

LETTER OF OFFER

Dated November 07, 2007

For Equity Shareholders of the Company only

**TATA STEEL****TATA STEEL LIMITED**

(Originally incorporated on August 26, 1907 under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 as The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and name was changed to Tata Steel Limited with effect from August 12, 2005)

Registered Office: Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai 400 001, Maharashtra, India

Tel. no. (91 22) 66658282 **Fax no.** (91 22) 66657724

Contact Person: Mr. J. C. Bham, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

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FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION TO THE EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY ONLY**LETTER OF OFFER**

SIMULTANEOUS BUT UNLINKED ISSUE OF 121,794,571 EQUITY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 290 PER EQUITY SHARE AGGREGATING RS. 36,538 MILLION TO THE EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS ON RIGHTS BASIS IN THE RATIO OF 1 EQUITY SHARE FOR EVERY 5 EQUITY SHARES HELD ON THE RECORD DATE (NOVEMBER 5, 2007) AND 548,075,571 CUMULATIVE COMPULSORILY CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES OF THE FACE VALUE RS. 100 EACH AT A PRICE OF RS. 100 EACH AGGREGATING RS. 54,808 MILLION IN THE RATIO OF 9 CUMULATIVE COMPULSORILY CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES FOR EVERY 10 EQUITY SHARES HELD ON THE RECORD DATE ("ISSUE"). THE ISSUE PRICE FOR EQUITY SHARES IS 30 TIMES OF THE FACE VALUE OF THE EQUITY SHARE. TOTAL PROCEEDS FROM THE ISSUE OF EQUITY SHARES AND PREFERENCE SHARES WOULD AGGREGATE RS. 91,346 MILLION

GENERAL RISKS

Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a high degree of risk and Investors should not invest any funds in this Issue unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment. Investors are advised to read the Risk Factors carefully before taking an investment decision in relation to this Issue. For taking an investment decision, Investors must rely on their own examination of the Issuer and the Issue including the risks involved. The securities have not been recommended or approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") nor does SEBI guarantee the accuracy or adequacy of this document. **Investors are advised to refer to "Risk Factors" on page 5 of this Letter of Offer before making an investment in this Issue.**

ISSUER'S ABSOLUTE RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer, having made all reasonable inquiries, accepts responsibility for and confirms that this Letter of Offer contains all information with regard to the Issuer and the Issue, which is material in the context of this Issue, that the information contained in this Letter of Offer is true and correct in all material respects and is not misleading in any material respect, that the opinions and intentions expressed herein are honestly held and that there are no other material facts, the omission of which makes this Letter of Offer as a whole or any such information or the expression of any such opinions or intentions misleading in any material respect.

LISTING

The existing Equity Shares of the Company are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange Limited ("BSE"), The National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") and the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Limited ("CSE"). The Company has received "in-principle" approvals from BSE and NSE for listing the Equity Shares arising from this Issue vide letters dated August 27, 2007 and September 10, 2007 respectively. For the purposes of the issue, the Designated Stock Exchange shall be BSE.

LEAD MANAGERS TO THE ISSUE

 JM Financial Consultants Private Limited 141, Maker Chamber III Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021, India Tel: (91 22) 6630 3030 Fax: (91 22) 2202 8224 Email: tatasteel.rights@jmfinancial.in Website: www.jmfinancial.in Contact Person: Ms. Poonam Karande SEBI Reg No: INM000010361	 Citigroup Global Markets India Private Limited 12th Floor, Bakhtawar 229, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021, India Tel. : (91 22) 6631 9999 Fax. : (91 22) 6631 9803 Email: tatasteelrights@citigroup.com Website: www.citibank.co.in Contact Person: Mr. Pankaj Jain SEBI Reg No: INM000010718	 DSP Merrill Lynch Limited Mafatlal Center, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021, India Tel. : (91 22) 6632 8000 Fax. : (91 22) 2204 8518 Email: tatasteel_rights@ml.com Website: www.dspml.com Contact Person: Mr. Aseem Goyal SEBI Reg No: INM000002236	 Intime Spectrum Registry Limited C 13, Pannalal Silk Mills Compound, LBS Marg, Bhandup (West), Mumbai 400 078 Tel: (91 22) 2596 0320 Fax: (91 22) 2596 0328/29 Toll Free No. 1800-22-0320 Email: tatasteel.rights@intimespectrum.com Contact Person: Ms. Awani Thakkar SEBI Reg No: INM000003761

ISSUE PROGRAMME

ISSUE OPENS ON	LAST DATE FOR REQUEST FOR SPLIT APPLICATION FORMS	ISSUE CLOSURES ON
NOVEMBER 22, 2007	DECEMBER 7, 2007	DECEMBER 21, 2007

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OVERSEAS SHAREHOLDERS

The distribution of this Letter of Offer and the issue of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares on a rights basis to persons in certain jurisdictions outside India may be restricted by legal requirements prevailing in those jurisdictions. Persons into whose possession this Letter of Offer may come are required to inform themselves about and observe such restrictions. The Company is making this issue of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares on a rights basis to the shareholders of the Company and the Letter of Offer/Abridged Letter of Offer and CAF will be dispatched to those shareholders who have an Indian address.

No action has been or will be taken to permit this Issue in any jurisdiction where action would be required for that purpose, except that this Letter of Offer has been filed with SEBI for observations and SEBI has given its observations. Accordingly, the Equity Shares represented thereby may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and this Letter of Offer may not be distributed in any jurisdiction outside of India. Receipt of this Letter of Offer will not constitute an offer in those jurisdictions in which it would be illegal to make such an offer and, those circumstances, this Letter of Offer must be treated as sent for information only and should not be copied or redistributed. No person receiving a copy of this Letter of Offer in any territory other than in India may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use the CAF. The Company will not accept any CAF where the address as indicated by the applicant is not an Indian address. Accordingly, persons receiving a copy of this Letter of Offer should not, in connection with the issue of Equity Shares or the rights entitlements, distribute or send the same in or into the United States or any other jurisdiction where to do so would or might contravene local securities laws or regulations. If this Letter of Offer is received by any person in any such territory, or by their agent or nominee, they must not seek to subscribe to the Equity Shares or the rights entitlements referred to in this Letter of Offer.

Neither the delivery of this Letter of Offer nor any sale hereunder, shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the Company's affairs from the date hereof or that the information contained herein is correct as at any time subsequent to this date.

European Economic Area Restrictions

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive at any relevant time (each, a "Relevant Member State") the Company has not made and will not make an offer of the Equity Shares to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the Equity Shares which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of Equity Shares to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorised or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorised or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or
- (c) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Issuer of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purpose of this provision, the expression an "offer of Equity Shares to the public" in relation to any Equity Shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Equity Shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Equity Shares, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression "Prospectus Directive" means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

This European Economic Area selling restriction is in addition to any other selling restriction set out below.

United Kingdom Restrictions

This document is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom or (ii) to investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “Order”) or (iii) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). The Equity Shares are only available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such Equity Shares will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

NO OFFER IN THE UNITED STATES

The rights and the shares of the Company have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or any U.S. state securities laws and may not be offered, sold, resold or otherwise transferred within the United States of America or the territories or possessions thereof (the “United States” or “U.S.”) or to, or for the account or benefit of, “U.S. Persons” (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act (“Regulation S”)), except in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The rights referred to in this Letter of Offer are being offered in India, but not in the United States. The offering to which this Letter of Offer relates is not, and under no circumstances is to be construed as, an offering of any shares or rights for sale in the United States or as a solicitation therein of an offer to buy any of the said shares or rights. Accordingly, this Letter of Offer and the enclosed CAF should not be forwarded to or transmitted in or into the United States at any time.

Neither the Company nor any person acting on behalf of the Company will accept a subscription or renunciation from any person, or the agent of any person, who appears to be, or who the Company or any person acting on behalf of the Company has reason to believe is, in the United States. Envelopes containing a CAF should not be postmarked in the United States or otherwise dispatched from the United States, and all persons subscribing for Equity Shares and wishing to hold such shares in registered form must provide an address for registration of the Equity Shares in India. The Company is making this issue of Equity Shares on a rights basis to the shareholders of the Company and the Letter of Offer/Abridged Letter of Offer and CAF shall be dispatched to those Shareholders who have an Indian address. Any person who acquires rights or Equity Shares will be deemed to have declared, warranted and agreed, by accepting the delivery of this Letter of Offer, that it is not and that at the time of subscribing for the Equity Shares or the rights entitlements, it will not be, in the United States.

The Company reserves the right to treat as invalid any CAF which: (i) appears to the Company or its agents to have been executed in or dispatched from the United States; (ii) does not include the relevant certification set out in the CAF headed “Overseas Shareholders” to the effect that the person accepting and/or renouncing the CAF does not have a registered address (and is not otherwise located) in the United States; or (iii) where the Company believes acceptance of such CAF may infringe applicable legal or regulatory requirements; and the Company shall not be bound to allot or issue any Equity Shares or rights entitlement in respect of any such CAF.

The Company is informed that there is no objection to a United States shareholder selling its rights in India. Rights may not be transferred or sold to any U.S. Person.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND USE OF MARKET DATA

Unless stated otherwise, the financial data in this Letter of Offer is derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP. On April 2, 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of Corus. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ending March 31, 2007 do not include the financial statements of Corus. The Company's current fiscal year commenced on April 1, 2007 and ends on March 31, 2008. Additionally, the financial data with respect to Corus is presented under UK GAAP for financial years ending December 28, 2002 and January 3, 2004 and presented under International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU ("IFRS") for financial years ending January 1, 2005, December 31, 2005 and December 30, 2006. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has signed the audit report of Corus for the last five financial years. The registration number of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is OC 303 525.

In this Letter of Offer, any discrepancies in any table between the total and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding-off, and unless otherwise specified, all financial numbers in parentheses represent negative figures.

For definitions, please see the section titled "Abbreviations and Technical Terms" on page 1 of this Letter of Offer. All references to "India" contained in this Letter of Offer are to the Republic of India, all references to the "US" or the "U.S." or the "USA", or the "United States" are to the United States of America, and all references to "UK" or the "U.K." are to the United Kingdom. All references to "Rupees", "INR" or "Rs." are to Indian Rupees, the official currency of the Republic of India, all references to "USD" are to United States Dollars, the official currency of the United States of America, all references to "GBP" or "£" are to Great Britain Pounds, the official currency of the United Kingdom and all references to "EURO" or "€" are to the official currency of the European Union.

Unless stated otherwise, industry data used throughout this Letter of Offer has been obtained from industry publications. Industry publications generally state that the information contained in those publications has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but that their accuracy and completeness are not guaranteed and their reliability cannot be assured. Although the Company believes that industry data used in this Letter of Offer is reliable, it has not been independently verified.

EXCHANGE RATES

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, information with respect to the exchange rate between the rupee and the British pound sterling (in rupees per British pound) based on the noon Reference Rate of the Reserve Bank of India. The exchange rate as at October 30, 2007 was Rs. 81.12 = GBP 1.00. No representation is made that the rupee amounts actually represent such British pound amounts or could have been or could be converted into British pounds at the rates indicated, any other rate or at all.

Rupee and British Pounds Exchange Rates

<u>Year ended March 31,</u>	<u>Period End</u>	<u>Average⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2003	74.92	74.84	79.03	69.96
2004	79.60	77.74	85.83	71.82
2005	82.09	82.95	86.08	77.94
2006	77.80	79.02	83.94	75.56
2007	85.53	85.72	88.77	77.15
<u>Month</u>	<u>Period End</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
January 2007	86.66	86.73	87.61	85.79
February 2007	86.96	86.51	87.01	86.00
March 2007	85.53	85.60	86.62	84.71
April 2007	82.30	83.83	85.36	81.69
May 2007	80.43	80.89	82.02	80.08
June 2007	81.63	80.98	81.81	80.21
July 2007	82.03	82.18	83.08	81.23
August 2007	82.55	82.12	82.76	81.39
September 2007	80.34	81.38	82.58	79.88
October 2007	81.35	80.72	81.62	79.74

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

⁽¹⁾ Based on the average of the noon buying rate for each day in the relevant period.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, information with respect to the exchange rate between the rupee and the Singapore dollar (in rupees per Singapore dollar). The exchange rate as at October 30, 2007 was Rs. 27.18 = SGD 1.00. No representation is made that the rupee amounts actually represent such Singapore dollar amounts or could have been or could be converted into Singapore dollars at the rates indicated, any other rate or at all.

Rupee and Singapore Dollars Exchange Rates

<u>Year ended March 31,</u>	<u>Period End</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2003	26.91	27.37	28.13	26.43
2004	26.03	26.56	27.41	25.95
2005	26.50	26.81	27.53	25.99
2006	27.57	26.63	27.67	25.63
2007	28.49	28.88	29.68	27.49
<u>Month</u>	<u>Period End</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
January 2007	28.70	28.80	29.12	28.59
February 2007	28.91	28.75	28.91	28.63
March 2007	28.49	28.77	29.13	28.07
April 2007	27.21	27.81	28.35	26.96
May 2007	26.65	26.90	27.36	26.65
June 2007	26.38	26.61	26.92	26.38
July 2007	26.66	26.46	26.80	26.24
August 2007	26.83	26.82	27.06	26.62
September 2007	26.78	26.67	26.84	26.40
October 2007	27.19	29.67	27.63	26.65

Source: Bloomberg

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, information with respect to the exchange rate between the rupee and the American dollar (in rupees per American dollar). The exchange rate as at October 30, 2007 was Rs. 39.42 = USD 1.00. No representation is made that the rupee amounts actually represent such American dollar amounts or could have been or could be converted into American dollars at the rates indicated, any other rate or at all.

Rupee and American Dollars Exchange Rates

<u>Year ended March 31,</u>	<u>Period End</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2003	47.47	48.40	49.05	47.47
2004	43.60	45.94	47.47	43.60
2005	43.75	44.93	46.47	43.42
2006	44.62	44.27	46.31	43.18
2007	43.47	45.25	47.00	43.05
<u>Month</u>	<u>Period End</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
January 2007	44.16	44.30	44.57	44.16
February 2007	44.27	44.16	44.27	44.06
March 2007	43.47	44.00	44.68	43.05
April 2007	41.19	42.19	43.29	40.88
May 2007	40.57	40.79	41.43	40.49
June 2007	40.70	40.78	41.16	40.52
July 2007	40.44	40.42	40.66	40.24
August 2007	40.90	40.83	41.35	40.38
September 2007	39.77	40.34	40.96	39.69
October 2007	39.35	39.51	39.90	39.25

Source: Bloomberg

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IFRS AND INDIAN GAAP

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
1	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Components of financial statements</i>	The requirements for the presentation of financial statements, the guidelines for their structure and content are set out in IAS. A complete set of financial statements under IFRS comprises: (a) balance sheet; (b) income statement; (c) cash flow statement; (d) statement of changes in equity; and (d) notes including summary of accounting policies and explanatory notes.	AS- 1	The requirements for the presentation of financial statements are set out in Schedule VI to the Companies Act and the Accounting Standards (“collectively referred to as Indian GAAP”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Except for statement of changes in equity, all the other statements required by IFRS comprise a complete set of financial statements under Indian GAAP.
2	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Fair present at/on</i>	Fair presentation requires faithful representation of the effects of the transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions of and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the Framework. In extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with requirements of a Standard or Interpretation is so misleading, it may depart from the Standard or the Interpretation. Reasons for departure and why application of the Standard or the Interpretation would have been misleading and the financial impact of applying the standard is required to be disclosed.	AS- 1	Fair presentation requires compliance to the applicable requirements of the Companies Act, application of the qualitative characteristics of the Accounting Standards Framework. Departures from Accounting Standards or Companies Act are prohibited unless permitted by other regulatory framework for example, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.
3	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Comparative Information</i>	Nature and amount of each item or class of items are disclosed. If it is impracticable to reclassify then the reason for not reclassifying and the nature of the adjustment that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified needs to be stated.		No specific requirement. In practice, an explanatory note is included when comparatives are disclosed without identifying the nature or amount of the items reclassified.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
4	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Balance sheet</i>	An entity is required to present current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classification on the face of the balance sheet except when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is more reliable and is more relevant. Specific line item requirements are set out in IAS 1.		The Companies Act or other relevant statutes prescribe the form and content of balance sheet. These statutes specify the order in which the items are presented and the related disclosure. The balance sheet is neither classified into current and non-current and is not in order of liquidity.
5	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Classification of financial liabilities under refinancing arrangements</i>	Non-current if the agreement to refinance or reschedule payments on a long-term basis is completed before the balance sheet date.		There is no guidance under Indian GAAP. Generally, not disclosed as payable within twelve months after the balance sheet date if the agreement to refinance or reschedule payments is completed after the balance sheet date and before the date of issue of financial statements.
6	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Classification of financial liabilities on breach of undertaking</i>	Non-current if the lender has agreed by the balance sheet date to provide a period of grace of minimum twelve months after the balance sheet within which the breach can be rectified and the lender cannot demand immediate repayment.		There is no guidance under Indian GAAP. Generally, not disclosed as payable within twelve months of the balance sheet date if the lender has agreed after the balance sheet date and before the authorisation of the financial statements not to demand immediate repayment.
7	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Presentation of income statement</i>	An analysis of expenses is presented using a classification based on either the nature of expenses or their function whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Profit or loss attributable to minority interests and equity holders of the parent are disclosed on the face of the income statement as allocations of profit or loss for the period,		Schedule VI requires only permits an analysis of expense by nature. Profit or loss attributable to minority interests is disclosed as deduction from the profit or loss for the period as an item of income or expense.
8	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Statement of changes in equity</i>	A statement of changes in equity is presented showing the profit or loss for the period, items of income and expense recognised directly in equity and the total income and expense for the period.	AS-1	A statement of changes in equity is not required.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		The amounts attributable to the parent and minority interest are shown separately.		
9	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Extraordinary items</i>	Presentation of any items of income or expense as extraordinary is prohibited.	AS-5	Extraordinary items are disclosed separately in the profit and loss account and are included in determination of net profit or loss. Items of income or expense to be disclosed as extraordinary should be distinct from the ordinary activities and is determined by the nature of the event or transaction in relation to the business ordinarily carried out by an entity.
10	IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements— <i>Reclassification</i>	When comparative amounts are reclassified, nature, amount and reason for reclassification are disclosed.		A statement is made in financial statements that comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to presentation in the current period without additional disclosures for the nature, amount and reason for disclosure.
11	IAS 2, Inventories, <i>Deferred settlement terms</i>	Difference between the purchase price of inventories for normal credit terms and the amount paid for deferred settlement terms is recognised as interest expense.	AS-2	Inventories purchased on deferred settlement terms are not explicitly dealt with in the accounting standard on inventories. The cost of inventories generally will be the purchase price for deferred credit terms unless the contract states interest payable for deferred terms.
12	IAS 2, Inventories, <i>Net realisable value</i>	A new assessment of net realisable value is required to be made in each subsequent period. Write-down of inventory is reversed if circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in the net realisable value because of changes economic circumstances.	AS-2	It is unclear whether reversal of a write-down of inventory is permitted if circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in the net realisable value because of changes economic circumstances.
13	IAS 3, Cash Flow Statement— <i>Bank overdrafts</i>	Included if they form an integral part of an entity's cash management. Usually, these bank balances often fluctuate from being positive to overdrawn.	AS-3	Bank overdrafts are considered to be financing activities.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
14	IAS 3, Cash Flow Statement— <i>Cash flows from extraordinary items</i>	As presentation of items as extraordinary are not permitted in accordance with IAS 1, cash flow statement does not reflect any items of cash flow as extraordinary.	AS-3	Cash flows from items disclosed as extraordinary are classified as arising from operating, investing or financing activities and separately disclosed.
15	IAS 3, Cash Flow Statement— <i>Interest and dividend</i>	Maybe classified as operating, investing or financing activities in a manner consistent from period to period.	AS-3	Interest and dividends received are required to be classified as investing activities. Interest and dividends paid are required to be classified as financing activities.
16	IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and <i>Errors—Changes in accounting policies</i>	Retrospective application of changes in accounting policies is done by adjusting the opening balance of the affected component of equity for the earliest prior period presented and the other comparative amounts for each period presented as if the new accounting policy was always applied. If retrospective application is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for period before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied needs to be stated.	AS-5	Changes in accounting policies are not applied retrospectively. The cumulative impact arising from such change is made in the financial statements in the period of change. If the impact of the change is not ascertainable, this should be disclosed.
17	IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and <i>Errors—Changes in accounting—estimates</i>	Applied prospectively by including in the profit and loss account in the period of change and if it affects future periods, in the profit and loss account of those periods.	AS-5	Similar to IFRS
18	IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and <i>Errors—Errors</i>	Material prior year errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for prior periods presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest period presented, by restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities, and equity for the earliest period presented.	AS-5	Material prior year errors are included in determination of profit or loss in the period in which the error is discovered and presented in the profit and loss.
19	IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and <i>Errors—New accounting pronouncements</i>	New accounting pronouncements that have been issued but not effective on the balance sheet date are		Not required.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		disclosed. Known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact of the new accounting pronouncements on initial application on the financial statements is disclosed.		
20	IAS 10, Events after balance sheet date— <i>Dividends</i>	Liability for dividends declared to holders of equity instruments are recognised in the period when declared.	AS-4	Dividends are recognised as an appropriation from profits and recorded as liability at the balance sheet date, if proposed or declared subsequent to the reporting period but before approval of the financial statements.
21	IAS 12, Income Taxes— <i>Recognition of deferred liabilities</i>	Deferred income taxes are recognised for all taxable temporary differences between accounting and tax base of assets and liabilities except to the extent which arise from (a) initial recognition of goodwill or (b) of asset or liability in a transaction which (i) is not a business combination; and (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting or the tax profit.	AS-22	Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all timing differences.
22	IAS 12, Income Taxes— <i>Recognition of deferred tax assets</i>	Deferred tax asset is recognised for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilised.	AS-22	Deferred tax asset for unused tax losses and unused depreciation is recognised only to the extent that there is virtual certainty supported by evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. Deferred tax asset for all other unused credits is recognised only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.
23	IAS 12, Income Taxes— <i>Investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interests in joint ventures</i>	Deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences are recognised except to the extent that: (a) the parent, investor or the venturer is able to control timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and (b) it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.		Not required.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
24	IAS 12, Income Taxes— <i>Measurement</i>	Current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply when the liabilities are expected to be paid / settled and assets realised based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.	AS-22	Similar to IFRS.
25	IAS 12, Income Taxes— <i>Deferred tax on business combinations</i>	If the potential benefit of the acquiree's income tax loss, carry forward or other deferred tax assets did not satisfy the criteria in IFRS 3 for separate recognition when the business combination is initially accounted for is subsequently realised, the acquirer recognises the resulting deferred tax income in the profit and loss account. The carrying amount of goodwill is reduced by recognising an expense.	AS-22	Unrecognised tax assets of the acquirer which satisfy the recognition criteria by the first annual balance sheet date subsequent to an amalgamation (merger) in the nature of purchase are recognised as an asset with a corresponding effect to goodwill. If the recognition criteria are not satisfied by the first annual balance sheet date, any subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets are credited to the profit and loss account.
26	IAS 14, Segment Reporting— <i>combining business or geographical segments</i>	Two or more internally reported segments maybe combined as one business or geographic segment if they exhibit similar long-term criteria and are similar in all the factors set out in IAS 14, which are considered to determine business or geographical segment.	AS-17	Two or more internally generated segments are combined as one business or geographic segment if they are similar in a majority of the factors set out in the Indian accounting standard (AS 17), which are considered to determine business or geographical segment.
27	IAS 14, Segment Reporting— <i>discontinued operations</i>	Segment results from continuing operations are presented separately from the results of discontinued operations.	AS-17	No specific requirement.
28	IAS 14, Segment Reporting— <i>changes in segment identification</i>	If identification of segments changes and it is impracticable to restate prior period segment information on the new basis, then in the year of change segment data is reported for both old and new bases of segmentation.	AS-17	No specific requirement.
29	IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment— <i>replacement costs</i>	Replacement cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalised if replacement meets the recognition criteria. Carrying amount of items replaced is derecognised.		Replacement cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are generally are expensed when incurred.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
30	IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment— <i>cost of major inspection</i>	Costs of major inspections and overhauls are recognised in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.	AS-10	Costs of major inspections are expensed when incurred.
31	IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment— <i>revaluation</i>	Revaluations are required to be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.	AS-10	No specific requirement.
32	IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment— <i>depreciation</i>	Property, plant and equipment are componentised and are depreciated separately.	AS-6	Property, plant and equipment are not componentised and depreciated.
33	IAS 16, Property, Plant and— <i>compensation for impairment</i>	Compensation from third parties for impairment or loss of items of property, plant and equipment are included in the profit and loss account when the compensation becomes receivable.	AS-28	No specific requirement. In practice compensation is offset against replaced items of property, plant and equipment.
34	IAS 17, Leases— <i>leasehold interest in land</i>	Recognised as operating lease (i.e. prepayment) unless the leasehold interest is accounted for as investment property in accordance with IAS 40 and the fair value model is adopted.	AS-19	Recognised as property, plant and equipment regardless of whether title is expected to pass to the lessee by the end of the lease term.
35	IAS 17, Leases— <i>initial direct costs of lessors</i>	For finance leases other than those involving manufacturer or dealer lessors, initial direct costs are included in the measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term. Initial lease costs incurred by manufacturer or dealer lessors are recognised as expense when selling profit is recognised.	AS-19	Initial direct costs are either recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss or allocated against the finance income over the lease term. Initial lease costs incurred by manufacturer or dealer lessors are recognised as expense when selling profit is recognised.
36	IAS 17, Leases— <i>initial direct costs of lessors for assets under operating leases</i>	Initial direct costs incurred by lessors are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income.	AS-19	Initial direct costs incurred by lessors are either deferred and allocated to income over the lease term in proportion to the recognition of rent income, or are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.
37	IFRIC 4— <i>Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease</i>	Arrangements that do not take the legal form of a lease but fulfilment of which is	AS-19	There is no such requirement.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		dependent on the use of specific assets and it conveys the right to use the assets is accounted for as lease in accordance with IAS 17.		
38	SIC 15—Lease incentives	The lessor and lessee recognises lease incentives as an increase or reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from use of the leased asset.	AS-19	Lease incentives are recognised by the lessor and the lessee in the period when such incentives are given or received.
39	IAS 18, Revenues— <i>definition</i>	Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits arising in the course of the ordinary activities of an entity when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from equity participants. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as sales and service taxes and value added taxes are excluded from revenues.	AS-9	Revenue is the gross inflow of cash, receivables or other consideration arising in the course of the ordinary activities. Revenue is measured by the charges made to customers for goods supplied and services rendered to them and by the charges and rewards arising from the use of resources by them. Value added taxes and excise duties are included as revenues.
40	IAS 18, Revenues—, <i>measurement</i>	Fair value of revenue from sale of goods and services when the inflow of cash and cash equivalents is deferred is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of consideration is recognised as interest revenue using the effective interest method.	AS-9	Revenue is recognised at the nominal amount of consideration receivable.
41	IAS 18, Revenues— <i>exchange transactions</i>	When goods or services are exchanged or swapped for goods or services which are of a similar nature and value, revenue is not recognised. When goods are sold or services are rendered in exchange for dissimilar goods or services, the exchange is regarded as a revenue generating transaction.	AS-9	Exchange transactions are not dealt with in the Indian Accounting Standard (AS9).

