

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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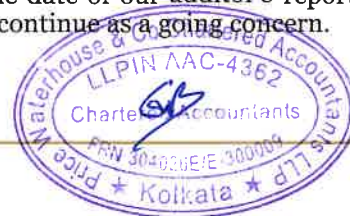
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Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.



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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

12. 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.
13. 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 13(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 financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 13(h)(vi) below.
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;



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- ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2026 under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any long term derivative contracts as at March 31, 2026.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 54(f)(i) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 54(f)(ii) to the 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 Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used two accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that have operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except for modifications, if any, made by certain users with specific access in one application and for direct database changes for both 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. Further, other than as described above, the audit trail, to the extent maintained in the prior years, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
14. 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



Gourab Bardhan
Partner
Membership Number: 131310

UDIN: 26131310BOPODU8423
Kolkata
April 27, 2026

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Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 13(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to 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 financial statements of Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements.



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Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 13(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

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

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



Gourab Bardhan
Partner
Membership Number: 131310

UDIN: 26131310BOPODU8423
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April 27, 2026

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Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

- i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of two 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 and Note 4 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or Intangible Assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or Intangible Assets does not arise.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated on (or) are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements, does not arise.
- ii. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and, consequently, it does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and, accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.



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- iii. (a) The Company has made investments in seventeen mutual fund schemes and granted unsecured loans to one company. The Company did not grant advances in the nature of loans, stand guarantee or provide security to any Company/firm/Limited Liability Partnership/other party. The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans to a fellow subsidiary are as per the table given below:

	Loans (Rs in lakhs)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Fellow subsidiary	20,750.00
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above cases	
- Fellow subsidiary	10,250.00

Also, refer Note 8 and Note 16 to the financial statements.

- (b) In respect of the aforesaid investments and loans, the terms and conditions under which such loans were granted/investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) In respect of the loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated, and the parties are repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated, and are also regular in payment of interest as applicable.
- (d) In respect of the loans, there is no amount which is overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans which have fallen due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans.
- (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.
- iv. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Also, refer Note 53 to the financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.



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Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

- (b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- ix. (a) As the Company did not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the year, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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) The Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised funds on short-term basis. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed by us, as statutory auditors, with the Central Government. Further, no such report has been filed by any other auditor appointed by the Company under the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (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.
- 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 Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with the director(s). Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the additional reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) In our opinion, the Group (as defined in the Reserve Bank of India (Core Investment Companies) Directions, 2025) has six CICs as part of the Group as detailed in Note 55 to the financial statements.
- 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.



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Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

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- 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 financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. As at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order relates to audit of Consolidated Financial Statements, which is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, no comment in respect of this clause has been included.

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



Gourab Bardhan
Partner
Membership Number: 131310

UDIN: 26131310BOPODU8423
Kolkata
April 27, 2026

Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(I) Assets			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	03	20,928.96	14,709.51
(b) Right-of-use assets	04	16,621.13	16,855.57
(c) Capital work-in-progress	05	10,743.57	12,528.55
(d) Intangible assets	06	1.06	1.89
		48,294.72	44,095.52
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Lease receivable	07	4,103.44	4,141.84
(ii) Loans	08	8,840.63	9,167.50
(iii) Other financial assets	09	144.94	6.47
(f) Income tax asset (Net)	10	385.73	311.42
(g) Other non-current assets	11	0.97	231.77
Total non-current assets		61,770.43	57,954.52
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	12	51,998.13	2,690.67
(ii) Trade receivables	13	343.18	25.73
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,948.07	3,525.05
(iv) Lease receivable	15	550.16	534.14
(v) Loans	16	5,405.00	4,702.50
(vi) Other financial assets	17	100.70	2,678.27
(b) Other current assets	18	27.68	22.43
Total current assets		60,372.92	14,178.79
Total assets		122,143.35	72,133.31
(II) Equity and liabilities			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	19	45,986.16	45,986.16
(b) Other equity	20	3,808.79	1,356.29
Total equity		49,794.95	47,342.45
(2) Liabilities			
(A) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	21	28.45	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	22	305.44	188.23
(b) Provisions	23	12.73	8.42
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	42	821.72	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	24	27,750.44	14,287.85
Total non-current liabilities		28,918.78	14,484.50
(B) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	25	9.99	-
(ii) Trade payables	26		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		157.70	57.80
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises		209.62	95.42
(iii) Other financial liabilities	27	1,594.95	1,987.27
(b) Provisions	28	20.62	8.65
(c) Other current liabilities	29	41,436.74	8,157.22
Total current liabilities		43,429.62	10,306.36
Total liabilities		72,348.40	24,790.86
Total equity and liabilities		122,143.35	72,133.31

Corporate Information	1
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No.304026E/E-300009



Gourab Bardhan
Partner
Membership No.:131310
Place: Kolkata
Date: April 27, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



D B Sundara Ramam
Chairman
DIN: 06437027
Place: Jamshedpur
Date: April 27, 2026



Manikanta Naik
Managing Director
DIN: 06634999
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: April 27, 2026



Manish Kumar Srivastava
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Jamshedpur
Date: April 27, 2026



Susovita Tripathy
Company Secretary
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: April 27, 2026

Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	30	3,953.87	4,024.85
(b) Other income	31	2,559.62	1,300.64
Total income		6,513.49	5,325.49
Expenses			
(a) Cost of sales	32	480.85	129.71
(b) Employee benefits expense	33	399.64	260.63
(c) Finance costs	34	2.30	-
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	1,241.49	1,198.48
(e) Other expenses	36	1,117.21	990.83
Total expenses		3,241.49	2,579.65
Profit before taxes		3,272.00	2,745.84
Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	48	821.72	-
Total tax expense		821.72	-
Profit after tax for the year		2,450.28	2,745.84
Other comprehensive income			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	39	2.22	2.41
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		2.22	2.41
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,452.50	2,748.25
Earning per equity share (Face value of share of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic earning per share (in Rs.)	40	0.53	0.60
Diluted earning per share (in Rs.)	40	0.53	0.60

Corporate Information	1
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2

The above Statement of Profit & Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No.304026E/E-300009



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Membership No.:131310
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Susovita Tripathy
Company Secretary
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: April 27, 2026

Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Notes	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2024		45,986.16
Changes in equity share capital		-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	19	45,986.16
Changes in equity share capital		-
Balance as at March 31, 2026		45,986.16

