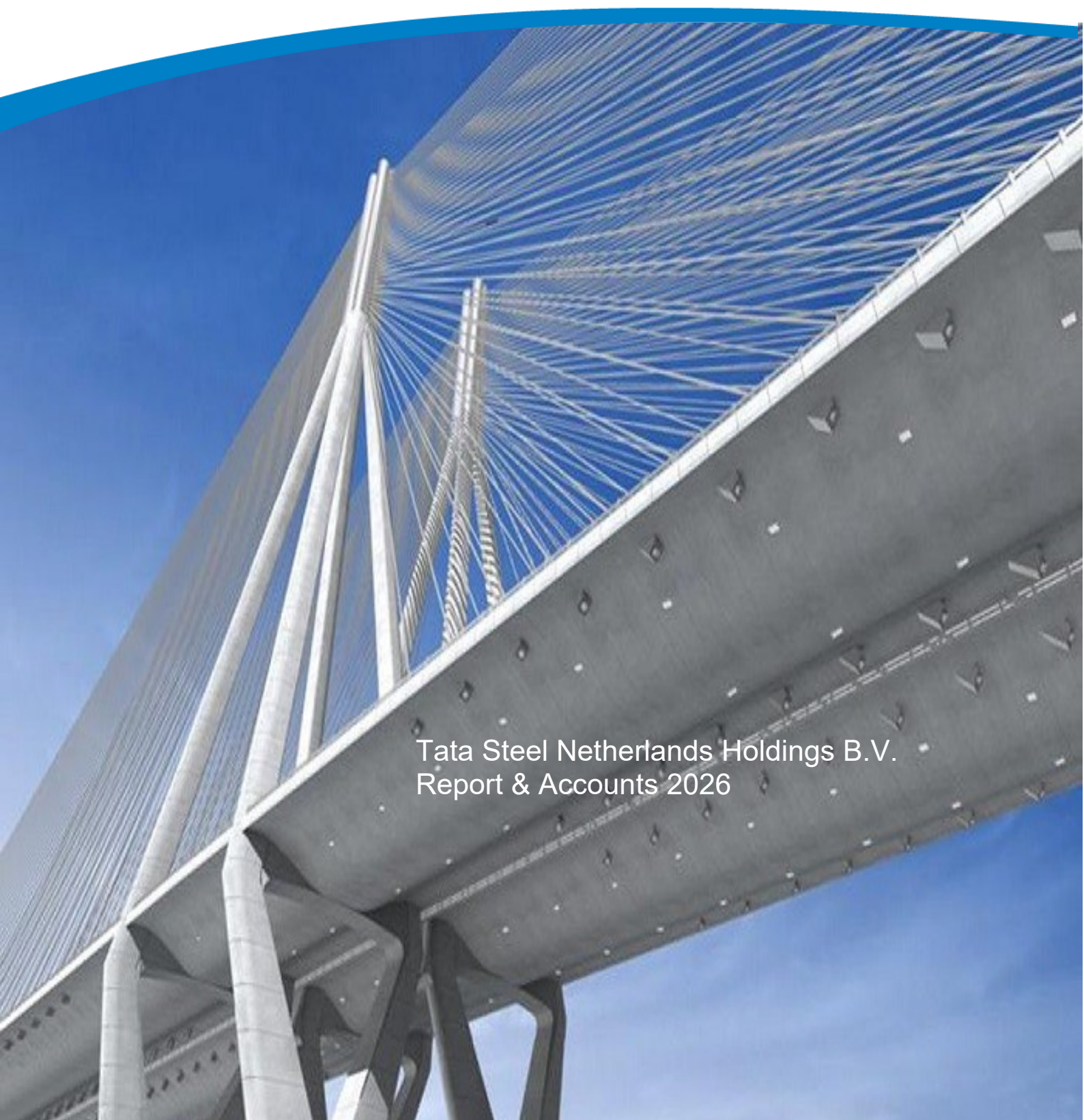


TATA STEEL



Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V.
Report & Accounts 2026



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Company address: Wenckebachstraat 1, 1951 JZ Velsen-Noord
Trade Registry Number: 34255148

A. Report of the Board of Directors

Foreword

The Board of Directors ('Board') has pleasure in presenting the annual report together with the audited accounts of Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V. ('TSNH' or 'the Company') for the year started 1 April 2025 and ended 31 March 2026.

Principal activities and review of the business

The Company was incorporated on 4 September 2006 and commenced its activities in 2007. The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment and holding company.

The ultimate European parent of the Company is Tata Steel Europe Ltd ('TSE'), a company based in the UK which is a wholly owned subsidiary of T S Global Holdings Pte. Ltd ('TSGH'), a company registered in Singapore. The ultimate parent company, Tata Steel Ltd ('TSL'), is a company incorporated in India with shares listed on BSE Limited (formerly the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited), Mumbai and the National Stock Exchange of India, and with global depository receipts listed on the London and the Luxembourg Stock Exchanges.