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		The revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. When the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be measured reliably, the revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or services given up, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred.		
42	IAS 18, Revenues— <i>interest</i>	Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.	AS-9	Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.
43	IAS 19, Employee benefits— <i>qualifying insurance policy</i>	A policy is a qualifying insurance policy if (a) the proceeds can be utilised to pay or fund employee benefits under a defined benefit plan; and (b) cannot be paid to the reporting entity and is not available to its creditors unless the proceeds represent surplus assets that are not needed to all related employee obligations or the proceeds are returned to reimburse employee benefits already paid.	AS-15	Similar as IFRS except that proceeds can be paid to the reporting entity only to reimburse employee benefits already paid.
44	IAS 19, Employee benefits— <i>actuarial valuation</i>	Detailed actuarial valuation to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets are performed with sufficient regularity so that the amounts recognised in the financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would have been determined at the balance sheet date. IAS 19 does not specify sufficient regularity.	AS-15	Similar to IFRS, except that detailed actuarial valuation to determine present value of the benefit obligation is carried out at least once every three years and fair value of plan assets are determined at each balance sheet date.
45	IAS 19, Employee benefits— <i>actuarial gains and losses</i>	Actuarial gains and losses are amortised and recognised in the profit and loss account if at the end of the previous reporting period the unrecognised actuarial gain and losses exceed 10% of the defined benefit obligation and	AS-15	Actuarial gains and losses should be recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as income or expense.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		10% of the fair value of the plan assets. Other systematic basis of recognition of actuarial gains and losses is permitted which results in faster recognition. Actuarial gains and losses can be recognised immediately in the statement of changes in equity.		
46	IAS 19, Employee <i>benefits—discount rate</i>	Market yields at the balance sheet on high quality corporate bonds are used as discount rates. In countries where there are no deep markets for such bonds, market yields on government bonds are used.	AS-15	Market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds are used as discount rates.
47	IAS 20, Government Grants— <i>recognition</i>	Government grants are recognised as income to match them with related costs which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis. Government grants are not directly credited to shareholders' interests.	AS-12	Government grants towards total capital investments where no repayment is ordinarily expected is credited directly to shareholders' interest.
48	IAS 20, Government Grants— <i>non-monetary assets</i>	The asset and the grant may be accounted at fair value. Alternatively, these can be accounted at nominal value.	AS-12	If the asset is given by the Government at a discounted price, the asset and the grant is accounted at the discounted purchase price. All other non-monetary grants are accounted at nominal values. Grants relating to non-depreciable assets are credited to shareholders' interest.
49	IAS 20 Government Grants— <i>repayment</i>	If repayment of government grant relating to an asset is recorded by increasing the carrying amount of the asset, the cumulative additional depreciation that would have been recognised in absence of the grant is immediately recognised as an expense. Prohibited to be disclosed as extraordinary item.	AS-12	If repayment of government grant relating to an asset is recorded by increasing the carrying amount of the asset, the cumulative additional depreciation that would have been recognised in absence of the grant is recognised over the remaining useful life of the asset. Disclosed as extraordinary item.
50	IAS 21, Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates— <i>functional and presentation currency</i>	Functional currency is the currency of primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Presentation	AS-11	Foreign currency is a currency other than the reporting currency which is the currency in which

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		currency is the currency in which the financial statements are presented.		financial statements are presented. There is no distinction between functional and presentation currency. The reporting currency is considered as the functional currency.
51	IAS 21, Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates— <i>exchange differences</i>	Exchange differences arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.	AS-11	Similar to IFRS.
52	IAS 21, Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates— <i>change in functional currency</i>	Change in functional currency is applied prospectively.	AS-11	Change in reporting currency is not dealt with in the Indian Accounting Standard (AS 11).
53	IAS 21, Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates— <i>presentation currency</i>	Assets and liabilities from functional to presentation currency are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet; income and expenses at average rate for the period; exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.	AS-11	Not applicable as there is no distinction between functional and presentation currency.
54	IAS 21, Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates— <i>exchange differences</i>	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are included in determination of profit or loss for the period.	AS-11	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are included in determination of profit or loss for the period.
55	IAS 23, Borrowing cost— <i>recognition</i>	Borrowing costs are recognised as incurred and as an allowed alternative may be capitalised if these costs are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset.	AS-16	Borrowing costs are required to be capitalised if these costs are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Expense as incurred is not permitted.
56	IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, <i>identification</i>	Related party includes post employment benefit plans for the benefit of employees of the reporting entity or any entity that is a related party of the reporting entity.	AS-18	Post employment benefit plans are not included as related parties.
57	IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures— <i>key management personnel</i>	Compensation of key management personnel is disclosed in total separately for (a) short-term employee benefits; (b) post-employment benefits; (c) other long-term	AS-18	Compensation of key management personnel are disclosed in total as aggregate of all items of compensation except when a separate disclosure is necessary for the

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		benefits; (d) termination benefits; and (e) share-based payment.		understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements. For example, share-based payments are disclosed separately.
58	IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures— <i>disclosure of related party names</i>	Related party disclosures made separately for each category of related party. Names of transacting parties, other than parent, are not required to be disclosed.	AS-18	Disclosure is similar to IFRS except that names of transacting parties are disclosed.
59	IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements— <i>Scope</i>	Required for all entities unless specific exemptions in IAS 27 apply.	AS-21	Indian GAAP does not specify entities that are required to present consolidated financial statements. The accounting standard is required to be followed if consolidated financial statements are presented. SEBI requires entities listed and to be listed to present consolidated financial statements.
60	IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements— <i>control</i>	The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible, including potential voting rights held by another entity, are considered when assessing control.	AS-21	Potential voting rights are not considered in assessing control.
61	IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements— <i>exclusion of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures</i>	Excluded from consolidation, equity accounting or proportionate consolidation if on acquisition it meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRSs.	AS-21	Excluded from consolidation, equity accounting and proportionate consolidation if the subsidiary was acquired with an intent to dispose of within twelve months and if it operates under severe long-term restrictions which significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to the parent.
62	IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements— <i>reporting dates</i>	The difference between the reporting date of the subsidiary and that of the parent shall be no more than three months.	AS-21	The difference between the reporting date of the subsidiary and that of the parent shall be no more than six months.
63	IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements— <i>accounting policies</i>	Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other	AS-21	Similar to IFRS except if is impracticable to use uniform accounting policies, this fact and the line items and amount

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		events in similar circumstances.		to which different policies have been applied are disclosed.
64	IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements— <i>accounting for investments in subsidiaries in separate financial statements</i>	Accounted either at cost less impairment loss or as available for sale in accordance with IAS 39.	AS-21	Accounted at cost less impairment loss.
65	IAS 28, Investments in Associates, <i>significant influence</i>	The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible, including potential voting rights held by another entity, are considered when assessing significant influence.	AS-23	Potential voting rights are not considered in assessing significant influence.
66	IAS 28, Investments in Associates— <i>goodwill</i>	Negative goodwill is excluded from the carrying amount of investment and is included as income in determination of the investor's share of associate's profit or loss.	AS-23	Negative goodwill (Capital Reserve) is excluded from the carrying amount of investment and is credited to shareholders' interest.
67	Investments in Associates— <i>reporting date</i>	The difference between the reporting date of the associate and that of the parent shall be no more than three months.	AS-23	The maximum difference between the reporting date of the associate and that of the parent is not specified.
68	Investments in Associates— <i>accounting policies</i>	Associate's accounting policies should be uniform with the investor's for the purposes of equity accounting.	AS-23	Similar to IFRS, except if it is impracticable, the fact and a brief description of the differences should be disclosed.
69	Investments in Associates— <i>share of losses</i>	Losses recognised under the equity method in excess of the investor's investment in ordinary shares are applied to other components of the investor's interest.	AS-23	No specific requirement.
70	IAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures— <i>alternative accounting methods</i>	Investments in jointly controlled entities can be proportionately consolidated or equity accounted by the venturer.	AS-27	Equity method accounting is not permitted.
71	IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation, <i>classification of convertible debts</i>	Split the instrument in liability and equity component at issuance.		Classified as debt. There is no applicable equivalent Indian Accounting Standard. An exposure draft on Financial Instruments Presentation has been issued. The exposure draft is similar to IAS 32 except that it does not deal with derivative based on an entity's own equity

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
				instrument and buy-back of shares for issuance to employees under an Employee Share Option Plan.
72	IAS 36, Impairment of Assets—goodwill	Impairment loss recognised for goodwill is prohibited from reversal in a subsequent period.	AS-28	Impairment loss for goodwill is reversed if the impairment loss was caused by a specific external event of an exceptional nature that is not expected to recur and subsequent external events have occurred that reverse the effect of that event.
73	IAS 37, <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets—discounting</i>	Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability. The discount rate does not reflect risk for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted.	AS-29	Discounting of liabilities is not permitted and provisions are carried at their full values.
74	IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets <i>onerous contracts</i>	An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. Present obligation under an onerous contract should be recognised and measured as a provision.	AS-29	No specific requirement.
75	IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets <i>contingent assets</i>	Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.	AS-29	Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements.
76	IFR.IC 3, Emission Rights	Allowances issued by the government or purchased are recognised as intangible assets and are initially measured at fair value. When allowances are issued for less than fair value, the difference between the fair value and the amount paid is recognised as government grant and is		There is no guidance on accounting for emission rights.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		credited as income on a systematic basis over the compliance period over which the allowances are issued, regardless of whether allowances are held or sold. Emission liability is recognised for the obligation required to deliver allowances equal to emissions that have been made and is measured at the market price of the number of allowances required to cover emissions made up to the balance sheet date.		
77	IAS 38, Intangible assets— <i>measurement</i>	Intangible assets can be measured at either cost or revalued amount.	AS-26	Measured only at cost.
78	IAS 38, Intangible assets— <i>useful life</i>	Useful life may be finite or indefinite.	AS-26	There is a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed ten years from the date when the asset is available for use.
79	IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement— <i>investments, and loans and receivables</i>	Investments are classified as trading, held-to-maturity, or available-for-sale. Investments acquired principally for the purpose of selling, is a part of a portfolio that are managed together and for which there is evidence of recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. Held-to-maturity investments are investments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that an entity has positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Loans and receivables have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Available-for-sale investments are those that do not qualify as either trading, held-to-maturity investments or loans and receivables. Changes in fair value of	AS-13	Investments are classified as long-term or current. Long-term investments are carried at cost less provision for diminution in value, which is other than temporary. Current investments carried at lower of cost and fair value. Loans and receivables are measured at cost less valuation allowance.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		trading investments are recognised through the profit and loss account. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments are recognised directly in the statement of changes in equity. Unquoted investments whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.		
80	IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement— <i>impairment</i>	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for equity investment cannot be reversed through profit or loss.		Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for equity investments are reversed through profit or loss.
81	IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement— <i>foreign currency contracts</i>	Forward exchange contract is measured at fair value at the balance sheet date. If the forward exchange contract meets the criteria of an effective hedge in accordance with IAS 39 (Revised) <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> , the gain or loss arising on fair valuation is recognised in the statement of changes in equity. If the hedge is ineffective, the gain or loss is recognised in determination of net income.	AS-11	Premium or discount on forward exchange contracts is amortised and recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of such contracts, There is no equivalent standard on hedge accounting.
82	IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement— <i>derivatives and embedded derivatives</i>	Measured at fair values.		There is no equivalent standard on derivatives.
83	IAS 40, Investment Property— <i>measurement</i>	Investment properties can be measured using the cost or the fair value model, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss account.		There is no specific standard dealing with investment properties. All properties are measured using the cost model or revaluation model.
84	IAS 41, Agriculture	Accounting for agricultural activities is set out in this standard.		There is no equivalent standard.
85	IFRS 2, Share based payments— <i>recognition</i>	Goods and services in a share based transaction are recognised when goods are received or as services are rendered. A corresponding		There is no equivalent standard. The Securities and Exchange Board of India required listed companies to recognise an expense for

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
		increase in equity is recognised if goods and services were received in an equity settled share based payment transaction, or a liability if these were acquired in a cash settled share transaction.		equity instruments granted to employees.
86	IFRS 2, Share based payments—measurement	For equity settled share based transactions, goods and services received and the corresponding increase in equity is measured at the fair value of the goods and services received. If the fair value of the goods and services cannot be estimated reliably, then the value is measured with reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.		Equity instruments granted to employees are recognised at the fair value of the instruments granted.
87	IFRS 3, Business Combinations—cost allocations	All business combinations, other than those between entities under common control, are accounted for by applying purchase method. An acquirer is identified for all business combinations, which is the entity that obtains control of the other combining entity. As at the effective date of the business combination, the cost of acquisition is allocated to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity at their fair values.	AS-14	Amalgamations in the nature of purchase (<i>business combinations pursuant to the Companies Act or other relevant statute and are approved by a Court of law</i>) are accounted for by recording the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at their fair values. Amalgamations in the nature of merger (<i>90% shareholder of the transferor become shareholders in the transferee company pursuant to the Companies Act or other relevant statute and are approved by a Court of law</i>) are accounted for in a manner consistent with pooling of interest method. Identifiable assets and liabilities of subsidiaries acquired by purchase of shares which are not amalgamations are recorded at the carrying amounts stated in the acquired subsidiary's financial statements on the date of acquisition. Property, plant and equipment and investments obtained on

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
88	IFRS 3, Business Combinations— <i>goodwill</i>	Goodwill is not amortised but tested for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment. If the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the cost of business combination, the fair of net assets acquired and the cost is reassessed and any excess remaining is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.	AS-14	purchase of assets and liabilities of a business are recorded at fair values. Goodwill arising on amalgamations in the nature of purchase is amortised over a period not exceeding five years. There is no specific guidance on goodwill arising on acquisition of subsidiary. In practice such goodwill is not amortised but tested for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment. If the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities the cost of business combination, the excess is recognised as capital reserve, a component of shareholders' interest.
89	IFRS 4, Insurance contracts	Applicable to insurance and reinsurance contracts and to discretionary participation features in insurance contracts. The insurer at each balance sheet date is required to take a liability adequacy test to assess whether its recognised insurance liabilities are adequate. If test shows carrying amount of its liabilities are inadequate, the deficiency is recognised in the profit and loss account. Guarantees in the nature of insurance contracts are measured at fair value.		No equivalent standard. Guarantees are disclosed as contingent liability.
90	IFRS 5, <i>Non-current assets held for sale—recognition and measurement</i>	Non-current assets to be disposed of are classified as held for sale when the asset is available for immediate sale and the sale is highly probable. Depreciation ceases on the date when the assets are classified as held for sale.		There is no standard dealing with non-current assets held for sale. Non-current assets are all stated at cost or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

No.	Topic	IFRS	Indian Accounting Standards	Indian GAAP
..		Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of its carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.		
91	IFRS 5, Non-current assets held for sale— <i>discontinued operations</i>	An operation is classified as discontinued when it has either been disposed of or is classified as held for sale.	AS-24	An operation is classified as discontinuing at the earlier of (a) binding sale agreement for sale of the operation and (b) on approval by the board of directors of a detailed formal plan and announcement of the plan.
92	IFRS 6, <i>Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources</i>	Exploration and evaluation assets are measured at cost or revaluation less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss. An entity determines the policy specifying which expenditures are recognised as exploration and evaluation assets.		There is no equivalent standard.
93	IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures	This standard replaces IAS 30 and IAS 32 and is applicable for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 st January 2007. It requires disclosure of information about the significance of financial instruments for an entity's financial position and performance, the nature and extent of their risks and how the entity manages those risks.		There is no equivalent standard.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Company has included statements in this Letter of Offer which contain words or phrases such as “will”, “aim”, “is likely to result”, “believe”, “expect”, “will continue”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “intend”, “plan”, “contemplate”, “seek to”, “future”, “objective”, “goal”, “project”, “should”, “will pursue” and similar expressions or variations of such expressions, that are “forward looking statements”.

All forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about the Company that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the relevant forward-looking statement. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company’s expectations include but are not limited to:

- General economic and business conditions in the markets in which the Company operates and in the local, regional and national economies;
- Increasing competition in or other factors affecting the industry segments in which the Company operates;
- Changes in laws and regulations relating to the industries in which the Company operates;
- The Company’s ability to meet its capital expenditure requirements and/or increase in capital expenditure;
- Fluctuations in operating costs and impact on the financial results;
- The Company’s ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- Changes in technology in future;
- Changes in political and social conditions in India or in other countries in which the Company has operations, the monetary policies of India or of such other countries, inflation, deflation, unanticipated turbulence in interest rates, equity prices or other rates or prices;
- The performance of the financial markets in India and other countries where the Company has operations as well as performance of financial markets globally; and
- Any adverse outcome in legal proceedings in which the Company is involved.

For a further discussion of factors that could cause the Company’s actual results to differ, please refer to the sections titled “Risk Factors”, “Business” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of this Letter of Offer. By their nature, certain market risk disclosures are only estimates and could be materially different from what actually occurs in the future. As a result, actual future gains or losses could materially differ from those that have been estimated. Neither the Company nor the Lead Managers nor any of their respective affiliates or advisors have any obligation to update or otherwise revise any statements reflecting circumstances arising after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of underlying events, even if the underlying assumptions do not come to fruition. In accordance with SEBI / Stock Exchanges requirements, the Company and Lead Managers will ensure that investors in India are informed of material developments until the time of the grant of listing and trading permission by the Stock Exchanges.

ABBREVIATIONS & TECHNICAL TERMS

In this Letter of Offer, all references to “Rupees”, “Rs.” or “INR” refer to Indian Rupees, the official currency of India; references to the singular also refers to the plural and one gender also refers to any other gender, wherever applicable, and the words “Lakh” or “Lac” mean “100 thousand” and the word “million” means “10 lakh” and the word “crore” means “10 million” or “100 lakhs” and the word “billion” means “1,000 million” or “100 crores”. Any discrepancies in any table between the total and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding off.

DEFINITIONS

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
“the Company”	means Tata Steel Limited, a public limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 having its registered office at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai 400 001, Maharashtra, India. Unless otherwise specified, where discussed in a pre-Acquisition context, including with reference to historical consolidated financial statements presented herein, these references mean Tata Steel Limited on a consolidated basis. Where discussed in a post-Acquisition context, these references mean TSL together with Corus after giving effect to the Acquisition on a consolidated basis.
“TSL”	means Tata Steel Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries and associates, but excluding Corus.
Tata Steel Limited	means Tata Steel Limited on a stand alone basis, excluding its subsidiaries and associates.
TISCO	means The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, name changed to ‘Tata Steel Limited’ with effect from August 12, 2005.

COMPANY/ISSUE RELATED TERMS

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
Acquisition	means the acquisition of the entire issued share capital of Corus with effect from April 2, 2007.
Articles/Articles of Association	means articles of association of the Company
Auditor	means the statutory auditor of TSL: Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Board / Board of Directors	means the Board of Directors of the Company
Bankers to the Issue	means HSBC Limited, Standard Chartered Bank, Citibank N.A., HDFC Bank Limited and ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
Chairman	means Mr. Ratan N. Tata, a resident of India
Consolidated Certificate	means in case of physical certificates, the Company would issue one certificate for the Equity Shares/CCPS allotted to one folio
Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share(s) or CCPS	means the cumulative convertible preference shares of the Company of face value Rs. 100 each
Conversion Date	CCPS will be compulsorily and automatically converted into Equity Shares on September 1, 2009
Conversion Price	6 CCPS will be compulsorily and automatically converted into 1 Equity Share fully paid of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 590
Corus	means Corus Group Limited a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales having its registered office at 30 Milbank, London SW1P 4WY, United Kingdom
Corus Group	means Corus Group Limited, including its subsidiaries from time to time
Designated Stock Exchange	means the BSE
Draft Letter of Offer	means the Draft Letter of Offer dated August 21, 2007 filed with SEBI for its comments

Term	Description
Equity Share(s) or Share(s)	means the Ordinary Share(s) of the Company having a face value of Rs. 10 unless otherwise specified in the context thereof
Equity Shareholder	means a holder of Equity Shares
Financial Year/Fiscal/FY	means any period of twelve months ended March 31 of that particular year, unless otherwise stated
Issue	means the simultaneous but unlinked issue of 121,794,571 Equity Shares at a premium of Rs. 290 per Equity Share aggregating Rs. 36,538 million to the Equity Shareholders on rights basis in the ratio of 1 Equity Share for every 5 Equity Shares held on the Record Date i.e. November 5, 2007 and 548,075,571 Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares each at a price of Rs. 100 per Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share in the ratio of 9 Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share for every 10 equity shares held on the Record Date
Issue Closing Date	December 21, 2007
Issue Opening Date	November 22, 2007
Issue Price	Rs. 300 per Equity Share Rs. 100 per CCPS
Investor(s)	shall mean the holder(s) of Equity Shares of the Company on the Record Date, i.e. November 5, 2007 and Renouncees
Lead Managers	shall collectively refer to JM Financial Consultants Private Limited, Citigroup Global Markets India Private Limited and DSP Merrill Lynch Limited and individually refer to any of them
Letter of Offer	means this letter of offer dated November 1, 2007 filed with the Stock Exchanges after incorporating SEBI comments on the Draft Letter of Offer
Memorandum/Memorandum of Association	means the memorandum of association of the Company
Promoter	means Tata Sons Limited
Record Date	November 5, 2007
Registrar to the Issue or Registrar	means Intime Spectrum Registry Limited
Renouncees	shall mean any persons who have acquired Rights Entitlements from Equity Shareholders
Rights Entitlement	means the number of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares that a shareholder is entitled to in proportion to his/her shareholding in the Company as on the Record Date
SPN Holders	means the holders of Secured Premium Notes
Stock Exchange(s)	shall refer to the BSE and NSE where the Equity Shares of the Company are presently listed
Tata Group	means the Tata Group of companies

Conventional/General Terms

Term	Description
Act / Companies Act	means the Companies Act, 1956 and amendments thereto
BPO	means business process outsourcing
Cenvat	means the Central Value Added Tax
CESTAT	means the Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
CLRA	means the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition Act), 1970 and amendments thereto
Competition Act	means the Competition Act, 2002 and amendments thereto

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
Criminal Procedure Code	means the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and amendments thereto
Depositories Act	means the Depositories Act, 1996 and amendments thereto
EPS	means earnings per share
ESI	means employees state insurance
GDR	means global depository receipts
IT Act	means the Income Tax Act, 1961 and amendments thereto
Indian GAAP	means the generally accepted accounting principles in India
Industrial Policy	means the industrial policy and guidelines issued thereunder by the Ministry of Industry, Government of India, from time to time
IPC	means the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and amendments thereto
MCR Rules	means the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and amendments thereto
MMDR Act	means the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957 and amendments thereto
Modvat	means the Modified Value Added Tax
MVA	means million volts per annum
Naked Warrants	means a stand-alone warrant
NAV	means net asset value
NMP	means the National Mineral Policy, 1993 and amendments thereto
NRE Account	means a Non-Resident External Account
NRO Account	means a Non-Resident Ordinary Account
PAT	means profit after tax
SEBI Act, 1992	means the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and amendments thereto
SEBI DIP Guidelines	means the SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000 issued by SEBI on January 19, 2000 and amendments thereto
SIA	means the Secretariat of Industrial Assistance
SICA	means the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985
Securities Act	means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended
Takeover Code	means the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition Of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997 and amendments thereto
UK GAAP	means the generally accepted accounting principles in the United Kingdom
Wealth-Tax Act	means the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and amendments thereto

Abbreviations

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
AGM	means Annual General Meeting
AS	means Accounting Standards, as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
Bn	means billion
BSE	means Bombay Stock Exchange Limited
CAF	means Composite Application Form
CCPS	means Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares
CDSL	means Central Depository Services (India) Limited
CSO	means Central Statistical Organisation
DP	means Depository Participant
DSA	means Direct Selling Agents
DSE	means Designated Stock Exchange
EGM	means Extraordinary General Meeting

Term	Description
FCCB	means Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds
FDI	means Foreign Direct Investment
FEMA	means the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and amendments thereto
FERA	means the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and amendments thereto
FI	means Financial Institutions
FII(s)	means Foreign Institutional Investors registered with SEBI under applicable laws
GDP	means Gross Domestic Product
GOI	means the Government of India
HUF	means Hindu Undivided Family
HP	means Horsepower
IC	means Investment Company
IRR	means Internal Rates of Return
ITAT	means the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
LPG	means Liquefied Petroleum Gas
KM	means Kilometre
KVA	means Kilovolt Amperes
KW	means Kilowatts
Mn	means Million
Mt	means Million Tonnes
MoU	means Memorandum of Understanding
MTPA	means Million tonnes per annum
NCAER	means the National Council for Applied Economic Research
NCD	means Non-Convertible Debentures
NR	means Non Resident
NRI(s)	means Non Resident Indian(s)
NSDL	means National Securities Depository Limited
NSE	means National Stock Exchange of India Limited
OCB	means Overseas Corporate Body
OECD	means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEM	means Original Equipment Manufacturer
RBI	means the Reserve Bank of India
ROC	means Registrar of Companies, State of Maharashtra, located at Everest House, Marine Lines, Mumbai 400 020
SAARC	means the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SCB	means Scheduled Commercial Banks
SCN	means Show cause notice
SEBI	means Securities and Exchange Board of India
SPN	means Secured Premium Notes
STT	means Securities Transaction Tax
Tpa	means Tonnes per annum
ttpa	means Thousand tonnes per annum
UTI	means Unit Trust of India

RISK FACTORS

An investment in Equity Shares involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider all the information in this Letter of Offer, including the risks and uncertainties described below, before making an investment in the Company's Equity Shares. If any of the following risks, or other risks that are not currently known or are now deemed immaterial, actually occur, the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer, the price of the Company's Equity Shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. The financial and other implications of material impact of risks concerned, wherever quantifiable, have been disclosed in the risk factors mentioned below. However there are a few risk factors where the impact is not quantifiable and hence the same has not been disclosed in such risk factors. The ordering of the risk factors has been done to facilitate ease of reading and reference and does not in any manner indicate the importance of one risk factor over other.

Investment in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest any funds in this offer unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment. Investors are advised to read the risk factors carefully before taking an investment decision in this offering. For taking an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the issuer and the offer including the risks involved. The securities have not been recommended or approved by SEBI nor does SEBI guarantee the accuracy or adequacy of this document.

The Company, having made all reasonable inquiries, accepts responsibility for and confirms that this Letter of Offer contains all information with regard to the issuer and the issue, which is material in the context of the Issue, that the information contained in the offer document is true and correct in all material aspects and is not misleading in any material respect, that the opinions and intentions expressed herein are honestly held and that there are no other material facts, the omission of which make this document as a whole or any of such information or the expression of any such opinions or intentions misleading in any material respect.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the "Company" refers to Tata Steel Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries and "TSL" refers to Tata Steel Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries and associates, but excluding Corus. Except where stated otherwise, the discussion below on the historical financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, excludes the results of Corus. Unless otherwise stated, the financial information of the Company used in this section is derived from the Company's consolidated audited financial statements (excluding Corus) under Indian GAAP, as restated, and the financial information of Corus is derived from Corus' audited financial statements under IFRS or UK GAAP, as applicable.

Risks Relating to the Acquisition of Corus

- 1. The recent acquisition of Corus will have a material impact on the Company's future financial position and results of operations and neither pro forma nor consolidated financial statements showing the combined results of operation and financial position of the Company, including Corus, have been prepared except for the Company's consolidated results for the quarter ended June 30, 2007***

Corus is significantly larger than TSL in terms of crude steel production, revenue and assets and has significantly greater operating and interest expenses than TSL. For example, for the year ended December 30, 2006, Corus had a turnover of GBP 9,733 million (Rs. 794,000 million) and total assets of GBP 8,080 million (Rs. 659,000 million) and, for the year ended March 31, 2007, TSL had net sales of Rs. 252,133 million and total assets of Rs. 493,818 million. The results of operations and financial position of Corus under IFRS or UK GAAP and the results of operations and financial position of TSL under Indian GAAP are presented separately in this Letter of Offer except for the results of operations and financial position of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2007. As a result of the acquisition of Corus, the Company's actual financial position and results of operations in the future will differ materially from the historical financial data included in this Letter of Offer. In addition, the Company has made only limited investigations with respect to Corus in connection with the acquisition. Investors will need to make their own assessment as to the impact of the acquisition of Corus on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The audited financial information included in this Letter of Offer is prepared and presented in accordance with Indian GAAP for TSL and IFRS or UK GAAP for Corus. No attempt has been made to reconcile any

of the information given in this Letter of Offer to any other principles or to base it on any other standards. Indian GAAP, IFRS and UK GAAP differ from accounting principles and auditing standards with which prospective investors may be familiar with in other countries. Although a qualitative description of the differences between Indian GAAP and IFRS is contained in the section “Summary of Certain Differences between Indian GAAP and IFRS” on page vi of this Letter of Offer, the Company has made no attempt to quantify the effect of any of those differences. Moreover, the audited financial information for each of TSL and Corus are presented for fiscal years ending on March 31 and on or about December 30, respectively, and no attempt has been made reconcile or quantify that difference. Different fiscal periods may make it difficult to compare the performance and financial position of TSL or Corus or to estimate the consolidated performance of the Company in the future. In making an investment decision, prospective investors must rely upon their own examination of the Company, the terms of the offering and the financial information contained in this Letter of Offer.