B) Other equity

Particulars	Notes	Share application money pending allotment *	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Total
Balance at April 1, 2025		-	(588.63)	1,944.92	1,356.29
Profit for the year		-	2,450.28	-	2,450.28
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	2.22	-	2.22
Balance as at March 31, 2026		-	1,863.87	1,944.92	3,808.79
Balance at April 1, 2024	20	0.00	(3,336.88)	1,944.92	(1,391.96)
Profit for the year		-	2,745.84	-	2,745.84
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	2.41	-	2.41
Refund of share application money pending allotment		(0.00)	-	-	(0.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2025		-	(588.63)	1,944.92	1,356.29

* Below rounding off norm

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No.304026E/E-300009

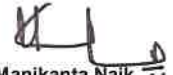


Gourab Bardhan
Partner
Membership No.:131310
Place: Kolkata
Date: April 27, 2026

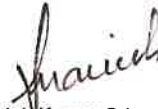
For and on behalf of Board of Directors



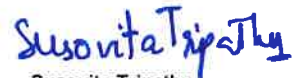
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Company Secretary
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: April 27, 2026

Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax for the year	3,272.00	2,745.84
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,241.49	1,198.48
Net gain on sale of investments	(814.70)	(586.00)
Interest income on loan	(1,444.38)	(638.37)
Finance costs	2.30	-
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(280.56)	(67.71)
Interest on lease receivable	(499.06)	(501.80)
Profit/(loss) on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment	1.97	4.52
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,479.06	2,154.96
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in non-current/ current financial and other assets and trade receivables	158.28	476.16
Increase/ (decrease) in non-current/ current financial and other liabilities, provisions and trade payables	47,027.47	12,698.01
Cash generated from operations	48,664.81	15,329.13
Income taxes paid	(74.31)	(179.83)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	48,590.50	15,149.30
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	(5,498.41)	(3,036.75)
Inter-corporate loan given	(20,750.00)	(32,630.00)
Repayment of inter-corporate loan given	20,374.38	27,760.00
Interest received on loan	1,390.97	652.28
Investment in fixed deposit	2,500.00	(2,500.00)
Purchase of units of mutual funds	(61,746.91)	(32,448.38)
Proceeds from sale of units of mutual funds	13,254.15	30,343.91
Interest on fixed deposit	314.13	34.14
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(50,161.69)	(11,824.80)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Principal element of lease payments	(3.49)	-
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(2.30)	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(5.79)	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,576.98)	3,324.50
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year (refer note 14)	3,525.05	200.55
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year (refer note 14)	1,948.07	3,525.05

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the statement of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprises the following

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents (as per note 14)	1,948.07	3,525.05
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flows	1,948.07	3,525.05

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out by Ind AS 7, "Statement of Cash Flows".

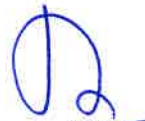
The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No.304026E/E-300009



Gourab Bardhan
Partner
Membership No.:131310
Place: Kolkata
Date: April 27, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



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DIN: 06437027
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Chief Financial Officer
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Susovita Tripathy
Company Secretary
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: April 27, 2026

Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

1) Corporate Information

Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated in India with its registered office in Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

The Company, a 100% subsidiary of Tata Utility Services Company Limited, is in the process of developing an Industrial Park at Gopalpur, in Ganjam District of Odisha. Tata Steel Limited is the ultimate holding company of the company. The Industrial park includes a Domestic Tariff Area and a multi-product Special Economic Zone in which the Company will act as a developer.

2) Material Accounting Policies:

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the presentation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material respects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(iii) Current versus Non-current Classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

(A) An asset is classified as current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

(B) A liability is classified as current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as Non-current.

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

(iv) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated May 7, 2025 and August 13, 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025:

(a) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings: "Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Covenants that the Company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification."

This new policy did not result in a change in the classification since the Company does not have any borrowings. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

(b) Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107

Supplier Finance Arrangements are not applicable to the Company. Hence no disclosures have been provided with respect to the same.

(c) International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

The Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

(d) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The amended Ind AS 21 have added requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use where it is not. These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

(v) New standards or amendments not yet adopted

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1 - This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026, as outlined below. Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.

(vi) Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements and notes have been rounded off to nearest lakhs (Rs 00,000) as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Act, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Critical Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

(a) Impairment - Note 2.4

The Company estimates the value in use 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. 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.

(b) Estimation of Expected Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment Notes 2.3 and 3

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

(c) Expected Credit Losses - Note 2.11, 8 and 16

To measure the expected credit losses, loan given to the party has been assessed for recoverability. The expected loss rates are based on the credit profile, business growth etc. and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the party to settle the receivables. The assumptions and estimates applied for determining the loss allowance are reviewed periodically.

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they occurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value :

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's experts which are same as those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 or determined basis technical evaluation done by the management to reflect actual usage of the assets.



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026**

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

Particulars	Estimated useful life
Buildings and other structures	3 to 30 years
Roads	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Office Equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	5 years
Electrical Installation and Equipment	10 years
Laboratory Equipment	10 years
Plant & Machinery	30 to 35 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

2.4 Impairment of Assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units).

2.5 Leases**As a Lessee**

The Company has taken on lease land from government. Rental contract is for a fixed period of ninety years. Contract contains lease components. Lease terms and conditions have been negotiated at inception. The lease payments are generally discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. In the current case, the entire lease payments have been paid at inception. The Company is not exposed to any potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following: -

- (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.
- (b) Any lease payment made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received.
- (c) Any initial direct cost and
- (d) Restoration costs.

Right of use of assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight line basis.

Payment associated with short-term leases of equipment and all the leases of low value assets are recognised on a straight line basis as an expenses in the statement of profit and loss. Short term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less, without a purchase option.

As a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in relation to an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

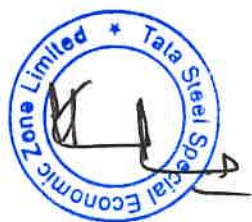
Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held with banks / financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount can be reliably measured, and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

(a) Revenue

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant leases as per Ind AS 116.

The company recognises income from operation & maintenance, water charges, extension charges etc as per Ind AS 115 on the basis of contracts. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period when services are rendered. Revenue is recognised over time as and when the customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance based on the actual service provided to as proportion of the total services to be provided. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and related taxes. These taxes are regarded as collected on behalf of the authorities. No element of financing is deemed present as services are rendered with a credit term. The Company does not have any contract where the year between the transfer of promised services to the customers and payment by the customers exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company is not required to adjust any of the transaction prices for time value of money.

The Company also recognises income from forfeiture of advance received from customers. Revenue is recognised at point in time on fulfilment of the performance obligation.