TSNH holds all the shares in Tata Steel Nederland B.V. ('TSN'), and Corus Group Ltd. ('CGL'). CGL is the parent company of the main UK operational subsidiary Tata Steel UK Limited ('TSUK').

Financing

The Company is part of the TSE group and acts as a holding company for TSE's main operational subsidiaries, including Tata Steel Nederland BV ('TSN') and Tata Steel UK Limited ('TSUK'). In addition, the Company acts as the borrower under the Group's main external financing arrangements, being the Senior Facilities Agreement ('SFA').

The SFA, entered into on 4 October 2022, was originally established at €470 million but has since been reduced by repayment to €302 million. The facility matured on 4 February 2026 and was repaid in full on that date. The Company did not have sufficient standalone liquidity to fund the repayment at maturity. In line with the Group's financing strategy, the Company and its shareholders determined not to refinance the outstanding amount through external debt. Instead, TSGH provided funding to the Company in the form of an equity contribution, amounting to €302 million, which was utilised to settle the outstanding principal under the SFA in full.

In previous years, as part of the wider TSL group, TSUK has benefited from significant financial support from its parent companies. In February 2025 the loans from TSGH were capitalized €1,695m (loans plus accrued interest). During the year, equity proceeds of £1,041 million were received to support ongoing operations, progress the Group's decarbonisation initiatives and strengthen the capital structure, including the repayment of £577 million of external debt. The Group's financing arrangements are such that it expects to continue to finance its business through equity support from its parent companies in 2026/27.

As part of the wider TSL group, the company has good relationships with external banks and has a proven ability to access sources of financing when required.

Risk Management

Given its nature as a holding and financing company, the Company's primary risk relates to liquidity and its ability to meet its financial obligations. This risk is managed through active monitoring of cash flows and continued access to funding from the wider Tata Steel Group. The Company benefits from its position within the Group and its access to both internal and external sources of financing. No significant changes to the Company's risk profile were identified during the financial year.

Climate risks

The Company does not have operational activities. Accordingly, climate-related risks mainly arise at the level of its subsidiaries, TSN and TSUK.

The Company monitors these risks through its involvement in the governance of these entities and reflects them in its assessment of the carrying value of its investments and its going concern assessment.

Climate change and decarbonisation (TSN)

TSN continues to assess the potential impacts of climate change, regulatory developments and its decarbonisation strategy, and has reflected these considerations in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

TSN's strategic ambition remains to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions for Scope 1 and 2 by 2045, aligned with the Tata Group's climate targets and the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

A. Report of the Board of Directors

This transition is centred on a phased Green Steel Plan to replace existing coal-based steelmaking assets at Tata Steel IJmuiden with lower-emission technologies, including direct reduced iron and electric smelting, alongside a broader portfolio of decarbonisation and efficiency measures across operations.

The execution and timing of this transition remain subject to a number of dependencies, including ongoing discussions with the Dutch Government in respect of the Tailor-Made Agreement, the availability of infrastructure and permitting, and broader regulatory developments. In this context, developments relating to the coke and gas plants and other environmental compliance matters may affect the timing and sequencing of the transition programme.

In parallel, TSN is progressing a comprehensive programme aimed at reducing emissions and improving environmental performance across its existing operations, in support of its licence to operate. During the year, further progress was made on key projects, including the wind barrier around raw material storage facilities and the DeNOx installation at the Pellet Plant, which is designed to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions.

Climate risks TSUK

Climate-related risks remain a key component of the risk framework for Tata Steel UK Limited ("TSUK"). These risks comprise both physical risks arising from climate change and transition risks associated with the move towards a lower-carbon economy.

Physical risks include the potential impact of extreme weather events and longer-term climatic changes, which may disrupt operations and supply chains. Transition risks arise from evolving regulatory, technological and market developments, including changes in emissions regulation, energy markets and customer demand for lower-carbon steel products.

In the UK, transition risks continue to be driven by emissions reduction frameworks, including the UK Emissions Trading Scheme, where a reduction in the free allocation of allowances may result in increased exposure to carbon costs. The extent of this exposure is expected to evolve in line with the transformation of the UK business and changes in production routes.

TSUK is undertaking a significant structural transition. Following the closure of Port Talbot's primary steelmaking facilities in September 2024, the Group is currently operating a "re-roller" model whereby imports of purchased slab and coil are converted to finished products through mills and other downstream facilities. This model is in place whilst the Group constructs a state-of-the-art Electric Arc Furnace ('EAF') at its Port Talbot site with the support of TSL and of the UK Government which is providing a grant of up to £500m. This EAF is a critical step on the Group's transition to a sustainable, green steelmaking business.