2. *The Company may experience difficulties in integrating the Corus business and in realizing expected synergies from the acquisition*

The Company’s ability to achieve the benefits it anticipates from its acquisition of Corus will depend in large part upon whether it is able to integrate the businesses of the TSL and Corus in an efficient and effective manner. For example, Corus’ business operations are primarily located in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands, markets where TSL currently does not have operations.

The successful integration of TSL and Corus and the achievement of synergies require, among other things, coordination of business development and procurement efforts, manufacturing improvements and employee retention, hiring and training policies, as well as the alignment of products, sales and marketing operations, compliance and control procedures, and information and software systems. Any difficulties encountered in combining operations could result in higher integration costs and lower savings than expected. The integration of certain operations following the acquisition of Corus will also require the dedication of significant management resources and time and costs devoted to the integration process may divert management’s attention from day to day business. Also, the Company will continue to rely principally on Corus’ management team to run the operations of Corus. There can be no assurance that the Corus management team will remain with the Company, continue to operate Corus successfully or that the Company will be successful in managing its expansion into these new markets.

3. *The Company has incurred a substantial amount of indebtedness in connection with the acquisition of Corus, which may adversely affect its cash flow and its ability to operate its business*

The Company has acquired all of the outstanding shares of Corus for GBP 6,004 million (including GBP 108 million, being the liability for Share save Scheme of Corus) which is the cost of share purchase and does not include acquisition costs and debt refinancing costs. To finance the acquisition, the Company has undertaken a significant amount of debt. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financing of Corus Acquisition”. As of March 31, 2007, the Company had Rs. 249,255 million of total outstanding indebtedness and, as of December 30, 2006, Corus had approximately GBP 1,395 million of borrowings. The Company’s substantial level of indebtedness will increase the possibility that it may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of, interest on or other amounts due in respect of its indebtedness. The Company’s indebtedness and other financial obligations and contractual commitments of the Company, may have other important consequences to its business and results of operations. For example, after the proposed acquisition of Corus was announced, Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s placed the Company on “negative watch” and on July 5, 2007, Moody’s downgraded the Company’s rating to Ba1 and on July 10, 2007 Standard & Poor’s downgraded the Company’s rating to BB. In addition, the high indebtedness of the combined company could:

- make the Company more vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions, government regulation or in the competitive environment;
- require the Company to dedicate a substantial portion of its cash flow from operations to payments on its indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of its cash flows to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes;
- materially impact the Company’s ability to pay dividends in the future;
- expose the Company to the risk of increased interest rates, since some of the borrowings are at variable rates of interest;

- exacerbate the impact of foreign currency movements on the profitability and cash flows of the Company;
 - lead to a downgrade of the Company's credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies, thereby adversely impacting the Company's ability to raise additional financing and the interest rates and commercial terms on which such additional financing is available; and
 - limit the Company's ability to borrow additional amounts for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of its business strategy or other purposes.
4. ***Corus has incurred operating losses in previous years and is less profitable than TSL and the combination of the results of Corus and TSL may adversely affect the combined performance of the Company***

Although Corus had an operating profit of GBP 457 million for the year ended December 30, 2006, it has reported operating losses in previous years, most recently for the year ended January 3, 2004. Corus returned to profit in 2004 as a result of, among other items, strong global demand for steel products and higher steel prices, which fully offset substantial increases in raw material costs. In addition, in the past, Corus' profit margins have generally been lower than TSL's profit margins due to its significantly higher operating costs. The combined financial performance of the Company, including its profit margins and its operating ratios, may be adversely affected in the future by the performance of Corus, which has substantially larger operations than TSL.

5. ***Future pension expenses at the Company's Corus operations, based on actuarial assumptions, may prove more costly than currently anticipated and the market value of Corus' pension assets could decline***

Corus provides retirement benefits for substantially all of its employees under several defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Under the defined benefit plans, Corus contributes the amount that is required by governing legislation in the countries in which it operates. Pension contributions are calculated by independent actuaries using various assumptions about future events. The actuarial assumptions used may differ from actual future results due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower withdrawal rates, longer or shorter life spans of participants or other unforeseen factors. These differences may impact Corus' recorded net pension expense and liability, as well as future funding requirements. As at December 30, 2006, under IAS 19, the market value of Corus' pension assets was GBP 13,720 million and its pension liabilities were assessed at GBP 13,493 million. If there is a significant adverse change in the market value of Corus' pension assets, Corus may need to increase its pension contributions, which could have an adverse impact on Corus' financial results.

Risks Related to the Company

6. ***The Company is involved in litigation proceedings and cannot assure subscribers that it will prevail in these actions.***

There are outstanding litigations against the Company, its directors, subsidiaries, joint venture companies and group companies. It is a defendant in legal proceedings incidental to its business and operations. These legal proceedings are pending at different levels of adjudication before various courts and tribunals. Should any new developments arise, such as a change in Indian law or rulings against the Company by appellate courts or tribunals, the Company may need to make provisions in its financial statements, which could adversely impact its business results. Furthermore, if significant claims are determined against the Company and it is required to pay all or a portion of the disputed amounts, there could be a material adverse effect on the Company's business and profitability. The details of litigations against the Company are tabulated as under:

Litigation involving the Directors of the Company

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Nature of the cases/ claims</u>	<u>No. of cases filed</u>	<u>Amount involved (in Rs. million)</u>
1	Criminal	15	—
2	Civil	1	1,360
	Labour	10	—
3	Consumer	3	0.29
4	Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act	1	—
5	Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act	1	—

Litigation against the Company

Sr. No.	Nature of the cases/ claims	No. of cases filed	Amount involved (in Rs. million)
1	Criminal	40	—
2	Civil	42	4,611.11
3	Labour	48	382.66
4	Excise	6	643.97
5	Income Tax	4	812.7
6	Customs	10	445.98 and 14.98*
7	Service Tax	2	200.16
8	Sales Tax	7	1,722.32
9	Property related	40	0.2
10	Money suit	1	15.16
11	Consumer	5	7.37
12	Environmental	10	293.3
13	Arbitration	1	29.81

* In US\$ million

Litigation by the Company#

Sr. No.	Nature of the cases/ claims	No. of cases filed	Amount involved (in Rs. million)
1	Criminal	36	141.42
2	Civil	88	21,400.52
3	Labour	21	138.47
4	Excise	60^	5371
5	Income Tax	21	777.3
6	Customs	1	30
7	Service Tax	1	46.2
8	Sales Tax	1	255.06
9	Property related	14,757	222.69
10	Money suit	126	62.91
11	Consumer	Nil	Nil
12	Mining and Environmental	8	346.33
13	Arbitration	1	1.93*
14	Railway	37	19.92

Includes cases filed by the employees of the Company.

^ Includes show-cause notices issued to the Company.

* In US\$ million

Litigation involving the subsidiaries and joint ventures of the Company

Sr. No.	Nature of the cases/ claims	No. of cases filed	Amount involved (in Rs. million, except where mentioned otherwise)
1	Criminal	4	—
2	Civil	17	370.45 and AUD 2.64 million
3	Labour	19	8.59
4	Excise	4	4.58
5	Income Tax	15	130.94
6	Service Tax	1	75.19
7	Sales Tax	13	116.31
8	Property related	2	—
9	Money suits	1	11.98
10	Consumer	4	0.01
11	Mining and Environmental	1	—
12	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960	1	—

Litigation by subsidiaries/ JVs

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Nature of the cases/ claims</u>	<u>No. of cases filed</u>	<u>Amount involved</u> (in Rs. million, except where mentioned otherwise)
1	Criminal	2	0.32
2	Civil	9	6.59
			SGD 0.83 million
			USD 0.56 million
			AUD 0.29 million
3	Labour	8	15.88
5	Income Tax	7	2.28
9	Property related	7	1.05
10	Money suit	10	32.8
11	Consumer	1	1.07
12	Foreign Exchange Regulation Act	1	22.5

Litigation against Corus Group Limited

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Nature of the cases/ claims</u>	<u>No. of cases filed</u>	<u>Amount involved</u>
1	Civil	4	Euro 40.8 million

Litigation by Corus Group Limited

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Nature of the cases/ claims</u>	<u>No. of cases filed</u>	<u>Amount involved</u>
1	Civil	1	£ 9 million
2	Tax	1	£ 8.3 million
3	Intellectual Property	1	Euro 20 million
4	Anti-dumping	—	US\$ 30 million

For further details, refer the sections entitled “Outstanding Litigation and Defaults” on page 235 of this Letter of Offer.

7. Certain of the Company’s subsidiaries and joint venture entities have incurred losses

Some of the Company’s subsidiaries have incurred losses in recent years, as set forth in the table below:

<u>Name of Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Profits/(Losses) in Rs. million</u>		
	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
Bangla Steel and Mining Company Limited	(0.2)	Nil	Nil
Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited	(1.0)	(0.9)	(4.6)
Rawmet Ferrous Industries Limited	(19.7)	Nil	Nil
Lanka Special Steels Limited	(9.2)	1.0	0.2
Tata Steel KZN (Pty) Limited	(21.5)	Nil	Nil
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited	(2,339.2)	Nil	Nil

Some of the Company’s joint venture entities have incurred losses in recent years, as set forth in the table below:

<u>Name of Joint Venture Company</u>	<u>Profits/(Losses) in Rs. million</u>		
	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
Tata BlueScope Steel Limited	(263.1)	Nil	Nil

8. *If the Company is unable to pass increases in costs on to its customers, the Company's results of operations and financial condition could suffer*

In the year ended March 31, 2007, material expenses, which comprise raw materials consumed and purchases of finished and semi-finished steel, accounted for approximately 51.5% of TSL's total expenditure (excluding depreciation and interest) while raw material and consumable costs accounted for 50.1% of Corus' total operating costs for the year ended December 30, 2006. The prices of many of the raw materials the Company uses depend on worldwide supply and demand relationships, and are therefore subject to fluctuation. The principal raw materials used by the Company are iron ore and coal, purchased on international markets and sourced internally from the Company's captive Indian mines, and scrap. TSL purchased approximately 30% of its coal requirements from the international markets during the year ended March 31, 2007, while Corus purchased all of its iron ore and coal from the international markets during the year ended December 30, 2006. With respect to raw materials purchased on international markets, the Company typically enters into long-term supply contracts with certain of its raw material vendors. The pricing terms of these contracts are generally determined on an annual basis and thus do not protect the Company from significant price increases. Recent consolidation among suppliers to the steel industry may also cause an increase in prices. There is a potential time lag between changes in prices under the Company's purchase contracts with its vendors and the time when the Company can implement a corresponding price change under its sales contracts with its customers.

Steel production processes are also energy intensive. The Company's operations consume large amounts of energy, in particular natural gas and electricity. A prolonged interruption of supply or a significant increase in energy prices could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial results. At Corus, for example, at normal annual consumption levels, every GBP 0.001 per kilowatt-hour rise in electricity costs would increase Corus' operating costs by approximately GBP 10 million, while a GBP 0.01 per therm rise in natural gas prices would increase Corus' operating costs by approximately GBP 4 million.

Prices for the raw materials and energy that the Company requires may increase and, if they do, the Company may not be able to pass on the entire cost of such increases to its customers or to offset fully the effects of higher raw material and energy costs through productivity improvements, which may cause its profitability to decline. When the global demand for raw materials and energy is strong, the terms of purchase contracts may be disadvantageous to the Company. Thus price increases for raw materials and energy could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to sell certain of its products in a cost effective manner and sell such products profitably.

In addition to the cost of raw materials and energy, the Company has significant expenses in terms of labor costs and distribution costs for its products. There is a risk that in the future the Company's employees and unions will be able to extract higher wages and benefits from the Company. Distribution costs also constitute a significant expense for the Company. Such costs are affected by, among other things, increases in oil prices. If the Company is unable to pass on to its customers the increased costs for any of its expenses, including costs not listed above, the Company's results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

9. *Certain of the Promoter's ventures have incurred losses*

Some of the Promoter's ventures have incurred losses in recent years as set forth in the table below:

<u>Name of the Company</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2004-05</u>
	<u>(In Rs. million)</u>		
Tata Teleservices Limited	(20,651.6)	(18,782.1)	(16,640.7)
Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited	(3,106.1)	(5,410.6)	(5,278.6)
THDC Limited (Formerly Tata Housing Development Company Limited) . .	(45.2)	(34.8)	—
Penatone Finvest Limited	(138.8)	—	(231.0)
E2E Service Solutions Limited	(173.9)	(251.6)	(159.6)
Tata Sky Limited	815.77	(531.7)	(135.0)
Tata AIG (Life) Insurance Company Limited	(723.6)	53.91	49.59
Infinity Retail Ltd. (Formerly Value Electronics Limited)	(189.2)	(3.6)	—
Computations Research Laboratory Limited.	(56.8)	—	—

10. *Certain restrictive covenants in the Company's financing agreements may limit the Company's operational and financial flexibility and the Company's future results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected if the Company is not able to comply with certain maintenance covenants contained in its financing agreements*

Some of the Company's financing agreements and debt arrangements set limits on and/or require it to obtain lender consents before, among other things, undertaking certain projects, issuing new securities, changing management, merging, consolidating, selling significant assets, creating subsidiaries or making certain investments. In addition, certain financial covenants may limit the Company's ability to borrow additional funds or to incur additional liens. In the past, the Company has been able to obtain required lender consents for such activities. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain such consents in the future. If the Company's financial or growth plans require such consents, and such consents are not obtained, the Company may be forced to forgo or alter its plans, which could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Certain of the Company's financing arrangements also include covenants to maintain certain debt to equity ratios, debt to earnings ratios, liquidity ratios, capital expenditure ratios and debt coverage ratios. The Company cannot assure prospective investors that such covenants will not hinder the Company's business development and growth in the future. In the event that the Company breaches these covenants, the outstanding amounts due under such financing agreements could become due and payable immediately. A default under one of these financing agreements may also result in cross-defaults under other financing agreements and result in the outstanding amounts under such financing agreements becoming due and payable immediately. Defaults under one or more of the Company's financing agreements could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

11. *The Company has undertaken, and may undertake in the future, strategic acquisitions, which may be difficult to integrate and manage, and may end up being unsuccessful*

The Company has in the past pursued, and may from time to time pursue in the future, acquisitions. In April 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of Corus. See—"The Corus Acquisition" on page 67 of this Letter of Offer. In March and April 2006 the Company also acquired a 67.1% total interest in Millennium Steel (now Tata Steel Thailand), the largest steel producer in Thailand with a crude steel production capacity of 1.2 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 1.7 mtpa. In February 2005, the Company acquired the steel business of NatSteel, a Singapore company, with a total crude steel production capacity of 0.6 mtpa and a total finishing capacity of 2.0 mtpa. Consequently, the Company now has production and marketing operations in the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Thailand, Singapore, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Australia. These acquisitions pose significant logistical and integration issues for the Company, which had no previous experience in managing substantial foreign companies or large-scale international operations. For more information on the specific risks relating to the acquisition of Corus, see "Risks Relating to the Acquisition of Corus" above.

In addition, the Company may make further acquisitions and investments to expand and enhance its operations and technological capabilities. Further acquisitions may require the Company to incur or assume substantial new debt, expose it to future funding obligations and expose it to integration risks, and the Company cannot assure prospective investors that such acquisitions will contribute to its profitability. Failure to successfully integrate an acquired business or inability to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions could materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

12. *If the Company is unable to successfully implement its growth strategies, its results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected*

As a part of its future growth strategy, the Company is planning to substantially expand its steel making capacity through a combination of brownfield growth, new greenfield projects and acquisition opportunities. The Company is currently expanding its steel making capacity at its Jamshedpur facilities and has a long-term plan to build greenfield steel plants in the Indian states of Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. See "Business—Expansion and Development Program". These projects, and a number of other expansion projects, to the extent that they proceed would require substantial capital expenditures and would involve risks, including risks associated with the timely completion of these projects. Factors that could affect the Company's ability to complete these projects include receiving financing on reasonable terms, obtaining or renewing required regulatory approvals and licenses, demand for the Company's products and general

economic conditions. In addition, the Company's development of greenfield steel plants in Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand is dependant upon the ability of the Company to obtain new iron ore mining leases from the relevant State Governments. Any of these factors may cause the Company to delay, modify or forego some or all aspects of its expansion plans. Consequently, the Company cannot assure prospective investors that it will be able to execute these projects, and to the extent that they proceed, that it will be able to complete them on schedule, within budget, or achieve an adequate return on its investment.

13. *The Company may not be able to obtain adequate funding required to carry out its future plans for growth*

Carrying out day-to-day operations in the steel industry requires continuous access to large quantities of capital. The Company has historically required, and in the future expects to require, outside financing to fund capital expenditures needed to support the growth of its business (including the additional operational and control requirements of this growth) as well as to refinance its existing debt obligations. The Company's ability to arrange external financing and the cost of such financing is dependent on numerous factors, including general economic and capital market conditions, interest rates, credit availability from banks or other lenders, investor confidence in the Company, the success of the Company, provisions of tax and securities laws that may be applicable to the Company's efforts to raise capital, and political and economic conditions in the areas in which the Company operates.

As of March 31, 2007, the Company had Rs. 249,255 million of total outstanding indebtedness and, as at December 30, 2006, Corus had GBP 1,395 million of total borrowings. The Company can make no guarantee that it will be able to obtain bank loans or renew existing credit facilities granted by financial institutions in the future on reasonable terms or at all or that any fluctuation in interest rates will not adversely affect its ability to fund required capital expenditures. If the Company is unable to arrange adequate external financing on reasonable terms, the Company's business, operations, and financial condition may be adversely and materially affected.

14. *As the Company increases its international activities, the Company's financial condition and results of operations will be increasingly affected by the international and local conditions in or affecting countries where it operates*

The Company derives a large portion of its revenues from its businesses outside of India. In addition, in April 2007, the Company acquired Corus, Europe's second largest steel producer based on crude steel production capacity. As a consequence of its international growth, the Company will derive an even more substantial and increasing proportion of its revenue and incur an even greater and increasing proportion of its costs from operations outside of India in the future. As a result, the Company's financial condition and results of operations may be increasingly affected by international political and economic conditions in or affecting countries where it operates. Investments in certain countries could also result in adverse consequences to the Company under existing or future trade or investment sanctions. The effect of any such sanctions could vary, but if sanctions were imposed on the Company or one of its subsidiaries, there could be a material adverse impact on the market for the Company's securities or an impairment of the Company's ability to access the U.S. or international capital markets.

15. *The loss, shutdown or slowdown of operations at any of the Company's facilities could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

The Company, including through its subsidiaries Corus, NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand, currently conducts steel making operations at facilities located in India, the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Germany, Thailand, Singapore, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Australia. The Company's facilities are subject to operating risks, such as the breakdown or failure of equipment, power supply interruptions, facility obsolescence or disrepair, labor disputes, natural disasters and industrial accidents. The occurrence of any of these risks could affect the Company's operations by causing production at one or more facilities to shutdown or slowdown. Although the Company takes reasonable precautions to minimize the risk of any significant operational problems at its facilities, no assurance can be given that one or more of the factors mentioned above will not occur, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

16. *If the Company is unable to extract minerals from its leased Indian mines or is required to pay additional royalties, it may be forced to purchase such minerals for higher prices, which may negatively impact its results of operations and financial condition*

TSL extracts minerals pursuant to mining leases from Indian State Governments in the areas in which such mines are located. These leases are granted under the Indian Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957. TSL currently operates its iron ore mines in the Noamundi, Joda and Khondbond regions, as well as its coal mines in the West Bokaro and Jamadoba regions, under such leases. A mining lease may be renewed for up to 20 years, with the approval of the relevant Indian State Government and, in some cases, the Indian Government. Among other requirements, the renewals are subject to the lessee not being in breach of any applicable laws, including environmental laws.

The Indian Government is currently considering the announcement of a new mining and mineral policy based on the recommendations of a committee that is reviewing the Indian Government's current mining lease allocation practices. Under such a new governmental policy, the Indian Government may increase the royalty payable on existing mining leases, it may limit the renewal of existing mining leases and it may limit or abolish the allocation of new mining leases to steel producers such as the Company.

If the Company's mining leases are not renewed, no new leases are made available for future growth projects, the leases are renegotiated on terms that are less advantageous to the Company, or royalties charged against the Company's leases are increased, the Company may be forced to purchase such minerals in the open market or pay increased royalties. If prices in the open market exceed the cost at which the Company might otherwise be able to extract these minerals or there is an increase in royalties payable, the Company's costs would increase and the Company's results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected.

17. *Our inability to obtain, renew or maintain the statutory and regulatory permits and approvals required to operate our business could have a material adverse effect on our business*

We require certain statutory and regulatory permits and approvals for our business. There can be no assurance that the relevant authorities will issue such permits or approvals in the timeframe anticipated by us or at all. Failure by us to renew, maintain or obtain the required permits or approvals may result in the interruption of our operations and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we are unable to obtain the requisite licenses in a timely manner or at all, our operations may be affected.

18. *Labor problems could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

All of the Company's employees, other than management, are members of labor unions and are covered by wage agreements with those labor unions, which have different terms at different locations. Although Tata Steel has had good relations with its unions for more than 75 years and Corus has experienced no significant industrial relations problems since its formation in 1999, the Company cannot assure prospective investors that it will not experience labor unrest in the future, which may delay or disrupt its operations. If work stoppages, work slow-downs or lockouts at its facilities occur or continue for a prolonged period of time, the Company's results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

19. *Costs related to the Company's obligations to former employees who retired early could escalate, thereby adversely affecting the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

Since 1995, TSL has introduced a number of early separation schemes to optimize the size of its workforce. Pursuant to such schemes, certain employees of TSL can opt to retire early and receive compensation until such time as they would have retired in the normal course. This has led to a reduction in the number of employees at the Company's Indian operations, from 76,432 as at March 31, 1995 to 37,205 as at March 31, 2007.

As on March 31, 2007, the TSL reported a liability of Rs. 11,183 million in respect of provisions for the employee separation compensation. The net present value of the future liability for pensions payable to employees who have opted for retirement under the early separation scheme is amortized over a number of years. The increase in the net present value of any future liability for such pensions is charged to the profit and loss account. However, the net present value of the future liability may change due to changes in interest rates, which affect the discounting rate used to calculate the net present value. In addition,

accounting changes may impact the period over which the net present value of the future liability is amortized. In addition, after March 31, 2010, the amortization of the net present value of future early separation scheme liability will no longer be permitted, and the Company will be required to recognize the net present value of the entire future liability as an expenditure in the year in which the employee elects to retire under the early separation scheme. Because the net present value of the Company's expenses under the early separation scheme fluctuates with changing interest rates and may be affected by future accounting changes, the Company cannot precisely estimate the effect of these expenses on its future results of operations, and therefore its future results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

20. *The Company's long-term success is dependent upon the services of key employees*

The Company depends on its ability to attract, retain and motivate highly skilled and qualified people. If the Company lost the services of key people or was unable to attract and retain employees with the right capabilities and experience, it could have a material effect on the Company's business and operations. In addition, the success of the Company's acquisitions, including, for example, its recent acquisition of Corus, may depend in part on its ability to retain management personnel of acquired businesses.

21. *The Company's corporate reputation could be adversely affected if it fails to meet high safety, quality, social, environmental and ethical standards*

The Company believes it has a good corporate reputation and its businesses, which currently operate in the EU, India and elsewhere in Asia, generally have a high profile in their local area. Should any part of the Company fail to meet high safety, quality, social, environmental and ethical standards, the Company's corporate reputation could be damaged, leading to the rejection of products by customers, devaluation of the Tata brand and diversion of management time into rebuilding and restoring its reputation.

22. *The Company's operating results are strongly affected by movements in exchange rates, particularly between the rupee and sterling and the euro and between the rupee and sterling and the US dollar*

The Company is a net exporter and earner of foreign exchange, and an appreciation of the rupee against the U.S. dollar could have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition. The Company's presentation currency is the Indian rupee, while the Company's products are typically priced in rupees for Indian sales and in U.S. dollars, Euros or British pounds for international sales. The Company has been a net exporter and earner of foreign exchange for the past few years, and an appreciation of the rupee against the U.S. dollar tends to result in a decrease in the Company's revenues relative to its costs. Conversely, a depreciation of the rupee can increase the cost of the Company's imports. While the Company uses foreign currency forward and option contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments and forecasted transactions, changes in exchange rates may have a material and adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the Company derives a significant portion of its turnover and incurs much of its costs in the EU due to its recent acquisition of Corus. Within the EU, Corus has substantial assets and sales in the UK, which is not a member of the euro-zone. Whereas the majority of the costs of Corus in the UK are not affected by the sterling to euro exchange rate, steel prices in Europe, including the UK, in the medium and long term are largely set in euros. Therefore, fluctuations in the sterling to euro exchange rate impact heavily on Corus' revenue in the UK. In 2006, GBP 7,880 million or 81% of Corus' total turnover was derived from Europe, the most important market for Corus. Turnover in other export markets and Corus' major supplies purchases, including iron ore and coal, are mainly denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, Corus' revenues are impacted by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar to sterling and the U.S. dollar to euro exchange rates. Volatility in exchange rates affects Corus' results from operations in a number of ways. It impacts Corus' revenues from export markets, affects the strength of Corus' competitors and exposes Corus' UK customers to similar pressures, which may result in a reduction in demand for steel in the UK and a material adverse affect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation.

23. *The Company's insurance policies provide limited coverage, potentially leaving it uninsured against some business risks*

As party of its risk management, the Company has a comprehensive insurance policy that may provide some insurance cover for labor unrest, mechanical failure, power interruption, natural calamity or other problem

at any of the Company's steel making facilities. Notwithstanding the insurance coverage that the Company and its subsidiaries carry, the occurrence of any accident that causes losses in excess of limits specified under the policy, or losses arising from events not covered by insurance policies, could materially adverse affect the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

24. *TSL's estimates of its Indian mineral reserves are subject to assumptions, and if the actual amounts of such reserves are less than estimated, TSL's results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected*

TSL's estimates of its iron ore and coal reserves in its leased Indian mineral mines are subject to probabilistic assumptions. These estimates are based on interpretations of geological data obtained from sampling techniques and projected rates of production in the future. Actual reserves and production levels may differ significantly from reserve estimates. In addition, it may take many years from the initial phase of exploration before production is possible. During that time, the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change as a result of changes in the market price of iron ore, coal or other raw materials. In the event that TSL has overestimated the mineral reserves to which it has access, or the quality of such reserves, it would deplete its mineral reserves more quickly than estimated, which could force TSL to purchase such minerals in the open market. Prices in the open market may significantly exceed the cost at which TSL might otherwise be able to extract these minerals, which would cause TSL's costs to increase and consequently adversely affect TSL's results of operations and financial condition.

25. *The Company's business may be adversely affected by public opposition to mining and steel production operations*

Environmental awareness throughout the world, including in India and other emerging markets, has grown significantly, in part due to the perceived negative impact that mining and steel making operations have on the environment. For example, in 2005, citizens of the State of Orissa in India protested against the entry of mining operations by a bauxite-mining consortium in forested lands and in January 2006 tribal people in the State of Orissa clashed with police over plans of the Company to open a steel plant in Kalinganagar. Public protest over the Company's steel production or mining operations could cause operations to slow down, damage the Company's reputation and goodwill with the governments or public in the countries in which the Company operates, or cause damage to its facilities. Public protest could also affect the ability of the Company to obtain necessary licenses to expand existing facilities or establish new operations. Consequently, growing public awareness of environmental issues could lead to opposition, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

26. *Product liability claims could adversely affect the Company's operations*

The Company sells products to major manufacturers who are engaged to sell a wide range of end products. Furthermore, the Company's products are also sold to, and used in, certain safety-critical applications. If the Company were to sell steel that does not meet the specifications of the order or the requirements of the application, significant disruptions to the customer's production lines could result. There could also be significant consequential damages resulting from the use of such products. The Company has a limited amount of product liability insurance coverage, and a major claim for damages related to products sold could leave the Company uninsured against a portion or all of the award and, as a result, materially harm its financial condition and future operating results.

