Obligation at the end of the year	**63,916.99**	**62,668.76**

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36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	68,933.50	99,241.10
Interest income	3,304.20	2,584.81
Remeasurement gain/(loss)	(5,693.81)	(28,530.05)
Employer's contribution	62.34	87.46
Settlements	(51.95)	-
Benefits paid	(4,862.78)	(5,218.20)
Effect of asset ceiling	(698.99)	(16.16)
Exchange differences on consolidation	2,278.15	784.54
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**63,270.66**	**68,933.50**

Amounts recognised in the consolidated balance sheet consist of:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets	63,270.66	68,933.50
Present value of obligation	63,916.99	62,668.76
	(646.33)	**6,264.74**
Recognised as:		
Retirement benefit assets - Non-current	23.26	6,989.59
Retirement benefit obligations - Current	(16.28)	(11.52)
Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	(653.31)	(713.33)
	(646.33)	**6,264.74**

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Employee benefits expense:		
Current service cost	93.52	87.46
Past service costs	1,194.91	-
Net interest expense/(income)	(322.11)	(515.02)
Effect of asset ceiling	176.64	-
	1,142.96	**(427.56)**
Other comprehensive income:		
Return on plan assets excluding amount included in employee benefits expense	5,693.81	28,530.05
Effect of asset ceiling	522.35	16.16
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(124.62)	(398.83)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(352.34)	(14,807.29)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	256.93	227.55
	5,996.13	**13,567.64**
Expense/(gain) recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss	**7,139.09**	**13,140.08**

36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

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

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets category (%)		
Quoted		
(a) Equity - Non-UK entities	0.37	0.52
(b) Bonds - Fixed rate	1.03	28.38
(c) Bonds - Indexed linked	-	4.72
	1.40	**33.62**
Unquoted		
(a) Property	1.28	6.98
(b) Derivatives	-	0.10
(c) Insurance products	96.47	54.10
(d) Others	0.85	5.20
	98.60	**66.38**
	100.00	**100.00**

(iii) Key assumptions used in the measurement of pension benefits are as below:

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	BSPS	Others	BSPS	Others
Discount rate	4.90%	1.60 - 5.20%	4.87%	2.20-5.00%
Rate of escalation in salary	NA	1.50 - 3.00%	N.A.	1.5-3.0%
Inflation rate	2.80%	1.20 - 3.00%	2.91%	2.0-3.0%

Demographic assumptions are set having regard to the latest trends in life expectancy, plan experience and other relevant data, including externally published actuarial information within each national jurisdiction. The base table assumption is reviewed and updated as necessary as part of the periodic actuarial funding valuations of the individual pension and post-retirement plans. For the BSPS the liability calculations as at March 31, 2024 use the Self-Administered Pension Schemes 3 (SAPS 3) base tables, S3PMA_M/S3PFA/S3DFA with the 2020 CMI projections with a **1.25%** p.a. (2022-23: 1.25% p.a.) long-term trend applied from 2013 to 2021 (adjusted by a multiplier of **1.03** p.a. (2022-23: 1.03 p.a.) for males, **1.03** p.a. (2022-23: 1.03 p.a.) for females and **1.04** p.a. for female dependents (2022-23: 1.04 p.a). The future mortality improvements assumptions are typically updated with each release of an updated model. Future mortality improvements from 2021 onwards are allowed for in line with the 2022 CMI Projections with a long-term improvement trend of **1%** (2023: 1%) per annum, a smoothing parameter of 7.0 (2023: 7.0), an initial addition parameter of 0% (2023: 0%) and a 0% (2023: nil) weight on mortality experience allowance for adopting w2020, a 0% (2023: 10%) weight on mortality experience allowance for adopting w2021 and a 25% allowance for adopting the w2022 parameter for excess deaths in the UK in the COVID-19 affected years. This indicates that today's 65 year old male member is expected to live on average to approximately **86** years (2022-23: 86 years) of age and a male member reaching age 65 in 15 years' time is then expected to live on average to **86** years (2022-23: 87) of age.

(iv) Weighted average duration of the pension obligations is **11** years (March 31, 2023: 11 years).

(v) The Group expects to contribute **Nil** to the plan during the financial year 2024-25.

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36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

(vi) The table below outlines the effect on pension obligations in the event of a decrease/increase of the following assumptions used.

As at March 31, 2024

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 50 bps, decrease by 50 bps	Decrease by **5.4%**, increase by **5.4%**
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 100 bps, decrease by 100 bps	Not applicable as pensionable earnings is capped
Inflation rate	Increase by 50 bps, decrease by 50 bps	Increase by **2.3%**, decrease by **2.3%**
Mortality rate	One year increase/decrease in life expectancy	Increase by **2.4%**, decrease by **2.4%**

As at March 31, 2023

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 50 bps, decrease by 50 bps	Decrease by 5.0%, increase by 5.4%
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 100 bps, decrease by 100 bps	Not applicable as pensionable earnings is capped
Inflation rate	Increase by 50 bps, decrease by 50 bps	Increase by 2.3%, decrease by 2.4%
Mortality rate	One year increase/decrease in life expectancy	Increase by 3.0%, decrease by 3.0%

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.

(c) Post-retirement medical and other defined benefit plans

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Change in defined benefit obligations:				
Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,537.82	464.71	1,740.99	490.77
Current service cost	22.53	80.55	25.41	19.11
Past service cost	15.26	1.03	-	-
Interest cost	108.64	26.12	119.40	28.22
Remeasurement (gain)/loss				
(i) Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	18.82	(0.61)	-	-
(ii) Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	78.42	(7.62)	(58.33)	(7.71)
(iii) Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	30.39	(22.14)	(217.67)	(8.86)
Benefits paid	(77.95)	(70.39)	(74.97)	(62.54)
Addition relating to acquisition	-	-	2.99	-
Exchange differences on consolidation	-	(4.53)	-	5.72
Obligation at the end of the year	**1,733.93**	**467.12**	**1,537.82**	**464.71**

36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

Amounts recognised in the consolidated balance sheet consist of:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Present value of obligations	1,733.93	467.12	1,537.82	464.71
Recognised as:				
(a) Retirement benefit obligations - Current	89.92	27.79	89.02	27.95
(b) Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	1,644.01	439.33	1,448.80	436.76
	1,733.93	**467.12**	**1,537.82**	**464.71**

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

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Employee benefits expense:				
Current service cost	22.53	80.55	25.41	19.11
Past service cost	15.26	1.03	-	-
Interest cost	108.64	26.12	119.40	28.22
	146.43	**107.70**	**144.81**	**47.33**
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	18.82	(0.61)	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	78.42	(7.62)	(58.33)	(7.71)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	30.39	(22.14)	(217.67)	(8.86)
	127.63	**(30.37)**	**(276.00)**	**(16.57)**
Expense/(gain) recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss	**274.06**	**77.33**	**(131.19)**	**30.76**

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Discount rate	7.00%	2.33% - 7.25%	7.10 - 7.30%	2.33 -7.35%
Rate of escalation in salary	N.A.	4.00% - 12.00%	N.A	4.00 - 15.00%
Inflation rate	6.00 - 8.00%	5.00 - 8.00%	5.00 - 8.00%	5.00 - 20.00%

(iii) Weighted average duration of post-retirement medical benefit obligations ranges between **7 to 24** years (March 31, 2023: 7 to 24 years). Weighted average duration of other defined benefit obligations ranges between **2.4 to 24** years (March 31, 2023: 10 to 24 years).

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36. Employee benefits (Contd.)

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

As at March 31, 2024

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by **₹234.27** crore, increase by **₹302.64** crore
Medical cost inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by **₹282.07** crore, decrease by **₹223.29** crore

As at March 31, 2023

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹201.13 crore, increase by ₹257.94 crore
Medical cost inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹240.06 crore, decrease by ₹191.32 crore

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

As at March 31, 2024

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by **₹34.28** crore, increase by **₹39.13** crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by **₹14.45** crore, decrease by **₹12.98** crore
Inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by **₹13.92** crore, decrease by **₹12.10** crore

As at March 31, 2023

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹34.97 crore, increase by ₹41.05 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹22.91 crore, decrease by ₹19.21 crore
Inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹14.10 crore, decrease by ₹12.22 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.

37. Contingencies and commitments

A. Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Group faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Group 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 Group records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its consolidated financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Group provides disclosure in the consolidated financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

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

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

Litigations

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

Income tax

The Group has ongoing disputes with income tax authorities relating to tax treatment of certain items. These mainly include disallowance of expenses, tax treatment of certain expenses claimed by the Group as deductions and the computation of, or eligibility of the Group's use of certain tax incentives or allowances.

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, 2024, there are matters and/or disputes pending in appeal amounting to ₹**3,696.71** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹3,654.07 crore) which includes ₹**12.41** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹13.27 crore) in respect of equity accounted investees.

The details of significant demands are as below:

(a) Interest expenditure on loans taken by the Company for acquisition of a subsidiary has been disallowed in assessments with tax demand raised for ₹**1,595.14** crore (inclusive of interest) (March 31, 2023: ₹1,641.64 crore).

(b) Interest expenditure on "Hybrid Perpetual Securities" has been disallowed in assessments with tax demand raised for ₹**484.78** crore (inclusive of interest) (March 31, 2023: ₹484.78 crore)

In respect of above demands, the Company has deposited an amount of ₹**1,257.80** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,255.63 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, 2024, there were pending litigation for various matters relating to customs, excise duty, service tax and GST involving demands of ₹**973.91** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,380.99 crore), which includes ₹**53.23** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹61.08 crore) in respect of equity accounted investees.

The details 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 the 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 (no billing done for healthcare services). Both the above ITC was disputed by the department resulting in issuance of Show Cause Notice dated August 3, 2022. The demand in the said SCN has been confirmed vide Order in Original dated June 23, 2023. Against the said Order, the Company has preferred appeal before Commissioner (Appeals) Ranchi. The appeal is currently

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37. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

pending. The amount involved as on March 31, 2024 is amounting to ₹**154.54** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil).

Sales tax /VAT

The total sales tax demands that are being contested by the Group amounted to ₹**679.89** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹929.41 crore), which includes ₹**26.05** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹71.96 crore) in respect of equity accounted investees.

The details of significant demand is as below:

The Company stock transfers its goods manufactured at Jamshedpur works plant to its various depots/branches located outside the state of Jharkhand across the country and these goods are then sold to various customers outside the states from depots/branches. As per the erstwhile Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, these transfers of goods to depots/branches were made without payment of Central sales tax and F-Form was submitted in lieu of the stock-transfers made during the period of assessment. The value of these sales was also disclosed in the periodical returns filed as per the Jharkhand VAT Act, 2005. The Commercial Tax Department has raised demand of Central Sales Tax by levying tax on the differences between value of sales outside the states and value of F-Form submitted for stock transfers. The tax amount involved for various assessment years 2012-13, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 as on March 31, 2024 is amounting to ₹**221.00** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹200.00 crore).

Other taxes, dues and claims

Other amounts for which the Group may contingently be liable aggregate to ₹**20,955.14** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹18,363.46 crore), which includes ₹**106.84** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹100.81 crore) in respect of equity accounted investees.

The details of significant demands are as below:

(a) The State Government of Odisha introduced "Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio Economic Development Act, 2004" with effect from February 2005 levying tax on mineral bearing land computed on the basis of value of minerals produced from the mineral bearing land. The Company had filed a writ petition in the Odisha High Court challenging the validity of the Act. The High Court held in December 2005 that the State does not have authority to levy tax on minerals. The State of Odisha filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court. By Order dated March 30, 2011, the Supreme Court had framed questions of law and referred the matter to a nine-judge Bench. Case was listed on multiple dates in February and March, 2024. The matter was finally argued and reserved for judgment by the Constitution Bench of Nine Judges of the Supreme Court on March 14, 2024. The potential liability as at March 31, 2024 is ₹**16,573.07** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹13,084.69 crore).

(b) 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.

Demand of ₹411.08 crore has been raised by Deputy Director of Mines, Joda, claiming royalty at sized ore rates on despatches of ore fines. The Company has filed a revision petition on November 14, 2013 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 royalty excess paid by the Company. Mines tribunal vide its order dated November 13, 2014 has stayed the demand of royalty on iron ore for Joda east 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 Mines Tribunal. The matter was heard by Mines Tribunal on July 14, 2015 and stay was granted on the total demand with directive to Government of Odisha not to take any coercive action for realisation of the demanded amount.

The Hon'ble High Court of Odisha in a similar matter held the circulars based on which demands were raised to be valid. The Company has challenged the judgment of the High Court by a separate petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on April 29, 2016.

On July 16, 2019, the Company has filed rejoinders to the reply filed by State of Odisha against the revision petition. The State pressed for rejection of revision applications citing the judgment of the High Court. The Company represented before the authorities and explained that the judgment was passed under

37. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

a particular set of facts and circumstances which cannot have blanket application on the Company considering the case of the Company is factually different. On August 7, 2019, the Mines Tribunal decided to await the outcome of Special leave petition pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and adjourned the matter.

RAs of TSL was listed on June 10, 2020 for virtual hearing. Hearing was adjourned to November 24, 2020. On November 24, 2020 the Company's Counsel submitted that the present issue is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in SLP (C) No. 7206 of 2016, M/s Mideast Integrated Steel Pvt. Ltd. Vs. State of Odisha & Ors. and hence, sought adjournment. State Counsel also agreed for the same.

On October 26, 2022, 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 IBM w.e.f. April, 2022. Case was listed for hearing on May 2, 2023, where Union of India did not enter appearance. The case was listed for hearing on various dates thereafter and is now listed for hearing in the week commencing October 1, 2024.

Likely demand of royalty on fines at sized ore rates as on March 31, 2024 is ₹**2,696.58** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹2,696.58 crore).

(c) Demand notices were originally issued by the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha amounting to ₹3,827.29 crore for excess production over the quantity permitted under the mining plan, environment clearance or consent to operate, pertaining to 2000-01 to 2009-10. The demand notices have been raised under Section 21(5) of the Mines & Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957 (MMDR). The Company filed revision petitions before the Mines Tribunal against all such demand notices. Initially, a stay of demands was granted, later by order dated October 12, 2017, the issue has been remanded to the state for reconsideration of the demand in the light of Supreme Court judgement passed on August 2, 2017.

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 Hon'ble Supreme Court, demand/show cause notices amounting to ₹3,873.35 crore have been issued during 2017-18 by the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha and the District Mining Office, Jharkhand.

In respect of the above demands:

- as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Company has provided and paid for iron ore and manganese ore an amount of ₹614.41 crore during 2017-18 for production in excess of environment clearance to the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha.
- the Company has provided and paid under protest an amount of ₹56.97 crore during 2017-18 for production in excess of environment clearance to the District Mining Office, Jharkhand.
- the Company has challenged the demands amounting to ₹132.91 crore in 2017-18 for production in excess of lower of mining plan and consent to operate limits raised by the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha before the Mines Tribunal and obtained a stay on the matter. Mines Tribunal, Delhi vide order dated November 26, 2018 disposed of all the revision applications with a direction to remand it to the State Government to hear all such cases afresh and pass detailed order. On September 14, 2022, the Dy. Director of Mines, Govt. of Odisha issued a fresh demand against the Company in view of order of the State (Dept. of Steel & Mines) in Proceedings, dated September 8, 2022 directing payment of compensation amount towards unlawful production in the mines in violation of mining plan/ consent to operate limits being a valid demand to be realised from the Revisionist i.e. the Company. Appeal has also been filed against the same on November 3, 2022 with the Ministry of Mines. Demand amount of ₹**132.91** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹132.91 crore) is considered contingent.

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37. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

- the Company has made a comprehensive submission before the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha against show cause notices amounting to ₹694.02 crore received during 2017-18 for production in violation of mining plan, Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. A demand amounting to ₹234.74 crore has been received in April 2018 from the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha for production in excess of the Environmental Clearance. The Company had filed Revision Application before the Mines Tribunal, challenging the demand. In December 2021, Mines Tribunal upheld the revision petition and the matter was remanded back to the State Government for fresh consideration. The state has so far not initiated any action. Based on the evaluation of the facts and circumstances, the Company has assessed and concluded that the said show cause notice of ₹694.02 crore and demand of ₹234.74 crore has not been considered as contingent liability.

- the Company based on its internal assessment has 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 (March 31, 2023: ₹727.41 crore) is considered contingent. The Company had challenged the demand notices before Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The Revisional Authority has passed order dated October 30, 2023 and set aside the demands, being unreasonable and also remanded them back for fresh decision in accordance with law. It also opined that in case the State Authorities wish to proceed, then the Company shall be given an opportunity of hearing before a Committee, to be constituted by the Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Jharkhand. The Committee shall examine the matter factually and legally before making any decision.

B. Commitments

(a) The Group has entered into various contracts with suppliers and contractors for acquisition of plant and machinery, equipment and various civil contracts of capital nature amounting to ₹**20,883.43** crore, which includes ₹**25.66** crore in respect of equity accounted investees (March 31, 2023: ₹14,928.64 crore which includes ₹140.68 crore in respect of equity accounted investees). Other commitment as at March 31, 2024 amounts to ₹**0.01** crore which includes **Nil** in respect of equity accounted investees (March 31, 2023: ₹0.01 crore which includes Nil in respect of equity accounted investees).

(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 and Bluescope Steel Limited had given undertaking to State Bank of India not to reduce collective shareholding in Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited (TBSPL), below 51% without prior consent of the lender. Further, the Company had given an undertaking to State Bank of India to intimate them before diluting its shareholding in TBSPL below 50%.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company after obtaining a 'no objection certificate' from the lenders of TBSPL, had transferred its stake of 50% in TBSPL to its 100% owned subsidiary Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, loan outstanding from State Bank of India has been repaid.

(d) The Group has given guarantees aggregating ₹**194.64** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹168.77 crore) details of which are as below:

(i) in favour of Commissioner of Customs for ₹**1.07** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1.07 crore) given on behalf of Timken India Limited in respect of goods imported.

(ii) in favour of The President of India for ₹**167.55** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹167.55 crore) against performance of export obligations under various bonds executed by a joint venture Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited.

(iii) in favour of ICICI Bank for ₹**25.87** crore (March 31, 2023: Nil) 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

(iv) in favour of President of India for ₹**0.15** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹0.15 crore) against advance license.

38. Other significant litigations

a) Odisha Legislative Assembly issued an amendment to Indian Stamp Act, 1889, 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 had 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, 2023: ₹5,579.00 crore). The Company has concluded that it is remote that the claim will sustain on ultimate resolution of the legal case by the court.

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

b) Noamundi Iron Ore Mine of the Company was due for its third renewal with effect from January 01, 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 terms of 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 has been challenged by the Company before the Jharkhand High Court.

The mining operations were suspended from August 1, 2014. Upon issuance of an express order, Company paid ₹152.00 crore under protest, so that mining can be resumed.

The Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 promulgated on January 12, 2015 provides for extension of such mining leases whose applications for renewal have remained pending with the State(s). Based on the new Ordinance, Jharkhand Government revised the Express Order on February 12, 2015 for extending the period of lease up to March 31, 2030 with the following terms and conditions:

- value of iron ore produced by alleged unlawful mining during the period January 1, 2012 to April 20, 2014 for ₹2,994.49 crore to be decided on the basis of disposal of our writ petition before Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand.
- value of iron ore produced from April 21, 2014 to July 17, 2014 amounting to ₹421.83 crore to be paid in maximum 3 instalments.
- value of iron ore produced from July 18, 2014 to August 31, 2014 i.e. ₹152.00 crore to be paid immediately.