The EAF project represents the largest transformation undertaken in the UK steel industry in a generation. The new furnace is expected to reduce Port Talbot's carbon emissions by around 90%, equivalent to 5 million tonnes of CO₂ annually, while ensuring sustainable, high quality steel production and supporting approximately 5,000 UK jobs. As one of the world's largest EAF installations, it will melt UK-sourced scrap steel to produce 3 million tonnes of steel per year and will be supported by new ladle metallurgy facilities, significant site infrastructure upgrades and advanced steelmaking technologies.

2025/26 was marked by several important milestones in the Group's transition journey. TSUK broke ground on the EAF site, formally commencing major construction activity and signalling the beginning of a new phase in sustainable steelmaking in Wales. Additional progress was made across the supply chain and supporting infrastructure, including the advancement of new processing facilities, major upgrades to site logistics and handling areas, and the commencement of large scale civil works to prepare for the installation of next generation steelmaking equipment.

Prospects for 2025/26

In 2026, weak global demand, stronger protectionism and geopolitical uncertainty are expected to negatively impact the economy in the UK and EU by limiting investment and exports. As a result, low economic growth of 0.4% in the UK and 1.0% in the EU is expected. Output growth in the steel-using sectors in the EU is expected to remain reduced in 2026, with construction anticipated to be the strongest sector. A modest increase of 1.3% of the demand for steel in the EU28 is forecast by worldsteel for 2026.

A. Report of the Board of Directors

On the policy side, from January 2026 the European Commission has introduced the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, ensuring that imports face a carbon cost comparable to steel produced in the EU. From July 2026 onwards, new trade measures in both UK and EU are expected to be introduced to address global overcapacity, replacing the current safeguards. The aim of the new trade measures is to restore to a level playing field similar to market conditions in 2013-2014 by reducing the current import quotas by about half and doubling the out-of-quota tariffs. Both the CBAM and the new trade measures are expected to improve the competitiveness of domestic steel production in the UK and EU.

Post balance sheet events

Since the year end, TSNH has received £55 million (€63 million) equity injection from TSE.

Board of Directors

Dr. H. Adam

R. Sud

Velsen-Noord, 4 June 2026

B. Annual accounts

Balance sheet

(before appropriation of result)

As at 31 March	Note	2026 €	2025 €
Non-current assets			
Investments in group companies	1	5.981.752.400	6.590.943.200
Deferred tax assets	2	126.222.616	88.514.033
Non-current tax assets	3	-	41.687.246
		6.107.975.016	6.721.144.479
Current assets			
Current tax assets	3	-	-
Other receivables	4	1.740	22.347.831
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5.408.431	1.937.936
		5.410.171	24.285.767
TOTAL ASSETS		6.113.385.187	6.745.430.246
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	6	-	287.846.773
Current tax liabilities	7	-	1.662.888
Other payables	8	16.898	6.510.879
		16.898	266.020.540
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current tax liabilities	7	169.486.098	195.800.359
		169.486.098	195.800.359
TOTAL LIABILITIES		169.502.996	491.820.899
NET ASSETS		5.943.882.191	6.253.609.347
Equity			
Issued Shares	9	5.018.000	5.018.000
Share premium	9	18.868.185.033	17.354.638.694
General reserves	9	(11.106.047.347)	(10.630.072.907)
Unappropriated result	9	(1.823.273.495)	(475.974.440)
TOTAL EQUITY		5.943.882.191	6.253.609.347

All references to 2026 in the Financial Statements, the Presentation of accounts and accounting policies and the related Notes 1 to 15 refer to the financial year ended 31 March 2026 or as at 31 March 2026 as appropriate (2025: the financial year ended 31 March 2025 or as at 31 March 2025).

B. Annual accounts

Income statement

For the financial year ended 31 March	Note	2026 €	2025 €
Operating (loss) / profit	11	(1.236.496)	(1.138.813)
Impairments	12	(1.820.737.138)	(283.439.570)
Finance costs	13	(24.007.908)	(121.795.751)
Finance income	13	336.877	1.466.884
(Loss) before taxation		(1.845.644.665)	(404.907.250)
Taxation	14	22.371.170	(71.067.190)
(Loss) / Profit after taxation		(1.823.273.495)	(475.974.440)

All references to 2026 in the Financial Statements, the Presentation of accounts and accounting policies and the related Notes 1 to 15 refer to the financial year ended 31 March 2026 or as at 31 March 2026 as appropriate (2025: the financial year ended 31 March 2025 or as at 31 March 2025).

The company is exempt under RJ 360.104 as consolidated cash flow statement is included in higher group accounts

Notes to the annual accounts 2026

General information

The Company was incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Netherlands on 4 September 2006. The statutory seat of the Company is in Amsterdam, and its principal place of business in Velsen-Noord, the Netherlands. The registered and actual address of the Company is Wenckebachstraat 1, 1951 JZ Velsen-Noord. The objectives of the Company are to act as an investment and holding company. The Chamber of Commerce number for the Company is 34255148.