(b) Other Income

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest Income is included under Other Income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.8 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term Employee Benefit:

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(b) Other Long-Term Employee Benefit Obligation

Long-term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation, as per projected unit credit method, done at the end of each financial year. Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Post-employment obligations

Defined Benefit Plans

The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in 'Employee Benefits Expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. These are included in 'Retained Earnings' in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions under defined contribution plans payable in keeping with the related schemes are recognised as expenses for the period in which the employee has rendered the service.

2.9 Provisions & Contingencies

A provision is recognized when Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes forming part of the Financial Statements.

2.10 Income taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date 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 utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.11 Investments and other Financial Assets

i. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- Those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instrument, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investment in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii. Recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, being the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset.

iii. Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

a. Debt Instruments:

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

· Amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where the cash flows represents solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

· Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, if any, which are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss and recognised in Other Income/Other Expenses.

· Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within 'Other Income'/'Other Expenses' in the period in which it arises.

b. Equity Instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in 'Other Income/Other Expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iv. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI debt instruments, if any. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109- "Financial Instruments", which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised at the time of initial recognition of the receivables.



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

v. De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets, or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipient.

Where the company has transferred an asset, it evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if it has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset continues to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

vi. Income recognition

· Interest Income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

2.12 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.13 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable rights must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.14 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(a) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- a) The profit attributable to owners of the Company
- b) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

03 - Property, plant and equipment

As at March 31, 2026	Buildings and other structures*							Total
	Roads	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Electrical installation & equipment	Laboratory equipment	
Opening gross carrying amount	11,325.61	4,227.15	112.83	135.79	25.75	517.81	5.31	21,208.63
Additions	174.45	1,682.06	2.51	15.28	-	79.28	-	7,185.71
Disposals	12.83	-	-	4.66	-	5.66	-	23.15
Closing gross carrying amount	11,487.23	5,909.21	115.34	146.41	25.75	591.43	5.31	28,371.19
Opening accumulated depreciation	1,690.85	492.75	99.17	93.51	25.75	125.88	2.64	6,499.12
Charge for the year	399.56	130.64	2.47	13.76	-	53.70	0.54	964.29
Disposals	12.71	-	-	4.61	-	3.86	-	21.18
Closing accumulated depreciation	2,077.70	623.39	101.64	102.66	25.75	175.72	3.18	7,442.23
Net carrying amount - opening period	9,634.76	3,734.40	13.66	42.28	-	391.93	2.67	14,709.51
Net carrying amount - closing period	9,409.53	5,285.82	13.70	43.75	-	415.71	2.13	20,928.96

As at March 31, 2025	Buildings and other structures*							Total
	Roads	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Electrical installation & equipment	Laboratory equipment	
Opening gross carrying amount	10,717.42	4,207.40	112.83	97.52	25.75	483.14	5.31	19,677.05
Additions	625.07	19.75	-	40.51	-	39.01	-	1,555.04
Disposals	16.88	-	-	2.24	-	4.34	-	23.46
Closing gross carrying amount	11,325.61	4,227.15	112.83	135.79	25.75	517.81	5.31	21,208.63
Opening accumulated depreciation	1,311.08	369.78	95.08	75.13	24.46	77.34	2.10	5,592.88
Charge for the year	394.82	122.97	4.09	19.85	1.29	50.96	0.54	925.18
Disposals	15.05	-	-	1.47	-	2.42	-	18.94
Closing accumulated depreciation	1,690.85	492.75	99.17	93.51	25.75	125.88	2.64	6,499.12
Net carrying amount - opening period	9,406.34	3,837.62	17.75	22.39	1.29	405.80	3.21	14,084.17
Net carrying amount - closing period	9,634.76	3,734.40	13.66	42.28	-	391.93	2.67	14,709.51

* Buildings and other structures include those constructed on leasehold land.

Note:

i) Refer note 38 for contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

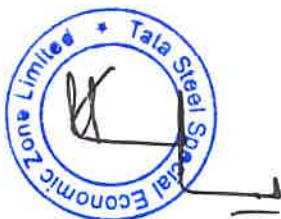
04 - Right-of-use assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carrying amounts of:		
Leasehold land	16,583.71	16,855.57
Vehicle	37.42	-
Total	16,621.13	16,855.57

As at March 31, 2026	Leasehold land	Vehicle	Office building	Total
Opening gross carrying amount	18,500.00	-	29.91	18,529.91
Additions	-	41.93	-	41.93
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	18,500.00	41.93	29.91	18,571.84
Opening accumulated depreciation	1,644.43	-	29.91	1,674.34
Charge for the year	271.86	4.51	-	276.37
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	1,916.29	4.51	29.91	1,950.71
Net carrying amount - opening period	16,855.57	-	-	16,855.57
Net carrying amount - closing period	16,583.71	37.42	-	16,621.13

As at March 31, 2025	Leasehold land	Vehicle	Office building	Total
Opening gross carrying amount	18,500.00	-	29.91	18,529.91
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	18,500.00	-	29.91	18,529.91
Opening accumulated depreciation	1,372.57	-	29.91	1,402.48
Charge for the year	271.86	-	-	271.86
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	1,644.43	-	29.91	1,674.34
Net carrying amount - opening period	17,127.43	-	-	17,127.43
Net carrying amount - closing period	16,855.57	-	-	16,855.57

(i) Refer to note 37 for disclosure with respect to leases as per Ind AS 116.



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

05- Capital work-in-Progress	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital work-in-progress	10,743.57	12,528.55
	10,743.57	12,528.55

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2024	10,061.99
Additions during the year	4,021.60
Capitalisations during the year	(1,555.04)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	12,528.55
Additions during the year	5,400.73
Capitalisations during the year	(7,185.71)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	10,743.57

Ageing for Capital-work-in progress (CWIP) as at March 31, 2026

Capital-work-in progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	5,030.72	680.58	164.72	4,867.55	10,743.57
Total	5,030.72	680.58	164.72	4,867.55	10,743.57

Ageing for Capital-work-in progress (CWIP) as at March 31, 2025

Capital-work-in progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	3,951.99	1,583.80	1,580.03	5,412.73	12,528.55
Total	3,951.99	1,583.80	1,580.03	5,412.73	12,528.55

Note:-

i) There are no items in CWIP as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