27. *The Company intends to issue additional equity interests in the Company, in which case your shareholdings may be diluted*

As described under "Management's Discussion and Analysis—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financing of Corus Acquisition", the Company intends to refinance approximately US\$4,920 million of the purchase price of Corus through various securities offerings, including the issuance of ordinary shares and securities exercisable or convertible into ordinary shares. In the future, the Company may also issue additional ordinary shares or securities exercisable for or convertible into ordinary shares in order to, among other reasons, fund capital expenditures, acquisitions and working capital. The issuance of ordinary shares by the Company, whether directly or following the exercise of rights or warrants or the conversion of convertible securities, will dilute the equity interests of existing holders of the Company's ordinary shares and could depress the prevailing market price of the Company's ordinary shares. Even prior to the time of actual exercise or conversion, the perception of a significant market "overhang" resulting from the existence of the

Company's obligation to honor the exercise and conversion of these securities, as well as any perception of market overhang resulting from the Company's ability to issue ordinary shares or securities convertible into or exercisable for ordinary shares, could depress the market price of the Company's ordinary shares and other securities convertible into or exercisable for the Company's ordinary shares.

28. *Tata Sons Limited, as principal shareholder of the Company, may take actions that are not in the Company's best interest or which may conflict with the interests of the shareholders*

The principal shareholder of the Company is Tata Sons Limited ("Tata Sons"), which at September 30, 2007 beneficially owned approximately 27.6% of the Company's shares. Over the same period, Tata Sons, along with Tata Motors Limited and other Tata Group companies and related trusts, together controlled approximately 33.8% of the Company's shares. In addition, as a result of this rights offering, Tata Sons will acquire additional shares in the Company as it may subscribe for additional shares pursuant to the offer and it has also agreed to purchase shares that are not purchased by the Company's other existing shareholders in the offer. Under Indian law, certain major corporate actions such as mergers, issuance of further ordinary shares, remuneration of directors and the winding up of the Company, require the approval of 75% of the voting power of the Company's shares. For example, Tata Sons along with other Tata Group members and related trusts may discourage or defeat a third party from attempting to take control of the Company, even if such a takeover would result in the purchase of the equity shares at a premium to their market price, or would otherwise be beneficial to shareholders.

Moreover, Tata Sons, as a significant shareholder, will continue to have the ability to exert significant influence over the actions of the Company. Tata Sons may also engage in activities that conflict with the interests of the Company or the interests of the Company's shareholders and in such event the Company's shareholders could be disadvantaged by these actions. Tata Sons could cause the Company to pursue strategic objectives that conflict with the interests of the Company's shareholders. For example, the Company has engaged in, and will continue to engage in, transactions with members of the Tata Group, such as purchases of certain raw materials and electricity and sales of its steel products. Conflicts of interest may arise between the Company, its affiliates and the Company's principal shareholder or its affiliates, resulting in the conclusion of transactions on terms not determined by market forces. Any such conflict of interest could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

29. *Tata Steel Limited has certain contingent liabilities that may adversely affect its financial position*

Tata Steel Limited as at June 30, 2007 has contingent liabilities appearing in its financial statements as follows:

- (a) The Company has given guarantees aggregating Rs. 12,074.2 million to banks and financial institutions on behalf of others.
- (b) Claims not acknowledged by the Company:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>As at June 30, 2007 (In Rs. million)</u>
Excise	1,980.0
Customs	235.0
Sales Tax	3,275.6
State Levies	1,004.3
Suppliers and Service Contract	752.7
Labour Related	327.2
Income Tax	655.5
Others	3,420.8

- (c) Claim by any party arising out of conversion arrangement: Rs. 1,958.2 million. The Company has not acknowledged this claim and has instead filed a claim of Rs. 1,396.5 million against the party. The matter is pending before the Calcutta High Court.
- (d) The Excise Department has raised a demand of Rs. 2,354.8 million denying the benefit of Notification No. 13/2000 which provides for exemption to the integrated steel plant from payment of excise duty on the freight amount incurred for transporting material from plant to stock yard and consignment agents. The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT Kolkata.

- (e) The State Government of Orissa introduced 'Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development Act, 2004' with effect from February 2005 levying tax on mineral bearing land computed on the basis of the value of minerals produced from the mineral bearing land. The Company had filed a writ petition in the High Court of Orissa challenging the validity of the Act. The High Court held in November that the State does not have authority to levy tax on minerals. The State Government of Orissa moved to the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court of Orissa and the case is pending. The liability, if it materializes as at June 30, 2007 would be Rs. 3,929.2 million.
- (f) The Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi has passed an award on October 20, 1998 with reference to an industrial dispute regarding permanent absorption of contract labourers engaged by the Company prior to 1981, directing the Company to absorb 658 erstwhile contract labourers with effect from August 22, 1990. A single bench of the Patna High Court has upheld this award. The Company challenged this award before the division bench of the Jharkhand High Court, which has set aside the orders of the single bench of the Patna High Court as well as the Tribunal and remanded back the case to the tribunal for fresh hearing on all issues in accordance with law. The Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi by its award dated March 31, 2006 held that the contract workers were not engaged by the management of the Company in the permanent and regular nature of work before February 11, 1981 and they are not entitled to permanent employment under the principal employer. The opposing union has filed SLP against this award in the Supreme Court. The liability, if it materializes would be Rs. 1,227 million.
- (g) Uncalled liability on partly paid shares and debentures: Rs. 0.1 million.
- (h) Bills discounted: Rs. 2,425.4 million.
- (i) Cheques discounted: Amount not determinable

In the event that any of the above contingent liabilities materialize, the Company's financial condition may be adversely affected.

Risks Related to the Steel Industry

30. *The steel industry is highly cyclical and a decrease in steel prices may have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

The demand for steel products generally correlates with macroeconomic fluctuations in the economies in which steel producers sell products, which are in turn affected by global economic conditions. The prices of steel products are influenced by many factors, including the balance between global steel production and demand, capacity-utilization rates, raw material costs, exchange rates and trade barriers.

Steel prices, which have recently reached their highest levels in nearly 20 years, have been driven to a significant extent by increased steel consumption in China and overall worldwide economic growth. However, no assurance can be given that these trends will continue in the future. The volatility and the length and nature of business cycles affecting the steel industry have become increasingly unpredictable, and the recurrence of another major downturn in the industry may have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, operations, profits and financial condition.

Steel prices have also been influenced by supply imbalances, as an oversupply of steel products causes the prices of such products to decline. Many steel producers have announced plans to increase their steel production capacity, which may result in an oversupply of steel in the global market and consequently a reduction in overall steel prices. An increase in steel making capacity, if not accompanied by additional demand, may have a negative impact on the prices of the Company's steel products and therefore have an adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's steel business also supports cyclical industries such as the automotive, appliance, construction and energy industries. When downturns occur in these sectors, the Company may experience decreased demand for its products, which may have a material adverse effect on its financial results.

31. *The steel industry is highly competitive and increased consolidation in the steel industry may have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

The Company believes that the key competitive factors affecting its business include access to low cost raw materials, product quality, changes in manufacturing technology, workforce skill and productivity, cash

operating costs, pricing power with large buyers, access to outside funds and degree of regulation. Although the Company believes that it is currently a competitive steel producer, it cannot assure prospective investors that it will be able to compete effectively against its current or emerging competitors with respect to each of these key competitive factors.

In particular, the Company faces competition from global steel manufacturers, some of which have greater resources and larger production capacities even after TSL's acquisition of Corus. For example, the recent merger of Arcelor S.A. and Mittal Steel has created a steel manufacturer producing approximately 9.7% of the world's steel output. Arcelor Mittal, along with other major steel producers, such as Nippon Steel Corporation and POSCO may benefit from greater economies of scale than the Company. For example, these companies may be able to negotiate preferential prices for certain products or receive discounted prices for bulk purchases of certain raw materials that may not be available to the Company. If this consolidation trend continues, the Company could be placed in a disadvantageous competitive position relative to other producers and its results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, a variety of known and unknown events could have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to compete. For example, changes in the level of marketing undertaken by competitors, governmental subsidies provided to foreign competitors, dramatic reductions in pricing policies, irrational market behavior by competitors, increases in tariffs or the imposition of trade barriers, could all affect the ability of the Company to compete effectively. Any such event could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

32. *The Company's business is greatly affected by price volatility, which is largely the result of high fixed costs characteristic of the steel industry*

The production of steel is capital intensive, with a high proportion of fixed costs to total costs. Consequently, steel producers generally seek to maintain high capacity utilization. If capacity exceeds demand, there is a tendency for prices to fall sharply if supply is largely maintained. Conversely, expansion of capacity requires long lead times so that, if demand grows strongly, prices increase rapidly, as unutilized capacity cannot be brought on line as quickly. The result can be substantial price volatility. While the Company has taken steps to reduce operating costs, the Company may be negatively affected by significant price volatility, particularly in the event of excess production capacity in the global steel market, and incur operating losses as a result.

33. *If the Indian Government imposes price controls, the prices that the Company is able to receive for its steel products may decline*

The Indian Ministry of Steel is responsible for coordinating and formulating policies for the growth and development of the Indian iron and steel industry. Prior to 1992, the Ministry of Steel controlled the price Indian primary steel producers could charge for steel. Today, the Indian steel industry is deregulated and steel prices in India are generally determined by market forces. Nonetheless, no assurance can be given that the Indian Government will not reinstitute price controls in the future. If the Indian Ministry of Steel intervenes in determining the price of steel in India, Company's results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

34. *The Company faces numerous protective trade restrictions, including anti-dumping laws, countervailing duties and tariffs, which could adversely affect its results of operations and financial condition*

Protectionist measures, including anti-dumping laws, countervailing duties and tariffs, adopted by governments in some of the Company's export markets could adversely affect the Company's sales. For example, in March 2002, the U.S. government imposed certain quotas and tariffs on imports of a range of steel products, which were not lifted until December 2003. Various other countries have also imposed quota systems, such as some countries in the EU, South Korea and China. Tariffs are often driven by local political pressure in a particular country and therefore there can be no assurance that the U.S. or other countries will not impose other quotas or tariffs in the future. In the event that other countries impose such protective trade restrictions, the Company's exports could decline. Moreover, foreign steel manufacturers may as a result attempt to increase their sales to India, which does not impose such restrictions, thereby causing increased competition in India. A decrease in the Company's exports or an increase in steel imports to India could have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

35. *Mining operations are subject to substantial risk, which may not be adequately covered by insurance*

TSL's Indian mining operations are subject to hazards and risks normally associated with the exploration, development and production of natural resources, any of which could disrupt TSL's operations or cause damage to persons or property. The occurrence of industrial accidents, such as explosions, fires, transportation interruptions and inclement weather as well as any other events with negative environmental consequences, could adversely affect TSL's operations by disrupting its ability to extract minerals from the mines it operates or exposing the Company to significant liability. The Company may therefore incur significant costs, which may not be adequately covered by insurance, that could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

36. *Health, safety and environmental matters, including compliance with environmental laws and remediation of contamination, could result in substantially increased capital requirements and operating costs*

The Company's businesses are subject to numerous laws, regulations and contractual commitments relating to health, safety and the environment in the countries in which it operates and the Company's operations generate large amounts of pollutants and waste, some of which are hazardous. These laws, regulations and contractual commitments concern air emissions, wastewater discharges, solid and hazardous waste material handling and disposal, worker health and safety, and the investigation and remediation of contamination or other environmental restoration. The risks of substantial costs and liabilities related to these laws and regulations are an inherent part of the Company's business, and future conditions and contamination may develop, arise or be discovered that create substantial environmental compliance, remediation or restoration liabilities and costs. Although the Company believes that its operations are in substantial compliance with currently applicable environmental, health and safety regulations, violations of such laws or regulations can lead to fines and penalties. In addition, risks of substantial costs and liabilities, including for the investigation and remediation of past or present contamination or other environmental restoration, at facilities currently or formerly owned or operated by the Company, or at which wastes have been disposed or materials extracted, are inherent in the Company's operations, and there can be no assurance that substantial costs and liabilities will not be incurred in the future. Other developments, such as increased requirements of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, increasingly strict enforcement thereof by governmental authorities, and claims for damages to property or injury to persons resulting from the environmental, health or safety impacts of the Company's operations or past contamination, could prevent or restrict some of the Company's operations, require the expenditure of significant funds to bring the Company into compliance, involve the imposition of clean up requirements and give rise to civil or criminal liability. There can be no assurance that any such legislation, regulation, enforcement or private claim will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations. In the event that production at one of the Company's facilities is partially or wholly prevented due to this type of sanction, the Company's business could suffer significantly and its results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme ("EU ETS") came into force on January 1, 2005. Participation is mandatory for defined sectors in the European Union, including combustion plants, iron and steel production, sinter plants, coke ovens and lime production. Production may be restricted and/or costs may be incurred if the issued allowances for Carbon Dioxide ("CO₂") are insufficient to meet the actual emissions and the shortfall of emissions has to be met by purchases on the EU ETS market. A failure to surrender enough CO₂ credits at the end of each year would result in a fine of Euro 40 per tonne of CO₂ for the first phase 2005 to 2007. In addition, the shortfall in CO₂ has also to be purchased on the ETS market. Although Corus had sufficient issued allowances to meet its actual emissions in 2006, there can be no assurance that the Company will remain in compliance with the provisions of the EU ETS in the future and that no significant fines or other costs will be imposed in the event of non-compliance. In particular, the final Phase 2 (2008 to 2012) allocations are only due to be published later in 2007. The Company is currently addressing contamination at its closed Corus facilities, and may be required to initiate environmental investigation and remediation projects at both former and current operating locations. In addition to potential clean up liability, the Company may become subject to monetary fines and penalties for violation of applicable laws, regulations or administrative orders.

Risks Related to India**37. *A slowdown in economic growth in India could materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition***

The Company's performance and the quality and growth of its business are dependent on the health of the overall Indian economy. There have been periods of slowdown in the economic growth of India during the 1990s. The Indian economy is also largely driven by the performance of the agriculture sector, which depends on the quality of rainfall during the monsoon season and is therefore difficult to predict. In the past, economic slowdowns have harmed manufacturing industries including the steel manufacturing industry. Any future slowdown in the Indian economy could harm the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

38. *Financial instability in Indian financial markets could materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

The Indian financial market and the Indian economy are influenced by economic and market conditions in other countries, particularly in Asian emerging market countries. Financial turmoil in Asia, Russia and elsewhere in the world in recent years has affected the Indian economy. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reactions to developments in one country can have adverse effects on the securities of companies in other countries, including India. A loss in investor confidence in the financial systems of other emerging markets may cause increased volatility in Indian financial markets and, indirectly, in the Indian economy in general. Any worldwide financial instability could also have a negative impact on the Indian economy. For example, in 1997, a financial crisis which began in Thailand spread throughout Asia and had a detrimental impact on the Indian economy. Financial disruptions may occur again and could harm the Company's results of operations and financial condition. In addition, there has been significant recent volatility in Indian stock markets, with the BSE Sensex reaching its all time closing high of 19,978 on October 29, 2007. The market price of the Equity Shares could fluctuate significantly as a result of market volatility.

39. *The extent and reliability of Indian infrastructure could adversely impact the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

India's physical infrastructure is less developed than that of many developed nations and problems with its port, rail and road networks, electricity grid, communication systems or any other public facility could disrupt the Company's normal business activity. Any deterioration of India's physical infrastructure would harm the national economy, disrupt the transportation of goods and supplies, and add costs to doing business in India. These problems could interrupt the Company's business operations, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

40. *Changes in Indian Government policies could adversely affect economic conditions in India, and thereby adversely impact the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

A significant proportion of the Company's production facilities are located in India, and a significant portion of its revenue is derived from sales of its products in the Indian market. Consequently, the Company itself, and the market price and liquidity of the equity shares, may be affected by Indian Government policy changes in India. For example, the imposition of foreign exchange controls, rising interest rates, increases in taxation or the creation of new regulations could have a detrimental effect on the Indian economy generally and the Company in particular.

The Indian Government has in recent years sought to implement economic reforms, and the current Indian Government has implemented policies and undertaken initiatives that continue the economic liberalization policies pursued by previous Indian Governments. For example, the Indian Government has announced its general intention to continue India's current economic and financial sector deregulation policies and encourage infrastructure projects. However, the roles of the Indian Government and the State Governments in the Indian economy as producers, consumers and regulators have remained significant and there can be no assurance that liberalization policies will continue in the future. Any significant change in such liberalization and deregulation policies could adversely affect business and economic conditions in India generally and the Company's results of operations and financial condition in particular.

41. *Terrorist attacks, civil disturbances and regional conflicts in Asia, including in India, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business*

Terrorist attacks, such as the train bombings in Mumbai on July 11, 2006, the transport bombings in London on July 7, 2005, the train bombings in Madrid on March 11, 2004, the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States and other such acts of violence or terrorism may negatively affect investor confidence, thereby adversely affecting worldwide financial markets, including the Indian financial market.

India has from time to time experienced social and civil unrest and hostilities, including terrorist attacks and riots and armed conflict with neighboring countries. Examples of such unrest and terrorist attacks include the train bombings in Mumbai on July 11, 2006, bomb blasts in Mumbai on August 25, 2003 and an attack on the Indian Parliament on December 13, 2001. In addition, while India and Pakistan have recently been engaged in conciliatory talks, the two countries have had frequent military confrontations in Kashmir. The hostilities between India and Pakistan are particularly threatening because both India and Pakistan are nuclear powers. A continuation or intensification of such attacks, hostilities and tensions could lead to political or economic instability in India and harm the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

42. *If natural disasters occur in India, the Company's results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected*

India has experienced floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones and droughts in recent years. Such natural catastrophes could disrupt the Company's mining operations, production capabilities, distribution chains or damage its facilities located in India. In December 2004, Southeast Asia, including the eastern coast of India, experienced a tsunami and in October 2005, the States of Jammu and Kashmir experienced an earthquake, both of which caused significant loss of life and property damage. While the Company's facilities were not damaged on these occasions, a significant portion of its facilities and employees are located in India where they are exposed to such natural disasters.

Additionally, in the event of a drought, the State Governments in which the Company's facilities are located could cut or limit the supply of water to the Company's facilities, thus adversely affecting the Company's production capabilities, and reducing the volume of products the Company can manufacture and consequently reducing its revenues. In the event of floods, the ability of the Company to produce and distribute steel may be adversely affected. The Company cannot assure prospective investors that such events will not occur again in the future, or that its results of operations and financial condition will not be adversely affected.

43. *Takeover provisions under Indian law could prevent or deter an entity from acquiring the Company*

Indian takeover regulations contain certain provisions that may delay, deter or prevent a future takeover or change in control of the Company. These provisions which have been formulated to ensure that interests of investors/shareholders are protected, may discourage a third party from attempting to take control of the Company. Consequently, even if a potential takeover of the Company would result in the purchase of the equity shares at a premium to their market price or would otherwise be beneficial to shareholders, it is possible that such a takeover would not be attempted or consummated because of Indian takeover regulations.

44. *The market value of an investor's investment may fluctuate due to the volatility of the Indian securities markets*

Indian securities markets are more volatile than the securities markets in certain countries which are members of the OECD. Stock Exchanges in India have in the past experienced substantial fluctuations in the prices of listed securities. For example, in May 2006, Indian stock exchanges witnessed substantial volatility. The BSE and the NSE, India's main stock exchanges, halted trading for one hour on May 22, 2006 after their respective indices fell more than 10 percent.

The Indian Stock Exchanges have experienced problems which, if they were to continue or recur, could affect the market price and liquidity of the securities of Indian companies, including the equity shares. These problems have included temporary exchange closures, broker defaults, settlement delays and strikes by brokerage firm employees. In addition, the governing bodies of the Indian stock exchanges have from time to time imposed restrictions on trading in certain securities, limitations on price movements and margin

requirements. Furthermore, from time to time, disputes have occurred between listed companies and stock exchanges and other regulatory bodies, which in some cases may have had a negative effect on market sentiment.

45. *The Company's ability to raise foreign capital may be constrained by Indian law*

While the Company, as a steel manufacturer, is classified by the Indian Government for automatic approval of foreign direct equity investment, and in general, regulatory approvals are required for the Company to raise more than US\$500 million of foreign currency-denominated indebtedness outside India in a single transaction and within a single year. The need to obtain such regulatory approvals could constrain the Company's ability to raise the most cost-effective funding for implementing major asset purchases, refinancing existing indebtedness, or financing acquisitions and other strategic transactions, which may adversely affect the Company's future growth. The Company cannot assure prospective investors that any required approvals will be given when needed, or at all, or that such approvals if given will not have onerous conditions.

Current Indian Government policy allows 100% foreign ownership of Indian companies in the steel manufacturing sector. However, the Indian Government may change this policy in the future, and restrict foreign investors' shareholdings. If such change restricted the Company's ability to issue, and foreign investors' ability to hold shares above such specified limits, the Company may be restricted in its ability to raise funds through equity issuances in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition. Under foreign investment regulations, Indian companies are permitted to invest up to 300% of their net worth in wholly-owned subsidiaries or joint ventures outside India. In the event the Company desires to acquire entities or enter into joint ventures whose value is greater than the above amount, the Company will need approval from regulators in India. Any delay or failure in receiving such regulatory approval may adversely impact the Company's ability to undertake such investment and complete such transaction, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

46. *If inflation worsens, the Company's results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected*

In 2006, India's wholesale price inflation index suggested an increasing inflation trend compared to recent years. An increase in inflation in India could cause a rise in the price of transportation, wages, raw materials or any other of the Company's expenses. If this trend continues and the Company is unable to reduce its costs or pass its increased costs along to its customers, the Company's results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

47. *Any downgrade of India's sovereign debt rating by an international rating agency could have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

Any downgrade of India's credit rating for Indian domestic and international debt by international rating agencies may adversely impact the Company's ability to raise additional financing and the interest rates and commercial terms on which such additional financing is available. This could have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to obtain financing to fund its growth on favorable terms or at all and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

48. *Rising interest rates may raise the cost of financing, thus adversely affecting the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

The Company has outstanding variable-rate debt. If interest rates rise, interest payable on this debt will also rise, thus increasing the cost of new financing for the Company, increasing the Company's interest expense and hindering the Company's ability to implement its growth strategies. Such a rise in interest rates could materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

49. *The Competition Act, 2002, by regulating the Company's business and activities, may materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition*

The Indian Government enacted the Competition Act for the purpose of preventing practices that could have an adverse effect on competition. Except for certain provisions, the Competition Act has not yet come into

force. Under the Competition Act, any arrangement, understanding or action, whether formal or informal, which causes or is likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition is void and will be subject to substantial penalties. Any agreement that directly or indirectly determines purchase or sale prices, limits or controls production, or creates market sharing by way of geographical area or number of customers in the market is presumed to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition. It is unclear how the Competition Act will affect industries in India and the Company's business. Consequently, the Company cannot assure prospective investors that enforcement under the Competition Act will not have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

50. *You will not receive the Equity Shares and other instruments that you subscribe for in this Issue until thirty days after the date on which this Issue closes, which will subject you to market risk.*

The Equity Shares you purchase in this Issue will not be credited to your demat account with depository participants until approximately 30 days from the Issue Closing Date. You can start trading on such Equity Shares only after receipt of listing and trading approvals in respect of these shares. Since the Equity Shares are already listed on stock exchanges, you will be subject to market risk from the date you pay for the Equity Shares to the date they are listed. Further, there can be no assurance that the Equity Shares allocated to you will be credited to your demat account, or that trading in the Equity Shares will commence within the time periods specified above.

Notes to Risk Factors:

1. The net worth of the Company on a consolidated basis before the Issue (as of June 30, 2007) was Rs. 215,075.6 million.
2. The book value per equity share on a consolidated basis as of June 30, 2007 was Rs. 353.6 per Equity Share.
3. The Company has entered into certain related party transactions as disclosed in the section titled "Related Party Transactions" on page 191 of this Letter of Offer.
4. For details of transactions in Equity Shares of the Company by the Promoter and Promoter group of Company in the six months preceding the date of this Letter of Offer, please refer to page 45 of this Letter of Offer.
5. For details of interests of the Company's Directors and key managerial personnel, please refer to the section titled "Management" on page 105 of this Letter of Offer. For details of the interests of the Promoter and promoter group, please refer to the section titled "Promoter" on page 119 of this Letter of Offer.
6. Investors may contact the Lead Managers with any complaints, or for information or clarifications pertaining to the Issue. The Lead Managers are obliged to provide a response to investors.
7. Before making an investment decision in respect of this Issue, Investors are advised to review the entire Letter of Offer, and refer to the section titled "Basis for Issue Price" on page 52 of this Letter of Offer.
8. Please refer to the section titled "Basis of Allotment" on page 337 of this Letter of Offer for details of the basis of allotment.
9. Average cost of acquisition per Equity Share for the Promoter is Rs. 237.83.
10. The name of the Company was changed from The Tata Iron and Steel Company to Tata Steel Limited on August 12, 1995 to indicate its movement in focus to manufacture of steel and steel related products.

The Company and the Lead Managers are obliged to keep this Letter of Offer updated and inform investors in India of any material developments until the listing and trading of the Equity Shares offered under the Issue commences.

THE ISSUE

Equity Shares to be issued by the Company*	121,794,571 Equity Shares
Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares issued by the Company	548,075,571 Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares
Rights Entitlement for Equity Shares	1 Equity Share for every 5 Equity Shares
Rights Entitlements for Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	9 CCPS for every 10 Equity Shares
Record Date	November 5, 2007
Issue Price per Equity Share	Rs. 300
Issue Price per Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share	Rs. 100
Dividend	2% p.a. payable annually up to the conversion of the Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share
Conversion Price	Rs. 600
Conversion Date	September 1, 2009
Conversion Ratio	6 CCPS will be automatically converted into 1 Equity Share
Equity Shares outstanding prior to the Issue*	608,972,856 Equity Shares
Equity Shares outstanding after the Issue and before conversion of CCPS	730,767,427 Equity Shares
Equity Shares outstanding after conversion of CCPS**	822,113,356
Terms of the Issue	For more information, see “Terms of the Present Issue” on page 328 of this Letter of Offer.

* *The Company, pursuant to a subscription agreement dated August 6, 2007 with Citigroup Global Markets Limited, ABN Amro Rothschild and Standard Chartered Bank, has issued USD 875 million 1% Foreign Currency Convertible Alternative Reference Securities (“CARS”) due in 2012 which are convertible into qualifying securities as is defined in the subscription agreement or into ordinary shares of Tata Steel Limited listed on the BSE and the NSE. For a description of qualifying securities please see the description on page 36 of this letter of offer.*

The CARS will be convertible at an initial conversion price of Rs. 876.6 per share, which is at a premium of 35% to the Tata Steel Limited’s closing share price on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited as on August 6, 2007. The outstanding CARS, if any, at maturity will be redeemable at a premium of 23.3% of the principal amount. The CARS will be in registered form, in the denomination of USD 100,000 or in integral multiples thereof.

The Company is proposing an issue of equity/equity linked securities aggregating approximately USD 1,200 million in terms of the shareholder’s resolution dated July 5, 2006 and August 29, 2007. While the terms of the same are not yet finalized, the Company expects to issue the same post the record date. Such securities being issued after the record date will not be entitled to rights. If issued after the rights issue, the capital structure may undergo change within six months from the closure of the rights issue.

** *On conversion of all Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares under this Issue.*

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Consolidated Selected Financial Information of TSL**

Prospective investors should read the following tables containing selected financial information in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” at page 203 of this Letter of Offer and TSL’s Restated financial statements and related schedules and notes thereto at page Annex-1 of this Letter of Offer. The selected profit and loss account data for the years ended March 31, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and the selected balance sheet data as at March 31, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 below are derived from TSL’s consolidated financial statements that have been audited by A. F. Ferguson & Co. and S. B. Billimoria & Co., the former statutory auditors of TSL. The selected profit and loss account data for the years ended March 31, 2007 and for the period ending June 30, 2007 and the selected balance sheet data as at March 31, 2007 and for the period ending June 30, 2007 below are derived from TSL’s financial statements, that have been audited by Deloitte Haskins & Sells, the current statutory auditors of TSL.