Going concern

The Company is part of the Tata Steel Europe Limited ('TSE') group and acts as a holding company for TSE's main operational subsidiaries, including Tata Steel Nederland BV ('TSN') and Tata Steel UK Limited ('TSUK').

TSNH:

The directors have assessed the future funding requirements of the Company. Following the repayment of the SFA, the company has no remaining borrowings and as such limited future funding requirements. Based on the company's projected cash flow outlook, management believes that the company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due and continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

The directors have also considered the financial position and going concern assessments of its key subsidiaries.

In relation to the TSUK Group, the directors note that its financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, supported by continued financial backing from the wider TSL group, including a letter of support from TSGH, access to financing facilities and funding under the UK Government Grant Funding Agreement for the electric arc furnace project. The TSUK Group's assessment, including consideration of base case and severe but plausible downside scenarios, concluded that it has adequate liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due.

In relation to the TSN Group, the directors note that its going concern assessment reflects a strong liquidity position supported by committed financing facilities and cash flow generation. The assessment includes consideration of downside scenarios and ongoing regulatory and environmental uncertainties, including matters relating to coke and gas plant operations. While these give rise to a material uncertainty in the TSN financial statements, management has concluded that it remains appropriate to adopt the going concern basis, supported by available liquidity and continued engagement with stakeholders, including funding support arrangements from the wider TSL group.

Whilst noting the material uncertainty in TSN, the directors of the Company have concluded that there are no matters in the subsidiaries which would affect the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Group structure

The Company is a subsidiary of Tata Steel Europe Limited, based in the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent company is Tata Steel Limited, incorporated in India.

Related parties

The Company is incorporated with the purpose of future holding and financing of group companies and/or several of its subsidiaries and associated companies out of its equity and by using loans provided by its shareholder and/or third parties. The main related party transactions are due to taxes as TSNH serves as the head of the Dutch Fiscal Unity, and intercompany holding transactions that are investment related with both Corus Group Ltd. and TSN B.V.

B. Annual accounts

Consolidation

The Company makes use of the exemption as permitted in Article 408, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and therefore does not prepare a set of consolidated annual accounts.

The financial information of Tata Steel Netherlands Holding B.V. and its subsidiaries is included in the consolidated financial statements of Tata Steel Limited, registered at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Mumbai 400001, India. Tata Steel Limited prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), which are based on IFRS. In accordance with RJ 360.104, reference is made to the statement of cash flows included in Tata Steel Limited's consolidated annual report.

The consolidated annual accounts and integrated report of Tata Steel Limited for the financial year 2024–25 are filed with BSE and NSE and are also available at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce, Amsterdam, Trade Register Number 34255148.

Accounting estimates

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the directors of Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V. make estimates and judgements that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary in order to provide the transparency required under art. 362, sub 1, book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the Notes to the relevant financial statement item.

Accounting policies

General

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the statutory provisions of Part 9, Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Guidelines for Annual Reporting in the Netherlands as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

In general, assets and liabilities are stated at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred, or fair value. If not specifically stated otherwise, they are recognized at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred. The balance sheet and income statement include references to the notes.

Income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis. Profit is only included when realized on balance sheet date. Liabilities and any losses originating before the end of the financial year are taken into account if they have become known before preparation of the financial statements.

The result is the difference between the realisable value of the goods/services provided and the costs and other charges during the year. The result on transactions is recognised in the year in which they are realised. In the determination of the result the unrealised movements in value are also taken into account for the investment properties and securities included in current assets recognised at fair value.

All accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements remained consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Annual Report of prior year.

Functional currency and presentation currency

The annual accounts of the Company are presented in Euro, the currency of the primary environment in which it operates (its functional currency).

B. Annual accounts

Transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the quoted rates of exchange ruling at each balance sheet date. Income statement items are translated into Euro at the average rates for the financial period. Any resulting exchange differences are taken to the income statement. Transactions in foreign currencies are stated in the financial statements at the exchange rate of the functional currency on the transaction date.

Shares in subsidiaries

Participations are stated at cost less any impairment losses. Given the application of the consolidation exemption, the Company does not apply the equity method.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there are indications that an investment may be impaired. If such indications exist, the recoverable amount is determined. The recoverable amount is based on the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the value of the assets and liabilities under tax regulations on the one hand and the accounting policies used in these financial statements on the other, on the understanding that deferred tax assets are only recognised insofar as it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to offset the temporary differences and available tax losses. The calculation of the deferred tax assets is based on the tax rates prevailing at the end of the reporting year or the rates applicable in future years, to the extent that they have already been enacted by law. Deferred tax assets are valued at their nominal value.