06 - Intangible assets

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

As at March 31, 2026	Website Development Costs	Software Costs	Company Logo	Total
Opening gross carrying amount	11.69	14.32	4.02	30.03
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	5.09	-	5.09
Closing gross carrying amount	11.69	9.23	4.02	24.94
Opening accumulated amortisation	11.69	12.43	4.02	28.14
Amortisation charge for the year	-	0.83	-	0.83
Disposals	-	5.09	-	5.09
Closing accumulated amortisation	11.69	8.17	4.02	23.88
Net carrying amount - opening period	-	1.89	-	1.89
Net carrying amount - closing period	-	1.06	-	1.06

As at March 31, 2025	Website Development Costs	Software Costs	Company Logo	Total
Opening gross carrying amount	11.69	14.32	4.02	30.03
Additions	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	11.69	14.32	4.02	30.03
Opening accumulated amortisation	11.69	10.99	4.02	26.70
Amortisation charge for the year	-	1.44	-	1.44
Closing accumulated amortisation	11.69	12.43	4.02	28.14
Net carrying amount - opening period	-	3.33	-	3.33
Net carrying amount - closing period	-	1.89	-	1.89



	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
07 - Lease receivable - Non Current		
Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated		
Lease receivable	4,103.44	4,141.84
	4,103.44	4,141.84
08- Loans - Non- Current		
Considered good - Secured	-	-
Considered good - Unsecured	8,840.63	9,167.50
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
Total	8,840.63	9,167.50
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-
	8,840.63	9,167.50

Notes:

1) Also refer note 16

The details of loans given to related parties are as below:	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Amount outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans	Amount outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Fellow subsidiary	8,840.63	100%	9,167.50	100%

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
09- Other financial assets - Non Current		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Rental Income accrued but not due	113.18	-
Security deposits	31.76	6.47
	144.94	6.47

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
10- Income tax asset (Net)		
Advance tax	385.73	311.42
	385.73	311.42

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
11 - Other non-current assets		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Capital advances	-	230.15
Prepaid expenses	0.97	1.62
	0.97	231.77

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
12- Investments		
Investment in mutual funds carried at FVTPL		
Unquoted		
(a) 441,147.63 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund-Growth-Direct Plan	1,963.37	-
(b) 164,617.65 (March 31, 2025: 25,092.01) units of Axis Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	5,044.92	723.55
(c) 151,801.54 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of Bandhan Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	5,050.12	-
(d) 158,770.36 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of Baroda BNP Paribas Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	5,042.54	-
(e) 65,334.57 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of DSP Liquidity Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	2,574.71	-
(f) 18,145.85 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of HDFC Liquid Fund-Growth Option-Direct Plan	981.67	-
(g) 1,229,656.32 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	5,013.11	-
(h) 118,426.13 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of Invesco India Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	4,477.43	-
(i) 115,528.06 (March 31, 2025: 37,540.93) units of Kotak Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	6,429.67	1,967.12
(j) 159,944.63 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of Mirae Asset Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	4,654.86	-
(k) 16,513.51 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of Nippon India Liquid Fund-Direct Plan Growth Plan-Growth C	1,113.73	-
(l) 106,945.66 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of SBI Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	4,605.24	-
(m) 75,380.82 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of Tata Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	3,278.85	-
(n) 39,139.34 (March 31, 2025: Nil) units of UTI Liquid Direct Plan-Growth Option	1,767.91	-
	51,998.13	2,690.67
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	51,998.13	2,690.67

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
13- Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, Considered goods unless otherwise stated		
Considered good - Secured	-	-
Considered good - Unsecured	343.18	25.73
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
	343.18	25.73
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Total	343.18	25.73



Trade receivable aging as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	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 Trade Receivable								
Considered good	-	39.67	298.94	-	4.57	-	-	343.18
Having significant Increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable								
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	39.67	298.94	-	4.57	-	-	343.18

Trade receivable aging as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	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 Trade Receivable								
Considered good	-	-	25.73	-	-	-	-	25.73
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable								
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	25.73	-	-	-	-	25.73

Notes:

- There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the company.
- Refer note 41 for trade receivables due from related parties.

14- Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with bank		
In current account	1.33	17.05
Bank deposits with original maturity of less than three months	1,946.74	3,508.00
	1,948.07	3,525.05

15- Lease receivable - Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated		
Lease receivable	550.16	534.14
	550.16	534.14

16- Loans - Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Considered good - secured	-	-
Considered good - unsecured	5,405.00	4,702.50
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
Total	5,405.00	4,702.50
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	5,405.00	4,702.50

Notes:

- Loan given to Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (fellow subsidiary) as follows:
 - One loan carrying interest @ 8.11% p.a with principal repayable in equal quarterly instalments from June 2025 to March 2029 and interest payable monthly.
 - Another loan carrying interest @ 8.18% p.a with principal repayable in equal quarterly instalments from March 2025 to September 2026 and interest payable monthly.
- Loan given in previous year to Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (fellow subsidiary) as follows:
 - One loan carrying interest @ 8.11% p.a with principal repayable in equal quarterly instalments from June 2025 to March 2029 and interest payable monthly.
 - Another loan carrying interest @ 8.18% p.a with principal repayable in equal quarterly instalments from March 2025 to June 2027 and interest payable monthly.
- The above loans given in current and previous year have been given for working capital purposes and for meeting capital expenditure.
- Also refer note 41 for disclosures on related parties.
- The company has not granted any loans to its promoters, directors, key management personnel and related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or periods of repayments.

The details of loans given to related parties are as below:

Type of Borrower	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Amount outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans	Amount outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Fellow subsidiary	5,405.00	100%	4,702.50	100%

17- Other financial assets - Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Balance with bank	-	2,500.00
Bank deposits with original maturity more than twelve months	-	33.57
Interest accrued on fixed deposits with banks	-	97.41
Rental income accrued but not due	99.31	45.90
Interest accrued on loan	1.39	1.39
Security deposits	100.70	2,678.27



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

18- Other current assets	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated		
Other Advances *	27.68	22.43
	27.68	22.43

*Other advances mainly includes advance for expense etc.