TSL’s consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP. Indian GAAP varies in certain significant respects from IFRS. A summary of significant differences between Indian GAAP and IFRS is contained in this Letter of Offer under the heading “Summary of Certain Differences between Indian GAAP and IFRS” on page vi of this Letter of Offer.

The acquisition of Corus by TSL was completed on April 2, 2007, shortly after the end of TSL’s most recent completed fiscal year. Accordingly, this summary financial data does not reflect the effects of the acquisition on TSL as at June 30, 2007. See “Business—The Corus Acquisition” at page 67 of this Letter of Offer.

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account Data

	For the year ended March 31,					For the quarter ended
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	June 30, 2007
			(Rs. million)			(Rs. million)
Net sales ⁽¹⁾	91,368	111,294	159,986	203,221	252,133	311,623
Material expenses ⁽²⁾	20,234	25,833	41,711	67,058	91,714	145,681
Employee expenses ⁽³⁾	12,553	14,018	14,144	16,725	18,850	40,006
Manufacturing and other expenses ⁽⁴⁾	35,478	36,134	42,805	56,456	67,516	77,272
Total expenditure ⁽⁵⁾	68,265	75,985	98,661	140,239	178,080	262,959
EBITDA ⁽⁶⁾	23,103	35,310	61,326	62,982	74,053	48,664
Depreciation	5,697	6,406	6,455	8,604	10,110	10,298
EBIT	17,406	28,904	54,871	54,379	63,943	38,366
Add: Other Income	466	1,509	2,061	2,467	4,381	1,742
Less: Interest (net)	3,154	1,293	1,981	1,616	4,112	8,921
(Add)/Less: Exceptional items ⁽⁷⁾	2,336	2,359	1,214	542	1,530	(44,542)
Profit before taxes ⁽⁸⁾	12,382	26,761	53,737	54,688	62,682	75,729
Provision for tax ⁽⁹⁾	2,417	9,223	18,734	17,784	21,323	12,466
Profit after taxes and adjustments ⁽¹⁰⁾	9,965	17,538	35,003	36,904	41,359	63,263
Less: Minority Interest	68	193	260	186	675	168
Add: Share of Profits of Associates ...	151	294	580	322	792	392
Profit after minority interest and share of profits of associates	10,049	17,639	35,323	37,040	41,476	63,487
Basic/diluted earnings per ordinary share ..	Rs. 18.2	Rs. 32	Rs. 64.0	Rs. 67.1	Rs. 72.5	105.2

(1) Net sales comprises sale of products manufactured and services rendered less excise duty as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated.

(2) Material expenses comprises cost of materials as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated.

(3) Employee expenses comprises payment to and provision for employees, as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated.

(4) Other manufacturing expenses comprises total expenditure, as calculated in accordance with note 5 below, less material expenses and employee expenses.

(5) Total expenditure comprises expenditure total, as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated, less interest, depreciation as increased by prior period adjustments, each as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated.

(6) EBITDA does not include other income, as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated.

(7) Exceptional items comprises employee separation compensation and provision for contingencies, as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated.

(8) Profit before taxes comprises profit after taxes and adjustments, as described in note 10 below, plus provisions for tax, as described in note 9 below.

(9) Provision for tax comprises current tax, deferred tax and fringe benefits tax and tax impact of adjustments, each as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated.

(10) Profit after taxes and adjustments comprises net profit after adjustments, as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data

	As at March 31,					As on June 30,
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007
	(Rs. million)					(Rs. million)
Total shareholders' funds	34,520	46,436	71,910	100,673	146,336	215,076
Loans	43,151	34,980	33,156	33,774	249,255	637,376
Provision for employee separation compensation	14,634	15,818	15,305	14,026	11,183	10,946
Total assets (net) ⁽¹⁾	101,209	106,239	129,819	159,630	421,914	891,333

- (1) Total assets (net) comprises Fixed Assets, Goodwill, Investments, Current Assets, Loans and Advances less Current Liabilities and Provisions as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities, as Restated.

Other Consolidated Financial Data and Ratios

	As at/For the year ended March 31,					As at/For the quarter ended
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	June 30, 2007
	(Rs. million)					(Rs. million)
Cash flow from operating activities ...	21,458	29,725	31,748	37,355	55,030	32,851
Cash flow from investing activities ...	(8,206)	(19,616)	(20,008)	(25,002)	(162,882)	(400,819)
Cash flow from financial activities	(11,656)	(11,437)	(11,086)	(9,451)	204,803	287,486
ROIC ⁽¹⁾	14.1%	22.5%	35.6%	28.8%	18.4%	4.6%
EBITDA / Net Sales	25.3%	31.7%	38.3%	31.0%	29.4%	15.6%
Debt to equity (D/E) ratio ⁽²⁾	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.7	3.0

- (1) ROIC is calculated by dividing EBIT by the average of the total assets for the applicable year and for the previous year. For 2003 however, the calculation was based on the total assets as at March 31, 2003. ROIC for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 has not been annualised.
- (2) The debt to equity ratio is calculated by taking the sum of total loans divided by Net Worth as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities, as Restated.

Consolidated Operational Data

	For the year ended March 31,					For the quarter ended
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	June 30, 2007
Finished steel making capacity (mtpa)	3.320	3.644	3.886 ⁽¹⁾	7.092 ⁽¹⁾	8.792	7.723 ⁽²⁾
Net sales (mt)	3.741	3.685	3.997	6.619	8.394	7.638

- (1) Throughout the Letter of Offer, consolidated finished steel capacity figures include the gross production of NatSteel's joint ventures (not adjusted for NatSteel's percentage shareholdings in such joint ventures).
- (2) Finished steel making capacity for the quarter.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Dear Equity Shareholder(s),

Pursuant to the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meetings held on April 17, 2007 and July 30, 2007, and the meeting of the Committee of Directors held on October 5, 2007 it has been decided to make the following offer to the Equity Shareholders of the Company, with a right to renounce:

SIMULTANEOUS BUT UNLINKED ISSUE OF 121,794,571 EQUITY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 290 PER EQUITY SHARE AGGREGATING RS. 36,538 MILLION TO THE EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS ON RIGHTS BASIS IN THE RATIO OF 1 EQUITY SHARE FOR EVERY 5 EQUITY SHARES HELD ON THE RECORD DATE (NOVEMBER 5, 2007) AND 548,075,571 CUMULATIVE COMPULSORILY CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES OF THE FACE VALUE RS. 100 AT A PRICE OF RS. 100 EACH AGGREGATING RS. 54,808 MILLION IN THE RATIO OF 9 CUMULATIVE COMPULSORILY CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES FOR EVERY 10 EQUITY SHARES HELD ON THE RECORD DATE (“ISSUE”) AGGREGATING RS. 54,808 MILLION. THE ISSUE PRICE FOR EQUITY SHARES IS 30 TIMES OF THE FACE VALUE OF THE EQUITY SHARE. TOTAL PROCEEDS FROM THE ISSUE OF EQUITY SHARES AND PREFERENCE SHARES WOULD AGGREGATE RS. 91,346 MILLION

Registered Office of the Company

Tata Steel Limited
Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street,
Fort, Mumbai 400 001
Maharashtra, India

Registration number: 11-260

Corporate Identification No: L27100MH1907PLC000260

Address of the ROC

Everest House, Marine Lines,
Mumbai 400 020

The Equity Shares of the Company are listed on the BSE and NSE. The Company's equity shares are also listed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Limited (CSE). However pursuant to a resolution passed by the shareholders at the AGM held on July 23, 2003, the Company has made an application for delisting of its equity shares, which application is currently pending. The Global Depository Receipts issued by the Company are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The CARS issued by the Company are listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

Board of Directors

<u>Name</u>	<u>Category/Designation</u>
Mr. Ratan N. Tata	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr. James Leng	Independent Non-Executive Deputy Chairman
Mr. Nusli N. Wadia	Independent, Non-Executive Director
Mr. S.M. Palia	Independent, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Suresh Krishna	Independent, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Ishaat Hussain	Non-Independent, Non-Executive Director
Dr. Jamshed J. Irani	Non-Independent, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Subodh Bhargava	Independent, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Jacobus Schraven	Independent, Non-Executive Director
Dr. Anthony Hayward	Independent, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Philippe Varin	Non-Independent, Non-Executive Director
Mr. B. Muthuraman	Non-Independent, Executive—Managing Director

For further details of the Company's Directors, see "Management" on page 105 of this Letter of Offer.

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer**Mr. J. C. Bham**

Tata Steel Limited
Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street,
Fort, Mumbai 400 001
Tel.: (91 22) 6665 8282
Fax: (91 22) 66657724
Email: cosectisco@tata.com

Investors may contact the Compliance Officer for any pre-Issue / post-Issue related matters.

Bankers of the Company

State Bank of India
Corporate Accounts Group Branch,
Voltas House,
23, J.N. Heredia Marg, Ballard Estate,
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 2288 3019
Fax: (91 22) 2288 4133

Citibank N.A.
293, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road,
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 40015612
Fax: (91 22) 4005862

HSBC Limited
52/60 Mahatma Gandhi Road
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 22674921
Fax: (91 22) 22624912

ICICI Bank Limited
ICICI Centre,
163, H.T. Parekh Marg,
Backbay Reclamation,
Churchgate,
Mumbai 400 020
Tel: (91 22) 26536828
Fax: (91 22) 26531374

Central Bank of India
Corporate Finance Branch
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort,
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 22653010
Fax: (91 22) 650686

Bank of America
Express Towers,
Nariman Point,
Mumbai 400 021
Tel: (91 22) 66322882
Fax: (91 22) 228 70981

Standard Chartered Bank
90, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 22692918
Fax: (91 22) 22674912

Canara Bank
Calcot House,
Tamarind Lane,
8/10, Calcot House,
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 22042306
Fax: (91 22) 22047448

Deutsche Bank
Kodak House,
222, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road,
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 66584600
Fax: (91 22) 2207 5944

Punjab National Bank
Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road,
Fort,
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 22661262
Fax: (91 22) 22678515

HDFC Bank Limited
Maneckji Wadia Building
Nanik Motwani Marg, Fort,
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 24988484
Fax: (91 22) 24963994

Issue Management Team:**Lead Managers to the Issue****JM Financial Consultants Private Limited,**

141, Maker Chamber III Nariman Point,
Mumbai 400 021

Tel: (91 22) 6630 3030

Fax: (91 22) 2202 8224

Email: tatasteel.rights@jmfinancial.in

Website: www.jmfinancial.in

Contact Person: Ms. Poonam Karande

Citigroup Global Markets India Private Limited,

Bakhtawar, 12th Floor

229, Nariman Point,

Mumbai 400 021

Tel : (91 22) 6631 9999

Fax : (91 22) 6631 9803

Email: tatasteelrights@citi.com

Website: www.citibank.co.in

Contact Person: Mr. Pankaj Jain

DSP Merrill Lynch Limited,

Mafatlal Center, 10th Floor,

Nariman Point,

Mumbai 400 021

Tel: (91 22) 6632 8000

Fax: (91 22) 2204 8518

Email: tatasteel_rights@ml.com

Website: www.dspml.com

Contact Person: Mr. Aseem Goyal

The statement of inter se allocation of responsibilities for this Issue is as follows:

<u>No</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Coordinator</u>
1.	Capital structuring with the relative components and formalities such as composition of debt and equity type of instruments.	ALL*	DSPML
2.	Drafting of offer document and of advertisement/publicity material including newspaper advertisements and brochure/memorandum containing salient features of the offer document. The designated Lead Managers shall ensure compliance with SEBI DIP Guidelines and other stipulated requirements and completion of prescribed formalities with the Stock Exchanges and SEBI.	ALL	Citi JM
3.	Retail/Non-Institutional marketing strategy which will cover inter-alia, preparation of publicity budget, arrangement for selection of (i) ad-media, (ii) centres of holding conferences of brokers, investors etc., (iii) bankers to the issue, (iv) collection centres, (v) distribution of publicity and Issue materials including application form and letter of offer.	ALL	Citi
4.	Institutional marketing strategy	ALL	DSPML
5.	Selection of various agencies connected with the Issue, namely Registrars to the Issue, printers, monitoring agency and advertisement agencies.	ALL	Citi
6.	Follow up with Bankers to the Issue to get quick estimates of collection and advising the Issuer about closure of the Issue based on the correct figures.	ALL	DSPML
7.	The post issue activities will involve essential follow up steps which must include finalization of basis of allotment/weeding out of multiple applications, listing of instruments and despatch of certificates and refunds, with the various agencies connected with the activities such as Registrars to the Issue, Bankers to the Issue. Whilst, many of the post issue activities will be handled by other intermediaries, the designated Lead Manager shall be responsible for ensuring that these agencies fulfill their functions and enable them to discharge this responsibility through suitable agreements with the Issuer Company.	ALL	JM

* For the purposes of allocation of responsibilities in this Issue, “All” means each of the Lead Managers

Indian Legal Advisors to the Company

Amarchand & Mangaldas & Suresh A. Shroff & Co.
Peninsula Chambers
Peninsula Corporate Park
Ganpatrao Kadam Marg
Lower Parel
Mumbai 400 013
Tel: (91 22) 6660 4455
Fax: (91 22) 2496 3666

International Legal Advisors to the Company

Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP
Bank of China Tower
One Garden Road
Hong Kong
Tel No: (852) 2521-4122
Fax No: (852) 2845-9026

Herbert Smith LLP
Exchange House,
Primrose Street,
London
EC2A 2HS
United Kingdom
Tel No: (44 20) 7374 8000
Fax No: (44 20) 7374 0888

Indian Legal Advisors to the Lead Managers

Talwar Thakore and Associates
Hague Building
9, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate
Mumbai 400 001
Tel No: (91 22) 6613 6931
Fax No: (91 22) 6613 6901

International Legal Advisors to the Lead Managers

Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & Mcloy LLP
30 Raffles Place
#14-00 Chevron House
Singapore 048622
Tel No: (65) 6428 2400
Fax No: (65) 6428 2500

Auditor of the Company

Deloitte Haskins and Sells
Opposite Shivsagar Estate,
12, Dr. Annie Besant Road,
Worli, Mumbai 400 018
Tel: (91 22) 66679000
Fax: (91 22) 66679025

Registrar to the Issue

Intime Spectrum Registry Limited
C-13 Pannalal Silk Mills Compound
Bhandup (West),
Mumbai 400 078
Tel.: (91 22) 25960320
Fax: (91 22) 25960328/29
Website: www.intimespectrum.com
Email: tatasteel.rights@intimespectrum.com
Contact Person: Ms. Awani Thakkar

Note: Investors are advised to contact the Registrar to the Issue/Compliance Officer in case of any pre-issue/post issue related problems such as non-receipt of Letter of Offer/abridged letter of offer/composite application form/allotment advice/share certificate(s)/CCPS certificates/ refund orders.

Monitoring Agency

IFCI Limited
IFCI Tower, 61, Nehru Place
New Delhi 110019
Tel No: (91 11) 26230194
Fax No: (91 11) 26487440
E-mail: cafs@ifcilt.com

Bankers to the Issue

HSBC Limited
52/60 Mahatma Gandhi Road
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 22674921
Fax: (91 22) 22624912

Standard Chartered Bank
90, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 2692918
Fax 91 22) 22674912

Citibank N.A.
293, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 40015612
Fax :(91 22) 40065852

HDFC Bank Limited
Maneckji Wadia Building
Nanik Motwani Marg
Fort, Mumbai 400 001
Tel: (91 22) 24988484
Fax: (91 22) 24963994

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
14, Veer Nariman Road
Mumbai 400 023
Tel: (91 22) 66585858
Fax: (91 22) 22042673

Credit Rating

This being an issue of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares, no credit rating is required.

OVERSEAS SHAREHOLDERS

The distribution of this Letter of Offer and the Issue of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares on a rights basis to persons in certain jurisdictions outside India may be restricted by legal requirements prevailing in those jurisdictions. Persons into whose possession this Letter of Offer may come are required to inform themselves about and observe such restrictions. The Company is making this Issue of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares on a rights basis to the shareholders of the Company and will dispatch the Letter of Offer/Abridged Letter of Offer to those shareholders who have an Indian address.

No action has been or will be taken to permit this Issue in any jurisdiction where action would be required for that purpose, except that this Letter of Offer has been filed with SEBI for observations and SEBI has given its observations. Accordingly, the Equity Shares represented thereby may not be offered or sold, directly or

indirectly, and this Letter of Offer may not be distributed in any jurisdiction outside of India. Receipt of this Letter of Offer will not constitute an offer in those jurisdictions in which it would be illegal to make such an offer and, those circumstances, this Letter of Offer must be treated as sent for information only and should not be copied or redistributed. No person receiving a copy of this Letter of Offer in any territory other than in India may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use the CAF. The Company will not accept any CAF where the address as indicated by the applicant is not an Indian address. Accordingly, persons receiving a copy of this Letter of Offer should not, in connection with the issue of Equity Shares or the rights entitlements distribute or send the same in or into the United States or any other jurisdiction where to do so would or might contravene local securities laws or regulations. If this Letter of Offer is received by any person in any such territory, or by their agent or nominee, they must not seek to subscribe to the Equity Shares or the rights entitlements referred to in this Letter of Offer.

Neither the delivery of this Letter of Offer nor any sale hereunder, shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the Company's affairs from the date hereof or that the information contained herein is correct as at any time subsequent to this date.

European Economic Area Restrictions

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive at any relevant time (each, a "Relevant Member State") it has not made and will not make an offer of the Equity Shares to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the Equity Shares which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of Equity Shares to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorised or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorised or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or
- (c) In any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Issuer of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purpose of this provision, the expression an "offer of Equity Shares to the public" in relation to any Equity Shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Equity Shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Equity Shares, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression "Prospectus Directive" means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

The European Economic Area selling restriction is in addition to any other selling restriction set out below.

United Kingdom

This document is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom or (ii) to investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the "Order") or (iii) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). The Equity Shares are only available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such Equity Shares will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

NO OFFER IN THE UNITED STATES

The rights and the shares of the Company have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any U.S. state securities laws and may not be offered, sold, resold or otherwise transferred within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, “U.S. Persons” (as defined in Regulation S), except in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The rights referred to in this Letter of Offer are being offered in India, but not in the United States. The offering to which this Letter of Offer relates is not, and under no circumstances is to be construed as, an offering of any shares or rights for sale in the United States or as a solicitation therein of an offer to buy any of the said shares or rights. Accordingly, this Letter of Offer and the enclosed CAF should not be forwarded to or transmitted in or into the United States at any time.

Neither the Company nor any person acting on behalf of the Company will accept subscriptions or renunciations from any person, or the agent of any person, who appears to be, or who the Company or any person acting on behalf of the Company has reason to believe is, in the United States. Envelopes containing a CAF should not be postmarked in the United States or otherwise dispatched from the United States, and all persons subscribing for Equity Shares and wishing to hold such shares in registered form must provide an address for registration of the Equity Shares in India. The Company is making this Issue of Equity Shares on a rights basis to the shareholders of the Company and will dispatch the Letter of Offer/Abridged Letter of Offer to those shareholders who have an Indian address. Any person who acquires rights or Equity Shares will be deemed to have declared, warranted and agreed, by accepting the delivery of the Letter of Offer, that it is not and that at the time of subscribing for the Equity Shares or the rights entitlements, it will not be, in the United States.

The Company reserves the right to treat as invalid any CAF which: (i) appears to the Company or its agents to have been executed in or dispatched from the United States; (ii) does not include the relevant certification set out in the CAF headed “Overseas Shareholders” to the effect that the person accepting and/or renouncing the CAF does not have a registered address (and is not otherwise located) in the United States; or (iii) where the Company believes acceptance of such CAF may infringe applicable legal or regulatory requirements; and the Company shall not be bound to allot or issue any Equity Shares or rights entitlement in respect of any such CAF.

The Company is informed that there is no objection to a United States shareholder selling its rights in India. Rights may not be transferred or sold to any U.S. Person.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

		Aggregate nominal value (in Rs. Million)	Aggregate value at Issue Price (in Rs. million)
Authorized share capital*			
1750,000,000	Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	17,500	
25,000,000	Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	2,500	
600,000,000	Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	60,000	
Issued capital**			
609,574,932	Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	6,095.7	
Subscribed capital			
608,972,856	Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (including amount paid up on 389,516 Equity Shares forfeited)	6,091.7	
Present Issue being offered to the Equity Shareholders through the Letter of Offer			
121,794,571	Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 290 i.e. at a price of Rs. 300 each	1,217.95	36,538.4
548,075,571	2% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Rs 100 each	54,807.56	54,807.56
Paid up capital after the Issue			
After allotment of Equity Shares under the Issue			
730,767,427	Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	7,309.65	
548,075,571	2% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	54,807.56	
Paid up capital on full conversion of Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares issued under this Issue			
822,113,356	Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each***	8,221.13	
Securities premium Account			
	Existing securities premium account	26,410.6	
	Securities premium account after the Issue	61,731.0	
	Securities premium account after the Issue and on conversion of 2% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares issued under this Issue	115,625.1	

* The Board of Directors in their meeting on April 17, 2007 passed a resolution to increase the authorised share capital of the Company to Rs. 8000,00,00,000 divided into 1750,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs.10 each, 25,000,000 Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.100 each and 600,000,000 Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs.100 each. The resolution was approved at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on August 29, 2007.

** The Company, pursuant to a subscription agreement dated August 6, 2007 with Citigroup Global Markets Limited, ABN Amro Rothschild and Standard Chartered Bank, has issued USD 875 million 1% Foreign Currency Convertible Alternative Reference Securities (“CARS”) due in 2012 which are convertible into qualifying securities as is defined in the subscription agreement or into ordinary shares of Tata Steel Limited listed on the BSE and the NSE.

“Qualifying securities” into which the Convertible Alternative Reference Securities (“CARS”) would be convertible means a qualifying security being a validly issued and enforceable instrument which may be in the form of:

- a depositary receipt issued in respect of one share on terms similar to those applying to the GDRs but which provide that holders have no right to withdraw the underlying shares from the relevant depositary facility except: (a) upon the insolvency of the Company; or (b) in order to allow holders to accept an offer for all shares pursuant to Indian delisting regulations; or (c) in order to allow holders to accept an offer by the Company to buy back shares; or (d) otherwise as set out in the relevant depositary facility;
- an equity share issued by the Company with differential rights as to dividends and/ or voting (in comparison to the existing shares), if then permissible by law, provided that in the case of a share with differential rights as to dividends, the rights to receive dividends with respect to such share shall be at least as favourable as

the right to receive dividends with respect to the existing shares of the Company, and provided that the Company obtains an opinion from an independent financial institution that in their opinion, based on the terms of the relevant share, when issued it is reasonably likely to be purchased and sold at prices which are determined by reference to the shares; or

- (iii) a depositary receipt issued in respect of an equity share as set forth in (ii), provided that the Company obtains an opinion from an independent financial institution that in their opinion, based on the terms of the relevant share and depositary receipt, when issued it is reasonably likely to be purchased and sold at prices which are determined by reference to the shares.

The CARS will be convertible at an initial conversion price of Rs. 876.6 per share, which is at a premium of 35% to the Tata Steel Limited's closing share price on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited as on August 6, 2007. The outstanding CARS, if any, at maturity will be redeemable at a premium of 23.3% of the principal amount. The principal amount of the CARS including the exercise of the greenshoe option of USD 150 million aggregates to USD 875 million consisting of 8,750 CARS of USD 100,000 each. The redemption amount is the amount that Tata Steel Limited will have to pay to the bond investors in case they don't convert till maturity i.e., 5 years from date of issue (September 4, 2007). The conversion period is restricted to the time between the end of the 4th year and the end of the 5th year.

The financial parameter impacted currently by the issue of the CARS is unsecured debt in Tata Steel Limited which has increased by an amount of USD 875 million on September 4, 2007. On conversion of the securities, the unsecured indebtedness will decrease proportionately and shareholder's funds will increase.

The Company is proposing an issue of equity/equity linked securities aggregating approximately USD 1,200 million in terms of the shareholder's resolutions dated July 5, 2006 and August 29, 2007. While the terms of the same are not yet finalized, the Company expects to issue the same post the Record Date. Such securities being issued after the Record Date will not be entitled to rights. If issued after the rights issue, the capital structure may undergo change within six months from the closure of the rights issue. The Board of Directors would consider the option of raising long term finance through equity issuance in overseas capital markets.