Receivables

Receivables are valued initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost, as reduced by appropriate allowances for any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet. Cash at banks in hand is valued at nominal value.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the terms of the individual contractual arrangements.

Borrowings and non-current liabilities

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially recorded at their fair value, which is generally the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. These borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Current liabilities

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs. This is usually the nominal value.

B. Annual accounts

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, retirement benefits and social securities are recognised in the profit and loss account on the basis of the employment terms and tax regulations.

Interest paid and received

Interest paid and received is recognized on a time-weighted basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities concerned. When recognising interest paid, allowance is made for transaction costs on loans received.

Dividends

Dividends to be received from subsidiaries are recognized as soon as the Company acquires the right to them.

Income taxes

Tax on the results is calculated based on the result before tax in the profit and loss account, taking account of the losses available for set-off from previous financial years (to the extent that they have not already been included in the deferred tax assets) and exempt profit components and after the addition of non-deductible costs. Due account is also taken of changes which occur in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in respect of changes in the applicable tax rate.

For corporation tax purposes, the Company is the ultimate parent of the Dutch fiscal unity Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V.. Within the fiscal unity of Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V., the following arrangements are in place: each year, the Fiscal unity subsidiaries are to pay Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V. the corporation tax that they owe on their taxable profits in line with the rate prevailing for that year. If the Fiscal unity subsidiary makes a loss for tax purposes in a given year, Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V. will pay the Fiscal unity subsidiary a refund of taxes, similarly calculated on the basis of the rate prevailing for that year. For VAT purposes, the Company is part of a fiscal unity headed by Tata Steel Nederland B.V..

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the TSNH could not be able to settle or meet its financial liabilities on time and at a reasonable price. Exposure to liquidity risk is managed in TSE and the wider Group level. To manage this risk, the Company continues to focus on keeping sufficient access to internal and external funding possibilities.

Notes to the balance sheet

1. Investments in group companies

	<i>Tata Steel Nederland B.V.</i>	<i>Corus Group Ltd.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	€	€	€
At 1 April 2025			
Cost	4.988.353.152	11.616.134.382	16.604.487.534
Cumulative impairments	(1.024.353.152)	(8.989.191.182)	(10.013.544.334)
Net book value	3.964.000.000	2.626.943.200	6.590.943.200
Movements in 2025/26			
Investments	-	1.211.546.338	1.211.546.338
Reversal of impairments	-	-	-
Impairments	-	(1.820.737.138)	(1.820.737.138)
	-	(609.190.799)	(609.190.799)
At 31 March 2026			
Cost	4.988.353.152	12.827.680.720	17.816.033.872
Cumulative impairments	(1.024.353.152)	(10.809.928.320)	(11.834.281.472)
Net book value	3.964.000.000	2.017.752.400	5.981.752.400

Equity funding:

In FY26 an additional equity funding in an amount of €1.212m (£1.041m) has been provided by its parent Company.

Carrying values of investments

The carrying values of the Company's investments are tested annually for impairment using an enterprise value ('EV') calculation. For the investments in Tata Steel Nederland B.V. ('TSN'), the calculation uses a fair value less cost to sell ('FV') method which involves estimating future cash flows that TSNH expects to derive from the MLE Business.

The determination of the recoverable amount of TSN is based on discounted cash flow projections derived from management's approved business plans and reflects assumptions consistent with those applied in TSN's impairment testing as disclosed in the TSN Annual Report. These projections incorporate management's expectations regarding developments in steel selling prices, raw material and energy costs, and demand in the European steel market, as well as the expected evolution of the IJmuiden production configuration over the forecast period, including management's current expectations regarding the phased closure of Coke and Gas Plants ("CGP") 2 and CGP 1 assuming that such closures are executed in a controlled, safe and responsible manner.

The valuation further reflects assumptions regarding the successful execution of identified business improvement initiatives and the expected capital expenditure associated with the transition towards lower-carbon steel production, including the timing of commissioning of new production facilities and the anticipated impact on future EBITDA. In addition, the projections take into account the potential effect of regulatory measures, including the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, and the expected level and timing of government support for decarbonisation initiatives.

B. Annual accounts

As disclosed by TSN, assumptions reflect management's expectation that support will be provided broadly in line with the Joint Letter of Intent signed in September 2025; however, the final scope, timing and conditions of such support remain subject to ongoing discussion and regulatory approval.

TSN has performed sensitivity analyses on key valuation parameters, including discount rate, terminal growth rate, forecast volumes, operating margins and the timing of government support. These analyses demonstrate that, while adverse changes in these assumptions would reduce headroom, no reasonably possible change in isolation or in combination would result in the carrying amount exceeding the recoverable amount at the reporting date.