19- Equity share capital

	No. of Shares (in lakhs)	Amount
Authorised equity share capital (Par Value of Rs. 10/- each):		
As at April 1, 2024	5,500.00	55,000.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	5,500.00	55,000.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	5,500.00	55,000.00
Authorised preference share capital:(Par Value of Rs. 10/-each)		
As at April 1, 2024	2,000.00	20,000.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	2,000.00	20,000.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	2,000.00	20,000.00
(i) Movements in equity share capital:		
As at April 1, 2024	4,598.61	45,986.16
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	4,598.61	45,986.16
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	4,598.61	45,986.16

Term and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- (March 31, 2025: Rs. 10/-) per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) Shares of the company held by holding company	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Ltd.	4,598.61	4,598.61
	4,598.61	4,598.61

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Ltd and its nominees	4,598.61	100%	4,598.61	100%

(iv) Details of shareholding of promoters:

Name of the promoter	As at March 31, 2026		
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	% of change during the year
Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Ltd	4,598.61	100%	0%
Mr. Deepak Kamath*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Pranay Sinha*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Ramadhar Rai*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Rabindra K Singh*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Sanjay Kumar*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Pramod Kumar Singh Rathore*	0.00	0%	0%
Total	4,598.61	100%	
Name of the promoter	As at March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	% of change during the year
Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Ltd	4,598.61	100%	0%
Mr. Deepak Kamath*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Pranay Sinha*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Ramadhar Rai*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Rabindra K Singh*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Sanjay Kumar*	0.00	0%	0%
Mr. Pramod Kumar Singh Rathore*	0.00	0%	0%
Total	4,598.61	100%	

* The above mentioned persons are nominee shareholders on behalf of Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Ltd. Promoters* for the purpose of this disclosure means promoters as defined under section 2(69) of Companies Act, 2013.



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

20 - Other equity	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(588.83)	(3,336.88)
Net Profit for the year	2,450.28	2,745.84
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurement of post employee benefit obligation, net of tax	2.22	2.41
Closing balance	1,863.87	(588.63)
(ii) Securities premium		
Opening balance	1,944.92	1,944.92
Closing balance	1,944.92	1,944.92
(iii) Share application money pending allotment *		
Opening balance	-	0.00
Received on issue of shares during the year	-	-
	-	0.00
Less: Refund of share application money pending allotment	-	(0.00)
Closing balance	-	-
*Below rounding off norm		
	3,808.79	1,356.29

Nature and Purpose of other reserves

Securities Premium

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

21 - Lease Liability - Non Current	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease Liabilities (refer note 37)	28.45	-
	28.45	-

22 - Other financial liabilities - Non Current	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retention money	182.63	78.11
Security deposits	122.81	110.12
	305.44	188.23

23 - Provisions - Non Current	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provisions for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 39)	12.73	8.42
	12.73	8.42

24 - Other non-current Liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid rent - land sublease	27,750.44	14,287.85
	27,750.44	14,287.85

25 - Lease Liability - Current	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease Liabilities (refer note 37)	9.99	-
	9.99	-

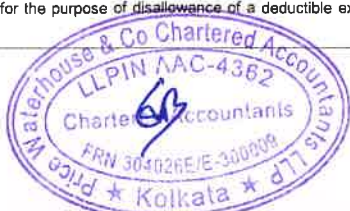
26 - Trade payables	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dues of micro and small enterprises	157.70	57.80
Dues other than micro and small enterprises	209.62	95.42
	367.32	153.22

Notes:

1) Refer Note 41 for trade payables due to related parties.

Information relating to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSME's)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end [Including payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment Rs. 825.00 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 488.41 lakhs)] (Refer note 27)	982.70	546.21
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year [Including payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment Rs 0.64 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs 6.40 lakhs)] (Refer note 27)	3.80	9.11
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act	-	-



Trade payables ageing as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	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 trade payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	123.38	14.90	19.42	-	-	-	157.70
Others	138.09	9.90	61.63	-	-	-	209.62
Disputed trade payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	261.47	24.80	81.05	-	-	-	367.32

Trade payables ageing as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	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 trade payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	52.85	2.85	2.10	-	-	-	57.80
Others	43.58	6.55	43.81	1.48	-	-	95.42
Disputed trade payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	96.43	9.40	45.91	1.48	-	-	153.22

27 - Other financial liabilities - Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Employee related liabilities	76.78	41.78
Security deposit	204.77	197.48
Payable for purchase of property, plant & equipment	1,313.40	1,748.01
	1,594.95	1,987.27

28 - Provisions - Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 39)	3.44	0.05
Compensated absences	17.18	8.60
	20.62	8.65

29 - Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues	2,961.76	380.72
Advance received from customers	37,895.15	7,480.56
Prepaid rent - land sublease	579.83	295.94
	41,436.74	8,157.22



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

30 - Revenue from operations	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of services		
-Income from lease rent and other services	2,002.02	1,505.92
-Income from grading and levelling	1,355.70	187.04
Other operating revenue	596.15	2,331.89
	3,953.87	4,024.85

Revenue from operation includes revenue from contract with customer under Ind AS 115 amounting to Rs. 2,301.65 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2,639.36 lakhs)

31 - Other income	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net gain on sale of investments	814.70	586.00
Interest on loan	1,444.38	638.37
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	280.56	67.71
Interest on income tax refund	17.24	5.95
Other miscellaneous income	2.74	2.61
	2,559.62	1,300.64

32- Cost of sales	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cost of sales	480.85	129.71
	480.85	129.71

33 - Employee benefits expense	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salary, wages and bonus	345.39	236.89
Contribution to provident fund (refer note 39)	10.14	8.76
Gratuity (refer note 39)	9.92	3.72
Staff welfare expenses	34.19	11.26
	399.64	260.63

34- Finance costs	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	2.30	-
	2.30	-

35 - Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	964.29	925.18
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 6)	0.83	1.44
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Refer note 4)	276.37	271.86
	1,241.49	1,198.48



Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated

36 - Other expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Repair & maintenance		
- Building	6.80	53.87
- Others	139.92	57.63
Telecommunication expenses	2.17	4.03
Office Rent	21.77	20.49
Rates and taxes	129.22	140.63
Legal and professional fees	68.25	30.87
Travelling and conveyances	53.27	50.92
Outsourcing expenses	316.78	325.49
Contract labour expenses	80.68	52.35
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note 50)	4.31	-
Marketing expenses	49.34	29.79
Brand equity and brand promotion subscription	6.49	8.30
Loss on discard of property plant and equipment	1.97	4.52
Information technology related expenses	21.02	41.90
Security services	92.43	44.23
Auditors remuneration		
- As audit fees	1.17	1.17
- Others (Group reporting)	0.33	0.33
- Out of pocket expenses	0.97	1.94
Miscellaneous expenses	120.32	122.37
	1,117.21	990.83



Amount in INR Lakhs, unless stated otherwise

37. Disclosure of Right-of-use assets (ROU) and Lease liabilities as per Ind AS 116

Amount recognised in Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Right of use assets		
Leasehold Land	16,583.71	16,855.57
Vehicle	37.42	-
Total	16,621.13	16,855.57
Lease liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current	9.99	-
Non-current	28.45	-
Total	38.44	-
Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	2.30	-
Depreciation charge for the year	276.37	271.86
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	-	20.49
Total	278.67	292.35
Total cash outflow for leases for the year	5.79	-

Refer note 44(b) for maturity analysis of lease payments showing the undiscounted lease payments after the reporting period.