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38. Other significant litigations (Contd.)

District Mining Officer Chaibasa on March 16, 2015 issued a demand notice for payment of ₹421.83 crore, in three monthly instalments. The Company on March 20, 2015 replied that since the lease has been extended by application of law till March 31, 2030, the above demand is not tenable. The Company, has paid ₹50.00 crore under protest on July 27, 2015, because the State had stopped issuance of transit permits.

The Company filed another writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand which was heard on September 9, 2015. An interim order was given by the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand on September 17, 2015 wherein the Court has directed the Company to pay the 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.

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, 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 includes one coal block allocated to the Tata Steel BSL Limited ("TSBSL", entity merged with the Company in an earlier year) which were under development. Subsequently, the Government of India had issued the Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act 2015, which inter-alia deal with the payment of compensation to the affected parties in regard to investment in coal blocks. The receivable in respect of de-allocated coal block amounts to ₹414.56 crore (net of provision of ₹138.74 crore). The Company had filed its claim for compensation with the Government of India, Ministry of Coal. Pursuant to letter dated November 22, 2019, Ministry of Coal ('MoC') informed that all statutory license, consent approvals, permission required for undertaking of Coal mining operations in New Patrapara Coal Mine now vested to Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. ("SCCL", a state Government Undertaking). MoC /Union of India, filed supplementary affidavit dated February 11, 2020 before Delhi High Court vide which it had informed that payment of compensation can be paid to prior allottee after the mine is successfully allotted and compensation is deposited by successful allottee, following the sequence mentioned in section 9 of Coal Mine (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. It was informed that New Patrapara Coal Mine had been allocated to SCCL, a state Government Undertaking and compensation to the prior allottee to be released. MoC vide order dated May 17, 2021 had directed SCCL to pay aforesaid compensation to erstwhile TSBSL. Union of India filed affidavit dated March 6, 2023 before High Court vide which it had informed that the successful allottee i.e M/s SCCL has surrendered the New Patrapara Coal Block. High Court directed 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, Delhi High Court directed the State of Odisha and IDCO to release the available balance of ₹105.33 crore within four weeks and also directed Union of India to file a detailed affidavit of Additional Secretary clearly stating as to what steps are being taken to ensure that the coal block is successfully allocated in a reasonable period of time. Government of Odisha along with IDCO has 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. Ministry of Coal has filed additional affidavit on August 9, 2023. The case was listed for hearing on various dates which were adjourned and is now listed for hearing October 15, 2024. Based on assessment of the matter by the Company, including evidence supporting the expenditure and claim and external legal opinion obtained by the Company, the aforesaid amount is considered good and fully recoverable.

38. Other significant litigations (Contd.)

(d) The Company upon merger of erstwhile Tata Steel Long Products Limited ('TSLP') in its books 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 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 allotees of the coal blocks. TSLP filed an application on December 15, 2022, before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the pending writ of FIMI seeking to expedite disbursement of the compensation. MoC has submitted Status Affidavit to the High Court dated March 6, 2023 in regards to 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 does not comply with the previous orders passed. The hearing took place before Delhi High Court on December 5, 2023. Next date of hearing was fixed for February 27, 2024 which was adjourned and has been listed for hearing on July 31, 2024. Based on assessment of the matter by the Company, including evidence supporting the expenditure and claim and external legal opinion obtained by the Company, the aforesaid amount is considered good and fully recoverable.

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39. Capital management

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

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

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

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

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

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Equity share capital	1,247.44	1,221.24
Other equity	90,788.32	1,01,860.86
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	**92,035.76**	**1,03,082.10**
Non-controlling interests	396.98	2,093.11
Total equity (A)	**92,432.74**	**1,05,175.21**
Non-current borrowings	51,576.73	51,446.33
Non-current lease obligations	4,538.70	5,811.08
Current borrowings	29,997.19	26,571.37
Current lease obligations	969.50	1,064.27
Gross debt (B)	**87,082.12**	**84,893.05**
Total capital (A+B)	**1,79,514.86**	**1,90,068.26**
Gross debt as above	87,082.12	84,893.05
Less: Current investments	731.22	3,630.06
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	7,080.84	12,129.90
Less: Other balances with banks (including non-current earmarked balances)	1,720.20	1,323.45
Net debt (C)	**77,549.86**	**67,809.64**
Net debt to equity[(i)]	**0.78**	**0.61**

(i) Net debt to equity ratio as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 has been computed based on the average of opening and closing equity.

40. Disclosures on financial instruments

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

The details of Material 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(n), page F159 to the consolidated 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, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ 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	8,801.04	-	-	-	-	8,801.04	8,801.04
Trade receivables	6,263.53	-	-	-	-	6,263.53	6,263.53
Investments	17.86	2,377.74	-	-	889.81	3,285.41	3,285.41
Derivatives	-	-	440.61	26.58	-	467.19	467.19
Loans	74.74	-	-	-	-	74.74	74.74
Other financial assets	2,657.58	-	-	-	-	2,657.58	2,657.58
	17,814.75	**2,377.74**	**440.61**	**26.58**	**889.81**	**21,549.49**	**21,549.49**
Financial liabilities:							
Trade and other payables	35,434.66	-	-	-	-	35,434.66	35,434.66
Borrowings other than lease obligations	81,573.92	-	-	-	-	81,573.92	76,403.73
Derivatives	-	-	167.59	46.90	-	214.49	214.49
Other financial liabilities	11,937.49	-	-	-	-	11,937.49	11,937.49
	1,28,946.07	**-**	**167.59**	**46.90**	**-**	**1,29,160.56**	**1,23,990.37**

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40. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ 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	13,453.35	-	-	-	-	13,453.35	13,453.35
Trade receivables	8,257.24	-	-	-	-	8,257.24	8,257.24
Investments	17.01	1,370.36	-	-	3,764.61	5,151.98	5,151.98
Derivatives	-	-	371.14	593.72	-	964.86	964.86
Loans	66.58	-	-	-	-	66.58	66.58
Other financial assets	1,850.30	-	-	-	-	1,850.30	1,850.30
	23,644.48	**1,370.36**	**371.14**	**593.72**	**3,764.61**	**29,744.31**	**29,744.31**
Financial liabilities:							
Trade payables	37,832.54	-	-	-	-	37,832.54	37,832.54
Borrowings other than lease obligations	78,017.70	-	-	-	-	78,017.70	77,400.72
Derivatives	-	-	1,575.52	55.01	-	1,630.53	1,630.53
Other financial liabilities	11,461.72	-	-	-	-	11,461.72	11,461.72
	1,27,311.96	**-**	**1,575.52**	**55.01**	**-**	**1,28,942.49**	**1,28,325.51**

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 and liabilities, that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investments 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 Group'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 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. This level includes investment in unquoted equity shares and preference shares.

40. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in mutual funds	731.22	-	-	731.22
Investments in equity shares	1,999.94	-	421.34	2,421.28
Investments in preference shares	-	-	115.05	115.05
Derivative financial assets	-	467.19	-	467.19
	2,731.16	**467.19**	**536.39**	**3,734.74**
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	214.49	-	214.49
	-	**214.49**	**-**	**214.49**

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in mutual funds	3,630.06	-	-	3,630.06
Investments in equity shares	995.64	-	423.79	1,419.43
Investments in preference shares	-	-	85.48	85.48
Derivative financial assets	-	964.86	-	964.86
	4,625.70	**964.86**	**509.27**	**6,099.83**
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	1,630.53	-	1,630.53
	-	**1,630.53**	**-**	**1,630.53**

Notes:

(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 and preference shares included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value. 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.

(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 the 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.

(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 Group 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.

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40. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

(vi) There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(vii) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	509.27	449.11
Additions during the year	14.75	49.76
Disposals	(23.00)	(1.67)
Fair value changes during the year	36.31	8.39
Exchange rate differences on consolidation	(0.94)	3.68
Balance at the end of the year	**536.39**	**509.27**

(c) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative instruments used by the Group include forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, options, commodity futures 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 Group 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 Group as at the end of the each reporting period.

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
(a) Foreign currency forwards, futures, swaps and options	312.41	65.49	632.98	458.19
(b) Commodity futures and options	36.61	149.00	143.56	1,172.34
(c) Interest rate swaps and collars	99.15	-	187.52	-
(d) Other derivatives	19.02	-	0.80	-
	467.19	**214.49**	**964.86**	**1,630.53**
Classified as:				
Non-current	265.86	0.11	403.40	-
Current	201.33	214.38	561.46	1,630.53

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

(US$ million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) Foreign currency forwards, futures, swaps and options	3,270.72	4,504.46
(ii) Commodity futures and options	550.05	640.56
(iii) Interest rate swaps and collars	293.33	552.79
	4,114.10	**5,697.81**

40. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

(d) Transfer of financial assets

The Group 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, 2024 and March 31, 2023, there has been no such transfer of trade receivables.

(e) Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the Group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, interest rates, equity prices, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. Entities within the Group have 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 of the respective companies. The risk management framework aims to:

(i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency, commodity prices and interest rate fluctuations on the entity'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 realisable 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, commodity prices, 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 potential impact on the consolidated 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 respective consolidated entities.

Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US Dollar, Great British Pound, Euro, Singapore Dollar, and Thai Baht against the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Entities as per their risk management policy, use foreign exchange forward and other derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate exposure. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the respective entities' cost of imports and cost of borrowings and consequently may increase the cost of financing the Group's capital expenditures.

A 10% appreciation/depreciation of foreign currencies with respect to the functional currency of the entities within the Group would result in a decrease/increase in the Group's net profit and equity before considering tax impacts by approximately ₹**2,179.34** crore for the year ended March 31, 2024, (2022-23: ₹4,502.57 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 entities within the Group.

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 excluding trade payables, trade receivables, other derivative and non-derivative financial instruments not forming part of debt and which do not present a material exposure. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

(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 Group's cash flows as well as costs.

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40. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

The Group is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The Group's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations.

Based on the composition of debt as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 a 100 basis points increase in interest rates would increase the Group's finance costs (before considering interest eligible for capitalisation) and thereby consequently reduce net profit and equity before considering tax impacts by approximately ₹**425.09** crore for the year ended March 31, 2024 (2022-23: ₹340.60 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 the change in market reference price of investments in equity securities held by the Group.

The fair value of quoted investments held by the Group exposes the Group 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/profit and loss as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 was ₹**1,999.94** crore and ₹995.64 crore respectively.

A 10% change in equity prices of such securities held as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 would result in an impact of ₹**199.99** crore and ₹99.56 crore respectively on equity before considering tax impact.

(ii) Commodity risk

The Group makes use of commodity futures contracts and options to manage its purchase price risk for certain commodities. Across the Group, forward purchases are also made of zinc, tin and nickel to cover sales contracts with fixed metal prices.

There was no significant market risk relating to the consolidated statement of profit and loss since the majority of commodity derivatives are treated as cash flow hedges with movements being reflected in equity and the timing and recognition in the consolidated statement of profit and loss would depend on the point at which the underlying hedged transactions are recognised.

(iii) 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.

Entities within the Group have 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 banks, bank deposits, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Group. None of the financial instruments of the Group result in material concentration of credit risk.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹**16,419.15** crore and ₹24,760.25 crore as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments in debt securities and mutual funds, loans, derivative assets and other financial assets net of insurance cover, wherever applicable.

The risk relating to trade receivables is presented in note 15, page F191.

The Group's exposure to customers is diversified and there is no concentration of credit risk with respect to any particular customer as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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

40. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group 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 Group has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the entities within the Group 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 Group invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits and in mutual funds, which carry no or low mark to market risk. The Group also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view of maintaining financial flexibility.

The Group's liquidity position remains strong as at March 31, 2024, comprising of current investments, cash and cash equivalents and other balances with bank (including non-current earmarked balances), in addition to committed undrawn bank lines.

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows including future interest obligations for the Group'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, 2024				
	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Borrowings other than lease obligations including interest obligations	82,390.53	1,02,925.62	34,523.07	40,008.29	28,394.26
Lease obligations including interest obligations	5,546.54	9,931.77	1,729.91	4,332.81	3,869.05
Trade payables	35,434.66	35,434.66	35,434.66	-	-
Other financial liabilities	11,082.54	10,897.30	9,401.80	996.14	499.36
	1,34,454.27	**1,59,189.35**	**81,089.44**	**45,337.24**	**32,762.67**
Derivative financial liabilities	**214.49**	**214.49**	**214.38**	**0.11**	**-**

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2023				
	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Borrowings other than lease obligations including interest obligations	79,098.96	98,241.49	31,299.20	42,539.78	24,402.51
Lease obligations including interest obligations	6,909.38	10,096.80	995.57	5,364.64	3,736.59
Trade payables	37,832.54	37,832.54	37,832.54	-	-
Other financial liabilities	10,346.43	9,688.42	8,315.02	800.84	572.56
	1,34,187.31	**1,55,859.25**	**78,442.33**	**48,705.26**	**28,711.66**
Derivative financial liabilities	**1,630.53**	**1,630.53**	**1,630.52**	**0.01**	**-**

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41. Segment reporting

The Group is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and distribution of steel products across the globe. Operating segments have been identified based on how the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews and assesses the Group's performance, which is on the basis of the different geographical areas wherein major entities within the Group operate.

The Group's reportable segments and segment information is presented below:

(₹ crore)

	Tata Steel India	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	Other Indian operations	Tata Steel Europe	Other trade related operations	South-East Asian operations	Rest of the world	Inter-segment eliminations	Total
Segment revenue									
External revenue	**1,30,185.45**	**1,653.32**	**8,495.59**	**78,110.94**	**2,502.85**	**6,892.74**	**1,329.89**	**-**	**2,29,170.78**
	1,32,825.39	*559.38*	*8,044.55*	*90,156.41*	*3,041.32*	*8,076.87*	*648.77*	*-*	*2,43,352.69*
Intersegment revenue	**10,801.98**	**3,852.11**	**3,255.71**	**33.06**	**54,178.21**	**335.14**	**-**	**(72,456.21)**	**-**
	10,087.93	*1,086.17*	*2,877.04*	*143.98*	*70,932.21*	*654.57*	*-*	*(85,781.90)*	
Total Revenue	**1,40,987.43**	**5,505.43**	**11,751.30**	**78,144.00**	**56,681.06**	**7,227.88**	**1,329.89**	**(72,456.21)**	**2,29,170.78**
	1,42,913.32	*1,645.55*	*10,921.59*	*90,300.39*	*73,973.53*	*8,731.44*	*648.77*	*(85,781.90)*	*2,43,352.69*
Segment results before exceptional items, interest, tax and depreciation:	**31,004.44**	**52.88**	**912.86**	**(7,612.44)**	**1,144.08**	**109.53**	**(94.65)**	**(2,115.04)**	**23,401.66**
	28,753.76	*(773.23)*	*761.27*	*4,632.06*	*168.49*	*473.64*	*(480.91)*	*(837.57)*	*32,697.51*
Reconciliation to profit/(loss) for the year:									
Add: Finance income									**713.09**
									640.13
Less: Finance costs									**7,507.57**
									6,298.70
Less: Depreciation and amortisation									**9,882.16**
									9,335.20
Add: Share of profit / (loss) of joint ventures and associates									**(57.98)**
									418.12
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax									**6,667.04**
									18,121.86
Add: Exceptional items (refer note 34, page F221)									**(7,814.08)**
									113.26
Profit/(loss) before tax									**(1,147.04)**
									18,235.12
Less: Tax expense									**3,762.57**
									10,159.77
Net profit/(loss) for the year									**(4,909.61)**
									8,075.35

41. Segment reporting (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

	Tata Steel India	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	Other Indian operations	Tata Steel Europe	Other trade related operations	South-East Asian operations	Rest of the world	Inter-segment eliminations	Total
Segment assets	**1,88,677.04**	**12,809.41**	**11,045.84**	**66,346.68**	**28,681.72**	**3,733.30**	**6,824.85**	**(44,740.00)**	**2,73,378.84**
	2,10,453.22	*13,449.21*	*9,234.70*	*84,399.40*	*30,362.20*	*4,888.17*	*7,082.40*	*(71,906.96)*	*2,87,962.34*
Assets held for sale									**44.66**
									59.40
Total assets									**2,73,423.50**
									2,88,021.74
Segment assets include:									
Equity accounted investments	**964.40**	**-**	**1,546.15**	**424.45**	**12.16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,947.16**
	1,002.01	*-*	*1,832.47*	*386.25*	*12.60*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*3,233.33*
Segment liabilities	**1,10,926.88**	**7,502.68**	**2,545.85**	**56,822.11**	**40,869.42**	**807.27**	**10,111.19**	**(48,594.64)**	**1,80,990.76**
	1,09,622.13	*7,176.98*	*2,524.49*	*53,039.52*	*73,889.08*	*933.31*	*9,560.37*	*(73,899.35)*	*1,82,846.53*
Liabilities held for sale									**-**
									-
Total liabilities									**1,80,990.76**
									1,82,846.53
Addition to non-current assets	**11,969.79**	**336.55**	**582.87**	**6,981.90**	**0.74**	**66.85**	**30.23**	**-**	**19,968.93**
	9,688.12	*37.04*	*377.03*	*5,913.88*	*281.47*	*49.53*	*8.25*	*-*	*16,355.32*

Figures in italics represent comparative figures of previous year.

(i) Details of revenue by nature of business is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Steel	2,15,812.90	2,28,536.12
Others	13,357.88	14,816.57
	2,29,170.78	**2,43,352.69**

Revenue from other businesses primarily relate to ferro alloys, power and water and other services.

(ii) Details of revenue based on geographical location of customers is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
India	1,34,244.58	1,31,059.20
Outside India	94,926.20	1,12,293.49
	2,29,170.78	**2,43,352.69**

Revenue outside India includes: Asia excluding India ₹**11,956.69** crore (2022-23: ₹17,364.14 crore), UK ₹**16,722.53** crore (2022-23: ₹17,097.33 crore) and other European countries ₹**52,646.14** crore (2022-23: ₹59,750.29 crore).

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41. Segment reporting (Contd.)

(iii) Details of non-current assets (property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, right-of-use assets, goodwill, intangibles and intangibles assets under development) based on geographical area is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
India	1,40,692.73	1,35,429.74
Outside India	42,477.18	42,404.74
	1,83,169.91	**1,77,834.48**

Non-current assets outside India include: Asia excluding India ₹**966.08** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹1,021.24 crore), UK ₹**7,813.82** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹10,822.66 crore) and other European countries ₹**27,497.45** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹24,158.68 crore).

Notes:

(i) Segment performance is reviewed by the CODM on the basis of profit or loss from continuing operations before finance income/cost, depreciation and amortisation expenses, share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates and tax expenses. Segment results reviewed by the CODM also exclude income or expenses which are non-recurring in nature and are classified as an exceptional item. Information about segment assets and liabilities provided to the CODM, however, include the related assets and liabilities arising on account of items excluded in measurement of segment results. Such amounts, therefore, form part of the reported segment assets and liabilities.

(ii) No single customer represents 10% or more of the Group's total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(iii) The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as of the Group's accounting policies.