Based on the above impairment test, and applying a pre-tax discount rate of 11.0% (2025: 11.0%), the recoverable amount of the investment in TSN held by TSNH amounted to €4,514 million (2025: €3,964 million), exceeding its carrying value. Accordingly, no impairment of the investment in TSN has been recognised. Notwithstanding the headroom identified, no impairment reversal has been recognised, as the valuation remains sensitive to reasonably possible changes in key assumptions and reflects inherent uncertainties in the underlying cash flow projections and discount rate.

The Company's investment in Corus Group Ltd. ("CGL"), which holds the UK business, is tested for impairment using a fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") approach based on projected future cash flows. These projections reflect management's latest approved business plans and are aligned with those used in the Corus Group Limited Report & Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2026.

The fair value of investments held by the Company in TSUK is dependent on the operational and financial performance of TSUK. TSUK continues to undergo significant structural and economic change arising from the transformation of its production processes, asset base, cost structure and regulatory environment, driven principally by decarbonisation related policy developments in the UK and the EU. These developments have a direct impact on the assumptions underlying forecasts of future profitability and cash flows.

Following the closure of heavy end steel making facilities, the key drivers for the TSUK business valuation remain the construction and commissioning of the EAF assets and transition to a low CO₂ steel production route. Future cash flows are also highly dependent on the impact of evolving regulations, including the UK and EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, the availability and pricing of clean raw materials, energy and associated infrastructure, and assumptions regarding the costs of, and market premium for, green steel. In addition, TSUK faces potential lasting changes in market conditions arising from policy driven industrial and investment strategies in the UK and in Europe, as well as supply side developments in other geographies.

The fair value of Company's investment in TSUK has been primarily assessed based on fair value models for TSUK. The fair value computation uses cash flow forecasts based not only on the most recent financial budgets, but including strategic forecasts and future projections taking the analysis on sustainable cash flow into perpetuity reflecting average steel industry conditions (between cyclical peaks and troughs of profitability). Key assumptions used in the fair value model are expected changes to selling prices and raw material costs, UK and EU steel demand, energy costs, exchange rates, the amount of capital expenditure needed for decarbonisation, the changes to EBITDA resulting from producing and selling low CO₂ steel including the selling price effects of a 'green steel premium', levels of government support for decarbonisation, including the introduction of a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism along similar lines as to the EU's and support for electricity network costs, the timing and phasing of the decommissioning of legacy assets as well as the commissioning of new carbon free production facilities and a post-tax real discount rate of 7.8% (post-tax nominal discount rate of 9.6%). If any of the assumptions change, the fair value of TSUK would increase/decrease along with a corresponding change in the carrying amount of the investment in TSUK.

B. Annual accounts

The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the fair value of TSUK and the carrying value of its investment in TSUK. This analysis indicates that a 5% increase or decrease in base steel prices in FY30–34 and FY40–44 would increase or decrease the fair value by £529m, a 25% reduction in the assumed green steel premium on HRC prices would decrease fair value by £496m, a 50 basis point increase in the discount rate would reduce fair value by £224m, a 10% increase in electricity prices would reduce fair value by £167m, and a 5% increase in scrap prices would reduce fair value by £338m.

The outcome of the above test indicated that for TSUK, the investment held by TSNH had a recoverable amount (€ 2.018 million) which was lower than its carrying value (€ 3.838 million), resulting in an impairment of € 1.821 million.

The ownership shares and registered addresses of the Company's subsidiaries are:

	Ownership		
Corus Group Ltd.	100%	18 Grosvenor Place	SW1X 7HS, LONDON
Tata Steel Nederland B.V.	100%	Wenckebachstraat 1 Postbus 10.000	1951 JZ Velsen-Noord 1970 CA IJmuiden

2. Deferred tax assets

	2026	2025
	€	€
Dutch corporation tax	126.222.616	88.514.033

The following are the major deferred tax assets recognised by the entity, and the movements thereon, during the current reporting period.

	Tax losses	Other	Total
	€	€	€
As at 1 April 2024	53.179.047	43.148.530	96.327.577
(Charged) to profit and loss account	3.368.890	(11.182.434)	(7.813.544)
As at 1 April 2025	56.547.937	31.966.096	88.514.033
Credited to profit and loss account	(15.757.207)	53.465.790	37.708.583
As at 31 March 2026	40.790.730	85.431.886	126.222.616

Deferred tax assets increased from €96.5 million at 1 April 2024 to €126.2 million at 31 March 2026. This increase is primarily attributable to movements in deferred tax assets relating to tax losses and other temporary differences, including interest carry-forwards.

In the year ended 31 March 2026, deferred tax assets increased by €37.4 million, comprising: a decrease of €15.8 million relating to tax losses; and an increase of €53.5 million relating to other temporary differences, primarily driven by the recognition of additional interest carry-forwards.-

At 31 March 2026, recognised deferred tax assets comprise €40.8 million in respect of tax losses and €85.4 million in respect of other temporary differences, including interest carry-forwards.