38. Contingent Liability and Commitments:

(a) There is no contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 which are required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

(b) Commitments:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances)	1,455.65	4,834.42

39. Employee Benefits:

i. Defined Contribution Obligation:

The Company maintains a provident fund with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Contributions are made to provident fund for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulation. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expenses recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is Rs. 10.14 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 8.76 lakhs)

ii. Defined Benefit Obligation:

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of more than 4 years and 6 months are eligible to get gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days multiplied with number of years of completed services. The gratuity plan is unfunded plan.

Gratuity Benefit:

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Changes in Present Value of Obligation	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation - Opening	8.47	8.71
Current service cost	4.25	3.10
Interest cost	0.64	0.62
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to change in financial & demographic assumption	(1.26)	(0.05)
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	(0.96)	(2.36)
Past service costs	5.03	-
Benefits paid/unsettled Liability	-	(1.55)
Present value of obligation - Closing	16.17	8.47



Table showing Reconciliation to Balance Sheet:

Reconciliation to Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fund Liability - Current	3.44	0.05
Fund Liability - Non - Current	12.73	8.42

Table Showing Plan Assumptions:

Plan assumptions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount Rate	7.52%	7.02%
Rate of compensation increase (Salary inflation)	6.00%	6.00%
Average expected future service (Remaining working Life)	22	21
Average duration of Liabilities	22	21
Mortality table	IIAM 2012-2015 Ultimate	IIAM 2012-2015 Ultimate
Superannuation at age	60	60
Early retirement and disablement (All causes combined)	1.00%	1.00%

Table showing expense recognised in statement of Profit and Loss:

Expense recognised in statement of Profit and Loss	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current service cost	4.25	3.10
Past service cost	5.03	-
Interest cost	0.64	0.62
Benefit Cost (Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit and loss)	9.92	3.72

Table showing amount recognised in Other comprehensive income:

Other comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to change in financial and demographic assumption	(1.26)	(0.05)
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	(0.96)	(2.36)
Income for the year recognised in Other comprehensive income	(2.22)	(2.41)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis of impact on defined benefit obligations for significant assumption on the gratuity plan is as shown below.

Sensitivity Analysis	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (+/- 1%)	15.03	17.43	7.84	9.17
Salary Growth (+/- 1%)	17.43	15.02	9.17	7.83

The above sensitivity analysis is based on change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be co-related. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied while calculating the defined liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Risk Exposure

Interest rate volatility: - The gratuity liability is calculated using discount rate set with reference to Government securities yield. If there is any change in yield of Government securities, the provision may change accordingly.

Life expectancy:- The gratuity plan obligation is to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plan's liabilities. This is particularly significant where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 22 years (March 31, 2025: 21 years).

The new Labour Codes introduced by the Government of India, inter alia, require gratuity to be calculated based on wages constituting at least 50% of total remuneration. This has resulted in an increase in gratuity benefits in respect of services rendered in prior periods. The impact, as assessed by the Company for the past service cost is not material. In accordance with Ind AS 19, the past service cost has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the current year in which the plan amendment became effective.

The gratuity obligation has been actuarially valued by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method, considering the revised definition of wages for gratuity computation.

The Company continues to closely monitor the finalization of the Central and State Rules, as well as government clarifications on other aspects of the Labour Codes, and will apply the appropriate accounting treatment based on these developments as necessary.

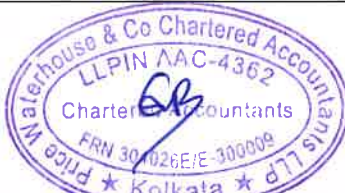
iii. Leave Benefits:

The Company provides for accumulation of leave by its employees. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised leave balances and utilise it in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof as per the Company's policy. The Company records a provision for leave benefits in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. This is an unfunded plan.

The total provision recorded by the Company towards these benefits as at year end was Rs. 17.18 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 8.60 lakhs).

40. Computation of Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Profit for the year (A)	2,450.28	2,745.84
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	4,598.61	4,598.61
Number of equity shares at the end of the year	4,598.61	4,598.61
Weighted average number of shares considered for computation of Basic and Diluted EPS (Numbers) (B)	4,598.61	4,598.61
Face Value of Each Equity Share (in Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in Rs.) (A/B)	0.53	0.60



41. Related party disclosures

List of related parties and relationship

- i) Ultimate Holding company
Tata Steel Limited
- ii) Immediate Holding company
Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited
- iii) Key Management Personnel :
Mr. Manikanta Naik - Managing Director
- iv) Fellow Subsidiaries
Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited
Tata Steel Business Delivery Centre Limited (erstwhile Kailmati Global Shared Services Limited)

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

	Ended	Immediate Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Grand Total
Transactions during the year					
Inter corporate loan given	31-Mar-26	-	-	20,750.00	20,750.00
	31-Mar-25	-	-	32,630.00	32,630.00
Repayment of inter corporate loan given	31-Mar-26	-	-	20,374.38	20,374.38
	31-Mar-25	-	-	27,760.00	27,760.00
Interest on loan	31-Mar-26	-	-	1,444.38	1,444.38
	31-Mar-25	-	-	638.37	638.37
Purchase of Goods / Services (Capital Work-in-progress)	31-Mar-26	1,892.28	99.40	-	1,991.68
	31-Mar-25	1,245.68	24.20	-	1,269.88
Capital advance given	31-Mar-26	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-25	311.33	-	-	311.33
Income from lease rent and other services	31-Mar-26	-	842.83	-	842.83
	31-Mar-25	-	836.88	-	836.88
Outsourcing expenses	31-Mar-26	-	373.80	-	373.80
	31-Mar-25	-	383.96	-	383.96
Information technology related expenses	31-Mar-26	-	4.58	-	4.58
	31-Mar-25	-	48.34	-	48.34
Office Rent	31-Mar-26	-	25.69	-	25.69
	31-Mar-25	-	23.85	-	23.85
Legal and professional fees	31-Mar-26	-	4.78	18.69	23.47
	31-Mar-25	-	5.91	15.10	21.01
Miscellaneous expenses (including Insurance, training expenses etc.)	31-Mar-26	25.62	4.06	-	29.68
	31-Mar-25	-	9.16	-	9.16
Balances outstanding as at year end					
Trade receivables	31-Mar-26	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-25	-	8.00	-	8.00
Trade payables	31-Mar-26	69.56	48.72	1.27	119.55
	31-Mar-25	66.32	38.85	2.00	107.17
Payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment	31-Mar-26	307.11	-	-	307.11
	31-Mar-25	490.22	24.20	-	514.42
Capital advances	31-Mar-26	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-25	230.15	-	-	230.15
Share application money pending allotment	31-Mar-26	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-25	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on loan	31-Mar-26	-	-	99.31	99.31
	31-Mar-25	-	-	45.90	45.90
Inter-corporate loan	31-Mar-26	-	-	14,245.63	14,245.63
	31-Mar-25	-	-	13,870.00	13,870.00