(iv) Consequent to merger referred to in note 46, page F259, Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited is presented as a separate segment and the entities merged being Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLP), Tata Metaliks Limited (TML), The Tinplate Company of India Limited (TCIL), Tata Steel Mining Limited (TSML) and S&T Mining Company Limited (S&T Mining) reported as part of Tata Steel India segment with previous year figures restated accordingly.

42. Related party transactions

The Group's related parties primarily consist of its joint ventures and associates, Tata Sons Private Limited including its subsidiaries and joint ventures. The Group routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business at market rates and terms. Transactions and balances between the Company, its subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

The following table summarises the related-party transactions and balances included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended/as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(₹ crore)

	Associates	Joint ventures	Tata Sons Private Limited, its subsidiaries and joint ventures	Total
Purchase of goods	**4.13**	**1,563.55**	**1,239.46**	**2,807.14**
	45.30	*631.82*	*791.90*	*1,469.02*
Sale of goods#	**981.67**	**6,884.22**	**1,066.92**	**8,932.81**
	1,291.85	*6,100.74*	*978.21*	*8,370.80*
Services received	**446.29**	**2,267.18**	**1,779.02**	**4,492.49**
	361.02	*3,161.28*	*1,420.23*	*4,942.53*
Services rendered	**11.04**	**169.27**	**20.12**	**200.43**
	0.19	*86.74*	*2.92*	*89.85*
Securitisation of receivables	**-**	**-**	**1,486.23**	**1,486.23**
	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fixed assets	**31.02**	**28.23**	**43.89**	**103.14**
	-	-	-	-
Interest income recognised	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	9.03	*0.01*	-	*9.04*
Interest expenses recognised	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	*2.89*	*1.74*	*4.63*
Dividend paid(vi)	**-**	**-**	**1,455.10**	**1,455.10**
	-	-	*2,061.39*	*2,061.39*
Dividend received	**1.07**	**276.10**	**21.66**	**298.83**
	63.19	*202.87*	*12.38*	*278.44*
Provision/ (reversal) recognised for receivables during the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(99.88)	*(0.20)*	*0.04*	*(100.04)*
Management contracts*	**5.02**	**19.02**	**454.39**	**478.43**
	5.57	*13.92*	*116.52*	*136.01*
Finance provided during the year (net of repayments)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	164.00	-	-	*164.00*
Outstanding loans and receivables	**137.99**	**1,300.49**	**181.86**	**1,620.34**
	120.49	*1,260.34*	*65.23*	*1,446.06*

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42. Related party transactions (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

	Associates	Joint ventures	Tata Sons Private Limited, its subsidiaries and joint ventures	Total
Provision for outstanding loans and receivables	**0.03**	**1,001.69**	**-**	**1,001.72**
	0.15	*1,087.39*	*0.09*	*1,087.63*
Outstanding payables	**108.75**	**420.13**	**1,268.42**	**1,797.30**
	55.40	*700.88*	*552.91*	*1,309.19*
Guarantees provided outstanding	**25.87**	**167.55**	**-**	**193.42**
	-	*167.55*	-	*167.55*

Figures in italics represent comparative figures of previous year.

Includes sale of power and water

* Primarily includes recharges on account of deputation of employees and brand equity due to Tata Sons Private Limited.

(i) The details of remuneration paid to the key managerial personnel and payments to non-executive directors are provided in note 30, page F219 and note 33, page F220 respectively.

The Group paid dividend of ₹**122,328.00** (2022-23: ₹173,298.00) to key managerial personnel and ₹**23,724.00** (2022-23: ₹33,609.00) to relatives of key managerial personnel during the year ended March 31, 2024.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group has contributed ₹**487.84** crore (2022-23: ₹599.98 crore) to post employment benefit plans.

As at March 31, 2024, amount receivable (net) from post-employment benefit funds is ₹**69.51** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹133.50 crore) on account of retirement benefit obligations paid by the entities within the Group directly.

(iii) Details of investments made by the Company in preference shares of its joint ventures and associates is disclosed in note 8, page F179.

(iv) Commitments with respect to joint venture and associates are disclosed in note 37B, page F238.

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

(vi) Dividend paid includes ₹**1,427.43** crore (2022-23: ₹2,022.19 crore) paid to Tata Sons Private Limited.

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43. 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, 2024	Balance as at March 31, 2023	Relationship with the struck-off Company
Tata Steel Limited:				
Sagar Business Private Limited	Sale of products and rendering of services	2.29	-	Advance from customer
METECNO INDIA PVT. LTD.		0.18	-	
B.G. SHIRKE CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY		0.10	-	
BRIGHT STEEL		1.35	-	
ANDHRA CYLINDERS		0.04	-	
Arya Fuels Private Limited		-	0.00*	
BBR (India) Pvt. Ltd.		-	0.28	
AGNI FUELS COKE PRIVATE LIMITED		0.01	-	
BB MAN-POWER AND FACILITIES SERVICE		0.00	-	Customer
ELEGANT MKT PRIVATE LIMITED		0.32	-	
HARINAGAR SUGAR MILLS LTD.		0.00	-	
Sinha Aviation Service Private Limited		-	0.06	Vendor
BRAINWISE INFOTECH		-	0.00*	
LIFTVEL INDUSTRIES		-	0.01	
Calcutta carriers	Purchase of goods and receiving of services	13.91	-	
K A Industries Private Limited		0.16	-	
Sagar Business Private Limited		0.76	-	
M/S. A.K.M Enterprises		0.00	-	
Bearing Sales Corporation		0.04	-	
DGT Engineers Private Limited		0.02	-	
BB MAN-POWER AND FACILITIES SERVICE		0.01	-	
Creative Constructions & Contractor		0.56	-	
Sodexo Food Solutions India		0.71	-	
Other entities[i]	Subscription to equity shares	-	-	Equity shareholder

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43. Disclosure for struck off companies (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance as at March 31, 2024	Balance as at March 31, 2023	Relationship with the struck-off Company
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited:				
Vallab Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.03	0.03	Vendor
S.S. Construction Private Limited	Purchase of Goods	0.02	-	Vendor
Rai Construction Private Limited	Purchase of Goods	0.01	-	Vendor
Elite Enterprise	Purchase of Goods	0.01	-	Vendor
Pankaj Electronics Private Limited	Purchase of Goods	0.01	-	Vendor
Subham Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.01	-	Vendor
Jayaswals Neco Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.01	0.01	Vendor
Eagle Rubber Products Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.01	-	Vendor
Raja Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Shiv Shakti Engineering Com Limited	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Tarun Metal Private Limited	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Sap Communication Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	0.00*	Vendor
Ashcroft India Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	0.00*	Vendor
Boc India Ltd. (Operation)	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	0.00*	Vendor
Velmake Seals	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Om Industries	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Elemech Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Pranam Powermech Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	0.00*	Vendor
Geomin Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	0.00*	Vendor
Bimal Industries Private Limited	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
A-One Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Suzusons Care Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	0.00*	Vendor
Trinath Engineers Private Limited	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Arvind Steel Corporation	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Keonjhar Minerals (P)Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	0.00*	Vendor
Mahaveer Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
United Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Satya Sai Construction & Engineering	Purchase of Goods	0.00*	-	Vendor
Polycab Wires P. Ltd, Cuttack	Purchase of Goods	-	0.98	Vendor
K.G. Khosla Compressors Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	-	0.10	Vendor
Paramount Sinters Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	-	0.05	Vendor
Spraying Systems(India)Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of Goods	-	0.00*	Vendor

* Represents value less than ₹0.01 crore

43. Disclosure for struck off companies (Contd.)

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

Name of struck off Company	No. of shares held	Paid-up as at March 31, 2024 (₹)	Paid-up as at March 31, 2023 (₹)
(1) Agro Based Industries Ltd.	1,450.00	1,450.00	1,450.00
(2) Anand Growth Fund Pvt. Ltd.	1,330.00	1,330.00	1,330.00
(3) Anileksha Investments Pvt. Ltd.	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
(4) Bejo Sheetal Seeds Pvt. Ltd.	750.00	750.00	750.00
(5) Belscot Investment & Consultancy Private Limited	-	-	1,650.00
(6) Bennett Coleman. & Co. Ltd.	-	-	7,950.00
(7) Bhagirathi Protein Ltd.	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
(8) Bhansali & Co (Exports) Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	60.00
(9) Bharat Solite Limited	10.00	10.00	10.00
(10) Burdwan Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	3,150.00	3,150.00	3,150.00
(11) Chaityadeep Investments Pvt. Ltd.	2,110.00	2,110.00	2,110.00
(12) Chanakya Service Station Private Limited	16,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00
(13) Dashtina Investments Private Limited	400.00	400.00	400.00
(14) Desai Holdings Limited	750.00	750.00	750.00
(15) Dhanastra Investments Limited	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00
(16) Dipy Finstock Pvt. Ltd.	2,000.00	2,000.00	-
(17) Fortis Financial Services Limited	250.00	250.00	-
(18) Fortune Investment And Finance India Pvt. Ltd.	750.00	750.00	-
(19) Frontline Corporate Finance Ltd.	1,060.00	1,060.00	1,060.00
(20) Gagan Trading Co Ltd.	1,690.00	1,690.00	1,690.00
(21) Goldcrest Jute and Fibre Ltd.	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
(22) Kapursco Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	300.00	300.00	300.00
(23) Kirban Sales Pvt. Ltd.	150.00	150.00	150.00
(24) Krishna Hire Purchase Pvt. Ltd.	1,000.00	1,000.00	-
(25) Lakshadeep Investments Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	2,110.00
(26) M H Doshi Investment Agencies Private Limited	-	-	500.00
(27) Meghna Finance and Investments Private Limited	4,890.00	4,890.00	4,890.00
(28) Merchant Management System Private Limited	8,800.00	8,800.00	8,800.00
(29) Midas Touch Securities Pvt. Ltd.	150.00	150.00	150.00
(30) Modern Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	18,040.00	18,040.00	18,050.00
(31) Monnet Finance Limited	1,000.00	1,000.00	-
(32) Multiplier Financial Services Private Limited	-	-	30.00
(33) My Shares & Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	2,060.00	2,060.00	-
(34) Overland Finance & Investment Consultants Private Limited	-	-	330.00
(35) PCI Vanijya Private Limited	-	-	4,950.00
(36) PCS Securities Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	500.00
(37) Popular Stock and Share Services Private Limited	320.00	320.00	320.00
(38) Prahit Investments Pvt. Ltd.	4,600.00	4,600.00	4,600.00

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43. Disclosure for struck off companies (Contd.)

Name of struck off Company	No. of shares held	Paid-up as at March 31, 2024 (₹)	Paid-up as at March 31, 2023 (₹)
(39) Protect Finvest Private Limited	330.00	330.00	330.00
(40) Raghunath Oils and Fats Limited	-	-	500.00
(41) S S Securities Limited	500.00	500.00	500.00
(42) Seagull Finance And Investment Private Limited	600.00	600.00	600.00
(43) Singhania Brothers Private Limited	-	-	5,280.00
(44) Shraman Trades & Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1,810.00	1,810.00	-
(45) Shree Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	3,180.00	3,180.00	3,180.00
(46) Shriram Investment Services Ltd.	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
(47) Shilpa Investments And Financial Services Private Limited	13,440.00	13,440.00	13,440.00
(48) Suhit Investments Pvt. Ltd.	1,660.00	1,660.00	1,660.00
(49) Swapnalok Construction Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	500.00	500.00
(50) Swapan Properties Ltd.	500.00	500.00	-
(51) Calcutta Sales Agency Ltd.	6,340.00	6,340.00	6,340.00
(52) Varun Credit & Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.	570.00	570.00	570.00
(53) V Follow Up And Finance Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	360.00
		1,28,490.00	**1,43,350.00**

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44. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India and subsequently on November 13, 2020 draft rules were published and invited for stakeholders' suggestions. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

45. The erstwhile Tata Steel BSL Limited was eligible under Package Scheme of Incentives, 1993, and 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, 2024 amounts to ₹**27.65** crore (March 31, 2023: ₹24.85 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 ₹**14.28** crore (2022-23: ₹62.75 crore) as an income on account of such scheme.

46. The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, considered and approved the amalgamation of Tata Steel Long Products Limited ("TSLP"), Tata Metaliks Limited ("TML"), The Tinplate Company of India Limited ("TCIL"), TRF Limited ("TRF"), The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited ("ISWP"), Tata Steel Mining Limited ("TSML") and S&T Mining Company Limited ("S&T Mining") into and with the Company by way of separate schemes of amalgamation and had recommended a share exchange ratio/cash consideration. The equity shareholders of the entities will be entitled to fully paid-up equity shares of the Company in the ratio as set out in the scheme.

As part of defined regulatory process, each of the above schemes has received approval(s) from stock exchanges and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). S&T Mining and TSML being wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, approval from stock exchanges and SEBI were not required.

Each of the above schemes were filed at the relevant benches of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') as follows –

a) Scheme of amalgamation of TSML with the Company - Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT Cuttack bench on August 8, 2023, with the appointed date being April 1, 2023.

b) Scheme of amalgamation of TSLP with the Company - Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Cuttack bench on October 18, 2023 and by the NCLT, Mumbai bench on October 20, 2023, with the appointed date being April 1, 2022.

c) Scheme of amalgamation of S&T with the Company- Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT Kolkata bench on November 10, 2023, with the appointed date being April 1, 2022.

d) Scheme of amalgamation of TCIL with the Company- Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Mumbai bench on October 20, 2023 and by the NCLT, Kolkata bench on January 1, 2024, with the appointed date being April 1, 2022.

e) Scheme of amalgamation of TML with the Company- Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Kolkata bench on December 21, 2023 and by the NCLT, Mumbai bench on January 11, 2024, with the appointed date being April 1, 2022.

f) Scheme of amalgamation of ISWP with the Company- Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Kolkata Bench on May 24, 2024 and the approval and sanction of the NCLT, Mumbai Bench is awaited.

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g) Scheme of amalgamation of TRF with the Company- The respective Board of Directors of Tata Steel Limited and TRF Limited on February 6, 2024 approved the withdrawal of this Scheme. NCLT, Kolkata Bench allowed the withdrawal of the Scheme on February 7, 2024. Further, the NCLT, Mumbai bench allowed the withdrawal of the Scheme on February 8, 2024.

Further, TSML and S&T being wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, there was no consideration paid for the amalgamation of both these subsidiaries into and with the Company.

Consequent to the scheme of amalgamation amongst TSLP and the Company and their respective shareholders becoming effective, the Board of Directors of the Company on November 22, 2023, has approved allotment of 7,58,00,309 equity shares of face value ₹1/- each of the Company to eligible shareholders of TSLP holding equity shares of face value ₹10/- each, as on the record date of November 17, 2023, in share exchange ratio of 67:10 as per the scheme of amalgamation. Further 14,430 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company (included within the aforementioned fully paid-up equity shares) are allotted to 'TSL-TSLP Fractional Share Entitlement Trust' (managed by Axis Trustee Services Limited) towards fractional entitlements of shareholders of TSLP.

Consequent to the scheme of amalgamation amongst TCIL and the Company and their respective shareholders becoming effective, the Board of Directors of the Company on January 21, 2024, has approved allotment of 8,64,92,993 equity shares of face value ₹1/- each of the Company to eligible shareholders of TCIL holding equity shares of face value ₹10/- each, as on the record date of January 19, 2024, in share exchange ratio of 33:10 as per the scheme of amalgamation. Further, 17,019 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company (included within the aforementioned fully paid-up equity shares) are allotted to 'TSL-TCIL Fractional Share Entitlement Trust' (managed by Axis Trustee Services Limited) towards fractional entitlements of shareholders of TCIL.

Consequent to the scheme of amalgamation amongst TML and the Company and their respective shareholders becoming effective, the Board of Directors of the Company on February 8, 2024, has approved allotment of 9,97,01,239 equity shares of face value ₹1/- each of the Company to eligible shareholders of TML holding equity shares of face value ₹10/- each, as on the record date of February 6, 2024, in share exchange ratio of 79:10 as per the scheme of amalgamation. Further, 35,744 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company (included within the aforementioned fully paid-up equity shares) are allotted to 'TSL-TML Fractional Share Entitlement Trust' (managed by Axis Trustee Services Limited) towards fractional entitlements of shareholders of TML.

The shares issued to the eligible shareholders of TSLP, TCIL and TML are listed and traded on BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The difference between derecognition of non-controlling interest and consideration paid on merger of TSLP, TML and TCIL with the Company of ₹**791.47** crore has been recognised in Capital reserve (refer note 20C (g), page F202).

Consequent to the merger, TSML, TSLP, S&T Mining, TCIL and TML are now reported as part of Tata Steel India segment and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited is now presented as a separate segment with previous year figures restated accordingly (refer note 41, page F250)

47. The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on February 6, 2023, considered and approved the amalgamation of Angul Energy Limited ("AEL"), not a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, into and with the Company by way of a scheme of amalgamation and had recommended a cash consideration of ₹1,045/- for every 1 fully paid-up equity share of ₹10/- each held by the shareholders (except the Company) in AEL.

As part of the defined regulatory approval process, this scheme has received approval(s) from stock exchanges and SEBI. Thereafter, the scheme has been filed at the relevant benches of the NCLTs. The scheme has been approved by the shareholders of Tata Steel on February 9, 2024. The Scheme has been approved and sanctioned by the NCLT, Delhi Bench on April 18, 2024. The approval and sanction of the NCLT, Mumbai Bench is awaited.

48. The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on November 1, 2023, considered and approved the amalgamation of Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited ("BPPL"), wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, into and with the Company, by way of scheme of amalgamation.

The scheme has been filed with the Hyderabad bench of the NCLT and sanction is awaited, filing of the scheme with the Mumbai bench of the NCLT has been dispensed with.

49. Tata Steel Europe Limited ("TSE"), a wholly owned step-down subsidiary of the Company, is exposed to certain climate related risks which could affect the estimates of its future cash flow projections. The cashflow projections include the impact of decarbonisation given that both the UK and Tata Steel Netherlands (TSN) businesses within TSE have stated their plans to move away from the current production process and to transition to electric arc based production. Decarbonisation as a whole is likely to provide significant opportunities to TSE as it is likely to increase the demand for steel as it is crucial as an infrastructure enabler for all technological transition within the wider economy (e.g. wind power, hydrogen, electric vehicles, nuclear plants etc.) and compares favourably to other materials when considering the life cycle emissions of the material. The technology transition and investments are dependent on national and international policies and would also be driven by the government decisions in the country of operation. Management's assessment is that generally, these potential carbon reduction-related costs would be borne by the society, either through higher steel prices or through public spending/subsidies.

On September 15, 2023, Tata Steel UK Limited ("TSUK") which forms the main part of the UK Business, announced a joint agreement with the UK Government on a proposal to invest in state-of-the-art electric arc furnace ('EAF') steelmaking at the Port Talbot site with a capital cost of £1.25 billion inclusive of a grant from the UK Government of up to £500 million, subject to relevant regulatory approvals, information and consultation processes, and the finalisation of detailed terms and conditions. The proposal also includes a wider restructuring of other locations and functions across TSUK.