B. Annual accounts

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management considered all available evidence, including approved budgets and forecasts for entities within the fiscal unity. Based on this assessment, it was concluded that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in future periods against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. There is no expectation of any settlements of the deferred tax asset within 12 months.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of total tax losses of €932m (2025: €909m). These tax losses do not expire.

At the reporting date, temporary differences exist in relation to undistributed earnings of subsidiaries. No deferred tax liability has been recognised for these differences as the majority arise in jurisdictions where a participation exemption applies, and therefore no tax consequences are expected upon distribution.

3. Tax assets

Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V. is the ultimate parent of the Dutch fiscal unity. The tax assets receivable from group companies consists of tax receivables from other members of the fiscal unity, and an overpayment recoverable from the Dutch tax authorities.

	2026	2025
	€	€
Amounts receivable from group companies, non-current tax assets	-	41.687.246

The non-current tax assets were settled in 2026 with the Dutch Tax authority.

Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted in most jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Pillar Two legislation is part of the OECD/G20 international tax reform initiative and introduces a global minimum effective corporate income tax rate of 15% for large multinational enterprise groups. The rules, referred to as the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) rules, apply to groups with consolidated annual revenues of €750m or more and are designed to ensure that such groups pay a minimum level of tax in each jurisdiction in which they operate.

Under Pillar Two, if the effective tax rate in a jurisdiction falls below the 15% minimum, a top-up tax may be imposed to bring the tax charge up to the minimum level. The group makes use of the Transitional Safe Harbour rules, which for FY2026 has a threshold of 16% ETR. The legislation is effective for the Group as of the 2025 financial year. The Group did not recognise any additional current tax expense in respect of top-up tax, as it has estimated that there is no material impact from the Pillar Two regulation in relation to the reporting period.

Under the global minimum tax rules (Pillar Two), the Group does not recognise tax liabilities related to the top-up tax. Instead, any additional tax arising under these rules is recognised as tax expense in the period in which it becomes payable.

B. Annual accounts

4. Other receivables

	2026	2025
	€	€
Loans to group companies	-	22.346.091
Other Debtors	1.740	1.740
	1.740	22.347.831

All other receivables fall due within one year.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026	2025
	€	€
Bank balances and short-term deposits	5.408.431	1.937.936

Cash at bank and in hand are freely disposable.

6. Borrowings

	2026	2025
	€	€
Current:		
Bank loans	-	(287.846.773)
	-	(287.846.773)

	Bank Loans
	€
Balance sheet value at 1 April 2025	(287.846.773)
Movements in 2025/2026:	
Additions	85.018
Repayment	302.000.000
Amortisation of effective interest rate asset	(6.251.925)
Movement in Loan Transaction Cost	(7.986.320)
At 31 March 2026	-

The bank loans consist of the loans granted under the senior facility agreement signed on 10 January 2020 with the repayment on 4 February 2026.

	Facility B
	€
Balance sheet value at 1 April 2025	(295.748.075)
Interest in P&L	(6.251.925)
Repayment	302.000.000
At 31 March 2026	-
Capitalised loan transaction cost	-
Total Bank Loans	-

Facility B was repaid on 4 February 2026, prior to the end of the reporting period.

B. Annual accounts

7. Tax liabilities

Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V. is the head of the Dutch fiscal unity. The tax liabilities consist of tax payables with other members of the fiscal unity.

	2026	2025
	€	€
Amounts payable to Dutch tax authorities, current tax liabilities	-	(1.662.888)
Amounts payable to group companies, non-current tax liabilities	(169.486.098)	(195.800.359)
	(169.486.098)	(197.463.247)

The non-current tax liabilities fall due beyond one year but not beyond five years.

8. Other payables

	2026	2025
	€	€
Amounts owed to other Tata Steel Companies	(16.875)	(29.597)
Amounts owed to other Tata Companies	-	(111)
Interest payable external	-	(6.481.146)
Other payables	(23)	(25)
	(16.898)	(6.510.879)

All Other payables fall due within one year.

9. Equity

	Issued Share €	Share premium €	General reserves €	Unappropriated Result €	Total €
Balance sheet value at 1 April 2024	5.018.000	14.509.650.85	(10.365.671.402)	(264.401.505)	4.001.545.947
Appropriated result 2023/2024	-	-	(264.401.505)	264.401.505	-
Share premium contribution	-	2.728.037.840	-	-	2.728.037.840
Net result current year	-	-	-	(475.974.440)	(475.974.440)
Balance sheet value at 1 April 2025	5.018.000	17.354.638.69	(10.630.072.907)	(475.974.440)	6.253.609.347
Appropriated result 2024/25	-	-	(475.974.440)	475.974.440	-
Share premium contribution	-	1.513.546.339	-	-	1.513.546.339
Net result current year	-	-	-	(1.823.273.495)	(1.823.273.495)
At 31 March 2026	5.018.000	18.868.185.03	(11.106.047.347)	(1.823.273.495)	5.943.882.191

The authorised share capital is € 25.090.000 of which € 5.018.000 has been issued and fully paid-up, which consists of 50.180 ordinary shares of €100 each.