There is no loss allowance for receivable in relation to any outstanding balances, and no loss allowance has been recognised during the year in respect of receivable from related parties.

Notes:

- i) All Outstanding balances are unsecured and considered good, payable in cash.
- ii) Transaction amount includes GST, wherever applicable
- iii) All transaction were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates applying the principles of arm's length pricing.
- iv) The remuneration to key managerial personnel does not include provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole.
- v) Outsourcing expenses includes deputation cost of Mr. Manikanta Naik, Managing Director amounting to Rs. 202.58 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 199.11 lakhs).



42. Deferred Tax:

The deferred tax liability is primarily in respect of property, plant and equipment. As the company is in the process of initial phase of setting up the industrial park, the company recognised deferred tax asset on unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses to the extent of deferred tax liability, resulting in net deferred tax liability of Rs. Nil for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Charge/Credit	As at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax liability on property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets	852.62	298.90	1,151.52
Deferred tax asset on provision for employee benefits	-	27.38	27.38
Deferred tax asset on lease liabilities	-	9.67	9.67
Deferred tax asset on disallowance under section 43B(h) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	39.69	39.69
Deferred tax asset on carried forward of tax losses	852.62	(599.56)	253.06
Net	-	821.72	821.72

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Charge/Credit	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liability on property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets	597.76	254.86	852.62
Deferred tax assets on carried forward of tax losses	597.76	254.86	852.62
Net	-	-	-

43. Fair value measurement

Financial instrument by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investment	51,998.13	-	2,690.67	-
Trade receivables	-	343.18	-	25.73
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,948.07	-	3,525.05
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	-	245.64	-	2,684.75
Lease receivable (current and non-current)	-	4,653.60	-	4,675.98
Loans (current and non-current)	-	14,245.63	-	13,870.00
Total financial assets	51,998.13	21,436.12	2,690.67	24,781.50
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	-	38.44	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	-	1,900.39	-	2,175.50
Trade payables	-	367.32	-	153.22
Total financial liabilities	-	2,306.15	-	2,328.72

The fair value of these assets and liabilities is not significantly different from their carrying values.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows below the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at March 31, 2026					
Financial assets					
Investments at FVTPL					
Investments in mutual funds	12	51,998.13	-	-	51,998.13
Total financial assets		51,998.13	-	-	51,998.13
As at March 31, 2025					
Financial assets					
Investments at FVTPL					
Investments in mutual funds	12	2,690.67	-	-	2,690.67
Total financial assets		2,690.67	-	-	2,690.67

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

44. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise financial liabilities and financial assets. The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of lease liabilities, trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, loans, investments, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets that are derived directly from its operations.



Risk exposures and responses

The Company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the direction of board of directors. The main risks that could adversely affect the Company's financial assets, liabilities or future cash flows are market risk (interest risk, foreign currency risk and price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not directly exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates because it does not have any borrowings nor does it have any variable rate financial assets/ liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. The Company's investments in term deposits with bank are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies due to which exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Presently, the exposure to foreign currency risk is not significant.

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in equity prices (other than those arising from interest rate or foreign exchange rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company only invests in mutual funds as part of the Company's overall business strategy and policy. The Company manages the equity price risk through placing limits on the total investments. Reports on the investment portfolio along with the financial performance of the funds are submitted to the Company's management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all investment decisions.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations or at a reasonable price. The Company's Board of Director are responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credits, bank loans among others.

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows	Between 0 to 1 Years	Between 1 to 3 Years	More than 3 years
As at March 31, 2026					
a) Lease liabilities	38.44	48.30	9.99	19.99	18.32
b) Trade payables	367.32	367.32	367.32	-	-
c) Other financial liabilities	1,900.39	1,900.39	1,594.95	262.93	42.51
As at March 31, 2025					
b) Trade payables	153.22	153.22	153.22	-	-
c) Other financial liabilities	2,175.50	2,175.50	1,987.27	36.49	151.74

(c) Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from the counter party failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Financial instruments that are subjected to concentration of credit risk principally consists of trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents, loans and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Company results in the material concentration of the credit risk (also refer below).

Loans to related parties

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of loan and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the loan as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. In particular, the following indicators are incorporated:

- internal credit rating
- external credit rating (as far as available)
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the counterparty, including changes in the payment status of the counterparty and changes in the operating results of the counterparty.

Macroeconomic information (such as market interest rates or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model.



45. Capital Management

(a) Risk 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 and cash generated from operations.

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 lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity share capital	45,986.16	45,986.16
Other equity	3,808.79	1,356.29
Total equity (A)	49,794.95	47,342.45
Lease obligations	38.44	-
Gross debt (B)	38.44	-
Total capital (A+B)	49,833.39	47,342.45
Gross debt as above	38.44	-
Less: Current investments	51,998.13	2,690.67
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	1,948.07	3,525.05
Net debt (C)	(53,907.76)	(6,215.72)
Net debt to equity ratio	(1.08)	(0.13)

(b) Dividends paid and proposed

The Company has not proposed and paid any dividends during the current or previous year.