Consequent to the announcement, during the quarter ended September 30, 2023, the Company had assessed and concluded that it had created a valid expectation to those affected and a constructive obligation existed. Accordingly, on a prudent basis, the Company had recorded a provision of ₹**2,425** crore towards such restructuring and closure costs (including redundancy and employee termination costs) and ₹**2,631** crore towards impairment of Heavy End assets which were not expected to be used for any significant period beyond March 31, 2024, in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

As per local regulations in the UK, the National Consultation between TSUK and the UK multi trade union representative body (UK Steel Committee) on the asset closure plan has now been concluded. Under the proposed re-structuring programme, Port Talbot's two blast furnaces (No.5 and No.4) would get closed by end of June 2024 and latest by the end of September 2024 respectively. Following the closure of Blast Furnace No. 4, the remaining heavy end assets would wind down and the Continuous Annealing Processing Line (CAPL) would close in March 2025. TSUK has also agreed that it would continue to operate the hot strip mill through the proposed transition period and in future.

Given the risks, challenges and uncertainties associated with the underlying market and business conditions including higher inflation, higher interest rates and supply chain disruption caused by the war in Ukraine, the uncommitted nature of available financing options and pending the finalisation of funding support from the UK Government for the proposed EAF investment, there exists a material uncertainty surrounding the impact of such adversities on the financial situation of TSUK.

With respect to Tata Steel Netherland operations (TSN) which forms main part of the Mainland Europe (MLE) business, discussions with the government on the proposed decarbonisation roadmap have been initiated. The transition plan considers that the policy environment in the Netherlands and EU is supportive to the European steel industry and a level playing field would be achieved by, either one or a combination of: a) Dutch Policy developments, b) Convergence with EU on (fiscal) climate measures, enabling EU steel players to pass on costs and c) tailor made support mechanisms. In relation to the likely investments required for the de-carbonisation of TSN operations driven by regulatory changes in Europe and

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Netherlands, inter alia, the scenarios consider that the Dutch Government will provide a certain level of financial support to execute the decarbonisation strategy, which are being discussed between the Company /TSN and Dutch Government.

Based on the above and other available measures, MLE business is expected to have adequate liquidity to meet its future business requirements.

The financial statements of TSE have accordingly been prepared on a going concern basis recognising the material uncertainty in relation to TSUK. The Group has assessed its ability to meet any liquidity requirements at TSE, if required, and concluded that its cashflow and liquidity position remains adequate.

Within the European Operations, wherever impairment triggers existed, the recoverable amount of the CGUs have been assessed based on fair value less costs of disposal, which inter-alia considers impact of switching the heavy end and other relevant assets to a more "Green Steel" capex base. The fair value computation uses cash flow forecasts based on most recent financial budgets, strategic forecasts and future projections taking the analysis out into perpetuity based on a steady state, sustainable cash flow reflecting average steel industry conditions between successive peaks and troughs of profitability. Key assumptions for the FVLCTS model relate to expected changes to selling prices and raw material & conversion costs, EU steel demand, energy costs, exchange rates, the amount of capital expenditure needed for decarbonisation, changes to EBITDA resulting from producing and selling steel with low embedded CO_2 emissions, levels of government support for decarbonisation, phasing of decommissioning of legacy assets as well as the commissioning of new low CO_2 production facilities, tariff regimes and discount rates. The projections are based on both past performance and the expectations of future performance and assumptions therein. The Group 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 **8.20% - 9.11%** (March 31, 2023: 7.90% to 8.80%). Beyond the specifically forecasted period, a growth rate in the range of **Nil - 2.00%** (March 31, 2023: 1.70% - 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 Group has conducted sensitivity analysis on the impairment tests of the carrying value in respect of Group's CGUs and property, plant and equipment including sensitivity in respect of discount rates. If any of the key assumptions change, there is a risk that the headroom in the model would reduce and that the reduction in the headroom could lead to impairments of carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. However, the Group believes that key assumptions represent the most likely impact from decarbonisation at this point in time. Going forward, the key assumptions would be kept under review for changes, if any, based on the progress of the discussions with the government and regulators on the decarbonisation plan.

50. Consequent to the whistle-blower complaint in the Company's Graphene Business Division, the Company has carried out a detailed assessment and review of the matter and made the accounting adjustments/provisions, as appropriate, in the books of account, which were not material to the financial statements. Based on the assessment(s) and review, it has been concluded that there has not been any fraud under Section 447 of the Companies Act, 2013. A report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the statutory auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

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51. With effect from April 1, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has made it mandatory for every company incorporated in India, 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.

52. 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 29, 2024 the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a dividend of ₹**3.60** per Ordinary share of ₹1 each in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024 subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹**4,489.86** crore.

53. Previous year's figures have been reclassified wherever necessary, to align it to current year's classification.

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54. Statement of net assets and profit or loss attributable to owners and non-controlling interest

SL No.	Name of the Entity	Reporting currency	Net Assets		Share in profit or (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated profit or (loss)	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)
A.	**Parent**									
	Tata Steel Limited	INR	149.61	1,37,693.65	(108.34)	4,807.40	(21.69)	691.37	(72.12)	5,498.77
B.	**Subsidiaries**									
a)	**Indian**									
1	The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd	INR	0.71	656.46	(0.15)	6.72	0.07	(2.21)	(0.06)	4.51
2	Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	INR	1.28	1,174.03	(1.88)	83.21	(0.01)	0.18	(1.09)	83.39
3	Haldia Water Management Limited	INR	0.00	(4.58)	0.00	(0.05)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.05)
4	Tata Steel Business Delivery Centre Ltd (Formerly known as Kalimati Global Shared Services Limited)	INR	0.01	9.27	(0.08)	3.47	0.00	(0.04)	(0.04)	3.43
5	Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited	INR	0.48	445.93	0.15	(6.81)	0.00	(0.01)	0.09	(6.82)
6	The Tata Pigments Limited	INR	0.07	66.47	(0.41)	18.32	0.00	0.12	(0.24)	18.44
7	Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Limited	INR	0.07	64.24	(0.02)	0.99	0.00	-	(0.01)	0.99
8	Mohar Export Services Pvt. Ltd	INR	0.00	(0.03)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.00)
9	Rujuvalika Investments Limited	INR	0.21	189.72	(0.09)	3.97	(1.67)	53.19	(0.75)	57.16
10	Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd	INR	0.00	-	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	-	0.00	-
11	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	INR	5.77	5,306.72	21.63	(959.92)	0.17	(5.57)	12.66	(965.49)
12	Tata Steel International (India) Limited	INR	0.02	23.01	(0.02)	0.95	0.00	-	(0.01)	0.95
13	Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	INR	3.80	3,494.92	(5.24)	232.41	0.11	(3.55)	(3.00)	228.86
14	Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited	INR	0.09	86.84	0.04	(1.75)	0.00	-	0.02	(1.75)
15	Ceramat Private Limited	INR	0.02	15.41	0.12	(5.29)	0.00	-	0.07	(5.29)
16	Tata Steel TABB Limited	INR	0.04	38.67	0.09	(3.78)	0.00	0.01	0.05	(3.77)
17	Tayo Rolls Limited	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
18	Tata Steel Foundation	INR	0.11	97.91	(1.92)	85.15	0.02	(0.56)	(1.11)	84.59
19	Jamshedpur Football and Sporting Private Limited	INR	0.01	5.17	(0.04)	1.88	0.00	-	(0.02)	1.88
20	Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited	INR	0.48	446.24	(0.89)	39.60	0.00	(0.15)	(0.52)	39.45
21	Angul Energy Limited	INR	1.94	1,782.65	(19.01)	843.53	(0.02)	0.52	(11.07)	844.05
22	Tata Steel Support Services Limited	INR	0.00	1.53	(0.02)	0.90	0.02	(0.59)	0.00	0.31
23	Bhushan Steel (South) Ltd.	INR	0.00	0.14	0.00	(0.02)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.02)
24	Tata Steel Technical Services Limited	INR	0.00	3.89	(0.06)	2.46	0.04	(1.24)	(0.02)	1.22
25	Creative Port Development Private Limited	INR	0.23	210.19	(0.01)	0.61	0.00	-	(0.01)	0.61
26	Subarnarekha Port Private Limited	INR	0.23	216.27	0.21	(9.19)	0.00	0.01	0.12	(9.18)
27	Medica TS Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	INR	0.05	47.22	(0.08)	3.48	0.00	(0.10)	(0.04)	3.38
b)	**Foreign**									
1	ABJA Investment Co. Pte. Ltd.	USD	0.00	(3.60)	(0.75)	33.44	0.00	-	(0.44)	33.44
2	T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.	USD	47.82	44,008.17	331.60	(14,714.64)	0.00	-	192.99	(14,714.64)
3	T S Global Holdings Pte Ltd.	USD	45.95	42,294.83	199.13	(8,836.29)	0.00	-	115.90	(8,836.29)
4	Orchid Netherlands (No.1) B.V.	EUR	0.01	10.57	(0.25)	10.87	0.00	-	(0.14)	10.87
5	The Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd.	THB	0.92	846.03	(0.64)	28.48	0.00	-	(0.37)	28.48
6	TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	THB	0.00	1.19	0.37	(16.46)	0.00	-	0.22	(16.46)
7	Tata Steel Europe Limited	GBP	70.82	65,178.32	(207.15)	9,192.29	0.00	-	(120.56)	9,192.29
8	Apollo Metals Limited	USD	0.03	24.62	0.27	(11.82)	0.02	(0.78)	0.17	(12.60)
9	00030048 Limited	GBP	0.45	415.51	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
10	C V Benine	EUR	0.02	19.48	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
11	Catnic GmbH	EUR	0.11	99.45	(0.43)	18.87	0.00	-	(0.25)	18.87
12	Tata Steel Mexico SA de CV	USD	0.00	2.07	(0.01)	0.42	0.00	-	(0.01)	0.42

54. Statement of net assets and profit or loss attributable to owners and non-controlling interest (Contd.)

SL No.	Name of the Entity		Net Assets		Share in profit or (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		Reporting currency	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated profit or (loss)	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)
13	Cogent Power Limited	GBP	0.13	120.54	(0.54)	23.80	0.00	-	(0.31)	23.80
14	Corbeil Les Rives SCI	EUR	0.01	5.32	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
15	Corby (Northants) & District Water Company Limited	GBP	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
16	Corus CNBV Investments	GBP	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
17	Corus Engineering Steels (UK) Limited	GBP	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
18	Corus Engineering Steels Limited	GBP	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
19	Corus Group Limited	GBP	9.24	8,501.81	4.81	(213.37)	0.00	-	2.80	(213.37)
20	Corus Holdings Limited	GBP	0.01	9.18	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
21	Corus International (Overseas Holdings) Limited	GBP	6.62	6,093.01	(8.53)	378.55	0.00	-	(4.96)	378.55
22	Corus International Limited	GBP	3.50	3,220.82	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
23	Corus International Romania SRL.	RON	0.01	9.03	(0.04)	1.80	0.00	-	(0.02)	1.80
24	Corus Ireland Limited	EUR	0.00	-	(0.03)	1.48	0.41	(13.23)	0.15	(11.75)
25	Corus Property	GBP	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
26	Corus UK Healthcare Trustee Limited	GBP	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
27	Crucible Insurance Company Limited	GBP	0.35	321.90	(0.29)	12.75	0.00	-	(0.17)	12.75
28	Degels GmbH	EUR	0.03	27.39	0.01	(0.28)	(0.02)	0.56	0.00	0.28
29	Demka B.V.	EUR	0.09	80.92	(0.04)	1.93	0.00	-	(0.03)	1.93
30	00026466 Limited	GBP	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
31	Fischer Profil GmbH	EUR	0.12	109.58	(0.06)	2.61	(0.05)	1.61	(0.06)	4.22
32	Gamble Simms Metals Limited	EUR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
33	Grijze Poort B.V.	EUR	0.08	78.20	0.01	(0.56)	(0.50)	15.85	(0.20)	15.29
34	H E Samson Limited	GBP	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
35	Hadfields Holdings Limited	GBP	(0.01)	(13.15)	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
36	Halmstad Steel Service Centre AB	SEK	0.19	173.53	(0.32)	14.28	0.00	-	(0.19)	14.28
37	Hille & Muller GmbH	EUR	0.28	253.87	0.01	(0.32)	0.04	(1.20)	0.02	(1.52)
38	Hille & Muller USA Inc.	USD	0.10	96.61	(0.04)	1.80	0.00	-	(0.02)	1.80
39	Hoogovens USA Inc.	USD	1.02	943.36	(1.34)	59.40	0.00	-	(0.78)	59.40
40	Huizenbezit "Breesaap" B.V.	EUR	(0.01)	(9.23)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
41	Layde Steel S.L.	EUR	0.00	(0.00)	0.18	(8.11)	(3.56)	113.34	(1.38)	105.23
42	Montana Bausysteme AG	CHF	0.17	158.38	(0.17)	7.41	0.11	(3.64)	(0.05)	3.77
43	Naantali Steel Service Centre OY	EUR	0.03	31.01	0.18	(7.96)	0.00	-	0.10	(7.96)
44	Norsk Stal Tynnplater AS	NOK	0.06	54.79	(0.30)	13.18	0.00	-	(0.17)	13.18
45	Norsk Stal Tynnplater AB	NOK	0.03	28.65	(0.05)	2.43	0.00	-	(0.03)	2.43
46	Oremco Inc.	USD	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
47	Rafferty-Brown Steel Co Inc Of Conn.	USD	0.01	5.82	0.04	(1.96)	0.00	-	0.03	(1.96)
48	Runblast Limited	GBP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	S A B Profiel B.V.	EUR	0.28	261.14	0.65	(29.00)	0.00	-	0.38	(29.00)
50	S A B Profil GmbH	EUR	0.16	151.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	0.01
51	Service Center Gelsenkirchen GmbH	EUR	0.27	252.75	0.16	(7.21)	(0.02)	0.57	0.09	(6.64)
52	Service Centre Maastricht B.V.	EUR	0.00	0.00	0.06	(2.81)	2.80	(89.21)	1.21	(92.02)
53	Societe Europeenne De Galvanisation (Segal) Sa	EUR	0.17	160.70	(0.35)	15.34	0.00	-	(0.20)	15.34
54	Surahammar Bruks AB	SEK	0.02	16.44	0.80	(35.54)	0.04	(1.30)	0.48	(36.84)
55	Tata Steel Belgium Packaging Steels N.V.	EUR	0.12	108.33	(0.22)	9.60	0.00	-	(0.13)	9.60
56	Tata Steel Belgium Services N.V.	EUR	0.27	248.44	(0.05)	2.11	0.00	-	(0.03)	2.11
57	Tata Steel France Holdings SAS	EUR	0.95	872.34	0.21	(9.10)	0.00	-	0.12	(9.10)
58	Tata Steel Germany GmbH	EUR	0.99	911.11	(0.61)	27.02	0.06	(1.86)	(0.33)	25.16
59	Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	EUR	28.01	25,781.28	104.72	(4,647.08)	(5.51)	175.58	58.65	(4,471.50)

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54. Statement of net assets and profit or loss attributable to owners and non-controlling interest (Contd.)

SL No.	Name of the Entity	Reporting currency	Net Assets		Share in profit or (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated profit or (loss)	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)
60	Tata Steel International (Americas) Holdings Inc	USD	(0.68)	(625.75)	0.04	(1.89)	0.00	-	0.02	(1.89)
61	Tata Steel International (Americas) Inc	USD	1.61	1,479.16	(2.68)	118.71	0.00	(0.13)	(1.56)	118.58
62	Tata Steel International (Czech Republic) S.R.O	CZK	0.00	-	(0.21)	9.48	0.48	(15.31)	0.08	(5.83)
63	Tata Steel International (France) SAS	EUR	0.04	37.61	(0.11)	4.84	0.00	-	(0.06)	4.84
64	Tata Steel International (Germany) GmbH	EUR	0.01	13.77	0.04	(1.97)	(0.07)	2.21	0.00	0.24
65	Tata Steel International (South America) Representações LTDA	USD	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.09	0.00	-	0.00	0.09
66	Tata Steel International (Italia) SRL	EUR	0.04	35.15	(0.21)	9.42	0.00	-	(0.12)	9.42
67	Tata Steel International (Middle East) FZE	AED	0.13	115.95	(0.09)	3.89	0.00	-	(0.05)	3.89
68	Tata Steel International (Nigeria) Limited	NGN	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
69	Tata Steel International (Poland) sp Zoo	PLZ	0.00	-	(0.17)	7.40	0.57	(18.14)	0.14	(10.74)
70	Tata Steel International (Sweden) AB	SEK	0.00	-	(0.67)	29.83	2.75	(87.62)	0.76	(57.79)
71	Tata Steel International Iberica SA	EUR	0.00	-	(0.70)	30.89	1.00	(31.94)	0.01	(1.05)
72	Tata Steel Istanbul Metal Sanayi ve Ticaret AS	USD	0.00	0.00	0.09	(4.18)	(4.84)	154.11	(1.97)	149.93
73	Tata Steel Maubeuge SAS	EUR	0.45	410.06	2.78	(123.22)	(0.15)	4.78	1.55	(118.44)
74	Tata Steel Nederland BV	EUR	15.48	14,248.37	(8.62)	382.40	(19.79)	630.78	(13.29)	1,013.18
75	Tata Steel Nederland Consulting & Technical Services BV	EUR	0.03	26.87	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
76	Tata Steel Nederland Services BV	EUR	(0.11)	(98.30)	(0.19)	8.47	0.00	-	(0.11)	8.47
77	Tata Steel Nederland Technology BV	EUR	0.33	301.75	(0.86)	37.99	0.00	-	(0.50)	37.99
78	Tata Steel Nederland Tubes BV	EUR	(0.09)	(84.97)	3.41	(151.43)	0.00	(0.00)	1.99	(151.44)
79	Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V.	EUR	39.63	36,475.90	42.78	(1,898.52)	0.00	-	24.90	(1,898.52)
80	Tata Steel Norway Byggsystemer A/S	NOK	0.13	120.16	(0.18)	7.92	0.00	-	(0.10)	7.92
81	Tata Steel UK Consulting Limited	GBP	(0.01)	(6.73)	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
82	Tata Steel UK Limited	GBP	(12.41)	(11,421.09)	289.27	(12,836.15)	116.64	(3,717.20)	217.11	(16,553.35)
83	Tata Steel USA Inc.	USD	0.09	84.59	(0.39)	17.49	0.00	-	(0.23)	17.49
84	The Newport And South Wales Tube Company Limited	GBP	0.00	0.37	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
85	Thomas Processing Company	USD	0.15	139.88	0.46	(20.24)	0.00	-	0.27	(20.24)
86	Thomas Steel Strip Corp.	USD	(0.02)	(16.51)	(0.76)	33.88	(0.24)	7.65	(0.54)	41.53
87	TS South Africa Sales Office Proprietary Limited	ZAR	0.01	4.65	(0.07)	3.17	0.00	-	(0.04)	3.17
88	U.E.S. Bright Bar Limited	GBP	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
89	UK Steel Enterprise Limited	GBP	0.26	243.67	(0.14)	6.05	0.00	-	(0.08)	6.05
90	Unitol SAS	EUR	0.14	130.33	(0.08)	3.41	0.01	(0.43)	(0.04)	2.98
91	Fischer Profil Produktions -und-Vertriebs - GmbH	EUR	0.00	0.86	(0.01)	0.26	0.00	-	0.00	0.26
92	Al Rimal Mining LLC	OMR	0.02	20.91	0.01	(0.29)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.29)
93	TSMUK Limited	USD	4.92	4,525.14	0.00	(0.07)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.07)
94	T S Canada Capital Ltd	USD	0.04	35.77	0.00	(0.15)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.15)
95	Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited	USD	(2.19)	(2,015.64)	17.52	(777.24)	0.00	-	10.19	(777.24)
96	Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited	THB	3.25	2,994.25	(0.06)	2.66	0.01	(0.44)	(0.03)	2.22
97	Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	THB	2.44	2,242.64	(0.44)	19.35	(0.11)	3.43	(0.30)	22.78
98	T S Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	USD	1.83	1,681.38	(2.82)	125.13	0.00	-	(1.64)	125.13
99	Tata Steel International (Shanghai) Ltd.	CNY	0.01	6.95	(0.02)	0.92	0.00	-	(0.01)	0.92
100	Bhushan Steel (Australia) PTY Ltd.	AUD	0.01	10.19	(0.14)	6.27	0.00	-	(0.08)	6.27
101	Bowen Energy PTY Ltd.	AUD	0.00	0.01	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.00)
102	Bowen Coal PTY Ltd.	AUD	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-