Notes to Capital Structure

1. Build up of Equity Share capital

Date of Allotment	Cumulative No. of Equity Shares	No. of Equity Shares allotted	Face Value (Rs)	Issue Price per share (Rs)	Cumulative Paid-up capital (Rs. In million)	Cumulative Paid-up capital*	Consideration	Remarks
December 31, 1907			75	75.0	4.0	3,989,010	Cash	Application and Allotment Money on Ordinary, Preference and Deferred Shares
June 30, 1908	200,000	200,000	75	75.0	5.0	5,041,595	Cash	178,300 shares partly paid up
June 30, 1916			75	75.0	15.0	15,000,000	Cash	Allotment money on the shares issued received over the years 1908 to 1916
June 30, 1918	148,826	148,826	75	75.0	17.2	17,232,390	Cash	Right Issue Ratio 3:4 (Rs. 15 have been paid up)
March 31, 1919	149,501	675	75	75.0	19.5	19,485,030	Cash	(Rs. 30 have been paid up)
March 31, 1920	149,602	101	75	75.0	24.0	23,976,120	Cash	(Rs. 60 have been paid up)
March 31, 1921	149,605	3	75	75.0	26.2	26,220,375	Cash	(Rs. 75 have been paid up)
March 31, 1923	149,110	(499)	75	75.0	26.2	26,183,250		499 Shares forfeited
March 31, 1924	149,160	50	75	75.0	26.2	26,187,000	Cash	Received call in arrears
March 31, 1926	149,277	110	75	75.0	26.2	26,195,775	Cash	Received call in arrears
March 31, 1928	349,797	521	75	75.0	26.2	26,234,775	Cash	Received call in arrears
March 31, 1929	349,804	7	75	75.0	26.2	26,235,300	Cash	Received call in arrears
March 31, 1935	350,000	196	75	75.0	26.3	26,250,000	Cash	Received call in arrears
March 30, 1937	328,670	(21,330)	75	75.0	24.7	24,650,250	Cash	21,330 shares forfeited
March 31, 1942	350,000	21,330	75	75.0	26.3	26,250,000	Other than Cash	21,330 shares fully paid up issued pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash
March 31, 1954	1,285,000	935,000	75	75.0	96.4	96,375,000	Cash	**Conversion of Deferred Shares of Rs. 30 each issued at a premium of Rs. 370 per share
March 31, 1958	2,556,106	1,271,106	75	75.0	191.5	191,522,175	Cash	Right Issue Ratio 1:1
March 31, 1959	3,069,665	511,524	75	75.0	230.2	230,187,800	Cash	Bonus issue of 1:5
March 31, 1960	3,671,346	601,681	75	75.0	275.3	275,321,325	Cash	Received call in arrears
March 31, 1961	3,674,281	2,935	75	75.0	275.5	275,542,550	Cash	Received call in arrears
March 31, 1962	3,674,305	24	75	75.0	275.6	275,565,204	Cash	Received call in arrears
March 31, 1967	5,144,027	1,469,722	75	75.0	385.8	385,801,334	Other than Cash	Ordinary shares of Rs. 75 each issued as fully paid bonus shares
March 31, 1977	5,144,027	—	100	100.0	514.4	514,402,700	Cash	Conversion of Rs. 75 share into Rs. 100 share
March 31, 1982	7,201,638	2,057,611	100	100.0	720.2	720,163,800	Cash	Received call in arrears
October 1, 1985	7,273,791	72,153	100	100.0	727.4	727,379,100	Other than Cash	Allotted to the Shareholders of the erstwhile Indian Tube Company Limited. on amalgamation
1986	8,233,622	959,831	100	100.0	823.4	823,362,200	Cash	Conversion of 13.5% Convertible Bonds
April 11, 1986	8,243,456	9,834	100	100.0	824.3	824,345,600	Cash	Conversion of 13.5% Convertible Bonds
May 22, 1986	8,249,539	6,083	100	100.0	825.0	824,953,900	Cash	Conversion of 13.5% Convertible Bonds
October 1, 1986	8,252,461	2,922	100	100.0	825.2	825,246,100	Cash	Conversion of 13.5% Convertible Bonds
March 23, 1987	8,260,397	7,936	100	100.0	826.0	826,039,700	Cash	Conversion of 13.5% Convertible Bonds
June 8, 1987	8,262,868	2,471	100	100.0	826.3	826,286,800	Cash	Conversion of 13.5% Convertible Bonds
August 6, 1987	11,495,340	3,232,472	100	—	1,149.5	1,149,534,000	Other than Cash	Bonus issue of 2:5
November 13, 1987	11,567,678	72,338	100	—	1,156.8	1,156,767,800	Other than Cash	Bonus issue
March 1, 1988	15,634,075	4,066,397	100	450.0	1,360.1	1,360,087,650	Cash	Cash (Rights Issue) Ratio 1:3
March 30, 1988	15,634,412	337	100	—	1,360.1	1,360,121,350	Other than Cash	Bonus issue
June 30, 1988	15,634,467	55	100	450.0	1,360.1	1,360,126,850	Cash	Cash (Rights issue) Ratio 1:3
August 31, 1988	15,634,487	20	100	450.0	1,360.1	1,360,128,850	Cash	Cash (Rights issue)
August 1, 1989	156,344,870		10		1,360.1	1,360,128,850	Cash	Subdivision of shares into Rs. 10 each
February 1, 1990	230,136,540	73,791,670	10	60.0	2,294.3	2,294,265,400	Cash	Conversion of 12% Convertible Debentures
1990-91					2,298.9	2,298,865,400	Cash	Received call in arrears Rs. 4.6 million
1991-92					2,301.2	2,301,165,400	Cash	Received call in arrears Rs. 2.36 million

Date of Allotment	Cumulative No. of Equity Shares	No. of Equity Shares allotted	Face Value	Issue Price per share	Cumulative Paid-up capital (Rs. In million)	Cumulative Paid-up capital*	Consideration	Remarks
			(Rs)	(Rs)		(Rs)		
August 24, 1992	326,793,887	96,657,347	10	80.0	2,784.5	2,784,452,135	Cash	Cash (Rights issue) Ratio 2:5 (Rs. 5 called up)
November 5, 1993	329,566,117	2,772,230	10	80.0	2,812.2	2,812,174,435	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
		96,657,347			3,295.5	3,295,461,170	Cash	96,657,347 partly paid up shares were fully paid up
January 5, 1994	331,162,319	1,596,202	10	80.0	3,311.4	3,311,423,190	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
March 5, 1994	337,329,848	6,167,529	10	80.0	3,352.1	3,352,098,480	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
June 24, 1994	337,340,542	10,694	10	80.0	3,352.2	3,352,205,420	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
August 22, 1994	337,529,192	188,650	10	291.0	3,354.1	3,354,091,920	Cash	Conversion of 2.25% FCCB
October 1, 1994	338,130,689	601,497	10	80.0	3,360.1	3,360,106,890	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
March 15, 1995	338,133,839	3,150	10	80.0	3,360.1	3,360,138,390	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
1994-95					3,368.7	3,368,738,390	Cash	Received call in arrears Rs. 8.6 million
July 28, 1995	338,134,871	1,032	10	80.0	3,368.7	3,368,748,710	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
August 25, 1995	338,149,963	15,092	10	291.0	3,368.9	3,368,899,630	Cash	Conversion of 2.25% FCCB
November 16, 1995	340,149,963	2,000,000	10	242.0	3,388.9	3,388,899,630	Cash	Cash (Exercise of naked warrants by the Tata Companies)
November 17, 1995	342,149,963	2,000,000	10	242.0	3,408.9	3,408,899,630	Cash	Cash (Exercise of naked warrants by the Tata Companies)
November 20, 1995	344,149,963	2,000,000	10	242.0	3,428.9	3,428,899,630	Cash	Cash (Exercise of naked warrants by the Tata Companies)
November 21, 1995	345,749,963	1,600,000	10	242.0	3,444.9	3,444,899,630	Cash	Cash (Exercise of naked warrants by the Tata Companies)
November 22, 1995	346,449,963	700,000	10	242.0	3,451.9	3,451,899,630	Cash	Cash (Exercise of naked warrants by the Tata Companies)
November 23, 1995	351,060,488	4,610,525	10	242.0	3,498.0	3,498,004,880	Cash	Cash (Exercise of naked warrants by the Tata Companies)
November 24, 1995	360,635,488	9,575,000	10	242.0	3,593.8	3,593,754,880	Cash	Cash (Exercise of naked warrants by the Tata Companies)
November 25, 1995	365,855,488	5,220,000	10	242.0	3,646.0	3,645,954,880	Cash	Cash (Exercise of naked warrants by the Tata Companies)
November 27, 1995	368,149,963	2,294,475	10	242.0	3,668.9	3,668,899,630	Cash	Cash (Exercise of naked warrants by the Tata Companies)
December 20, 1995	368,151,472	1,509	10	291.0	3,668.9	3,668,914,720	Cash	Conversion of 2.25% FCCB
February 1, 1996	368,152,085	613	10	80.0	3,668.9	3,668,920,850	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
1995-96					3,672.3	3,672,320,850	Cash	Received call in arrears Rs. 3.4 million
April 1, 1996	368,128,825	(23,260)	10		3,672.1	3,672,088,250		Forfeiture of shares
November 15, 1996	368,136,331	7,506	10	80.0	3,672.2	3,672,163,310	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
1996-97					3,673.8	3,673,763,310	Cash	Received call in arrears Rs. 1.5 million and on forfeiture Rs. 0.1 million
March 25, 1997	368,136,568	237	10	80.0	3,673.8	3,673,765,680	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
March 25, 1998	368,136,955	387	10	80.0	3,673.8	3,673,769,550	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
1997-98					3,675.6	3,675,569,550		Received call in arrears Rs. 1.8 million
March 31, 1998	368,137,405	450	10	80.0	3,675.6	3,675,574,050	Cash	Shares on revocation of forfeiture
March 2, 1999	368,138,483	1,078	10	291.0	3,675.6	3,675,584,830	Cash	Conversion of 2.25% FCCB
March 26, 1999	368,138,508	25	10	80.0	3,675.6	3,675,585,080	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
March 31, 1999	367,771,512	(366,996)	10	80.0	3,679.7	3,679,715,120		Shares forfeited. Received Calls in arrears received Rs. 5.9 lakhs
March 22, 2000	367,771,781	269	10	80.0	3,679.7	3,679,717,810	Cash	Shares allotted on revocation of forfeiture.
March 27, 2000	367,771,880	99	10	80.0	3,679.7	3,679,718,800	Cash	Cash (Warrant exercise by SPN holders)
March 30, 2001	367,771,901	21	10	80.0	3,679.7	3,679,719,010	Cash	Shares allotted on revocation of forfeiture.
May 12, 2003	368,981,904	1,210,003	10	—	3,691.8	3,691,819,040	Other than Cash	Shares allotted on amalgamation of Tata SSL Limited (Ratio 1:5).
August 23, 2004	553,472,856	184,490,952	10	—	5,536.7	5,536,728,560	Other than Cash	Bonus shares allotted in the ratio of 1:2
July 19, 2006***	580,472,856	27,000,000	10	516.0	5,806.7	5,806,728,560	Cash	Preferential allotment of Shares to Tata Sons Limited.
April 17, 2007****	608,972,856	28,500,000	10	484.3	6,091.7	6,091,728,560	cash	Shares allotted on conversion of Warrants allotted on preferential basis

* The cumulative paid up capital includes amount paid up on shares forfeited and excludes calls in arrears wherever applicable

** Deferred Shares issued between the years 1907 to 1917 were converted into Ordinary Shares in 1954, therefore no capital build up of deferred shares have been given.

*** Deloitte Haskins and Sells, Chartered Accountants have certified in their Auditor's Certificate dated July 17, 2006 that the issue price of Rs. 516 of shares issued on a preferential basis to Tata Sons Limited is in accordance with clause 13.1.1 of the SEBI DIP Guidelines.

**** Parikh and Associates, Company Secretaries have certified in their Practising Company Secretary's Certificate dated May 10, 2007 that the issue price of Rs. 484.27 of shares issued to Tata Sons Limited on conversion of Warrants is in accordance with clause 13.1.1 of the SEBI DIP Guidelines.

2. Build up of Share Premium Account

Financial Year*	Particulars	No. of Equity Shares	Premium per share	Amount (Rs. In million)	Cumulative amount (Rs. In million)	Remarks
1985-86	Issue of shares on amalgamation to shareholders of the erstwhile Indian Tube Company Limited	72,153	100	7.2	7.2	Premium received on issue of shares on amalgamation to shareholders of Indian Tube Co. Limited
1987-88	Right issue of 4,016,000 shares at a premium of Rs. 350 per share	4,066,397	150	610.0	617.2	Received 1st installment of Rs. 50 per share along with premium of Rs. 150 out of Rs. 450 per share including Rs. 350 premium
1988-89	Right issue of 4,016,000 shares at a premium of Rs. 350 per share	4,015,000	200	803.0	1,420.2	Received 2nd installment of Rs. 50 per share along with premium of Rs. 200 out of Rs. 450 per share including Rs. 350 premium
1989-90	Issued on conversion of Fully Convertible Debentures and partly convertible debentures issued in May/June 1989	73,791,670	50	3,664.5	5,084.7	Received during the years on calls on arrears and on conversion of 12% fully/partly convertible debentures
1990-91	Calls in arrears			23.2	5,107.9	Received during the year on calls on arrears and on conversion of 12% fully/partly convertible debentures
1991-92	Calls in arrears			11.4	5,119.3	Received during the year on calls on arrears
1992-93	Right issue of shares at a premium of Rs. 70 per share	96,657,347	35	3,383.0	8,502.3	Received 1st installment of Rs. 5 per share along with premium of Rs. 35 out of Rs. 80 per share including Rs. 70 premium
1993-94	Right issue of shares at a premium of Rs. 70 per share	924,428,571	35	3,235.5	11,737.8	Received 2nd installment of Rs. 5 per share along with premium of Rs. 35 out of Rs. 80 per share including Rs. 70 premium
	Issue of Share Warrants to promoters with SPNs	10,535,961	70	737.5	12,475.3	Premium recd. on issue of shares warrants to promoters with SPNs on
1994-95	Calls in arrears			60.4	12,535.7	Received during the year on calls on arrears
	Share allotted against warrants issued with SPNs	615,341	70	43.0	12,578.7	Premium received on issue of shares warrants to promoters with SPNs
	Shares allotted on conversion of Foreign Currency Convertible bonds	188,650	281	53.0	12,631.7	Premium received on conversion of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds

Financial Year*	Particulars	No. of Equity Shares	Premium per share	Amount (Rs. In million)	Cumulative amount (Rs. In million)	Remarks
1995-96	Calls in arrears			23.7	12,655.4	Received during the year on calls on arrears
	Share allotted against warrants issued with SPNs	1,645	70	0.1	12,655.5	Premium received on issue of shares warrants to promoters with SPNs
	Share s allotted on conversion of Foreign Currency Convertible bonds	16,601	281	4.7	12,660.2	Premium received on conversion of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds
	Share s allotted against Naked Warrants	30,000,000	232	6,960.0	19,620.2	Premium received against issue of shares against naked warrants
	Less : Provision for Premium on Redemption of SPNs			(416.0)	19,204.2	
1996-97	Calls in arrears			10.1	19,214.3	Received during the year on calls on arrears
	Share allotted against warrants issued with SPNs	8,571	70	0.6	19,214.9	Premium received on issue of shares warrants to promoters with SPNs on
	Less : Provision for Premium on Redemption of SPNs			(576.4)	18,638.5	
1997-98	Calls in arrears	7,743		12.6	18,651.1	Received during the year on calls on arrears
	Share allotted against warrants issued with SPNs	1,429	70	0.1	18,651.2	Premium received on issue of shares warrants to promoters with SPNs
	Less : Provision for Premium on Redemption of SPNs			(409.6)	18,241.6	
	Less : Expenditure on issue of shares, Secured Premium Notes, FCCB, Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Bonds and provision for premium on redemption of NCDs			(320.3)	17,921.3	
1998-99	Calls in arrears			28.1	17,949.4	Received during the year on calls on arrears
	Share allotted against warrants issued with SPNs	25	70	0.0	17,949.4	Premium received on issue of shares warrants to promoters with SPNs (amount less than Rs. 1000)
	Share allotted on conversion of 2.25% FCCBs	1,078	281	0.3	17,949.7	Premium received on conversion of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds

Financial Year*	Particulars	No. of Equity Shares	Premium per share	Amount (Rs. In million)	Cumulative amount (Rs. In million)	Remarks
	Less : Provision for Premium on Redemption of SPNs			(238.8)	17,710.9	
	Less : Expenditure on issue of shares, Secured Premium Notes, FCCB, Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Bonds and provision for premium on redemption of NCDs			(9.8)	17,701.1	
1999-2000	Less : Provision for Premium on Redemption of SPNs			(66.8)	17,634.3	
	Less : Provision for Premium on Redemption of NCDs			(0.3)	17,634.0	
2002-03	On amalgamation of erstwhile Tata SSL Limited	1,210,003		737.6	18,371.6	Premium received on issue of shares on amalgamation to shareholders of Tata SSL Limited
	Less : Adjustment of Miscellaneous Expenditure (to the extent not written off or adjusted) relating to Employee Separation Scheme Compensation, net of Deferred Tax Asset of Rs. 5412.2 Million in terms of Scheme of Arrangement			(8,174.1)	10,197.5	
2004-05	Less : utilised for issue of Bonus Shares	184,490,952		(1,844.9)	8,352.6	
July 19, 2006	Issue of Preferential Shares	27,000,000	506.00	13,662.0	22,014.6	Premium received on issue of shares to promoters on preferential basis
April 17, 2007	Conversion of Share Warrants issued on preferential basis	28,500,000	474.27	13,516.7	35,531.3	Premium received on conversion of Share Warrants issued on preferential basis
September 30, 2007	Add: Exchange gain on liability for premium in respect of CARS			213.4	35,744.7	
September 30, 2007	Less: Issue expenses of CARS and premium on redemption of CARS			(9,334.1)	26,410.6	

* For the year ended March 31, 1985, the share premium account was nil as the accumulated share premium account of previous years was used for further issuances of capital from time to time.

3. Current shareholding pattern of the Company as on September 30, 2007

Shareholders	No. of Equity Shares held pre-Issue	% of pre-Issue	No. of Equity Shares post Issue and before conversion of CCPS*	% of post Issue capital assuming allotment of all Equity Shares offered and before conversion of CCPS
Promoter				
Tata Sons Limited	168,263,040**	27.63	201,915,648	27.63
Promoter Group				
Tata Motors Limited	26,119,229	4.29	31,343,075	4.29
Other Tata Group Companies	11,269,947	1.85	13,523,936	1.85
Total Promoter and promoter group shareholding	205,652,216	33.77	246,782,659	33.77
Public Shareholding				
Mutual Funds/UTI	20,753,651	3.41	24,904,381	3.41
Financial Institutions/Banks	2,095,541	0.34	2,514,649	0.34
Central Governments/State Governments	119,317	0.02	143,180	0.02
Venture Capital Funds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Insurance Companies	92,581,195	15.20	111,097,434	15.20
Foreign Institutional Investors	130,034,424	21.35	156,041,309	21.35
Foreign Venture Capital Investors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bodies Corporate	20,657,738	3.40	24,789,286	3.40
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 100,000	116,766,696	19.18	140,120,035	19.18
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 100,000	15,056,242	2.47	18,067,490	2.47
Trusts	5,245,844	0.86	6,295,012	0.86
Foreign Corporate Bodies	6,125	0.00	7,350	0.00
Total public shareholding	403,316,773	66.23	483,980,128	66.23
Shares held by Custodians and against which Depository Receipts have been issued	3,867	0.00	4,640	0.00
Total	608,972,856	100.00	730,767,427	100.00

* The Company pursuant to a subscription agreement dated August 6, 2007 with Citigroup Global Markets Limited, ABN Amro Rothschild and Standard Chartered Bank has issued USD 875 million 1% Foreign Currency Convertible Alternative Reference Securities ("CARS") due in 2012 which are convertible into qualifying securities as is defined in the subscription agreement or into ordinary shares of Tata Steel Limited listed on the BSE and the NSE. The CARS will be convertible at an initial conversion price of Rs.876.6 per share, which is at a premium of 35% to the Tata Steel Limited's closing share price on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited as on August 06, 2007. The outstanding CARS, if any, at maturity will be redeemable at a premium of 23.3% of the principal amount.

The Company is proposing an issue of equity/equity linked securities aggregating approximately USD 1,200 million in terms of the shareholder's resolution dated July 5, 2006 and the resolution to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders scheduled to be held on August 29, 2007. While the terms of the same are not yet finalised, the Company expects to issue the same post the record date. Such securities being issued after the record date will not be entitled to rights. If issued after the rights issue, the capital structure may undergo change within six months from the closure of the rights issue.

** 55,500,000 equity shares representing 9.11% of the paid up capital of Tata Steel Limited and allotted to Tata Sons Limited on a preferential basis is locked-in up to July 18, 2009.

4. The Promoter has confirmed that it along with the companies controlled by it (together referred to as “Promoter” in this clause) intend to subscribe to the full extent of their entitlement in the Issue. The Promoter reserves its right to subscribe to its entitlement in this Issue, either by itself or a combination of entities controlled by it, including by subscribing for renunciation, if any, made by the promoter group or any other shareholder. The Promoter has provided an undertaking, dated June 7, 2007, to the Company to apply for additional Equity Shares and CCPS in the Issue, to the extent of any unsubscribed portion of the Issue. As a result of this subscription and consequent allotment, the Promoter may acquire shares over and above its entitlement in the Issue, which may result in an increase of the shareholding being above the current shareholding with the entitlement of Equity Shares under the Issue. This subscription and acquisition of additional Equity Shares by the Promoter through this Issue, if any, will not result in change of control of the management of the Company and shall be exempt in terms of the proviso to Regulation 3(1)(b)(ii) of the Takeover Code. As such, other than meeting the requirements indicated in the section on “Objects of the Issue” on page 48 of this Letter of Offer, there is no other intention/purpose for this Issue, including any intention to delist the Company, even if, as a result of allotments to the Promoter, in this Issue, the Promoter’s shareholding in the Company exceeds its current shareholding. The Promoter shall subscribe to such unsubscribed portion as per the relevant provisions of the law. Allotment to the Promoter of any unsubscribed portion, over and above its entitlement shall be done in compliance with the Listing Agreement and other applicable laws prevailing at that time relating to continuous listing requirements.

The Company hereby certifies that, in case the Rights Issue of the Company is completed with the Promoter subscribing to equity shares over and above their entitlement, the public shareholding in the Company after the Rights Issue will not fall below the minimum level of public shareholding of 10% as specified in the listing condition or listing agreement.

If the Company does not receive minimum subscription of 90% of the Issue (separately for Equity Shares and CCPS) on the date of the closure of the Issue or the subscription level falls below 90% after the closure of the Issue on account of cheques having been returned unpaid or withdrawal of applications, the Company shall forthwith refund the entire subscription amount received. If there is a delay beyond eight days after the date from which the Company becomes liable to pay the amount, the Company shall pay interest as prescribed under section 73 of the Companies Act, 1956.

5. *Details of the shareholding of the Promoter, Promoter Group and the directors of the Promoter as on September 30, 2007*

<u>Name of entities</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% of Pre-Issue share capital</u>
Promoter		
Tata Sons Limited	168,263,040*	27.63
Total (A)	168,263,040	27.63
Promoter Group		
Tata Motors Limited	26,119,229	4.29
Other Tata Group Companies	11,269,947	1.85
Total (B)	37,389,176	6.14
Total Promoter Group Shareholding (A + B)	205,652,216	33.77
Directors of the Promoter		
Ratan N. Tata	16,680	0.00
Ishaat Hussain	1,614	0.00
Jamshed J. Irani	5,431	0.00
Total (C)	23,725	0.003
Total Shareholding of the Promoter Group and directors of the Promoter (A + B + C)	205,675,941	33.77

- * 55,500,000 equity shares representing 9.11% of the pre-issue paid up capital of Tata Steel Limited and allotted to Tata Sons Limited on a preferential basis is locked-in upto July 18, 2009.

7. Transactions in Equity Shares by the Promoter and Promoter Group in the last six months are as follows:

(i) Sheba Properties Limited

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Date of Transaction</u>	<u>Details of Transaction</u>	<u>Number of Equity Shares (each of Rs. 10)</u>	<u>Sale Price/Buy Price (in Rs.)</u>	<u>Aggregate Price (in Rs.)</u>
1.	June 1, 2007	Off-market sale	312,500	635.00	198,437,500

(ii) Tata Motors Limited

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Date of Transaction</u>	<u>Details of Transaction</u>	<u>Number of Equity Shares (each of Rs. 10)</u>	<u>Sale Price/Buy Price (in Rs.)</u>	<u>Aggregate Price (in Rs.)</u>
1.	June 1, 2007	Off-market purchase	312,500	635.00	198,437,500

(iii) Transactions by Ewart Investments Limited

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Date of Transaction</u>	<u>Details of Transaction</u>	<u>Number of Equity Shares (each of Rs. 10)</u>	<u>Sale Price/Buy Price (in Rs.)</u>	<u>Aggregate Price (in Rs.)</u>
1.	September 28, 2007	Off-market sale	10,000	850.35	8,503,500

(iv) Transactions by Tata AIG Life Insurance Company Limited

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Date of Transaction</u>	<u>Details of Transaction</u>	<u>Number of Equity Shares (each of Rs. 10)</u>	<u>Sale Price/Buy Price (in Rs.)</u>	<u>Aggregate Price (in Rs.)</u>
1.	October 11, 2007	Market purchase	6,000	854.51	5,133,457
2.	October 17, 2007	Market purchase	8,000	851.38	6,819,544

(v) *Transactions by Tata Investment Corporation Limited*

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Date of Transaction</u>	<u>Details of Transaction</u>	<u>Number of Equity Shares (each of Rs. 10)</u>	<u>Sale Price/Buy Price (in Rs.)</u>	<u>Aggregate Price (in Rs.)</u>
1.	October 30, 2007	Market sale	35,000	906.93	31,702,752
2.	October 30, 2007	Marker sale	15,000	904.60	13,551,988
3.	October 30, 2007	Market sale	50,000	894.35	44,661,435
4.	October 30, 2007	Market sale	35,000	902.10	31,533,915
5.	October 30, 2007	Market sale	65,000	901.72	58,538,315

8. **Top ten shareholders**

- a. Top Ten shareholders as of the date of filing this Letter of Offer with the Stock Exchanges

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>Total Shares</u>	<u>Percentage of pre-issue capital</u>
Tata Sons Limited	168,263,040	27.63%
Life Insurance Corporation Of India	59,214,348	9.72%
Tata Motors Limited	26,119,229	4.29%
HSBC Global Investment Funds a/c HSBC Global Investment Funds Mauritius Limited	12,800,000	2.10%
Deutsche Securities Mauritius Limited	12,144,119	1.99%
Macquarie Bank Limited	11,954,230	1.96%
Morgan Stanley and Co. International plc. a/c Morgan Stanley Mauritius Company Limited	11,596,969	1.90%
UBS Securities Asia Limited a/c Swissfinance Corporation (Mauritius) Limited	10,689,948	1.76%
Goldman Sachs Investments (Mauritius) I Limited	8,830,755	1.45%
The New India Assurance Company Limited	7,616,937	1.25%
Total	329,229,575	54.06%

- b. Top Ten shareholders as of ten days prior to the date of filing this Letter of Offer with the Stock Exchanges

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>Total Shares</u>	<u>Percentage of pre-issue capital</u>
Tata Sons Limited	168,263,040	27.63%
Life Insurance Corporation Of India	59,969,169	9.85%
Tata Motors Limited	26,119,229	4.29%
Morgan Stanley and Co. International plc. a/c Morgan Stanley Mauritius Company Limited	14,247,844	2.34%
Hsbc Global Investment Funds a/c Hsbc Global Investment Funds Mauritius Limited	12,800,000	2.10%
Deutsche Securities Mauritius Limited	11,789,398	1.94%
Goldman Sachs Investments (Mauritius) I Limited	10,508,550	1.73%
UBS Securities Asia Limited a/c Swissfinance Corporation (Mauritius) Limited	10,330,165	1.70%
Macquarie Bank Limited	10,325,566	1.70%
The New India Assurance Company Limited	7,616,937	1.25%
Total	331,969,898	54.51%

- c. Top Ten shareholders as of two years prior to the date of filing this Letter of Offer with Stock Exchanges.

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>Total Shares</u>	<u>Percentage of pre issue capital</u>
Tata Sons Limited	109,573,040	19.80%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	66,575,360	12.03%
Tata Motors Limited	25,806,729	4.66%
HSBC Global Investment Funds a/c HSBC Global Investment Funds Mauritius Limited	16,500,000	2.98%
Genesis Indian Investment Company Limited -General Sub Fund	11,191,500	2.02%
The New India Assurance Company Limited	10,566,937	1.91%
Janus Contrarian Fund	7,437,463	1.34%
National Insurance Company Limited	7,353,450	1.33%
The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	7,038,967	1.27%
Janus Overseas Fund	6,829,341	1.23%
Total	268,872,787	48.58%

The Company has not made any public offering of its Equity Shares in the two years immediately preceding the date of filing of this Letter of Offer.

9. The total number of members of the Company as on September 30, 2007 was 570,162.
10. The present Issue being a rights issue, as per extant SEBI guidelines, the requirement of promoters' contribution and lock-in are not applicable. In accordance with clause 2.4.1 (iv) of the SEBI DIP Guidelines, the Company is exempted from the eligibility norms as stated in the Guidelines.
11. The Company has not issued any Equity Shares or granted any options under any scheme of employees stock option or employees stock purchase.
12. The Company has availed of a "bridge loan" which will be repaid from the proceeds of the Issue. For more details please see "Objects of the Issue — Deployment of Short Term Bridge Loan from State Bank of India" on page 50 of this Letter of Offer.
13. The Directors of the Company or Lead Managers of the Issue have not entered into any buy-back, standby or similar arrangements for any of the securities being issued through Letter of Offer. Other than as stated in this Letter of Offer, the Promoter has not entered into any buy-back, standby or similar arrangements for any of the securities being issued through this Letter of Offer.
14. The terms of issue to Equity Shareholders/Applicants have been presented under the section "Terms of the Present Issue" on page 328 of this Letter of Offer.
15. At any given time, there shall be only one denomination of the Equity Shares of the Company. The Equity Shareholders of the Company do not hold any warrant, option or convertible loan or debenture, which would entitle them to acquire further shares in the Company.
16. Save as disclosed in this Letter of Offer, no further issue of capital by way of issue of bonus shares, preferential allotment, rights issue or public issue or in any other manner which will affect the equity capital of the Company, shall be made during the period commencing from the filing of this Letter of Offer with the Stock Exchanges and the date on which the Equity Shares and CCPS issued under the Letter of Offer are listed or application moneys are refunded on account of the failure of the Issue. Further, other than as disclosed in this Letter of Offer, presently the Company does not have any intention to alter the equity capital structure by way of split/ consolidation of the denomination of the shares on a preferential basis or issue of bonus or rights or public issue of shares or any other securities within a period of six months from the date of opening of the Issue.
17. The Issue will remain open for 30 days. However, the Board will have the right to extend the Issue period as it may determine from time to time but not exceeding 60 days from the Issue Opening Date.

OBJECTS OF THE ISSUE

The net proceeds of the Issue, after deduction of any issue expenses, are estimated to be approximately Rs. 90,946 million (“Net Issue Proceeds”).