46. Leases as a lessor:-

The Company has classified lease of shed as a finance lease, because at the inception date, the present value of the lease payments amounts to substantially all of the fair value of the shed.

a) The following table sets out the maturity analysis of lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

Maturity analysis of lease receivable under Finance Lease	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Upto one year	550.16	534.14
One to two years	566.67	550.16
Two to three years	583.67	566.67
Three to four years	601.18	583.67
Four to five years	619.22	601.18
More than five years	6,958.84	7,578.05
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable	9,879.74	10,413.87
Unearned finance income	(5,226.14)	(5,737.89)
Net investment in lease	4,653.60	4,675.98

b) Finance income on the net investment in the lease recognized during the year is Rs. 499.06 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 501.80 lakhs).

c) Maturity analysis of lease payments under Operating Lease

Undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Upto one year	571.09	562.14
One to two years	551.30	564.77
Two to three years	554.10	567.49
Three to four years	523.89	570.28
Four to Five years	526.85	540.07
More than Five years	17,306.14	18,692.31
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable	20,033.37	21,497.06

Leasing arrangements:

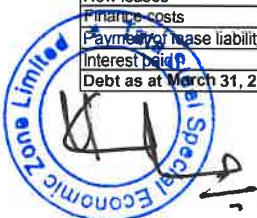
The leasehold land is leased to tenants largely under operating lease with rentals payable as per the contracts. Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. There are no variable lease payments. The Company has a robust process/due diligence with respect to onboarding of customers including their credit worthiness, historical experience amongst the wider Tata group etc. However, where considered necessary to reduce credit risk, the company may obtain bank guarantees for the term of the lease.

47. Debt reconciliation :-

This section sets out an analysis of debt and the movements in debt for each of the years presented.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities	38.44	-
Debt	38.44	-

Particulars	Liabilities from financing activities	
	Lease liabilities	
Debt as at April 1, 2024		-
Add/ less:		
Payment of lease liability		-
Interest paid		-
Debt as at March 31, 2025		-
Add/ less:		
New leases		41.93
Finance costs		2.30
Payment of lease liability		(3.49)
Interest paid		(2.30)
Debt as at March 31, 2026		38.44



48. Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Current tax	-	-
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
(ii) Deferred tax		
Decrease/ (increase) in deferred tax assets	(298.90)	(254.86)
(Decrease)/ increase in deferred tax liabilities	(522.82)	254.86
Total deferred tax (expense)/ benefit	(821.72)	-
Income tax expense/ (benefit)	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	3,272.00	2,745.84
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (2024-25: 25.168%)	823.00	691.00
(i) Exempted income net of expenses disallowed to earn such exempted income	-	-
(ii) Tax impact on unrecognised carry forward of tax losses	(823.00)	(691.00)
(iii) Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income	-	-
(iv) Others	-	-
Total income tax expense	-	-

The Company has adopted a lower tax rate of 22% in accordance with the provisions of section 115BAA starting from A.Y. 2025-2026 and has filed the relevant income tax form before the due date of income tax return for the A.Y 2025-26.

(c) Unrecognised carry-forward amount of tax losses / credits representing unabsorbed depreciation amounts to Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil)



49. Ratio

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.39	1.38	1%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.00	-	0%	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings before interest, depreciation and taxes (Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest)	Debt Service (Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)	638.01	-	0%	
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity (Opening+Closing balance)/2	0.05	0.06	-16%	
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold or Sales	Average Inventory	-	-	-	The Company does not have any inventory, hence not applicable
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Total Sales	Average Trade receivables (Opening + Closing balance)/ 2	21.44	199.47	-89%	Variation is on account of increase in debtor balance from previous year.
Trade Payable turnover ratio	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables (Opening + Closing balance)/ 2	6.14	8.54	-28%	Variation on account of increase in purchases during the year and extended credit terms.
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales (Total Sales - Sales Returns)	Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	0.23	1.04	-78%	Variation is on account of growth in working capital in the current year due to increase in investments.
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from operations (Total Revenue from operations - Returns)	0.62	0.68	-9%	
Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed (Net Worth - Intangible assets)	0.07	0.06	13%	
Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Average Total Assets (Opening + Closing balance)/ 2	0.03	0.04	-22%	

50. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(a) Expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of the Act read with Schedule VII thereof:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025 *
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	3.68	-
(b) Amount spent during the year		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
- Cash	4.31	-
- Yet to be paid cash	-	-
	4.31	-

* Based on the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Schedule VII to the Act and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014, as amended, Corporate Social Responsibility were not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Details of excess CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act

Balance excess spent as at April 1, 2025	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance excess spent as at March 31, 2026
1.24	3.68	4.31	1.87

51. The title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company. Further in case where the company is the lessee, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee.

52. Segment

(i) The Company Board of Director is identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") for the company. The company is primarily engaged in the sub leasing of the industrial park. The performance of the Company is assessed and reviewed by the CODM as single operating segment and accordingly subleasing of land and its related ancillary services is the only operating segment. The Company is domiciled in India and its operations are also primarily based in India and accordingly disclosure of geographical information, if any are not warranted.

(ii) All non-current assets of the company are located in India.

Revenue of Rs. 2,530.74 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 3,063.44 lakhs) are derived from four external customers (March 31, 2025: four external customers), who contributed to more than 10% of the total revenue individually, in the current year.

53. The Company has assessed the impact of the supreme Court Judgement in case of "Vivekananda Vidyamandir And Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal" and the related circular (Circular No. C-1/1(33)2019/Vivekananda Vidya Mandir/284) dated March 20, 2019 issued by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of 'basic wages' of the relevant employees for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. In the assessment of the management (including considering a view from legal expert, inspection by PF authorities), the aforesaid matter is not likely to have a significant impact and accordingly, no provision has been made in these Financial Statements.



54. Additional Regulatory Information required by Schedule III

(a) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(b) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(d) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017, as applicable.

(e) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(f) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

(i) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediary) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- a. 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
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(ii) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- a. 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
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(g) Undisclosed Income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 that has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

(h) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(i) Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets) and Intangible Assets

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-use Assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(j) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

55. The Company has done an assessment to identify Core Investment Company (CIC) [including CIC's in the Group] as per the necessary guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (including Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). The Companies identified as CIC's at Group level are Panatone Finvest Limited, Tata Industries Limited, Tata Sons Private Limited, Protraviny Private Limited, TS Investments and TMF Holdings Limited.

56. Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/rearranged, where considered appropriate.

57. The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2026.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration No.304026E/E-300009



Gourab Bardhan
Partner
Membership No.:131310
Place: Kolkata
Date: April 27, 2026

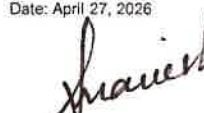
For and on behalf of Board of Directors



D B Sundara Ramam
Chairman
DIN: 06437027
Place: Jamshedpur
Date: April 27, 2026



Manikanta Naik
Managing Director
DIN: 06634999
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: April 27, 2026



Manish Kumar Srivastava
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Jamshedpur
Date: April 27, 2026



Susovita Tripathy
Company Secretary
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: April 27, 2026