54. Statement of net assets and profit or loss attributable to owners and non-controlling interest (Contd.)

SL No.	Name of the Entity	Reporting currency	Net Assets		Share in profit or (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated profit or (loss)	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)
C.	**Joint Ventures**									
a)	**Indian**									
1	mjunction services limited	INR	0.14	132.89	(0.75)	33.27	0.02	(0.52)	(0.43)	32.75
2	Tata NYK Shipping (India) Pvt. Ltd.	INR	0.00	4.13	(0.02)	0.69	0.00	-	(0.01)	0.69
3	TM International Logistics Limited	INR	0.15	142.63	(2.81)	124.53	0.02	(0.51)	(1.63)	124.02
4	TKM Global Logistics Limited	INR	0.02	21.28	(1.26)	55.78	0.00	(0.02)	(0.73)	55.76
5	Industrial Energy Limited	INR	0.34	308.82	(0.61)	27.03	0.00	-	(0.35)	27.03
6	Andal East Coal Company Pvt. Ltd.	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
7	Naba Diganta Water Management Limited	INR	0.03	23.84	(0.15)	6.47	0.00	(0.01)	(0.08)	6.46
8	Jamipol Ltd.	INR	0.08	70.93	(0.26)	11.34	0.00	(0.11)	(0.15)	11.23
9	Nicco Jubilee Park Limited	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
10	Himalaya Steel Mills Services Private Limited	INR	0.01	9.49	(0.05)	2.27	0.00	(0.02)	(0.03)	2.25
11	Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited	INR	0.39	356.83	7.00	(310.71)	0.02	(0.51)	4.08	(311.22)
12	Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited	INR	1.03	949.76	(2.65)	117.51	0.00	(0.16)	(1.54)	117.35
b)	**Foreign**									
1	Tata NYK Shipping Pte Ltd.	USD	0.21	193.28	(0.16)	7.01	(1.54)	48.95	(0.73)	55.96
2	International Shipping and Logistics FZE	USD	0.15	140.10	(0.13)	5.71	0.00	(0.11)	(0.07)	5.60
3	TKM Global China Ltd	CNY	0.00	3.44	0.00	(0.18)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.18)
4	TKM Global GmbH	EUR	0.04	39.79	(0.13)	5.65	0.00	-	(0.07)	5.65
5	Air Products Llanwern Limited	GBP	0.01	9.52	0.02	(0.69)	0.00	-	0.01	(0.69)
6	Laura Metaal Holding B.V.	EUR	0.22	205.73	(0.43)	18.87	0.00	-	(0.25)	18.87
7	Ravenscraig Limited	GBP	(0.09)	(83.25)	(0.02)	1.00	0.00	-	(0.01)	1.00
8	Tata Steel Ticaret AS	TRY	0.00	1.21	(0.12)	5.45	0.00	-	(0.07)	5.45
9	Texturing Technology Limited	GBP	0.03	29.92	(0.13)	5.86	0.00	-	(0.08)	5.86
10	Hoogovens Court Roll Service Technologies VOF	EUR	0.01	12.16	(0.05)	2.13	0.00	-	(0.03)	2.13
11	Minas De Benga (Mauritius) Limited	USD	(1.54)	(1,419.61)	5.72	(254.02)	0.00	-	3.33	(254.02)
D.	**Associates**									
a)	**Indian**									
1	Kalinga Aquatic Ltd.	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
2	Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
3	Kumardhubi Metal Casting and Engineering Limited	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
4	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Private Limited	INR	0.00	(0.08)	0.00	0.02	0.00	-	0.00	0.02
5	Tata Construction & Projects Ltd.	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
6	TRF Limited	INR	0.01	13.02	(0.36)	15.89	0.03	(0.86)	(0.20)	15.03
7	Malusha Travels Pvt Ltd.	INR	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.00)
8	Bhushan Capital & Credit Services Private Limited	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
9	Jawahar Credit & Holdings Private Limited	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
10	TP Vardhaman Surya Limited	INR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-

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54. Statement of net assets and profit or loss attributable to owners and non-controlling interest (Contd.)

SL No.	Name of the Entity	Reporting currency	Net Assets: As % of consolidated net assets	Net Assets: Amount (₹ crore)	Share in profit or (loss): As % of consolidated profit or (loss)	Share in profit or (loss): Amount (₹ crore)	Share in other comprehensive income: As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Share in other comprehensive income: Amount (₹ crore)	Share in total comprehensive income: As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Share in total comprehensive income: Amount (₹ crore)
b)	**Foreign**									
1	TRF Singapore Pte Limited	SGD	0.02	21.68	(0.02)	0.93	0.00	-	(0.01)	0.93
2	TRF Holding Pte Limited	USD	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.01)
3	European Profiles (M) Sdn. Bhd.	MYR	0.01	12.53	(0.01)	0.54	0.00	-	(0.01)	0.54
4	GietWalsOnderhoudCombinatie B.V.	EUR	0.05	42.17	(0.08)	3.35	0.00	-	(0.04)	3.35
5	Hoogovens Gan Multimedia S.A. De C.V.	MXN	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
6	Wupperman Staal Nederland B.V.	GBP	0.15	141.14	(0.28)	12.34	0.00	-	(0.16)	12.34
7	Fabsec Limited	EUR	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
8	9336-0634 Québec Inc	GBP	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
E.	**Adjustment due to consolidation**		(341.72)	(3,14,501.24)	(544.11)	24,144.36	34.28	(1,092.53)	(302.34)	23,051.83
	TOTAL		**100.00**	**92,035.76**	**100.00**	**(4,437.44)**	**100.00**	**(3,186.95)**	**100.00**	**(7,624.39)**
F.	**Minority interests in subsidiaries**									
a)	**Indian subsidiaries**									
1	The Tinplate Company of India Limited*	INR		-		0.77		(0.43)		0.34
2	Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd	INR		10.98		0.06		(0.09)		(0.03)
3	Tata Metaliks Ltd.*	INR		-		62.67		(0.56)		62.11
4	Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Limited	INR		7.38		0.11		-		0.11
5	Tata Steel Long Products Limited*	INR		-		(169.93)		(1.50)		(171.43)
6	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	INR		17.45		(12.40)		(0.04)		(12.44)
7	Creative Port Development Private Limited	INR		7.24		(189.92)		0.00		(189.92)
8	Mohar Export Services Pvt. Ltd	INR		(0.01)		-		-		-
9	Haldia Water Management Limited	INR		23.32		(0.02)		-		(0.02)
10	Ceramat Private Limited	INR		(1.00)		(0.55)		-		(0.55)
11	Medica TS Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	INR		10.85		1.72		0.05		1.77
12	Angul Energy Limited	INR		0.01		(0.09)		-		(0.09)
b)	**Foreign subsidiaries**									
1	Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited	THB		672.84		7.29		(33.59)		(26.30)
2	Al Rimal Mining LLC	OMR		8.43		(0.14)		0.15		0.01
3	Tata Steel Europe Limited	GBP		1.48		(1.47)		(0.43)		(1.90)
4	Tata Steel Minerals Canada Limited	USD		(362.82)		(163.49)		(4.34)		(167.83)
5	TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	THB		0.83		(6.78)		(0.17)		(6.95)
	Total non-controlling interests in subsidiaries			**396.98**		**(472.17)**		**(40.95)**		**(513.12)**
	Consolidated net assets/profit after tax			**92,432.74**		**(4,909.61)**		**(3,227.90)**		**(8,137.51)**

* Refer note 46, page F259

NOTES
forming part of the consolidated financial statements

(i) List of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which have not been consolidated and reasons for not consolidating:

SL No.	Name	Reason
1	Tayo Rolls Limited	Company is undergoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the Insovency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
2	Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd.*	Financial information not available
3	The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited	Entity under liquidation
4	The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited	Entity under liquidation
5	Nicco Jubilee Park Limited*	Financial information are not available
6	9336-0634 Québec Inc*	Financial information are not available
7	Andal East Coal Company Pvt. Ltd.	Entity under liquidation
8	Kalinga Aquatic Ltd.*	Financial information are not available
9	Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	Entity under liquidation
10	Kumardhubi Metal Casting and Engineering Limited	Entity under liquidation
11	Tata Construction & Projects Ltd.	Entity under liquidation
12	TP Vardhaman Surya Limited*	The operations of the companies are not significant and hence are immaterial for consolidation
13	Fabsec Limited*	The operations of the companies are not significant and hence are immaterial for consolidation
14	Hoogovens Gan Multimedia S.A. De C.V.*	The operations of the companies are not significant and hence are immaterial for consolidation
15	Bhushan Capital & Credit Services Private Limited*	Tata Steel BSL Limited (TSBSL) (earlier known as Bhushan Steel Limited), an erstwhile subsidiary (acquired through the corporate insolvency resolution process) which amalgamated with the Company during the year ended March, 2022 was being identified as the promoter of Jawahar Credit & Holdings Private Limited (JCHPL) and Bhushan Capital & Credit Services Private Limited (BCCSPL). These entities were connected to the previous management of erstwhile TSBSL.
16	Jawahar Credit & Holdings Private Limited*	TSBSL had 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 two companies. Neither erstwhile TSBSL nor Tata Steel Limited had any visibility or control over the operations of these two companies nor currently exercises any influence on these entities, and hence, these are not being considered as Associates.

*Not Material to the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) The Group is continuing with its focus on simplifying the corporate structure which saw a significant number of entities enter into voluntary liquidation in the previous and current year. There remains an objective to simplify the structure further by dissolving additional entities which are either dormant or have ceased to have business operations.

In terms of our report attached

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

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

Mumbai, May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

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

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
Farida Khambata
Independent Director
DIN: 06954123

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

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

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

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 & Chief Legal Officer (Corporate & Compliance)
ACS: 15921

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the 117th Annual General Meeting of the Members of Tata Steel Limited will be held on **Monday, July 15, 2024 at 3:00 p.m. (IST)** through Video Conferencing/Other Audio-Visual Means, to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

Item No. 1 – Adoption of Audited Standalone Financial Statements

To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.

Item No. 2 – Adoption of Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon.

Item No. 3 – Declaration of Dividend

To declare dividend of ₹3.60 per Ordinary (equity) Share of face value ₹1/- each for FY2023-24.

Item No. 4 – Re-appointment of a Director

To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Saurabh Agrawal (DIN:02144558), who retires by rotation in terms of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and, being eligible, seeks re-appointment.

Special Business:

Item No. 5 – Ratification of Remuneration of Cost Auditors

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 148(3) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, the Company hereby ratifies the remuneration of ₹35 lakh plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses payable to Messrs Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration Number - 000001), who, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, have been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company (**'Board'**), as the Cost Auditors of the Company, to conduct the audit of the cost records maintained by the Company for the Financial Year ending March 31, 2025.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board and/or any person authorised by the Board, be and is hereby severally authorised to settle any question, difficulty or doubt, that may arise in giving effect to this resolution and to do all such acts, deeds and things as may be necessary, expedient and desirable for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution."

Item No. 6 – Material Related Party Transaction(s) with Tata International West Asia DMCC

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Regulations 2(1)(zc), 23(4) and other applicable Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (**'SEBI Listing Regulations'**), the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (**'Act'**), if any, read with related rules, if any, each as amended from time to time, and the Policy on Related Party Transaction(s) of Tata Steel Limited (**'Company'**), and based on the approval of the Audit Committee, approval of the Members be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the **'Board'**, which term shall be deemed to include any Committee constituted/empowered/ to be constituted by the Board from time to time to exercise its powers conferred by this resolution) to enter into and/or execute new contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) (whether by way of an individual transaction or a series of transactions taken together or otherwise) as mentioned in the Statement pursuant to Section 102 and other applicable provisions of the Act read with related rules, with Tata International West Asia DMCC (**'TIWA'**), a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoter Company of Tata Steel Limited) and accordingly a related party under Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the Company and TIWA, for an aggregate value up to ₹3,855 crore, for purchase and sale of goods, rendering and receiving of services and other transactions for the purpose of business, to be entered during FY2024-25, subject to such contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) being carried out at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business of the Company and TIWA.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board, be and is hereby authorised, to do and perform all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as may be necessary, including finalising the terms and conditions, methods and modes in respect thereof and finalising and executing necessary documents, including contract(s), scheme(s), agreement(s) and such other documents, file applications and make representations in respect thereof and seek approval from relevant authorities, including Governmental/regulatory authorities, as applicable, in this regard and deal with any matters, take necessary steps as the Board may, in its absolute discretion deem necessary, desirable or expedient, to give effect to this resolution and to settle any question that may arise in this regard and incidental thereto, without being required to seek any further consent or approval of the Members or otherwise to the end and intent that the Members shall be deemed to have given their approval thereto expressly by the authority of this resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board, be and is hereby authorised to delegate all or any of the powers herein conferred to any Director(s) or Chief Financial Officer or Company Secretary or any other Officer(s)/Authorised Representative(s) of the Company, to do all such acts and take such steps, as may be considered necessary or expedient, to give effect to the aforesaid resolution(s).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT all actions taken by the Board, or any person so authorised by the Board, in connection with any matter referred to or contemplated in any of the foregoing resolutions, be and are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed in all respects."

Item No. 7 – Material modification in the approved related party transaction(s) with Tata International Singapore Pte. Limited

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Regulations 2(1)(zc), 23(4) and other applicable Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (**'SEBI Listing Regulations'**), the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (**'Act'**), if any, read with related rules, if any, each as amended from time to time, and the Policy on Related Party Transaction(s) of Tata Steel Limited (**'Company'**), and in partial modification of the resolution passed by the Members of the Company through postal ballot on April 27, 2024, approving the related party transaction(s) of the Company aggregating to ₹5,656 crore with Tata International Singapore Pte. Limited (**'TISPL'**), a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoter company of Tata Steel Limited) and accordingly a related party in terms of the SEBI Listing Regulations, and based on the approval of the Audit Committee, approval of the Members be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company (**'Board'**, which term shall be deemed to include any Committee constituted/empowered/ to be constituted by the Board from time to time to exercise its powers conferred by this Resolution) to amend/modify the terms of the existing related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/ transaction(s) with TISPL and increase the transaction value by ₹1,700 crore primarily due to sale of goods, thereby now aggregating to ₹7,356 crore, for purchase and sale of goods, rendering and receiving of services and other transactions for the purpose of business, to be entered during FY2024-25, subject to such contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) being carried out at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business of the Company and TISPL.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board, be and is hereby authorised, to do and perform all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as may be necessary, including finalising the terms and conditions, methods and modes in respect thereof and finalising and executing necessary documents, including contract(s), scheme(s), agreement(s) and such other documents, file applications and make representations in respect thereof and seek approval from relevant authorities, including Governmental/regulatory authorities, as applicable, in this regard and deal with any matters, take necessary steps as the Board may, in its absolute discretion deem necessary, desirable or expedient, to give effect to this resolution and to settle any question that may arise in this regard and incidental thereto, without being required to seek any further consent or approval of the Members or otherwise to the end and intent that the Members shall be deemed to have given their approval thereto expressly by the authority of this resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board, be and is hereby authorised to delegate all or any of the powers herein conferred to any Director(s) or Chief Financial Officer or Company Secretary or any other Officer(s)/Authorised Representative(s) of the Company, to do all such acts and take such steps, as may be considered necessary or expedient, to give effect to the aforesaid resolution(s).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT all actions taken by the Board, or any person so authorised by the Board, in connection with any matter referred to or contemplated in any of the foregoing resolutions, be and are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed in all respects."

Item No. 8 – Material modification in the approved related party transaction(s) with Tata International Limited

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Regulations 2(1)(zc), 23(4) and other applicable Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (**'SEBI Listing Regulations'**), the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (**'Act'**), if any, read with related rules, if any, each as amended from time to time, and the Policy on Related Party Transaction(s) of Tata Steel Limited (**'Company'**), and in partial modification of the resolution passed by the Members of the Company through postal ballot on April 27, 2024, approving the related party transaction(s) of the Company aggregating to ₹4,210 crore with Tata International Limited (**'TIL'**), a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoter company of Tata Steel Limited) and accordingly a related party in terms of the SEBI Listing Regulations, and based on the approval of the Audit Committee, approval of the Members be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company (**'Board'**, which term shall be deemed to include any Committee constituted/empowered/to be constituted by the Board from time to time to exercise its powers conferred by this Resolution) to amend/modify the terms of the existing related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) with TIL and increase the transaction value by ₹2,000 crore towards purchase of goods, thereby now aggregating to ₹6,210 crore, for purchase and sale of goods, rendering and receiving of services and other transactions for the purpose of business, to be entered during FY2024-25, subject to such contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) being carried out at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business of the Company and TIL.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board, be and is hereby authorised, to do and perform all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as may be necessary, including finalising the terms and conditions, methods and modes in respect thereof and finalising and executing necessary documents, including contract(s), scheme(s), agreement(s) and such other documents, file applications and make representations in respect thereof and seek approval from relevant authorities, including Governmental/regulatory authorities, as applicable, in this regard and deal with any matters, take necessary steps as the Board may, in its absolute discretion deem necessary, desirable or expedient, to give effect to this resolution and to settle any question that may arise in this regard and incidental thereto, without being required to seek any further consent or approval of the Members or otherwise to the end and intent that the Members shall be deemed to have given their approval thereto expressly by the authority of this resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board, be and is hereby authorised to delegate all or any of the powers herein conferred to any Director(s) or Chief Financial Officer or Company Secretary or any other Officer(s)/Authorised Representative(s) of the Company, to do all such acts and take such steps, as may be considered necessary or expedient, to give effect to the aforesaid resolution(s).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT all actions taken by the Board, or any person so authorised by the Board, in connection with any matter referred to or contemplated in any of the foregoing resolutions, be and are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed in all respects."