The Company intends to use the Net Proceeds to fund part of its investment by way of equity contribution in its wholly owned subsidiary Tata Steel Asia Holdings (Singapore). Tata Steel Asia Holdings (Singapore) would in turn utilize funds from these investments to repay the loans taken by it, to invest in Tata Steel UK which acquired Corus on April 2, 2007. The primary objective for utilisation of funds raised under this Issue is to finance/ repay the loans availed by Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited for the Acquisition of Corus. The details of the loans and the other debt facilities used to finance the Acquisition are detailed in the section of “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Financing of Corus Acquisition” on page 223 of this Letter of Offer.

The main objects clause and the objects incidental or ancillary to the main objects clause of the Memorandum of Association enables the Company to undertake its existing activities and the activities for which funds are being raised by the Company in this Issue.

Proceeds of the Issue

The details of proceeds of the Issue are summarized in the following table:

Sr. No.	Description	Amount	Amount
		Rs. in millions	
1	Gross proceeds of the Issue		91,346
2	Rights issue of Equity Shares	36,538	
3	Rights issue of Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares*	54,808	
4	Issue Expenses	400 ..	400 ..
5	Net Issue Proceeds	90,946	90,946

* The Board in its meeting dated July 30, 2007 passed a resolution to issue CCPS up to an amount aggregating Rs 60,000 million. The resolution has been approved at the Annual General Meeting of the Company scheduled to be held on August 29, 2007.

Corus Acquisition

In April 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of Corus. For more details on Corus, please see the section on “Business” on page 66 of this Letter of Offer.

The financing of the Acquisition and payment of the purchase consideration has been structured by the Company along with its subsidiaries including Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited and Tata Steel UK Limited. The total amount paid by the Company for the Acquisition of Ordinary Shares of Corus (excluding acquisition cost) was GBP 6,004 million (including GBP 108 million, being the liability for the Sharesave Scheme). The same was financed out of the total acquisition financing as under:

<u>Total Acquisition Financing</u>	<u>Amounts</u> (in £ million)
Equity contribution in Tata Steel UK Limited	3,470
Debt raised by Tata Steel UK Limited and its subsidiaries (including Loan Notes guarantees of GBP 60 m)**	3,150
Total	6,620*

* This includes the expenses incurred on the acquisition over and above the amount paid for the Acquisition of Ordinary Shares of Corus

** Debt raised by Tata Steel UK Limited is without recourse to Tata Steel Limited, which is to say that the indebtedness in the subsidiaries has not been guaranteed by Tata Steel Limited and lenders have no recourse to Tata Steel Limited in case of defaults

For details of financing of the Corus acquisition please refer to the section “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Financing of Corus Acquisition” on page 228 of this Letter of Offer.

The Company along with its subsidiaries has arranged for loans to finance the debt portion of the purchase consideration. For details of loan arrangements for the debt portion of the purchase consideration please refer to the section of “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Financing of Corus Acquisition” on page 228 of this Letter of Offer.

The equity portion of the purchase consideration has been financed through equity investments by the Company in its subsidiaries. The total equity portion of purchase consideration made by the Company has been financed through its own funds and loans taken by its subsidiaries. The break up of this is as set out below:

Total Equity Contribution	Amounts (in £ million)	Amounts (in £ million)
Company funds		1,573
Own cash/ Preferential allotment to Tata Sons Limited	731	
ECB funds	842	
Loans taken by subsidiaries		1,456
Amount advanced by Tata Steel Limited to its subsidiaries from proceeds of CARS issued in September 2007		430
Equity contribution by subsidiaries		11
Total Equity contribution for purchase consideration		3,470

The details of the loan facilities availed by the subsidiaries in connection with the total Equity Contribution are as set out below:

Name of the Borrower	Amount (in £ million)	Date of the facility Agreement	Total amount outstanding under the facility as on September 30, 2007 Amount (in £ million)	Maturity Date
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited	952	October, 2006	776	November 18, 2007
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited	170	December, 2006	90	December 5, 2007
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited	65	December, 2006	65	December 10, 2007
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited	200	January, 2007	200	January 29, 2008
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited	520	April, 2007	90	October 26, 2007
Tulip UK Holdings No. 1	235	October, 2006	235	February 1, 2008

Subsidiaries of the Company, Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited and Tulip UK Holdings No. 1, owing to the approaching maturity dates of some of the loans availed by them, have repaid part of the outstanding loan and the balance loans are due for repayment over next few months. To finance the same the Company, pending realization of the proceeds of the Issue, has availed a short term bridge loan from the State Bank of India, which it has invested in the subsidiaries providing them the required funds to repay these loan liabilities. The details of the deployment of this short term bridge loan are mentioned below.

Deployment of the Short Term Bridge Loan from State Bank of India

The Company entered into a loan agreement with the State Bank of India on October 17, 2007 for an amount aggregating Rs. 95,000 million. The Company has drawn down an amount aggregating Rs. 95,000 million as on October 18, 2007. The Company has invested this amount in its subsidiaries and the same has been utilized by them to repay the following loan facilities:

Name of the Borrower	Date of the facility agreement	Loan Outstanding as on September 30, 2007	Loan repaid pursuant to the Short Term Bridge Loan from SBI Amount (in £ million)	Date on which loan has repaid
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited*	April 2007	90	90	October 26, 2007
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited	October, 2006	776	776	October 22, 2007
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited	December, 2006	90	90	October 19, 2007
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited	December, 2006	65	65	October 19, 2007

* Original Facility of an amount of GBP 520 million

Further, subsidiaries intend to utilize the balance funds to repay part of the remaining loans mentioned earlier, as and when they become due for repayment.

Utilization of Net Proceeds

The Company intends to utilize the Net Issue Proceeds to repay the Short Term Bridge Loan availed by the Company from the State Bank of India.

Tata Sons Limited, the Promoter has confirmed that it intends to subscribe to the full extent of its entitlement in the Issue. Further in addition to its Rights Compulsorily Entitlement, Tata Sons Limited has confirmed that it shall apply for additional Equity Shares and/ or Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares in the Issue in case of an under-subscription.

No part of the Net Issue Proceeds will be paid by the Company as consideration to the Promoter, the Directors, the Company's key management personnel or companies promoted by the Promoter.

Issue Related Expenses

The Issue related expenses include, among others, selling commissions, printing and distribution expenses, legal fees, advertisement expenses and registrar and depository fees. The estimated Issue related expenses are as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Expense</u> <u>Rs. in millions</u>
Lead manager's fees	60.00
Advertising and marketing expenses	17.50
Printing and stationery	32.50
Other (Registrar's fees, legal fees, etc.)	290.00
Total estimated Issue expenses	400.00

Details of the Bridge Loans

The management of the Company has on October 17, 2007 entered into a loan arrangement with State Bank of India for an amount of Rs. 95,000 million. This loan arrangement has been entered with a understanding that Company would repay this loan through the Issue proceeds with 4 months from the date of agreement or availability of the Issue proceeds whichever is earlier.

Brief terms of this short term loan are as follows:

- A. **Amount:** Rs.9,500.00 crores
- B. **Rate of Interest:** 10.00% p.a. (fixed) at monthly rests.
- C. **Maturity Date:** 29.02.08
- D. **Repayment:** Bullet repayment on maturity date. The Company will earmark the funds, required for repaying the Facility, from the proceeds of the Proposed Rights and Cumulative Preference Shares issues of the Company.
- E. **Prepayment:** The Borrower shall be entitled to prepay amounts outstanding under the Facilities on any interest payment date, in whole or in part, in a minimum amount Rs.250 Crores, and integral multiples thereof, without premium or penalty, subject to not less than 5 (five) business day's prior written notice being given to the Agent. Any amount so prepaid may not be redrawn and applicable Facility amount will be reduced accordingly.
- F. **Facility Status:** The obligations of the Borrower under the Facility shall constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and un-subordinated obligations of the Borrower, ranking at least pari passu with all present and future un-subordinated obligations of the Borrower (other than obligations preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law)
- G. **Permitted Security:** Existing Security interest created over the assets of the Borrower, including the security for working capital requirements and any future security created over the assets with prior written consent of the lenders.

Negative Pledge & Negative Lien: The Borrower will undertake not to create or permit to be created any security over any of properties or assets, any mortgage or other encumbrance other than Permitted Security.

- H. **Other covenants:** The Borrower will ensure compliance of the following to be detailed in the Facility Agreement.
- Notification of any potential event of default or event of default
 - Obtain, comply with and maintain all authorizations
 - Restriction on disposal of assets
 - Restriction on mergers /amalgamations/acquisitions.
- I. **Events of Default:** Lenders will be entitled to demand an immediate repayment or to accelerate the financing, on occurrence of certain events which include:
- Failure to pay amounts due under any of the Facilities with a cure period of 5 business day's as a result of administrative or technical error
 - Insolvency, winding up, or the cessation of business by the Borrower
 - Change in the business or financial condition of the Borrower, which results in a material adverse change in the ability of the Borrower to perform its obligations under the Facility Agreement.
- J. **Other Conditions:** The Bank will have the right to share credit information as deemed appropriate with CIBIL, or any other institution as approved by RBI from time to time. The company should not induct into its Board a person whose name appears in the willful defaulters list of RBI/CIBIL (other than as Nominee/ Professional/Honorary director). In case such a person is already on the Board of the Company, it would take expeditious and effective steps for removal of that person from its Board.

Interim Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds of the Issue will directly go towards the repayment of the Short Term Bridge Loan. Pending utilization of the balance amount of Short Term Bridge Loans for the purposes described above, the Company and its subsidiaries intend to temporarily invest the funds in high quality interest bearing liquid instruments including deposits with banks or temporarily deploy the funds in working capital loan accounts. Such investments will be approved by the Board from time to time, in accordance with its investment policies.

Monitoring of Utilization of Funds

The Company has appointed IFCI as the monitoring agency, to monitor the utilization of the Net Issue Proceeds. The Company will disclose the utilization of the Net Issue Proceeds under a separate head in its balance sheet for such fiscal periods as and when the Company's subsidiaries repay any loans, if shall make disclosures as required under the SEBI DIP Guidelines, the listing agreements with the Stock Exchanges and any other applicable law or regulations, clearly specifying the purposes for which the Net Issue Proceeds have been utilized. The Company will also, in its balance sheet for the applicable fiscal periods, provide details, if any, in relation to all such Net Issue Proceeds that have not been utilized, thereby also indicating investments, if any, of such currently unutilized Net Issue Proceeds. The report on the monitoring of utilization of issue proceeds would be laid before the Audit Committee in compliance with the provisions of the Listing Agreement.

BASIS FOR ISSUE PRICE

The Issue Price for the Equity Shares and CCPS has been determined by the Board of Directors. Investors should also refer to the sections “Risk Factors” and “Auditor’s Report” beginning on pages 5 and 198, respectively, of this Draft Letter of Offer to get a more informed view before making any investment decision. Please refer to the consolidated financial statements of the Company as stated in this Letter of Offer.

Qualitative factors

- The Company manufactures a diversified portfolio of steel products, which includes flat products and long products, as well as some non-steel products.
- The Company has a strong market position in flat products used in the automotive, roofing and general engineering industries and long products used in the construction industry.
- The Company now has a strong market position in Western Europe through its subsidiary, Corus. As a result, after the acquisition of Corus in April 2007, the Company became the sixth largest steel producer in the world in terms of actual crude steel production, with a crude steel production of 28.1 mtpa.
- TSL benefits from some of the lowest production costs in the Indian steel industry.
- As a part of the Tata group, Tata Steel Limited benefits from being identified with the Tata brand, which is one of the most widely recognised brands in India.

Quantitative Factors

1. Basic earning per equity share (EPS) of face value of Rs. 10

<u>Year</u>	<u>Basic EPS (Rs.)</u>	<u>Diluted EPS (Rs.)</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Fiscal 2005	64.0	64.0	1
Fiscal 2006	67.1	67.1	2
Fiscal 2007	72.5	72.5*	3
Weighted Average	69.3	69.3	

The EPS has been computed on the basis of the restated Summary Statements

** Ignoring 28,500,000 warrants issued to Tata Sons Limited and outstanding on March 31, 2007. These warrants have been exercised by Tata Sons Limited on April 17, 2007*

The Company reported a Basic EPS of Rs. 105.2 and Diluted EPS of Rs. 105.2 for the period of three months ended June 30, 2007.

2. Price/Earning Ratio (P/E) in relation to the issue price of Rs. 300

- a) Basic EPS as per Restated financial statements for year ended March 31, 2007 is Rs. 72.5.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>P/E at the Issue Price (no. of times)</u>
Based on year ended March 31, 2007 Restated Basic EPS of Rs. 72.5	4.15
Based on weighted average Basic EPS of Rs. 69.3	4.34

- b) Diluted EPS as per Restated financial statements for year ended March 31, 2007 is Rs. 72.5.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>P/E at the Issue Price (no. of times)</u>
Based on year ended March 31, 2007 Restated Diluted EPS of Rs. 72.5	4.15
Based on weighted average Diluted EPS of Rs. 69.3	4.34

- c) Peer Group P/E

<u>Industry P/E</u>	
a) Highest	63.5
b) Lowest	3.6
c) Industry Average	10.5

Source: Capital Markets Vol. XXII dated September 24, 2007 to October 7, 2007. Information pertains to the companies classified in steel-large category.

3. Return on Net Worth (RoNW) as per restated Indian GAAP financials

<u>Year</u>	<u>RoNW (%)</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Fiscal 2005	49.1	1
Fiscal 2006	36.8	2
Fiscal 2007	28.3	3
Weighted Average	34.6	

Return on Net Worth (%) is calculated as Profit after tax (as restated) divided by Net Worth

4. Minimum Return on Increased Net Worth Required to Maintain Pre-Issue EPS

The minimum return on increased net worth after issue of Equity Shares (at Rs. 300 per share) required to maintain pre-Issue EPS is 29.3%.

The minimum return on increased net worth after issue of Equity Shares (at Rs. 300 per share) and conversion of CCPS (at conversion price of Rs. 600 per share) required to maintain pre-Issue EPS is 25.3%.

5. Net Asset Value (NAV)

	<u>Basic NAV (Rs. per share)</u>	<u>Diluted NAV (Rs. per share)</u>
As at March 31, 2007	252.4	252.4
After the Issue of equity shares (at Rs. 300 per share)	247.2	247.2
After the Issue of equity shares (at Rs. 300 per share) and conversion of CCPS (at conversion price of Rs. 600 per share)	322.2	322.2

Net Assets Value is calculated as Net Worth at the end of the period divided by the number of Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the period.

6. Peer Group Comparisons (Industry Peers)

<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>EPS (Rs. per share)</u>	<u>NAV (Rs. per share)</u>	<u>P/E</u>	<u>RoNW (%)</u>
Tata Steel Limited	72.5	252.4	6.2	28.3
Peer Group				
Essar Steel Limited	4.0	37	7.8	14.40
Steel Authority of India Limited	14.5	41.9	11.2	41.0
Jindal Stainless Limited	25.1	101.7	5.7	29.30
JSW Steel Limited	75.0	319.1	7.2	27.0
Bhushan Steel Limited	73.8	286.0	11.3	29.80

Source: Capital Markets Vol. XXII dated September 24, 2007 to October 7, 2007. Data based on full year results as reported in the edition.

The face value of the Equity Shares is Rs. 10 and the Issue Price is 30 times the face value.

The face value and Issue Price of the CCPS is Rs. 100.

The Issue Price of Rs. 300 has been determined by the Board of Directors, on the basis of assessment of market demand for the Equity Shares and the same is justified on the basis of the above factors.

The Conversion Price of Rs. 600 has been determined by the Board of Directors, on the basis of assessment of market demand for the CCPS and the same is justified on the basis of the above factors.

STATEMENT OF TAX BENEFITS

The following key tax benefits are available to the Company and the prospective shareholders under the current direct tax laws in India.

The tax benefits listed below are the possible benefits available under the current tax laws presently in force in India. Several of these benefits are dependent on the company or its shareholders fulfilling the conditions prescribed under the relevant tax laws. Hence, the ability of the company or its shareholders to derive the tax benefits is dependent upon fulfilling such conditions, which based on business imperative it faces in the future, it may or may not choose to fulfill. This Statement is only intended to provide the tax benefits to the company and its shareholders in a general and summary manner and does not purport to be a complete analysis or listing of all the provisions or possible tax consequences of the subscription, purchase, ownership or disposal etc. of shares. In view of the individual nature of tax consequence and the changing tax laws, each investor is advised to consult his/her own tax adviser with respect to specific tax implications arising out of their participation in the issue.

SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS**1. SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO THE COMPANY**

There are no special tax benefits available to the company.

2. SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

There are no special tax benefits available to the shareholders of the company.

GENERAL TAX BENEFITS**1. Key benefits available to the company under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (“the Act”)****A) BUSINESS INCOME:****I. Depreciation:**

The Company is entitled to claim depreciation on specified tangible and intangible assets owned by it and used for the purpose of its business under Section 32 of the Act.

In case of any new plant and machinery (other than ships and aircraft) that will be acquired by the company, the company is entitled to a further sum equal to twenty per cent of the actual cost of such machinery or plant subject to conditions specified in Section 32 of the Act.

Unabsorbed depreciation, if any, for an Assessment Year (AY) can be carried forward and set off against any source of income in the subsequent AYs as per section 32 of the Act.

II. Preliminary Expenses:

As per section 35D, the company is eligible for deduction in respect of specified preliminary expenses incurred by the company in connection with extension of its industrial undertaking or in connection with setting up a new industrial unit of an amount equal to 1/5th of such expenses over 5 successive AYs subject to conditions and limits specified in the said section.

III. Expenditure incurred on voluntary retirement scheme:

As per Section 35DDA, the company is eligible for deduction in respect of payments made to its employees in connection with their voluntary retirement of an amount equal to 1/5th of such expenses over 5 successive AYs subject to conditions specified in that section.

IV. Expenditure on Scientific Research:

As per Section 35, the company is eligible for deduction in respect of any expenditure (not being expenditure on acquisition of land) on scientific research related to the business subject to conditions specified in that section.

V. Deductions under Chapter VI-A of the Act:

As per section 80-IA and 80-IB, the company will be eligible for deduction of an amount equal to specified per cent of the profits and gains derived by specified industrial undertakings for such number of assessment years as may be specified subject to the fulfillment of the conditions specified in that section.

VI. Carry forward of business loss:

Business losses, if any, for any AY can be carried forward and set off against business profits for eight subsequent AYs.

VII. MAT Credit:

As per Section 115JAA(1A), the company is eligible to claim credit for Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") paid for any AY commencing on or after April 1, 2006 against normal income-tax payable in subsequent AYs. MAT credit shall be allowed for any AY to the extent of difference of the tax paid for any AY under 115JB and the amount of tax payable as per the normal provisions of the Act for that AY. Such MAT credit will be available for set-off upto 7 years succeeding the AY in which the MAT credit is allowed.

B) CAPITAL GAINS:**I. a) Long Term Capital Gain (LTCG)**

LTCG means capital gain arising from the transfer of a capital asset being Share held in a company or any other security listed in a recognized stock exchange in India or unit of the Unit Trust of India or a unit of a mutual fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10 or a Zero coupon bond, held by an assessee for more than 12 months.

In respect of any other capital assets, LTCG means capital gain arising from the transfer of an asset, held by an assessee for more than 36 months.

b) Short Term Capital Gain (STCG)

STCG means capital gain arising from the transfer of capital asset being Share held in a company or any other security listed in a recognized stock exchange in India or unit of the Unit Trust of India or a unit of a mutual fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10 or a Zero coupon bonds, held by an assessee for 12 months or less.

In respect of any other capital assets, STCG means capital gain arising from the transfer of an asset, held by an assessee for 36 months or less.

II. LTCG arising on transfer of equity shares of a company or units of an equity oriented fund (as defined) which has been set up under a scheme of a mutual fund specified under Section 10 (23D), on a recognized stock exchange on or after October 1, 2004 are exempt from tax under Section 10 (38) of the Act provided the transaction is chargeable to securities transaction tax (STT) and subject to conditions specified in that section.

W.e.f from AY 2007-2008, income by way of long term capital gain exempt u/s 10(38) of a company shall be taken into account in computing the Book profit and income-tax payable under section 115JB.

III. As per second proviso to section 48, LTCG arising on transfer of capital assets, other than bonds and debentures (excluding capital indexed bonds issued by Government), is to be computed by deducting the indexed cost of acquisition and indexed cost of improvement from the full value of consideration.

(a) As per section 112, LTCG is taxed @ 20% plus applicable surcharge thereon and 3% Education and Secondary & Higher education cess on tax plus Surcharge (if any) (hereinafter referred to as applicable Surcharge + Education and Secondary & Higher Education Cess)

(b) However as per proviso to section 112(1), if such tax payable on transfer of listed securities/units/Zero coupon bonds exceed 10% of the LTCG, without availing benefit of indexation, the excess tax will be ignored.

- IV. As per section 111A of the Act, STCG arising on sale of equity shares or units of equity oriented mutual fund (as defined) under Section 10(23D), on a recognized stock exchange are subject to tax at the rate of 10 per cent (plus applicable Surcharge + Education and Secondary & Higher Education Cess), provided the transaction is chargeable to STT.
- V. As per section 71 read with section 74, short term capital loss arising during a year is allowed to be set-off against short term as well as long term capital gains for subsequent 8 years.
- VI. As per section 71 read with section 74, long term capital loss arising during a year is allowed to be set-off only against long term capital gains. Balance loss, if any, should be carried forward and set-off against subsequent year's long term capital gains for subsequent 8 years.
- VII. Under section 54EC of the Act, capital gains arising on the transfer of a long term capital asset will be exempt from capital gains tax if such capital gains are invested within a period of 6 months after the date of such transfer in specified bond issued by the following and subject to the conditions specified therein -
 - National Highway Authority of India constituted under Section 3 of National Highway Authority of India Act, 1988
 - Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956

If only part of the capital gains is so reinvested, the exemption shall be proportionately reduced.

However, if the new bonds are transferred or converted into money within three years from the date of their acquisition, the amount so exempted shall be taxable as Capital Gains in the year of transfer/ conversion.

The investments in the Long Term Specified Asset made by the company on or after April 1, 2007 during the financial year should not exceed 50 Lakh rupees.

C) Income from Other Sources

Dividend Income:

Dividend (both interim and final) income, if any, received by the company on its investments in shares of another Domestic Company shall be exempt from tax under Section 10(34) read with Section 115-O of the Act.

Income received in respect of units of a mutual fund specified under Section 10(23D) of the Act (other than income arising from transfer of units in such mutual fund) shall be exempt from tax under Section 10(35) of the Act.

D) Others

To the extent the funds raised from the proposed Rights Offer of Equity Shares are utilized to reduce the debts raised for investment purposes, the corresponding interest expenses of the company will be reduced and the consequential disallowance of such interest expenses under Section 14A of the Act will be reduced.

2. Key benefits available to the Members of the Company

2.1 Resident Members

a. Dividend income:

Dividend (both interim and final) income, if any, received by the resident shareholders from a Domestic Company shall be exempt from tax under Section 10(34) read with Section 115O of the Act.

b. Capital gains:

- i) Benefits outlined in Paragraph 1(B) above are also applicable to resident shareholders. In addition to the same, the following benefits are also available to resident shareholders.

- ii) As per Section 54F of the Act, LTCG arising from transfer of shares will be exempt from tax if net consideration from such transfer is utilized within a period of one year before, or two years after the date of transfer, for purchase of a new residential house, or for construction of residential house within three years from the date of transfer and subject to conditions and to the extent specified therein.

c. Rebate:

In terms of Section 88 E of the Act, STT paid by a shareholder in respect of taxable securities transactions (i.e. transaction which is chargeable to STT) entered into in the course of business would be eligible for rebate from the amount of income-tax on the income chargeable under the head 'Profits and Gains under Business or Profession' arising from taxable securities transactions subject to conditions and limit specified in that section.

2.2 Key Benefits available to Non-Resident Member

a. Dividend Income:

Dividend (both interim and final) income, if any, received by the non-resident shareholders from a Domestic Company shall be exempt from tax under Section 10(34) read with Section 115O of the Act.

b. Capital gains:

Benefits outlined in Paragraph 2.1(b) above are also available to a non-resident shareholder except that as per first proviso to Section 48 of the Act, the capital gains arising on transfer of capital assets being shares of an Indian Company need to be computed by converting the cost of acquisition, expenditure in connection with such transfer and full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result, of the transfer into the same foreign currency in which the shares were originally purchased. The resultant gains thereafter need to be reconverted into Indian currency. The conversion needs to be at the prescribed rates prevailing on dates stipulated. Further, the benefit of indexation as provided in second proviso to section 48 is not available to non-resident shareholders.

c. Rebate:

Benefits outlined in Paragraph 2.1(c) above are also applicable to the non-resident shareholders.

d. Tax Treaty Benefits:

As per Section 90 of the Act, the shareholder can claim relief in respect of double taxation if any as per the provision of the applicable double taxation avoidance agreements.

e. Special provision in respect of income / LTCG from specified foreign exchange assets available to non-resident Indians under Chapter XII-A

- i. Non-Resident Indian (NRI) means a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin who is not a resident. Person is deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents, were born in undivided India.
- ii. Specified foreign exchange assets include shares of an Indian company acquired/purchased/ subscribed by NRI in convertible foreign exchange.
- iii. As per section 115E, income [other than dividend which is exempt under Section 10(34)] from investments and LTCG from assets (other than specified foreign exchange assets) shall be taxable @ 20% (plus applicable Surcharge + Education and Secondary & Higher Education Cess). No deduction in respect of any expenditure allowance from such income will be allowed and no deductions under chapter VI-A will be allowed from such income.
- iv. As per section 115E, LTCG arising from transfer of specified foreign exchange assets shall be taxable @ 10% (plus applicable Surcharge + Education and Secondary & Higher Education Cess).

- v. As per section 115F, LTCG on transfer of a foreign exchange asset shall be exempt under Section 115F, in the proportion of the net consideration from such transfer being invested in specified assets or savings certificates within six months from date of such transfer, subject to further conditions specified under Section 115F.
- vi. As per section 115G, if the income of an NRI taxable in India consists only of income/LTCG from such shares and tax has been properly deducted at source in respect of such income in accordance with the Act, it is not necessary for the NRI to file return of income under Section 139.
- vii. As per section 115H, where the NRI becomes assessable as a resident in India, he may furnish a declaration in writing to the assessing officer, along with his return of income, for the assessment year, in which he is first assessable as a resident, under section 139 of the Act to the effect that the provisions of the chapter XII-A shall continue to apply to him in relation to such investment income derived from the specified assets for that year and subsequent years until such assets are converted into money.
- viii. As per section 115I, the NRI can opt not be governed by the provisions of chapter XII-A for any AY by declaring the same in the return of income filed under Section 139 in which case the normal benefits as available to non-resident shareholders will be available.

2.3 Key Benefits available to Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)

1. Dividend Income:

Dividend (both interim and final) income, if any, received by the shareholder from the domestic company shall be exempt from tax under Section 10(34) read with Section 115O of the Act.

2. Capital Gains :

- i. Under Section 115AD, income (other than income by way of dividends referred in Section 115O) received in respect of securities (other than units referred to in Section 115AB) shall be taxable at the rate of 20% (plus applicable Surcharge + Education and Secondary & Higher Education Cess). No deduction in respect of any expenditure/allowance shall be allowed from such income.
- ii. Under Section 115AD, capital gains arising from transfer of securities (other than units referred to in Section 115AB), shall be taxable as follows :
 - As per section 111A, STCG arising on transfer of securities where such transaction is chargeable to STT, shall be taxable at the rate of 10% (plus applicable Surcharge + Education and Secondary & Higher Education Cess). STCG arising on transfer of securities where such transaction is not chargeable to STT, shall be taxable at the rate of 30% (plus applicable Surcharge + Education and Secondary & Higher Education Cess).
 - LTCG arising on transfer of securities where such transaction is not chargeable to STT, shall be taxable at the rate of 10% (plus applicable Surcharge & Education and Secondary & Higher Education Cess). The benefit of indexation of cost of acquisition, as mentioned under 1st and 2nd proviso to section 48 would not be allowed while computing the capital gains.