In FY26, as part of the refinancing of TSE Group, the Company's parent company Tata Steel Europe Ltd. contributed GBP1.302m (€1.514m) of additional capital to the company, GBP261m (€302m) relates to the repayment of the SFA loan.

B. Annual accounts

Appropriation of the result for the financial year 2026

It is proposed to the annual General Meeting of shareholders to charge the loss of the 2026 financial year against the Retained earnings. This has not yet been reflected in these financial statements.

Appropriation of the result for the year 2025

The annual Report and Accounts 2025 were approved in the Annual General Meeting. The General Meeting has approved the proposed appropriation of the result to be transferred to the General reserves.

10. Guarantees

Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V. is the head of the Dutch fiscal unity Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V. Under the Dutch Collection of State Taxes Act, the company and its fellow fiscal unity members are jointly and severally liable for any taxes payable (e.g. VAT and Corporate Income Tax) by the group.

B. Annual accounts

Notes to the income statement

11. Operating (Loss) / Profit

	2026	2025
	€	€
(Loss) / Profit by type:		
Exchange rate differences	1.062	185
Employment costs	(913.862)	(1.204.862)
Recharge to Tata Steel Group companies	-	889.504
Other	(323.696)	(823.640)
	(1.236.496)	(1.138.813)

Employment costs are specified as follows:

	2026	2025
	€	€
Wages and salaries	(921.152)	(954.290)
Social security charges	7.290	15.086
Pension contributions	-	(265.658)
	(913.862)	(1.204.862)

Number of employees

The average number of active employees employed in 2026 was 2 (2025: 2).

12. Impairments

	2026	2025
	€	€
Reversal of impairment of shares in Corus Group	-	640.390.378
Impairment of share in Corus Group	(1.820.737.138)	-
Impairment of shares in Tata Steel Nederland	-	(923.829.948)
	(1.820.737.138)	(283.439.570)

13. Financing items

	2026	2025
	€	€
Interest expense relating to:		
Bank and other borrowings	(24.007.434)	(32.329.974)
Borrowings from group companies	(474)	-
Borrowings from other Tata companies	-	(89.465.777)
Finance costs	(24.007.908)	(121.795.751)
Interest and dividend income	17.045	22.994
Interest from group companies	319.832	1.443.890
Finance income	336.877	1.466.884
	(23.671.031)	(120.328.867)

B. Annual accounts

14. Taxation

	2026 €	2025 €
Dutch corporation tax	(8.986.084)	(62.995.868)
Dutch prior year charge	(6.351.329)	(257.780)
Total current tax	(15.337.413)	(63.253.648)
Dutch deferred tax	37.708.583	(7.813.542)
Total taxation	22.371.170	(71.067.190)

Taxes

For the financial year of 1 April 2025 up to 31 March 2026 the nominal tax rate is 25.8% of the result before taxes, with the exclusion of the dividends received and impairments for which the participation exemption applies.

	2026 €	2025 €
Loss before taxation	(1.845.644.665)	(404.907.250)
Loss before taxation multiplied by the applicable corporation tax rate of 25.8% (2025: 25.8%)	476.176.324	104.466.070
Effects of:		
Impairment	(469.750.182)	(73.127.409)
Unaccounted tax credit	56.000.000	-
Change in unrecognised losses and other temporary deductible differences	(39.210.268)	(89.924.294)
Prior year current tax	(6.351.329)	(257.780)
Prior year deferred tax	5.506.625	(19.223.777)
Total taxation	22.371.170	(71.067.190)

As TSNH holds the fiscal losses of Dutch companies which sit under TSN, the current tax charge is also influenced by the profitability of these companies. The tax charge is predominately due to creation of fiscal losses by these Dutch companies of which part are not recognised.

15 Remuneration and loans to Directors

In 2026 the remuneration of directors was €913.862 (2025: €1.204.862). As per 31 March 2026, no loans have been issued by the Company to the directors of the Company (March 2025: nil).

B. Annual accounts

Further explanation and signing of the annual accounts

Signing of the annual accounts

The 2026 annual accounts of Tata Steel Netherlands Holdings B.V. have been signed by its plenary Board of Directors.

Velsen-Noord, 4 June 2026

The Board of Directors:

Dr. H. Adam

R. Sud

C. Other information

Appropriation of the result as provided for by the Articles of Association

Article 36, of the Articles of Association stipulates that, the profit/ loss as shown by the annual accounts is at the disposal of the annual General Meeting of Shareholders.