Item No. 9 – Material Related Party Transaction(s) between Tata Steel UK Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited, and Tata International West Asia DMCC, a subsidiary company of the Promoter Company of Tata Steel Limited

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Regulations 2(1)(zc), 23(4) and other applicable Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (**'SEBI Listing Regulations'**), the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (**'Act'**), if any, read with related rules, if any, each as amended from time to time, and the Policy on Related Party Transaction(s) of Tata Steel Limited (**'Company'**), and based on the approval of the Audit Committee, approval of the Members be and is hereby accorded to the related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) (whether by way of an individual transaction or a series of transactions taken together), the details of which are provided in the Statement pursuant to Section 102 and other provisions of the Act read with related rules, to be entered into and/or to be executed and/or to be continued between Tata Steel UK Limited (**'TSUK'**), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and Tata International West Asia DMCC (**'TIWA'**), a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoter company of Tata Steel Limited), both entities being related parties of the Company in terms of Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between TSUK and TIWA, for an aggregate value up to ₹10,500 crore, for purchase and sale of goods, receiving and rendering of services and other transactions for business, to be entered during FY2024-25, subject to such contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) being carried out at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business of TSUK and TIWA."

NOTES:

(a) The Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (**'Act'**), setting out the material facts concerning the business with respect to Item Nos. 5 to 9 forms part of this Notice. Further, relevant information pursuant to Regulation 36 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (**'SEBI Listing Regulations'**) and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (**'SS-2'**) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, in respect of Director retiring by rotation and seeking re-appointment at this Annual General Meeting (**'Meeting'** or **'AGM'**) is furnished as **Annexure** to this Notice.

(b) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (**'MCA'**), *inter alia*, vide its General Circular No(s). 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, 20/2020 dated May 5, 2020 and subsequent circulars issued in this regard, the latest being General Circular No. 09/2023 dated September 25, 2023, (collectively referred to as **'MCA Circulars'**), has permitted the holding of the AGM through Video Conferencing (**'VC'**) or through Other Audio-Visual Means (**'OAVM'**), without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue.

Further, towards this, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (**'SEBI'**), vide its Circular(s) dated May 12, 2020, January 15, 2021, May 13, 2022, January 5, 2023, October 6, 2023, and October 7, 2023 (**'SEBI Circulars'**) and other applicable circulars issued in this regard from time to time, has provided relaxations from compliance with certain provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

In compliance with the applicable provisions of the Act, SEBI Listing Regulations, MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars, the 117th AGM of the Company will be held through VC/OAVM on Monday, July 15, 2024 at 3:00 p.m. (IST). The proceedings of the AGM will be deemed to be conducted at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai – 400 001, Maharashtra, India.

(c) **PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT, A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE AGM IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE ON ITS BEHALF AND THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY. SINCE THIS AGM IS BEING HELD PURSUANT TO THE MCA CIRCULARS READ WITH APPLICABLE SEBI CIRCULARS, THROUGH VC/OAVM, PHYSICAL ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS HAS BEEN DISPENSED WITH. ACCORDINGLY, THE FACILITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF PROXIES BY THE MEMBERS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR THIS AGM AND HENCE THE PROXY FORM, ATTENDANCE SLIP AND ROUTE MAP OF AGM ARE NOT ANNEXED TO THIS NOTICE.**

(d) Members can join the AGM in VC/OAVM mode 30 minutes before the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The Members will be able to view the proceedings on the website of National Securities Depository Limited (**'NSDL'**) at www.evoting.nsdl.com

Please note that, the facility for participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available to at least 1,000 Members on a first come first served basis as per the MCA Circulars.

(e) Institutional/corporate shareholders (i.e., other than individuals, HUF, NRIs, etc.), are required to send a scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of their respective Board or governing body Resolution/Authorisation etc., authorising their representative to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM on their behalf and to vote through remote e-Voting. The said Resolution/Authorisation shall be sent by e-mail on Scrutiniser's e-mail address at tsl.scrutinizer@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.com

Alternatively, the Corporate Members/Institutional shareholders (i.e., other than individuals, HUFs, NRIs, etc.) can also upload their Board Resolution/Power of Attorney/Authority Letter, etc., by clicking on the "Upload Board Resolution/Authority Letter" displayed under the "e-Voting" tab.

(f) The Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.

(g) In case of joint holders attending the AGM through VC/OAVM, only such joint holders who are higher in the order of the names as per the Register of Members of the Company, as of the cut-off date i.e., Monday, July 8, 2024, will be entitled to vote at the Meeting.

(h) In accordance with the aforesaid MCA Circulars and the applicable SEBI Circulars, the Notice of the AGM along with the Integrated Report & Annual Accounts for FY2023-24 are being sent ONLY through electronic mode to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/Registrar and Transfer Agent/Depositories/Depository Participants. The Company shall send physical copy of the Integrated Report & Annual Accounts for FY2023-24 to those Members who request for the same at cosec@tatasteel.com or csg-annualreports@linkintime.co.in mentioning their Folio No./DP ID and Client ID. The Notice convening the 117th AGM along with the Integrated Report & Annual Accounts for FY2023-24 will also be available on the website of the Company at www.tatasteel.com and websites of the Stock Exchanges where the securities of the Company are listed, i.e. BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively and the website of NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com

(i) **Registrar and Transfer Agent**

Pursuant to the Order passed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (**'NCLT'**), Mumbai Bench, dated December 18, 2023, TSR Consultants Private Limited has merged with Link Intime India Private Limited effective December 22, 2023. Accordingly, the RTA of the Company is now Link Intime India Private Limited (**'Link Intime'/'RTA'**). The email address of the RTA is csg-unit@linkintime.co.in

(j) **Fixing record date for payment of Dividend for FY2023-24**

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 29, 2024, recommended a dividend of ₹3.60 per Ordinary (equity) Share of ₹1/- each (360%). Further, the Board has fixed **Friday, June 21, 2024** as the Record Date for determining the Members entitled to receive dividend for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024, subject to approval of the shareholders at this Annual General Meeting.

The dividend, if approved by the Members at this AGM, will be paid subject to deduction of income-tax at source (**'TDS'**) on and from **Friday, July 19, 2024** as under:

» **In respect of Ordinary shares held in physical form:** To all the Members, whose names are on the Company's Register of Members, after giving effect to valid transmission and transposition requests lodged with the Company, as on close of business hours of Friday, June 21, 2024.

» **In respect of Ordinary Shares held in electronic form:** To all the beneficial owners of the shares, as of end of day of Friday, June 21, 2024, as per details furnished by the Depositories for this purpose.

TDS on Dividend:

Pursuant to the Finance Act, 2020, dividend income is taxable in the hands of shareholders effective April 1, 2020 and the Company is required to deduct tax at source from dividend paid to the Members at the rates prescribed in the Income Tax Act, 1961 (**'IT Act'**). In general, to enable compliance with the TDS requirements, Members holding shares in demat form are requested to complete and/or update their Residential status, PAN, Category as per the IT Act with their Depository Participants (**'DPs'**) or in case shares are held in physical form, with the Registrar and Transfer Agents (**'RTA'**), by sending documents through e-mail at csg1exemptforms2425@linkintime.co.in (for Resident Shareholders) and TDSDIVNR@linkintime.co.in (for Non-Resident Shareholders), on or before Friday, June 21, 2024 to enable the Company to determine the appropriate TDS/withholding tax rate applicable to the Member, verify the documents and provide exemption. For detailed process, please click here: https://www.tatasteel.com/media/20690/bsense-intimation-tax-deduction-dividend-31-05-24.pdf and also refer to the e-mail sent to members in this regard.

Mandatory updation of PAN, KYC, Bank details, Specimen signature and Nomination details prior to processing the payment of Dividend:

Pursuant to SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/POD-1/P/CIR/2024/37 dated May 7, 2024 issued to the Registrar and Transfer Agents and SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/POD-1/P/CIR/2023/181 dated November 17, 2023, as amended, SEBI has mandated that, with effect from April 1, 2024, dividend to the security holders holding shares in physical mode shall be paid only through electronic mode. Such payment to the eligible shareholders holding physical shares shall be made only after they have furnished their PAN, Contact Details (Postal Address with PIN and Mobile Number), Bank Account Details, Specimen Signature, etc., for their corresponding physical folios with the Company or its RTA. Relevant FAQs have been published by SEBI in this regard. The FAQs and the abovementioned SEBI Master Circular and SEBI Circular are available on SEBI's website and the website of the Company at www.tatasteel.com

The forms for updation of PAN, KYC, Bank details and Nomination viz. Forms ISR-1, ISR-2, ISR-3 and SH-13 are available on our website at www.tatasteel.com/investors/investor-information/forms/. In view of the above, we urge Members holding shares in physical form to submit the required forms duly filled up and signed, along with the supporting documents at the earliest to the RTA at csg-unit@linkintime.co.in Towards this, the Company is sending letters to the Members holding shares in physical form, in relation to applicable SEBI Circular(s). Members who hold shares in dematerialised form and wish to update their PAN, KYC, Bank details and Nomination, are requested to contact their respective DPs.

Further, Members holding shares in physical form are requested to ensure that their PAN is linked to their Aadhaar card.

Updation of mandate for receiving dividend directly in bank account through Electronic Clearing System or any other means in a timely manner:

Shares held in physical form: Members are requested to send the following details/documents to the Company's RTA, viz. Link Intime India Private Limited, at C-101, 1st Floor, 247 Park, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai – 400 083, latest by Friday, June 21, 2024:

» Form No. ISR-1 duly filled and signed by the holders, stating their name, folio number, complete address with pin code, and the following details relating to the bank account in which the dividend is to be received:

(i) Name of Bank and Bank Branch;
(ii) Bank Account Number;
(iii) 11-digit IFSC Code; and
(iv) 9-digit MICR Code.

The said form is available on the website of the Company at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/investor-information/forms/ and on the website of the RTA at https://liiplweb.linkintime.co.in/KYC-downloads.html

» Cancelled cheque in original, bearing the name of the Member or first holder (in case shares are held jointly). In case, name of the share holder is not available on the cheque, kindly submit the following documents:

(i) Cancelled cheque in original and;

(ii) Bank attested legible copy of the first page of the Bank Passbook/Bank Statement bearing the names of the account holders, address, same bank account number and type as on the cheque leaf and full address of the bank branch.

» Self-attested copy of the PAN Card; and

» Self-attested copy of any document (such as Aadhar Card, Driving Licence, Election Identity Card, Passport) in support of the address of the Member as registered with the Company. The PAN Card shall be linked to the Aadhar Card.

Members are requested to refer to detailed process by accessing the link on https://linkintime.co.in/home-KYC.html and proceed accordingly.

Shares held in electronic form: Members may please note that their bank details as furnished by the respective DPs to the Company will be considered for remittance of dividend as per the applicable regulations of the DPs and the Company will not be able to accede to any direct request from such Members for change/addition/deletion in such bank details. Accordingly, the Members holding shares in demat form are requested to ensure that their Electronic Bank Mandate is updated with their respective DPs by Friday, June 21, 2024.

Further, please note that instructions, if any, already given by Members in respect of shares held in physical form, will not be automatically applicable to the dividend paid on shares held by the same shareholders in electronic form.

(k) **Nomination facility:** As per the provisions of Section 72 of the Act, the facility for making nomination is available to the Members in respect of the shares held by them. Members who have not yet registered their nominations are requested to register the same by submitting Form No. SH-13. If a Member desires to opt-out or cancel the earlier nomination and record a fresh nomination, the Member may submit the requisite application in Form ISR-3 or Form SH-14, as the case may be.

The said forms can be downloaded from the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/investor-information/forms/ as well as from the RTA's website at https://liiplweb.linkintime.co.in/KYC-downloads.html Members are requested to submit the said form to their DPs in case the shares are held in electronic form and to the RTA at csg-unit@linkintime.co.in in case the shares are held in physical form, quoting their folio no(s).

(l) In accordance with Regulation 40 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended, any fresh transfer requests for securities shall be processed in demat/electronic form only. Members holding shares of the Company in physical form are requested to kindly get their shares converted into demat/electronic form to get inherent benefits of dematerialisation.

(m) Members may please note that SEBI vide its Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/8 dated January 25, 2022 has mandated the listed companies to issue securities in demat form only, while processing service requests viz. Issue of duplicate securities certificate, claim from Unclaimed Suspense Account, Renewal/Exchange of securities certificate, Endorsement, Sub-division/Splitting of securities certificate, Consolidation of securities certificates/folios, Transmission and Transposition. Accordingly, Shareholders are requested to make service requests by submitting a duly filled and signed Form ISR-4. It may be noted that any service request can be processed only after the folio is KYC compliant.

(n) Members are requested to note that, dividends if not encashed for a consecutive period of 7 (seven) years from the date of transfer to Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company, are liable to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (**'IEPF'**). The shares in respect of which dividend remain unclaimed for 7 (seven) consecutive years are also liable to be transferred to the demat account of the IEPF Authority. In view of this, Members/Claimants are requested to claim their unclaimed dividends from the Company, within the stipulated timeline. Members whose equity shares and/or unclaimed dividends have been transferred to IEPF, may claim the same by making an application to the IEPF Authority, in Form No. IEPF-5 available on www.iepf.gov.in The attention of Members is particularly drawn to the Corporate Governance Report forming part of the Integrated Report & Annual Accounts for FY2023-24, in respect of unclaimed dividends and transfer of dividends/shares to the IEPF. Further, the Company is sending request letters to eligible shareholders whose dividend remains unclaimed and whose shares are eligible for transfer to IEPF Authority during the year, requesting them to claim their dividends from the Company.

(o) Members are requested to intimate changes, if any, about their name, postal address, e-mail address, telephone/mobile numbers, PAN, power of attorney registration, Bank Mandate details, etc., to their DPs in case the shares are held in electronic form and to the RTA in case the shares are held in physical form, in prescribed Form No. ISR-1 and other forms, quoting their folio number and enclosing the self-attested supporting document(s). Further, Members may note that SEBI has mandated the submission of PAN by every participant in the securities market.

(p) To prevent fraudulent transactions, Members are advised to exercise due diligence and notify the Company of any change in address or demise of any Member as soon as possible. Members are also advised to not leave their demat account(s) dormant for long. Periodic statement of holdings should be obtained from the concerned Depository Participant and holdings should be verified from time to time.

(q) Members holding shares in physical form, in identical order of names, in more than one folio are requested to send to the Company or RTA, the details of such folios together with the share certificates along with the requisite KYC Documents for consolidating their holdings in one folio. Requests for consolidation of share certificates shall be processed in dematerialised form only.

(r) The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their Shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Act, and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act, and relevant documents referred to in the Notice or Statement will be available electronically for inspection by the Members before as well as during the AGM. Members seeking to inspect such documents can send an e-mail to cosec@tatasteel.com

(s) As per the provisions of the MCA Circulars, the matters of Special Business as appearing at Item Nos. 5 to 9 of the accompanying Notice, are considered to be unavoidable by the Board of Directors of the Company and hence, forms part of this Notice.

(t) During FY2023-24, SEBI has established a common Online Dispute Resolution Portal (**'ODR Portal'**) for resolution of disputes arising in the Indian Securities Market. Pursuant to this, post exhausting the option to resolve their grievance with the RTA/Company directly and/or through the SEBI SCORES platform, the investors can initiate dispute resolution through the ODR Portal (https://smartodr.in/login) and the same can also be accessed through the Company's website at https://www.tatasteel.com/investors/link-to-smart-odr/

PROCESS FOR REGISTERING E-MAIL ADDRESS:

i. One-time registration of e-mail address with RTA for receiving the Integrated Report & Annual Accounts for FY2023-24 and to cast votes through remote e-Voting:
The Company has made special arrangements with RTA and NSDL for registration of e-mail address of those Members (holding shares either in electronic or physical form) who wish to receive the Integrated Report & Annual Accounts for FY2023-24 and cast votes electronically through remote e-Voting. Eligible Members whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Company/DPs are required to provide the same to RTA on or before **5.00 p.m. (IST)** on **Monday, July 8, 2024**.

Process to be followed for one-time registration of e-mail address (for shares held in physical form or in electronic form) is as follows:

a) Visit the link: https://liiplweb.linkintime.co.in/EmailReg/Email_Register.html

b) Select the name of the Company from drop-down: **Tata Steel Limited**.

c) Enter details in respective fields such as DP ID and Client ID (if shares held in electronic form)/Folio no. and Certificate no. (if shares held in physical form), Shareholder name, PAN, mobile number and e-mail ID.

d) System will send OTP on mobile no. and e-mail ID.

e) Enter OTP received on mobile no. and e-mail ID and submit.

f) The system will then confirm the e-mail address for the limited purpose of service of AGM Notice along with the Integrated Report & Annual Accounts for FY2023-24 and remote e-Voting credentials.

After successful submission of the e-mail address, NSDL will e-mail a copy of this AGM Notice and Integrated Report & Annual Accounts for FY2023-24 along with the e-Voting user ID and password. In case of any queries, Members may write to csg-unit@linkintime.co.in or evoting@nsdl.com

ii. **Registration of e-mail address permanently with Company/DP:** Members are requested to register the e-mail address with their concerned DPs, in respect of electronic holding and with RTA, in respect of physical holding, by submitting Form ISR-1 duly filled and signed by the shareholders. Further, those Members who have already registered their e-mail addresses are requested to keep their e-mail addresses validated/updated with their DPs/RTA to enable servicing of notices/documents/ Integrated Reports and other communications electronically to their e-mail address in future.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR E-VOTING AND JOINING THE AGM ARE AS FOLLOWS:

A. PROCESS AND MANNER FOR VOTING THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEANS:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Act read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended, Regulation 44 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, Secretarial Standard-2 and in terms of SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020 in relation to e-Voting facility provided by listed entities, the Company is providing facility of remote e-Voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with NSDL for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorised agency. The facility of casting votes by a Member using remote e-Voting system as well as remote e-Voting during the AGM will be provided by NSDL.

2. Members of the Company holding shares either in physical form or in electronic form as on the **cut-off date of Monday, July 8, 2024** may cast their vote by remote e-Voting. A person who is not a Member as on the cut-off date should treat this Notice for information purpose only. A person, whose name is recorded in the Register of Members of the Company or in the Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by the depositories as on the cut-off date only shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-Voting before the AGM as well as remote e-Voting during the AGM.

   Any shareholder(s) holding shares in physical form or non-individual shareholders who acquire shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after dispatch of the Notice and holding shares as on the **cut-off date i.e. Monday, July 8, 2024**, may obtain the User ID and Password by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.com However, if the Member is already registered with NSDL for remote e-Voting then the Member can use the existing User ID and password for casting the vote. If you forget your password, you can reset your password by using "Forgot User Details/Password" or "Physical User Reset Password" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on 022 - 4886 7000.

   In case of Individual Shareholder who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after dispatch of the Notice and holds shares in demat mode as on the cut-off date may follow the steps mentioned under **'Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode.'**

3. The remote e-Voting period commences on **Wednesday, July 10, 2024 at 9:00 a.m. (IST)** and ends on **Sunday, July 14, 2024 at 5:00 p.m. (IST)**. The remote e-Voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. The Members, whose names appear in the Register of Members/ Beneficial Owners as on the record date (cut-off date) i.e. Monday, July 8, 2024 may cast their vote electronically. The voting right of shareholders shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date i.e. Monday, July 8, 2024.

4. Members will be provided with the facility for voting through electronic voting system during the VC/OAVM proceedings at the AGM and Members

participating at the AGM, who have not already cast their vote on the resolution(s) by remote e-Voting, will be eligible to exercise their right to vote on such resolution(s) upon announcement by the Chairman. Members who have cast their votes on resolution(s) by remote e-Voting prior to the AGM will also be eligible to participate at the AGM through VC/OAVM but shall not be entitled to cast their votes on such resolution(s) again. Members who have voted on some of the resolutions during the said voting period are also eligible to vote on the remaining resolutions during the AGM. The remote e-Voting module on the day of the AGM shall be disabled by NSDL for voting 15 minutes after the conclusion of the AGM.

B. INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM AND REMOTE E-VOTING (BEFORE AND DURING THE AGM) ARE AS UNDER:

1. Members will be able to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM or view the live webcast of AGM provided by NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com by following the steps mentioned under 'Access NSDL e-Voting system'. After successful login, Member(s) can click on link of 'VC/OAVM' placed under 'Join Meeting' menu against the Company name. You are requested to click on 'VC/OAVM link' placed under Join Meeting menu. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in Shareholder/Member login where the EVEN of the Company will be displayed. Members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID/Password may retrieve the same by following the process as mentioned in paragraph titled "Instructions for remote e-Voting before/during the AGM" in the Notice to avoid last minute rush.

2. Members may join the AGM through laptops, smartphones, tablets and iPads for better experience. Further, Members will be required to use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the Meeting. Members will need the latest version of Chrome, Safari, Internet Explorer 11, MS Edge or Firefox. Please note that participants connecting from mobile devices or tablets or through laptops connecting via mobile hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to fluctuation in their respective network. It is, therefore, recommended to use stable Wi-Fi or LAN connection to mitigate any glitches.

3. Members are encouraged to submit their questions in advance with respect to the accounts or the business to be transacted at the AGM. These queries may be submitted from their registered e-mail address, mentioning their name, DP ID and Client ID/folio number and mobile number, to the Company's email address at cosec@tatasteel.com before 3:00 p.m. (IST) on Monday, July 8, 2024.

4. Members who would like to express their views or ask questions during the AGM may pre-register themselves as a speaker by sending their request from their registered email address mentioning their name, DP ID and Client ID/folio number, PAN, mobile number at cosec@tatasteel.com between **Tuesday, July 9, 2024 (9:00 a.m. IST)** to **Thursday, July 11, 2024 (5:00 p.m. IST)**. The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of questions and speakers depending on the availability of time for the AGM. Further, the sequence in which the shareholders will be called upon to speak will solely be determined by the Company.

5. Members who need assistance before or during the AGM, can contact NSDL at evoting@nsdl.com or 022 - 4886 7000 or Mr. Amit Vishal, Deputy Vice President or Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Senior Manager from NSDL at their designated e-mail IDs: amitv@nsdl.com or pallavid@nsdl.com

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING BEFORE/DURING THE AGM

The details of the process and manner for remote e-Voting are explained herein below:

Step 1: Access NSDL e-Voting system

Step 2: Cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system.

Details on Step 1 are mentioned below:

A. Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process and in pursuance of SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020, e-Voting facility is being provided to all the demat account holders, by way of single login credential, through their demat accounts/websites of Depositories/Depository

Participants. Individual demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the e-Voting service provider (**'ESP'**) thereby not only facilitating seamless authentication but also ease and convenience of participating in e-Voting process.

Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and e-mail-id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Login method for individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL.	**A. NSDL IDeAS facility** If you are already registered, follow the below steps: 1. Visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com/ either on a personal computer or on a mobile phone. 2. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the **'Beneficial Owner'** icon under **'Login'** which is available under **'IDeAS'** section. 3. A new screen will open. You will need to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-voting services under Value Added Services section. 4. Click on **'Access to e-voting'** appearing on the left-hand side under e-voting services and you will be able to see e-voting page. 5. Click on options available against Company name or **e-voting service provider – NSDL** and you will be re-directed to NSDL e-voting website for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. If you are not registered, follow the below steps: a. Option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com b. Select **'Register Online for IDeAS'** Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp c. Please follow steps given in points 1-5 **B. e-voting website of NSDL** 1. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a personal computer or on a mobile phone. 2. Once the home page of e-voting system is launched, click on the icon **'Login'** which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. 3. A new screen will open. You will need to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number held with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. 4. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL website wherein you can see e-voting page. Click on options available against Company name or **e-voting service provider - NSDL** and you will be redirected to e-voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. **C.** Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App **'NSDL Speede'** facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience. **NSDL Mobile App is available on** App Store Google Play

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with Central Depository Services (India) Limited ('**CDSL**')	1. Users who have opted for CDSL Easi/Easiest facility, can login through their existing User ID and Password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The users to login to Easi/Easiest are requested to visit CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & New System Myeasi Tab. 2. After successful login the Easi/Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there are also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at CDSL's website www.cdslindia.com Click on login and New System Myeasi Tab and then click on registration option. 4. Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants	1. You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. 2. Upon logging in, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. 3. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use "Forget User ID" and "Forget Password" option available at the respective website details mentioned above.

Helpdesk for individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depositories i.e. NSDL and CDSL.

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.com or call at 022 - 4886 7000
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33

B. Login Method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for shareholders other than individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode

How to Log-in to NSDL e-Voting website?

1) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile phone.

2) Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon 'Login' which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section.

3) A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.

   Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL e-services i.e. IDeAS, you can log-in at https://eservices.nsdl.com/ with your existing IDeAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL e-services after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.

4) Your User ID details are given below:

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	Your User ID is:
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID For example, if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12****** then your user ID is IN300***12******
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example, if your Beneficiary ID is 12************** then your user ID is 12**************
c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the Company For example, if folio number is S1******** and EVEN is 128766 for Ordinary (equity) shares then user ID is 128766 S1********

5) Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:

(a) If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can use your existing password to log-in and cast your vote.

(b) If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the 'initial password' which was communicated to you by NSDL. Once you retrieve your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.

(c) How to retrieve your 'Initial password'?

i. If your e-mail ID is registered in your demat account or with the Company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your e-mail ID. Trace the e-mail sent to you by NSDL and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.

ii. If your e-mail ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned in process for those shareholders whose e-mail IDs are not registered.

6) If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the 'Initial password' or have forgotten your password:

(a) Click on **'Forgot User Details/Password?'** (If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com

(b) Click on **'Physical User Reset Password?'** (If you are holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com

(c) If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.com mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address.

(d) Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting the votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.

7) After entering your password, tick on Agree to 'Terms and Conditions' by selecting on the check box.

8) Now, you will have to click on 'Login' button.

9) After you click on the 'Login' button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

Details on Step 2 are mentioned below:

<u>How to cast your vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system?</u>

1. After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see "EVEN" of all the companies in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle and General Meeting is in active status.

2. Select 'EVEN' of the Company i.e. 128766 (Ordinary equity shares) for which you wish to cast your vote during the remote e-Voting period and casting your vote during the General Meeting. For joining virtual meeting, you need to click on "VC/OAVM" link placed under "Join Meeting".

3. Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.

4. Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on 'Submit' and also 'Confirm' when prompted.

5. Upon confirmation, the message 'Vote cast successfully' will be displayed.
6. You can also take the printout of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.
7. Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

The instructions for remote e-Voting during the AGM are as under:

1. The procedure for remote e-Voting during the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-Voting prior to the AGM, since the Meeting is being held through VC/OAVM.
2. Only those Members/Shareholders, who will be present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not cast their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting prior to the AGM and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote on such resolution(s) through e-Voting system during the AGM.
3. Members who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote electronically through remote e-Voting at the AGM.
4. The details of the person who may be contacted for any grievances connected with the facility for e-Voting on the day of the AGM shall be the same person mentioned for Remote e-voting.

General Guidelines for Shareholders:

1. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-Voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key-in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the **'Forgot User Details/Password?'** or **'Physical User Reset Password?'** option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.
2. In case of any queries/grievances pertaining to remote e-Voting (before or during the AGM), you may refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (**'FAQs'**) and e-Voting user manual for Shareholders available in the 'Download' section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on.: 022 - 4886 7000 or send a request at evoting@nsdl.com or contact Mr. Amit Vishal, Deputy Vice President or Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Senior Manager from NSDL at their designated e-mail IDs: amitv@nsdl.com or pallavid@nsdl.com. The address of NSDL is Trade World, A Wing, 4th Floor, Kamala Mills Compound, Lower Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400013.

Other Instructions:

i. The Board of Directors has appointed Mr. P. N. Parikh (Membership No. FCS 327) or failing him Ms. Jigyasa Ved (Membership No. FCS 6488) or failing her, Mr. Mitesh Dhabliwala (Membership No. FCS 8331) of M/s Parikh & Associates, Practising Company Secretaries, as the Scrutiniser to scrutinise the remote e-Voting process before the AGM as well as remote e-Voting during the AGM in a fair and transparent manner.

ii. The Scrutiniser shall immediately after the conclusion of voting at the AGM, unblock the votes cast through remote e-Voting (votes cast during the AGM and votes cast prior to the AGM) and make, not later than 2 working days from the conclusion of the AGM, a consolidated Scrutiniser's Report of the total votes cast in favor or against, if any, to the Chairman or a person authorised by him in writing who shall countersign the same.

iii. The results declared along with the Scrutiniser's Report shall be placed on the website of the Company at www.tatasteel.com and on the website of NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com and shall be disseminated to the stock exchanges where the equity shares of the Company are listed i.e., BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively. The results shall also be made available on the notice board of the Company at its Registered Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Parvatheesam Kanchinadham
Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer
(Corporate & Compliance)
Membership No. ACS: 15921

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

Registered Office:
Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street
Fort, Mumbai - 400 001.
Tel: +91 22 6665 8282
CIN: L27100MH1907PLC000260
Website: www.tatasteel.com
Email: cosec@tatasteel.com

Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act')

The following Statement sets out all material facts relating to Item Nos. 5 to 9 mentioned in the accompanying Notice.

Item No. 5

In terms of Section 148 of the Act read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 (**'Rules'**), each as amended from time to time, the Company is required to undertake the audit of its cost records for products covered under the Rules. Such cost audit shall be conducted by a Cost Accountant in practice.

The scope of cost audit of the Company includes, *inter alia*, three major steel plant sites (including downstream entities) and other divisions of Tata Steel such as Ferro Alloys and Minerals Division, Tubes, Bearings, Growth Shop and Power Business. During FY2023-24, five subsidiary companies viz. Tata Steel Long Products Limited, The Tinplate Company of India Limited, Tata Metaliks Limited, Tata Steel Mining Limited and S&T Mining Company Limited, amalgamated into and with Tata Steel Limited. Hence, the scope of cost audit has enhanced for FY2024-25.

Messrs Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration Number – 000001) has been the Cost Auditors of the Company for over a decade. Considering the past performance of the cost auditors during previous years in examining and verifying the accuracy of the cost accounting records maintained by the Company, the size of the operations of the Company and the enhanced scope of cost audit for FY2024-25 due to the above amalgamations, the Audit Committee of the Company considered and recommended to the Board, the appointment of Messrs Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants as the Cost Auditors of the Company for FY2024-25, for a remuneration of ₹35 lakh plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses.

Based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board at its meeting held on May 29, 2024, approved the appointment of Messrs Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration Number – 000001) as the Cost Auditors of the Company for FY2024-25 at a remuneration of ₹35 lakh plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, payable to Cost Auditors.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148(3) of the Act read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors, as recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board, must be ratified by the Members of the Company.

The consent of the Members is sought for passing an Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No. 5 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor of the Company for the Financial Year ending March 31, 2025.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives is concerned or interested in the Resolution mentioned at Item No. 5 of the Notice.

The Board recommends the Resolution set forth in Item No. 5 for the approval of the Members.

Context for Resolution Nos. 6 to 9:

In terms of Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (**'SEBI Listing Regulations'**), as amended from time to time, any transactions with a related party shall be considered material, if the transaction(s) entered into/to be entered into individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a financial year exceeds ₹1,000 crore or 10% of annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower, and shall require prior approval of shareholders by means of an ordinary resolution. The said limits are applicable, even if the transactions are in the ordinary course of business of the concerned company and at an arm's length basis. Further, Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the SEBI Listing Regulations defines a Related Party Transaction (**'RPT'**) to include a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between (i) a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand, as well as (ii) a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and any other person or entity on the other hand, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit any related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries, regardless of whether a price is charged or not. Further, subsequent modifications to the material RPTs, as already approved by the Members of the Company, are required to be placed before the Members for their approval before such modification in RPTs are given effect to.

In the above context, Resolution Nos. 6 to 9 are placed for the approval of the Members of the Company.

Item No. 6

Background, details and benefits of the transaction

Tata International West Asia DMCC (**'TIWA'**) is a foreign subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited [Promoter company of Tata Steel Limited (**'Company'/'Tata Steel'**)] and accordingly a related party under Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations. TIWA is a trading entity located in Dubai with its major focus on the European, Asian and African markets. Steel trading comprises 90% of the overall business of TIWA with the rest of its pursuits in minerals and agri trading.

TIWA is a trading and distribution company having a global presence. Tata Steel is expanding its flat steel production capacity for which it intends to increase its customer base, expand its footprint in global markets and create a competitive position for its customers. For business synergy and to leverage the market knowledge of TIWA as well as supply chain management, it is proposed to enter into various transactions with TIWA such as sale of steel products (coils, sheets, slab, etc.) and purchase of steel scrap, etc., as well as other transactions for business purposes. Along with relevant business expertise, TIWA being a part of the Tata group is also aligned with the values and underlying Code of Conduct that governs the Company and the quality of product(s)/service(s) provided by TIWA meets the expectations of the Company. Further, as per the review process of the Company, TIWA enjoys sound financial health and there have been no audit qualifications reported by the statutory auditors of TIWA as per the latest audited financial statements of TIWA.

No transactions were entered into between the Company and TIWA during FY2023-24. However, for reasons mentioned above the Company proposes to enter into the aforementioned transactions with TIWA, for an aggregate amount of up to ₹3,855 crore. These transactions will not only help in continuing uninterrupted business operations for the Company, but also help in generating revenue for each other. The transactions proposed to be entered into are in the ordinary course of business. The Company has not paid/ received any advances to/from TIWA for the said transactions.

The Management has provided the Audit Committee with the relevant details of various proposed RPTs including rationale, material terms and basis of pricing. The Audit Committee has followed due process and after discussion and deliberation, has granted approval for entering into the RPTs with TIWA for an aggregate value of up to ₹3,855 crore, to be entered during FY2024-25. The Committee has noted that the said transactions will be on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business of the Company and TIWA.

Details of the proposed transactions with TIWA, being a related party of the Company, including the information pursuant to the SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD2/CIR/P/2023/120 dated July 11, 2023, are as follows:

SN		Description	Details
1.	Details of Summary of information provided by the Management to the Audit Committee		
	a.	Name of the related party and its relationship with the listed entity or its subsidiary, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise)	Tata International West Asia DMCC (**'TIWA'**) is a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoter Company of Tata Steel Limited) and consequently a related party of Tata Steel.
	b.	Name of the director or key managerial personnel who is related, if any and nature of relationship	Mr. Noel Naval Tata is the Non-Executive Vice Chairman of the Company. He is also a Director on the Board of TIWA. His interest or concern or that of his relatives, is limited only to the extent of his holding directorship/shareholding in the Company and TIWA.
	c.	Nature, material terms, monetary value and particulars of contracts or arrangement	The Company proposes to enter into various sale and purchase transactions with TIWA such as sale of steel products (coils, sheets, slab etc.), purchase of steel scrap, etc., and other transactions for the purpose of business to/from TIWA. These transactions are proposed to be entered during FY2024-25 for an aggregate amount of up to ₹3,855 crore.
	d.	Value of transaction	Up to ₹3,855 crore
	e.	Percentage of annual consolidated turnover of Tata Steel Limited considering FY2023-24 as the immediately preceding financial year	1.68%
2.	Justification for the transaction		Please refer to **"Background, details and benefits of the transaction"** which forms part of the Statement to the resolution no. 6.

SN	Description	Details
3.	Details of transaction relating to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary:	
	i. details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction	Not Applicable
	ii. where any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments - nature of indebtedness; - cost of funds; and - tenure	
	iii. applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security	
	iv. the purpose for which the funds will be utilised by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT	
4.	A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the listed entity in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through registered e-mail address of the shareholder	The proposed RPTs have been evaluated by a reputed external independent consulting firm in terms of pricing and arm's length criteria and the report confirms that the proposed RPTs are on arm's length basis. The report is available for inspection by the Members of the Company and will be made available through the registered e-mail of the shareholder. They may follow the process for inspection of document(s) as mentioned in 'Notes' section forming part of this Notice.
5.	Any other information that may be relevant	All important information forms part of the Statement setting out material facts, pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, forming part of this Notice.

Arm's length pricing:

The related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) mentioned in this proposal has been evaluated by a reputed external independent consulting firm and the firm has confirmed that the proposed terms of the contract(s)/agreement(s) meet the arm's length testing criteria. The related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) also qualifies as contract(s) under ordinary course of business.

The RPTs will be entered based on the market price of the relevant materials and services not exceeding in aggregate ₹3,855 crore. Where market price is not available, alternative method including reimbursement of actual cost incurred or cost-plus mark-up as applicable at the sole discretion of the independent consulting firm has been considered as per arm's length pricing criteria.

Members may note that in terms of the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the related parties as defined thereunder (whether such related party(ies) is a party to the aforesaid transactions or not), shall not vote to approve resolution under Item No. 6.

Except as mentioned above, none of the Directors and/or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and/or their respective relatives are concerned or interested either directly or indirectly, financially or otherwise, in the Resolution mentioned at Item No. 6 of the Notice.

Basis the consideration and approval of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors recommends the Ordinary Resolution forming part of Item No. 6 of the accompanying Notice to the shareholders for approval.

Item No. 7:

Background, details and benefits of the transaction

Tata International Singapore Pte. Limited (**'TISPL'**) is a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited [Promoter company of Tata Steel Limited (**'Company'/'Tata Steel'**)] and accordingly a related party under Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations. TISPL provides commercial services and offers trading and distribution of metals, leather and leather products, minerals, and agri products.

For business synergy, cost reduction and simplification, the Company enters into various transactions with TISPL for sale of goods such as sale of coils, sheets and slab, purchase of goods such as coal, manganese metal flakes, tin, etc., rendering of services such as IT maintenance and implementation and other transactions for business purposes. These transactions not only help continue business operations for the Company without interruptions, but also help in generating revenue for each other. Along with relevant business expertise, TISPL being a part of the Tata group is also aligned with the values and underlying Code of Conduct that governs the Company and the quality of product(s)/service(s) provided by TISPL meets the expectations of the Company. Further, as per the review process of the Company, TISPL enjoys sound financial health and there have been no audit qualifications reported by the statutory auditors of TISPL as per the latest audited financial statements of TISPL.

On April 27, 2024, the shareholders of Tata Steel, through postal ballot, approved the related party transaction(s) with TISPL on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the Company and TISPL, for an aggregate value up to ₹5,656 crore, for purchase and sale of goods, receiving and rendering of services, and other transactions of business to be entered during FY2024-25, subject to such contract(s)/arrangement(s)/ transaction(s) being carried out at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business of the Company and TISPL.

Tata Steel intends to further increase its customer base, expand its geographical reach and create a competitive value proposition for customers globally. For this, Tata Steel proposes to increase the export of steel and other related steel products through TISPL. Accordingly, an approval from the shareholders of the Company is sought to amend/ modify the terms and conditions of the approved material related party transactions (RPTs) with TISPL and increase the transaction value by ₹1,700 crore from ₹5,656 crore to ₹7,356 crore, for sale and purchase of goods such as sale of coils, sheets, slab, etc., purchase of coal, manganese metal flakes, tin, etc., and rendering of services and other transactions for business purposes, to be entered during FY2024-25. All the related party transactions proposed to be entered with TISPL during FY2024-25 are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length.

The Management has provided the relevant details of proposed RPTs including rationale, material terms and basis of pricing to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has followed due process and, after reviewing all necessary information, has granted approval to modify/amend the terms and conditions of the approved RPTs with TISPL and increase the aggregate value of proposed RPTs with TISPL from ₹5,656 crore to ₹7,356 crore, to be entered during FY2024-25. The Committee has noted that the said transactions will be on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business of the Company.

Details of the proposed transactions with TISPL, being a related party of the Company, including the information pursuant to the SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD2/CIR/P/2023/120 dated July 11, 2023, are as follows:

SN		Description	Details
1.	Details of Summary of information provided by the Management to the Audit Committee		
	a.	Name of the related party and its relationship with the listed entity or its subsidiary, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise)	Tata International Singapore Pte. Limited (**'TISPL'**) is a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoter Company of Tata Steel Limited) and consequently a related party of Tata Steel.
	b.	Name of the director or key managerial personnel who is related, if any and nature of relationship	None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company are Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of TISPL and neither they nor their relatives have any interest in these transaction(s).
	c.	Nature, material terms, monetary value and particulars of contracts or arrangement	The Company enters into various sale and purchase transactions with TISPL such as sale of steel products (coils, sheets, slab etc.), purchase of coal, manganese metal flakes, tin, etc. and other transactions for business purposes to/from TISPL. On April 27, 2024, the shareholders of the Company, through postal ballot, approved RPTs with TISPL for an aggregate amount of up to ₹5,656 crore. Tata Steel intends to further increase its customer base and expand its geographical reach and create a competitive value proposition for customers globally. Towards this, Tata Steel aims to enhance the sale of its products through export of steel and other related steel products through TISPL. Hence, it is now proposed to increase the value of approved RPTs by ₹1,700 crore primarily towards sale of goods. With this, the related party transactions between Tata Steel Limited and TISPL aggregates up to ₹7,356 crore. These transactions will be entered during FY2024-25.
	d.	Value of transaction	Up to ₹7,356 crore
	e.	Percentage of annual consolidated turnover of Tata Steel Limited considering FY2023-24 as the immediately preceding financial year	3.21%
2.	Justification for the transaction		Please refer to **"Background, details and benefits of the transaction"** which forms part of the Statement to the resolution no. 7.

SN	Description		Details
3.	Details of transaction relating to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary:		
	i	details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction	Not Applicable
	ii	where any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments - nature of indebtedness; - cost of funds; and - tenure	
	iii.	applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security	
	iv	the purpose for which the funds will be utilised by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT	
4.	A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the listed entity in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through registered e-mail address of the shareholder		The proposed RPTs have been evaluated by a reputed external independent consulting firm in terms of pricing and arm's length criteria and the report confirms that the proposed RPTs are on arm's length basis. The report is available for inspection by the Members of the Company and will be made available through the registered e-mail of the shareholder. They may follow the process for inspection of document(s) as mentioned in 'Notes' section forming part of this Notice.
5.	Any other information that may be relevant		All important information forms part of the Statement setting out material facts, pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, forming part of this Notice.

Arm's length pricing:

The related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) mentioned in this proposal has been evaluated by a reputed external independent consulting firm and the firm has confirmed that the proposed terms of the contract meet the arm's length testing criteria. The related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) also qualifies as contract(s) under ordinary course of business.

The RPTs will be entered based on the market price of the relevant material and service not exceeding in aggregate ₹7,356 crore. Where market price is not available, alternative method including reimbursement of actual cost incurred or cost-plus mark-up as applicable at the sole discretion of the independent consulting firm has been considered as per arm's length pricing criteria.

Members may note that in terms of the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the related parties as defined thereunder (whether such related party(ies) is a party to the aforesaid transactions or not), shall not vote to approve resolution under Item No. 7.

None of the Directors and/or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and/or their respective relatives are concerned or interested either directly or indirectly, financially or otherwise, in the Resolution mentioned at Item No. 7 of the Notice.

Basis the consideration and approval of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors recommends the Ordinary Resolution forming part of Item No. 7 of the accompanying Notice to the shareholders for approval.

Item No. 8:

Background, details and benefits of the transaction

Tata International Limited (**'TIL'**) is a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited [Promoter company of Tata Steel Limited (**'Company'/'Tata Steel'**)] and accordingly, a related party under Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

TIL is primarily a trading and distribution company with a network of offices and subsidiaries spanning across 29 countries. The metal trading business of TIL serves customers with key products such as steel, pig iron, scrap and customised engineering products. As a part of minerals trading, TIL also caters to customer needs by trading in steam coal, coking coal, iron ore, base metals, sponge iron and ferro alloys. TIL also provides distribution channels for its client's products.

For business synergy, cost reduction and simplification, the Company enters into various transactions with TIL for sale of goods such as direct reduced iron, sale of coils, sheets, slab, coal, etc., purchase of goods such as coal, manganese metal flakes, tin, etc., receipt of business auxiliary and other services, rendering of training, consultancy and other transactions for business purposes. These transactions not only help continue business operations for the Company without interruptions, but also help in generating revenue for each other. Along with relevant business expertise, TIL being a part of the Tata group is also aligned with the values and underlying Code of Conduct that governs the Company and the quality of product(s)/service(s) provided by TIL meets the expectations of the Company. Further, as per the review process of the Company, TIL enjoys sound financial health and there have been no audit qualifications reported by the statutory auditors of TIL as per the latest audited financial statements of TIL.

On April 27, 2024, the shareholders of Tata Steel, through postal ballot, approved the related party transaction(s) with TIL on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the Company and TIL, for an aggregate value up to ₹4,210 crore, for purchase and sale of goods, receiving and rendering of services, and other transactions of business to be entered during FY2024-25, subject to such contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) being carried out at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business of the Company and TIL.

Tata Steel intends to increase its market share in long products segment, expand its customer base and geographical reach and create competitive value proposition for its customers. Tata Steel proposes to cater to the demand of customers from its own production as well as sourcing products from the market. For this, Tata Steel will increase the purchase of its steel products (billets, TMT, wire rods, etc.) and other related materials through TIL. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend/modify the terms and conditions of the already approved material RPTs with TIL and enhance the value of proposed RPTs with TIL by ₹2,000 crore primarily towards purchase of products, thereby aggregating to ₹6,210 crore, for purchase and sale of goods, receiving and rendering of services, and other transactions of business, to be entered during FY2024-25. All the related party transactions proposed to be entered with TIL are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length.

The Management has provided the relevant details of proposed RPTs including rationale, material terms and basis of pricing to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has followed due process and after reviewing all necessary information, has granted approval to modify/amend the terms and conditions of the approved RPTs with TIL and increase the aggregate value of proposed RPTs with TIL from ₹4,210 crore to ₹6,210 crore, to be entered during FY2024-25. The Committee has noted that the said transactions will be on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business of the Company.

Details of the proposed transactions with TIL, being a related party of the Company, including the information pursuant to the SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD2/CIR/P/2023/120 dated July 11, 2023, are as follows:

SN		Description	Details
1.	Details of Summary of information provided by the Management to the Audit Committee		
	a.	Name of the related party and its relationship with the listed entity or its subsidiary, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise)	Tata International Limited (**'TIL'**) is a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoter of Tata Steel) and consequently a related party of Tata Steel.
	b.	Name of the director or key managerial personnel who is related, if any and nature of relationship	Mr. Noel Naval Tata is the Non-Executive Vice Chairman of the Company and is also the Non-Executive Chairman of TIL. His interest or concern or that of his relatives is limited only to the extent of his holding Directorship/Shareholding in TIL and in the Company.
	c.	Nature, material terms, monetary value and particulars of contracts or arrangement	The Company enters into various sale and purchase transactions with TIL such as sale of direct reduced iron, steel products (coils, sheets, slab, etc.) purchase of coal, manganese metal flakes, tin, etc., rendering and receipt of services and other transactions for business purposes to/from TIL. The shareholders of the Company have on April 27, 2024, through postal ballot, approved RPTs with TIL for an aggregate amount of up to ₹4,210 crore. It is now proposed to increase the value of already approved RPTs by ₹2,000 crore mainly due to increase in purchase transactions with TIL. With this, the related party transactions between Tata Steel Limited and TIL aggregates up to ₹6,210 crore to be entered during FY2024-25.
	d.	Value of transaction	Up to ₹6,210 crore
	e.	Percentage of annual consolidated turnover of Tata Steel Limited considering FY2023-24 as the immediately preceding financial year	2.71%
2.	Justification for the transaction		Please refer to **"Background, details and benefits of the transaction"** which forms part of the Statement to the resolution no. 8.

SN	Description		Details
3.	Details of transaction relating to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary:		
	i.	details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction	Not Applicable
	ii.	where any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments - nature of indebtedness; - cost of funds; and - tenure	
	iii.	applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security	
	iv.	the purpose for which the funds will be utilised by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT	
4.	A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the listed entity in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through registered e-mail address of the shareholder		The proposed RPTs have been evaluated by a reputed external independent consulting firm in terms of pricing and arm's length criteria and the report confirms that the proposed RPTs are on arm's length basis. The report is available for inspection by the Members of the Company and will be made available through the registered e-mail of the shareholder. They may follow the process for inspection of document(s) as mentioned in 'Notes' section forming part of this Notice.
5.	Any other information that may be relevant		All important information forms part of the Statement setting out material facts, pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, forming part of this Notice.

Arm's length pricing:

The related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) mentioned in this proposal has been evaluated by a reputed external independent consulting firm and the firm has confirmed that the proposed terms of the contract(s)/agreement(s) meet the arm's length testing criteria. The related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) also qualifies as contract(s) under ordinary course of business.

The RPTs will be entered based on the market price of the relevant materials and services not exceeding in aggregate ₹6,210 crore. Where market price is not available, alternative method including reimbursement of actual cost incurred or cost-plus mark-up as applicable at the sole discretion of the independent consulting firm has been considered as per arm's length pricing criteria.

Members may note that in terms of the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the related parties as defined thereunder (whether such related party(ies) is a party to the aforesaid transactions or not), shall not vote to approve resolution under Item No. 8.

Except as mentioned above, none of the Directors and/or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and/or their respective relatives are concerned or interested either directly or indirectly, financially, or otherwise, in the Resolution mentioned at Item No. 8 of the Notice.

Basis the consideration and approval of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors recommends the Ordinary Resolution forming part of Item No. 8 of the accompanying Notice to the shareholders for approval.

Item No. 9:

Background, details, and benefits of the transaction

Tata Steel UK Limited (**'TSUK'**) is a wholly owned foreign subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited located in Europe. It is primarily engaged in the manufacturing of steel.

Tata International West Asia DMCC (**'TIWA'**) is a foreign subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited [Promoter company of Tata Steel Limited (**'Company'/'Tata Steel'**)] and accordingly a related party under Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations. TIWA is in the business of trading steel, minerals and agri products and has a global footprint.

As part of its restructuring and transformation plan, TSUK is transitioning from the legacy of blast furnaces towards building a state-of-the-art electric arc furnace in Port Talbot. This is a major step of TSUK towards sustainable green steel making. The restructuring and transition plan will lead to closure of coke oven and TSUK's heavy end assets, in phases. However, during the transformation phase, TSUK intends to keep its downstream and steel processing centers operational. To service its downstream facility, it will require seamless supply of steel products such as slab, coil substrate, etc. Therefore, TSUK intends to source such materials or get its inventory managed from market participants having wide geographical presence. TIWA is a global trading and distribution company having strong market presence in Europe, Asia and Africa. For business synergy, TSUK intends to leverage market knowledge and supply chain management of TIWA and proposes to enter into various transactions with TIWA such as purchase of steel products including coils, sheets, slab, etc., and other business transactions, for an amount aggregating to ₹10,500 crore to be entered during FY2024-25. The proposed transactions are on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business.

The Management has provided the relevant details of proposed RPTs including rationale, material terms and basis of pricing to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee, after reviewing all necessary information, has granted approval for entering into RPTs between TSUK and TIWA for an aggregate value up to ₹10,500 crore to be entered during FY2024-25. The Committee has noted that the said transactions will be on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business of TSUK and TIWA.

Details of the proposed transactions between TSUK and TIWA, being related parties of the Company, including the Information pursuant to the SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD2/CIR/P/2023/120 dated July 11, 2023, are as follows:

SN		Description	Details
1.	Details of Summary of information provided by the Management to the Audit Committee		
	a.	Name of the related party and its relationship with the listed entity or its subsidiary, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise)	Tata Steel UK Limited (**'TSUK'**) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited (**'Company'/'Tata Steel'**). Tata International West Asia DMCC (**'TIWA'**) is a subsidiary company of Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoter Company of Tata Steel Limited). Consequently, both TSUK and TIWA are related parties of Tata Steel.
	b.	Name of the director or key managerial personnel who is related, if any and nature of relationship	Mr. Noel Naval Tata is the Non-Executive Vice-Chairman of the Company. He is also a Director on the Board of TIWA. Mr. T. V. Narendran, Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director and Mr. Koushik Chatterjee, Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer of the Company serve as directors the Board of TSUK. Their interest or concern or that of their relatives is limited only to the extent of their directorship/shareholding in the Company, TIWA and TSUK. They do not have any interest in the proposed RPTs.
	c.	Nature, material terms, monetary value and particulars of contracts or arrangement	The transaction(s) aggregating up to ₹10,500 crore, involve(s) purchase of steel and related products and other business transactions between TSUK and TIWA during FY2024-25.
	d.	Value of transaction	Up to ₹10,500 crore
	e.	Percentage of annual consolidated turnover of Tata Steel Limited considering FY2023-24 as the immediately preceding financial year	4.58%
	f.	Percentage of annual turnover of TSUK on standalone basis considering FY2023-24 as the immediately preceding financial year	37.68%
2.	Justification for the transaction		Please refer to **"Background, details and benefits of the transaction"** which forms part of the Statement to the resolution no. 9
3.	Details of transaction relating to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary:		
	i.	details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction	Not Applicable
	ii.	where any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments - nature of indebtedness; - cost of funds; and - tenure	

SN	Description	Details
	iii. applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security	Not Applicable
	iv. the purpose for which the funds will be utilised by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT	
4.	A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the listed entity in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through registered e-mail address of the shareholder	The proposed RPTs have been evaluated by a reputed external independent consulting firm in terms of pricing and arm's length criteria and the report confirms that the proposed RPTs are on arm's length basis. The report is available for inspection by the Members of the Company and will be made available through the registered e-mail of the shareholder. They may follow the process for inspection of document(s) as mentioned in 'Notes' section forming part of this Notice.
5.	Any other information that may be relevant	All important information forms part of the Statement setting out material facts, pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, forming part of this Notice.

Arm's length pricing:

The related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) mentioned in this proposal has been evaluated by a reputed external independent consulting firm and the firm has confirmed that the proposed terms of the contract(s)/agreement(s) meet the arm's length testing criteria. The related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/transaction(s) also qualifies as contract under ordinary course of business.

The RPTs will be entered based on the market price of the relevant material and service not exceeding in aggregate ₹10,500 crore. Where market price is not available, alternative method including reimbursement of actual cost incurred or cost-plus mark-up as applicable at the sole discretion of the independent consulting firm has been considered as per arm's length pricing criteria.

Members may note that in terms of the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the related parties as defined thereunder (whether such related party(ies) is a party to the aforesaid transactions or not), shall not vote to approve the resolution under Item No. 9.

Except as mentioned above, none of the Directors and/or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and/or their respective relatives are concerned or interested either directly or indirectly, financially, or otherwise, in the Resolution mentioned at Item No. 9 of the Notice.

Basis the consideration and approval of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors recommends the Ordinary Resolution forming part of Item No. 9 of the accompanying Notice to the shareholders for approval.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Parvatheesam Kanchinadham

Company Secretary & Chief Legal Officer

(Corporate & Compliance)

Membership No. ACS: 15921

Mumbai

May 29, 2024

Registered Office:

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Tel: +91 22 6665 8282

CIN: L27100MH1907PLC000260

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Annexure to the Notice

Details of the Director seeking re-appointment at the 117th Annual General Meeting

[Pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2)]

Profile of Mr. Saurabh Agrawal

(Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director)

Mr. Saurabh Agrawal (54) was appointed as a Member of the Board, effective August 10, 2017. Mr. Agrawal joined Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoter of Tata Steel Limited) in June 2017 as the Group Chief Financial Officer and was appointed as an Executive Director of Tata Sons in November 2017. Prior to joining the Tata Group, he was the Head of Strategy at Aditya Birla Group. In a career spanning over two decades, Mr. Agrawal has also been the head of investment banking in India for Bank of America Merrill Lynch and also head of corporate finance business in India and South Asia for Standard Chartered Bank.

Mr. Agrawal holds a graduate degree in chemical engineering, with honours, from the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee and holds a Post-Graduate Management Degree from Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

Particulars of experience, attributes or skills that qualify Mr. Agrawal for Board membership

Mr. Agrawal has a wide-ranging experience in strategy and capital markets covering a wide range of industries. Mr. Agrawal's leadership capabilities, his rich experience in portfolio optimisation, investment management and capital allocation and his deep understanding of the complex strategic and financial issues faced by large corporates will strengthen the Board's collective vision, knowledge, capabilities and experience.

Terms and conditions of re-appointment

Mr. Agrawal has been appointed as a Non - Executive Director of the Company and is liable to retire by rotation.

Board Meeting Attendance and Remuneration

During FY2023-24, Mr. Agrawal attended all six Board Meetings that were held.

Mr. Agrawal was paid sitting fees for attending the Board/ Committees meetings. Details of total remuneration for FY2023-24 of Mr. Agrawal are provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of the Integrated Report & Annual Accounts for FY2023-24.

Disclosure of Relationship *inter se* between Directors, Manager and other Key Managerial Personnel:

There is no *inter se* relationship between Mr. Saurabh Agrawal and other Members of the Board and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

Shareholding in the Company

Mr. Agrawal does not hold any Ordinary (Equity) Shares of the Company.

Bodies Corporate (other than Tata Steel Limited) in which Mr. Agrawal holds Directorships and Committee positions:

Directorships

Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata Capital Limited
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited
Tata Play Limited
Voltas Limited
The Tata Power Company Limited
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited
Talace Private Limited
Gradis Trading Private Limited
Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited
Tata 1MG Technologies Private Limited

Committee Positions

Chairperson of Board Committees:

Tata Sons Private Limited
Asset Liability Management Committee

Tata Capital Limited
Risk Management Committee
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
Investment Committee

Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited
Investment Committee

Tata Play Limited
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Talace Private Limited
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Tata 1MG Technologies Private Limited
Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Listed Entities from which Mr. Saurabh Agrawal has resigned as Director in past 3 years: None

Member of Board Committees:

Tata Sons Private Limited
Group Risk Management Committee
Risk Management Committee

Tata Capital Limited
Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited
Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited
Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Tata Power Company Limited
Audit Committee

Tata Play Limited
Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited
Nomination and Remuneration Committee

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