3. Exemption of capital gains from income-tax:

- i. LTCG arising on transfer of a long term capital asset, being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund, where such transaction is chargeable to STT is exempt from tax under Section 10(38) of the Act.
- ii. Benefit of exemption under Section 54EC shall be available as outlined in Paragraph 1(B)(vii) above .

4. Rebate:

Benefits as outlined in Paragraph 2.1(c) above are also available to FIIs.

5. Tax Treaty Benefits:

As per Section 90 of the Act, a shareholder can claim relief in respect of double taxation, if any, as per the provision of the applicable double taxation avoidance agreements.

2.4 Key Benefits available to Mutual Funds

As per the provisions of Section 10(23D) of the Act, any income of mutual funds registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 or Regulations made there under, mutual funds set up by public sector banks or public financial institutions and mutual funds authorized by the Reserve Bank of India, would be exempt from income-tax, subject to the prescribed conditions.

3. Wealth Tax Act, 1957

Shares in a company, held by a shareholder are not treated as an asset within the meaning of Section 2(ea) of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957; hence, wealth tax is not leviable on shares held in a company.

4. The Gift Tax Act, 1958

Gift of shares of the company made on or after October 1, 1998 are not liable to Gift Tax .

Notes :

- a) All the above benefits are as per the current tax law and will be available only to the sole/first named holder in case the shares are held by joint holders.
- b) In respect of non-residents, the tax rates and the consequent taxation mentioned above will be further subject to any benefits available under the relevant Double Tax Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), if any, between India and the country in which the non-resident has fiscal domicile.
- c) In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each investor is advised to consult his/her own tax advisor with respect to specific tax consequences of his/her participation in the scheme.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The information in this section is derived from a combination of various official and unofficial publicly available materials and sources of information. It has not been independently verified by the Company, the Lead Managers or their respective legal or financial advisors, and no representation is made as to the accuracy of this information, which may be inconsistent with information available or compiled from other sources.

Steel Production Process Overview

Steel is the most widely used metal in the world and is generally considered to be a cornerstone of industrial development. Steel is highly versatile, as it is hot and cold formable, weldable, hard, recyclable and resistant to corrosion, water and heat. The industries in which steel is used include construction, transportation and engineering. Steel is also used in the production of power lines, pipelines, electrical and electronic appliances and containers.

Production Process

The conventional production of steel from iron ore (which consists primarily of iron and oxygen) begins with the reduction of iron ore in a blast furnace (“BF”) using metallurgical coke as a reducing agent. The metal produced in the BF is then processed in a basic oxygen furnace (“BOF”), where oxygen is blown into molten iron in order to reduce its carbon content. In 2006, the BF-BOF process was used in the production of 65.5% of the steel produced globally, according to the International Iron and Steel Institute (“IISI”). The metallurgical coke used in the BF-BOF process is produced out of low ash-content coking coal.

Because of inadequate supplies of coking coal in some parts of the world, a second steel-producing process, the electric arc furnace (“EAF”) method, was developed. In the EAF process, steel scrap or directly reduced iron (“DRI”) is charged in an EAF and is melted using graphite electrodes charged with electricity produced using natural gas. The steel produced in the EAF is further refined to required specifications.

The major raw materials used in steel production depend on the production technology. While the BF-BOF process mainly requires iron ore and coke that, in turn, requires coking coal, the DRI-EAF process requires scrap or sponge iron and non-coking coal. The availability of the relevant low-cost raw materials is essential to sustain profits for steel producers.

Products

Steel produced by these processes is either cast into flat products such as hot rolled (“HR”) coils and sheets, or into long products such as bars, rods, rails and structural shapes. Long products are primarily used in the construction sector for structural purposes.

Flat products, mainly in the form of HR coils and sheets, are used in structural materials and welded pipes and also find application in sectors such as automobile and white goods (home appliances) industries. The major end-use sectors for pipes and tubes are water supply and distribution, other industrial applications, housing applications and transport of petroleum products. Welded steel pipes are manufactured from HR coils by electrical resistance welding and are used in many piping applications. Submerged arc-welded pipes are manufactured from HR coils and are mainly used in the supply and distribution of water and gases. Seamless steel pipes and tubes manufactured from HR coils are used in the oil and gas sectors.

HR coils can also be further processed in cold rolling mills to produce cold rolled products by passing the HR coils or strips through rollers at room temperature to reduce their thickness. “Rolling” is the main method used to shape steel into different products. Rolling the steel by passing it between a set of rolls revolving at the same speed but in opposite directions makes the otherwise coarse grain structure of cast steel re-crystallize into a much finer grain structure, giving greater toughness, shock resistance and tensile strength. In addition to hot rolling, in which the steel is rolled at a high temperature, steel may also be rolled at ambient temperatures, resulting in a different set of physical and metallurgical properties.

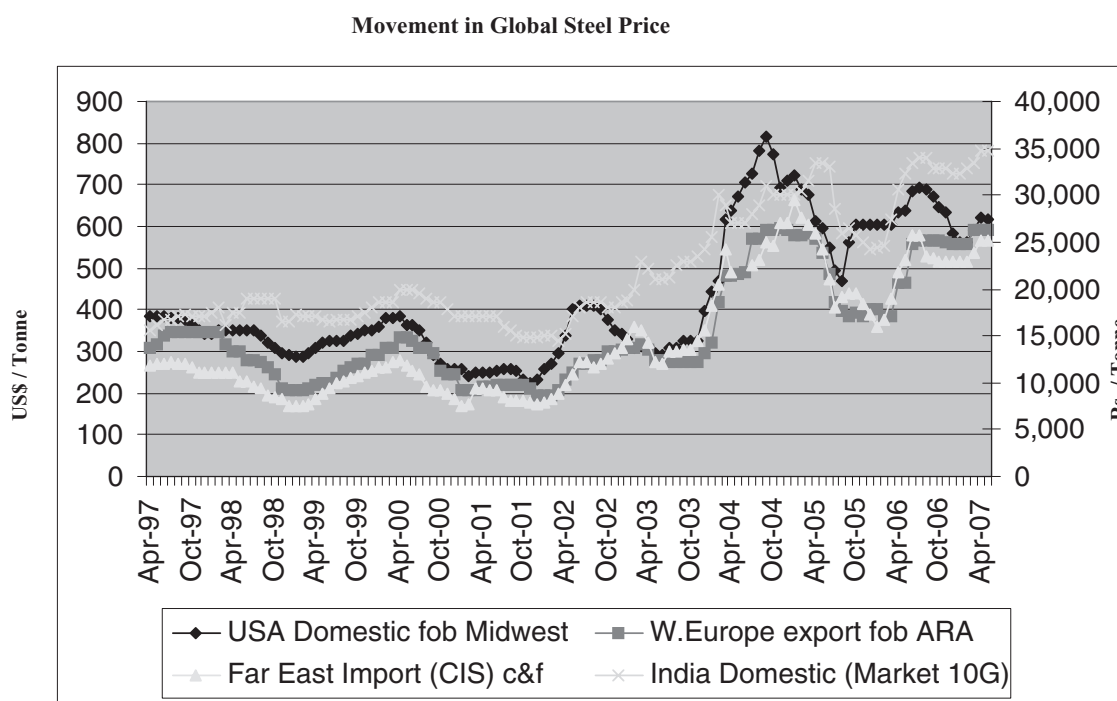
The Global Steel Industry

According to IISI, global crude steel production in 2006 was approximately 1,244 million tonnes, while global apparent steel consumption was 1,113.2 million tonnes.

Global Steel Prices

Steel prices respond to changes in global supply and demand conditions, fluctuations in raw material costs and general economic conditions. For example, after experiencing a downturn in demand beginning in 1998, which resulted in historically low prices by the third quarter of 2001, global steel prices have increased significantly, reflecting strong global demand, particularly from China. The steel industry is also affected by a combination of factors, including the availability and cost of raw material inputs, worldwide production capacity, the existence of, and fluctuations in, steel imports, transportation and labor costs, and protective trade measures.

Global steel pricing has been increasingly volatile in recent years, primarily due to increased availability and faster movement of information across regional markets, as well as increased trading volumes as a percentage of total steel production. The following graph shows the movement in global steel prices since 1997.



Source: CRU and CRIS INFAC

The steel industry operates predominantly on a regional basis. However, despite the limitations associated with transportation costs, as well as the restrictive effects of protective tariffs, duties and quotas, global imports and exports have generally increased in the last decade as production has shifted towards low-cost production regions. According to the IISI, while steel exports accounted for 22.6% of total steel production in 1975, by 2004 the percentage of exports had increased to 36.3% of steel production.

Global Steel Production

According to the IISI, during the month of May 2007, the crude steel production of the 67 major steel producing countries had increased by approximately 6.4% to 112.2 mtpa, as compared to May 2006. Overall steel production in the year ended December 31, 2006 increased to 1,244.0 mtpa, a 9.0% growth in production over the previous year. Over this period, crude steel production increased by 12.6% in Asia (18.8% in China, 7.6% in India, 6.9% in Taiwan); 6.0% in Non-CIS Europe (11.0% in Turkey); 3.0% in North America (3.9% in the US); 5.0% in the European Union of 15 Countries (6.0% in Germany, 7.8% in Italy); and 5.8% in CIS Countries (7.1% in Russia, 5.9% in Ukraine), according to the IISI.

While steel production has historically been concentrated in the EU, North America, Japan and the former Soviet Union, steel production in China, India and elsewhere in Asia has grown in importance over the past decade. For example, China's contribution to world steel production increased from approximately 15% to 34%

in the period between 2000 and 2006. According to the IISI, in 2006 China was the largest single producer of crude steel in the world, producing approximately 422.7 mtpa of crude steel, which represents an 18.8% increase in production over 2005 and approximately 34% of total world crude steel production. In 2006, India was the seventh largest producer of crude steel, producing approximately 44.0 mtpa of crude steel, which represents a 7.6% increase in production over 2005 and approximately 3.5% of total global steel production.

According to IISI, over the 2001-2006 period China was responsible for more than 65% of the growth in steel consumption. China's demand for steel is mainly driven by investments in fixed assets and real estate. The growth rate in investments in fixed assets is expected to stabilize at an annual growth rate of approximately 8% to 9% by 2010, according to World Steel Dynamics. Economic expansion has brought with it a rapid increase in average incomes in China, leading to improved standards of living and stronger consumer purchasing power. This, in turn, has led to an increase in consumer spending on white goods and automobiles, both of which require the use of steel in their production. China has announced a long-term aim of becoming a major manufacturing centre and a leader in the automotive industry. Although China continues to demonstrate solid domestic demand for steel, the increase in Chinese production is greater than the increase in demand and consequently exports of steel have correspondingly increased.

The EU and the United States are the other major consumers of steel and demand is expected to continue to be strong, although according to the IISI, a slow down is expected during 2007. In addition, from time to time, tariffs, quotas, anti-dumping measures, countervailing duties and other trade barriers are imposed on steel in jurisdictions in which the Company operates and/or seeks to sell its products.

The recent production shift to Asia has largely been the result of proximity to the major growth markets for steel consumption and the greater availability of key raw materials. Moreover, while production in the EU, Japan and the United States remains significant, steel producers in those regions have increasingly focused on the rolling and finishing of semi-finished products.

The following chart illustrates total crude steel production by country or region since 2000.

	Year ended 31 st December						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(million tonnes)						
China	127.2	150.9	182.2	222.4	280.5	355.8	422.7
EU 15	163.4	158.5	158.7	161.0	169.1	165.1	173.2
Japan	106.4	102.9	107.7	110.5	112.7	112.5	116.2
United States	101.8	90.1	91.6	93.7	99.7	94.9	98.6
Russia	51.5	59.0	59.8	61.5	65.6	66.1	70.8
South Korea	41.0	43.9	45.4	46.3	47.5	47.8	48.5
India	26.9	27.3	28.8	31.8	32.6	40.9	44
South America	39.1	37.4	40.9	43.0	45.9	45.3	45.3
Middle East	10.8	11.7	12.5	13.4	14.3	15.3	15.4
Others	179.6	168.8	176.4	186.4	201.0	198.2	209.5
Total World	847.7	850.5	903.9	969.7	1068.9	1141.9	1244.2

Source: IISI

Growth in steel production has been volatile. According to the IISI, global steel production grew on average by 6.1%, 2.3% and negative 0.5% per year during the five-year periods 2000-2005, 1995-2000 and 1990-1995, respectively. In 2006, world steel production increased approximately 8.9% from 2005 levels. However, excluding China, overall steel production in 2005 only increased by approximately 4.6% compared to 2005 levels.

Global Steel Consumption

The following table sets forth estimated apparent steel consumption data by country or region since 2000.

	Year ended December 31,						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(millions tonnes)						
China	124.3	153.6	186.3	247	272.0	326.8	356.2
EU 15	146.0	142.8	139.8	140.1	147.5	141.8	156.3
Japan	76.1	73.2	71.7	73.4	76.8	78.0	79.0
United States	114.7	103.8	102.7	100.4	115.6	107.1	119.6
Russia	24.4	26.9	24.9	28.5	29.2	30.5	36.0
South Korea	38.5	38.3	43.7	45.4	47.2	47.1	49.3
India	26.3	27.4	28.9	31.2	34.3	39.2	43.1
South America	28.1	28.9	27.7	28.0	32.6	32.3	36.0
Middle East	19.7	23.1	25.3	29.5	31.2	33.4	36.8
Others	158.5	156.5	163.7	171.3	187.9	189.8	200.9
Total World	756.6	774.5	814.7	894.8	974.3	1026.0	1113.2

Source: IISI's Steel Statistics Yearbook 2006

According to the IISI, China's finished steel consumption is forecasted to increase by 13.0% in 2007 and India's by 10.2%. In 2008, the IISI forecasts that consumption will increase by 10.0% in China, based on a more moderate growth in the Chinese use of steel, and by 11.2% in India. Worldwide, finished steel consumption is expected to increase by 5.9% in 2007 and by 6.1% in 2008.

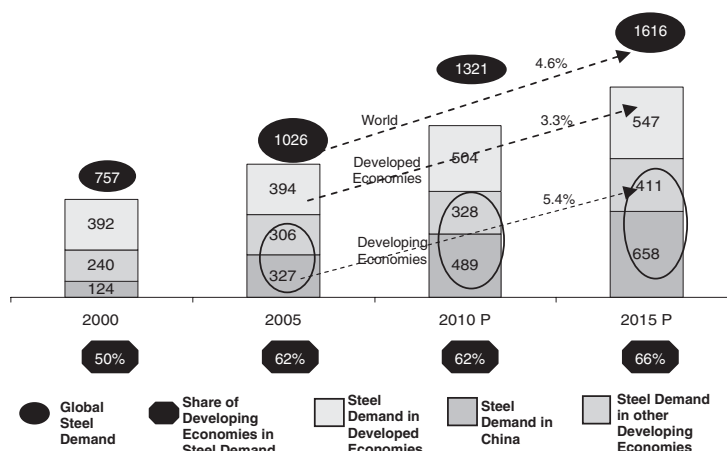
The following table sets forth IISI's 2006 figures and 2007 and 2008 forecasts for global steel consumption by country or region.

	MT			Percentage Change	
	2006	2007 ⁽¹⁾	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2006-2007	2007-2008 ⁽¹⁾
EU (27)	184.7	187.4	191.0	1.5%	1.9%
Other Europe	27.9	29.8	31.7	6.5	6.4
CIS	48.4	51.3	54.4	6.1	6.0
NAFTA	154.9	150.1	156.6	-3.1	4.3
Central and South America	36.0	38.2	40.5	6.1	6.0
Africa	21.6	23.1	24.9	7.0	7.8
Middle East	36.8	40.2	43.6	9.1	8.4
China	356.2	402.5	442.8	13.0	10.0
India	43.1	47.5	52.8	10.2	11.2
Asia (excluding China and India)	195.6	200.5	204.4	2.5	1.9
Oceania	7.9	8.0	8.0	1.8	0
World	1113.2	1178.7	1250.6	5.9	6.1
World (excluding China)	756.9	776.1	807.8	2.5	4.1

SOURCE: IISI

⁽¹⁾ Forecasted.

Over the long term, the world's crude steel consumption is projected to increase to approximately 1,730 mtpa by 2020, based principally on growing demand from developing economies, including China. The following chart illustrates the expected world finished steel consumption to 2015*.



Source: IISI and Company estimates

* Figure for 2010 and 2015 are forecasts.

Despite producing significant quantities of steel, the United States is a net importer of steel, while Japan and Russia are net exporters of steel. Until 2005, China was a net importer of steel. According to the IISI, Chinese exports were approximately 8.2 mt, 20.1 mt and 27.4 mt for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively, resulting in net imports (i.e., imports less exports) of 35.0 mt and 13.2 mt in 2003 and 2004, respectively and net exports of 0.10 mt in 2005. With Indian gross domestic product having increased by 9% in the year ended March 31, 2006, Indian steel consumption had increased by 11.6% from 39.2 mtpa in the year ended March 31, 2006 to 43.7 mtpa in the year ended March 31, 2007. This was equivalent to approximately one-eighth of the volume consumed in China. Growth in Indian steel consumption may accelerate in coming years as the Indian Government's plans for infrastructure additions are implemented, including those proposed under the eleventh five year plan (2007-2012) on irrigation, urban infrastructure, power, roads, railways, ports, airports and telecoms issued by the Committee on Infrastructure in India.

Market Trends

In addition to the impact that Chinese production and consumption has had on the steel industry, two key and overlapping trends have emerged. The first trend involves generally rising prices for key raw materials used in the production process, including iron ore and coking coal, due to an increase in demand for such materials as a result of robust growth in global crude steel production. In addition, many of the raw materials used in the steel production process are highly concentrated in a limited number of geographic locations, and there are transportation and other logistics-related constraints in sourcing such materials to production facilities. Consequently, many major iron ore and coal producers are investing in new mines to increase production capacity, and large steelmakers, such as Arcelor-Mittal, POSCO and Bao-Steel, have reacted by migrating their sourcing of raw materials to low-cost, iron ore rich countries, like Brazil and Russia, to secure access to iron ore. Steel producers that have captive mines producing one or more of these inputs have a comparative advantage over those that depend on external suppliers. The second trend is that the steel industry is becoming increasingly global, in terms of both production and trade. In addition to the access to key raw materials that a global marketplace has given steel producers, declining steel tariffs and import restrictions have had a significant effect on local producers. For example, while steel exports accounted for 22.6% of total steel production in 1975, by 2004 that percentage had increased to 36.3% of steel production. Also, as high costs, including labour, freight and raw materials costs, have reduced the economic viability of basic steel production, such capacities in developed countries were reduced.

Despite the steel industry's increasing internationalization, steel producers' strategy and product mix generally varies among producers in industrial countries and producers in emerging markets. In the second half of the twentieth century, producers in emerging markets began to compete with steel producers in industrialized countries as they took advantage of the lower manufacturing costs in their countries to offset high transportation costs. In response, producers in the United States, Western Europe and Japan invested heavily in new technology

and capacity to produce high value-added steel grades in order to differentiate their product portfolio and protect their margins by reducing their exposure to commodity steel prices. However, these similar and simultaneous investments have resulted in production overcapacity and have put pricing pressures on value-added segments of the market. Recently, the growth and consolidation of both steel consumers and raw material suppliers has weakened the bargaining power of steel producers and put further pressure on their margins.

Steel producers have responded to these industry trends in part through consolidation. In 2002, Europe's Usinor, Arbed and Aceralia merged to form Arcelor, and Japan's Kawasaki Steel and NKK merged to form JFE. Also in 2002, Nucor acquired the assets of Birmingham Steel, and International Steel Group ("ISG") acquired the assets of Acme, LTV and Bethlehem Steel in the United States. In late 2004, Ispat International N.V. and LNM Holdings N.V., which comprised the LNM Group, merged to form Mittal Steel and in early 2005 Mittal Steel merged with ISG, forming the world's then largest steel company. The merger of Arcelor and Mittal Steel has created a steel giant that, together, accounted for 117.2 mt of steel production in 2006, representing approximately 9.4% of total global output. The Company's recent acquisition of Corus is another example of consolidation within the industry, pairing Corus' base of high technology with the Company's experience in producing steel at competitive costs. The Company expects the level of consolidation in the global steel industry to gain momentum in the future.

Consolidation has enabled steel companies to lower their production costs and has allowed for more stringent supply-side discipline, including through selective capacity closures. Despite recent consolidation, the global steel market remains highly fragmented. According to the IISI, the four largest global steel producers in 2006, Arcelor-Mittal (117.2 mtpa), Nippon Steel (32.7 mtpa), JFE (32.7 mtpa) and POSCO (30.1 mtpa), accounted for approximately 17.03% of total worldwide steel production, with Arcelor-Mittal, the largest, accounting for approximately 9.4% of total worldwide steel production. The twenty largest steel producers accounted for approximately 38.7% of total global steel production in 2006. The EU is among the most consolidated markets with its industry leading steel producers, Arcelor-Mittal, ThyssenKrupp, and Corus (pre-merger) accounting for a combined 152.3 mtpa of crude steel output in 2006 which was approximately 77% of the EU's total crude steel output for that period.

The fragmentation of the steel industry poses significant problems for steel producers with respect to their key suppliers and customers. Some of these key suppliers and customers, including the principal iron ore and coal exporting companies and the principal automotive manufactures, operate in much more concentrated industries. In contrast, there is a low level of concentration in the output of steel producers, which has had two important implications. First, steel producers have lacked pricing power, meaning that the prices they received for their products were decided not by them but by the level of demand in the market at a given point in time. Consequently, the benefits of cost savings from steel producers' productivity improvements were passed on to their customers by way of lower prices rather than higher margins. Second, the low level of concentration has meant that it has been more difficult for steel producers to manage capacity and output in relation to demand than would otherwise be the case. Consolidation in the steel industry may address some of these issues, including price stability, and may enable the industry to better serve its customers with new product offerings and better supply chain efficiencies.

BUSINESS

The following discussion of the Company's business includes a description of Corus, which was acquired by the Company on April 2, 2007. Unless the context otherwise requires, the "Company" refers to Tata Steel Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries, "TSL" refers to Tata Steel Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries and associates but excluding Corus and "Tata Steel Limited" refers to Tata Steel Limited on a stand-alone basis, excluding its subsidiaries and associates. Except where stated otherwise, the discussion below on the historical financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, excludes the results of Corus. Unless otherwise stated, the financial information of the Company used in this section is derived from the Company's consolidated audited financial statements (excluding Corus) under Indian GAAP, as restated, and the financial information of Corus is derived from Corus' audited financial statements under IFRS or UK GAAP, as applicable. Unless otherwise indicated, references in this section to years are to calendar years ending December 31 in such year.

Overview

The Company, incorporated in 1907, has a presence across the entire value chain of steel manufacturing, from mining and processing iron ore and coal, to producing and distributing finished products. Established by Jamsetji N. Tata, the founder of the Tata Group, the Company is today one of the flagship companies of this Indian business group. In April 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of Corus, the ninth largest steel producer in the world in 2006, according to IISI. Corus has production facilities in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands and downstream manufacturing facilities in Germany, France, Norway and Belgium.

In 2006, TSL and Corus on a combined basis, would have been the world's sixth largest steel company in terms of actual crude steel production according to Metal Bulletin, with a presence in nearly 50 countries. The Company has a recent history of inorganic growth, including most recently the acquisition of Corus. In addition to the Corus acquisition, the Company also acquired a 67.1% total interest in Tata Steel Thailand (formerly the Millennium Steel Company), the largest steel producer in Thailand, in two separate transactions in March and April 2006. Additionally, in February 2005 the Company acquired the steel-related businesses of NatSteel, with facilities located in Singapore, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand and Australia. On a consolidated basis, including the Corus production capacity, the Company currently has an aggregate crude steel production capacity of 28.1 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 30.9 mtpa, out of which its Indian operations have a crude steel production capacity of 5.0 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 5.1 mtpa and its Corus subsidiary has a crude steel production capacity of 21.2 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 22.1 mtpa.

The Company's main facilities have been historically concentrated around the Indian city of Jamshedpur, where the Company operates a 5.0 mtpa crude steel production plant and a variety of finishing plants. The Company's Indian operations also include captive iron ore and coking coal mines. With the acquisition of Corus, the Company now also has production facilities in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands.

The Company manufactures a diversified portfolio of products, with a product range that historically has included flat products and long products, as well as some non-steel products such as ferro alloys and minerals, tubes and bearings. With the acquisition of Corus, the Company's product range has been enhanced. A majority of Corus' crude steel production is rolled into hot rolled coils and most of the remainder is processed into sections, plates, engineering steels or wire-rod, or is sold in semi-finished form. Some portion of hot rolled coils are further processed in cold rolling mills and coating lines and the remainder are transferred to tube mills for the manufacture of welded tubes. The Company, through its Indian operations, is a significant manufacturer of ferro chrome and steel wires in India and producer of chrome ore internationally. The main markets for the Company's Indian operations include the Indian construction, automotive and general engineering industries. Through Corus' operations, the Company has a presence as a steel supplier in the Western European construction, automotive, packaging, mechanical and electrical engineering, metal goods and oil and gas industries. Through its NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand subsidiaries, the Company also has a presence in the Singaporean and Thai steel markets.

The Corus acquisition has allowed the Company to grow from a 6.9 mtpa to a 28.1 mtpa crude steel producer. However, the Company is aiming to increase its production capacity even further through the expansion of its current production facilities, greenfield investments and strategic acquisitions. At the Company's

Jamshedpur facilities in India, the Company expects to complete capacity expansions of 1.8 mtpa by 2008 and 2.9 mtpa thereafter. In addition to the Jamshedpur expansion, the Company is also exploring the possible establishment of three Indian greenfield projects. See “Business—Expansion and Development Program” on page 74 of this Letter of Offer. Internationally, in addition to realizing synergies from its recent acquisition of Corus, the Company may also undertake other international acquisition opportunities if suitable opportunities arise.

In the year ended March 31, 2007, before the acquisition of Corus, the Company’s net sales were Rs. 252,133 million, compared to Rs. 203,221 million in the year ended March 31, 2006, and its profit after taxes and adjustments was Rs. 41,359 million, compared to Rs. 36,904 million in the year ended March 31, 2006. In the year ended December 30, 2006, Corus’ turnover from continuing operations was GBP 9,733 million, compared to GBP 9,155 million in the year ended December 31, 2005, and its profit after tax was GBP 229 million, compared to GBP 451 million in the year ended December 31, 2005.

The Corus Acquisition

Corus was formed in October 1999 by the merger of British Steel plc and Koninklijke Hoogovens N.V and, prior to its acquisition by the Company, was listed on the London, New York and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges. Corus has four main operating divisions: (i) strip products, (ii) long products, (iii) distribution and building systems and (iv) aluminum. Corus produces carbon steel at three integrated sites in the United Kingdom, at Port Talbot, Scunthorpe and Teesside, and one in The Netherlands at IJmuiden, and engineering steel in the United Kingdom at Rotherham. Corus also has aluminum smelters at Delfzijl in The Netherlands and Voerde in Germany and distribution facilities in North America and Europe.

Corus’ production strategy is now focused on carbon steel. Following the disposal of Corus’ downstream aluminum assets in August 2006 to Aleris International Incorporated, for a net consideration of GBP 477 million, subject to adjustment, Corus’ remaining aluminum operations are now entirely related to the production of primary metal for external customers. Europe, principally the EU, is the most important market for Corus for both its steel and aluminum products, accounting for 80% of Corus’ total turnover in 2006. Corus’ steel divisions accounted for 91% of total turnover in the same period.

The acquisition of Corus, completed on April 2, 2007, has made the Company the sixth largest global steel company in terms of actual crude steel production. The Company believes that it is well positioned to service a globalized customer base, to enjoy economies of scale in plant utilization and research and development and to take advantage of its large pool of talented managers.

Strengths

The Company’s principal strengths are as follows:

Improved Cost Position

The Corus acquisition is expected to provide the Company with an improved cost position, principally due to:

- ongoing synergies resulting from cross fertilization of research and development capabilities and operational best practices, including in the automotive, packaging and construction sectors;
- lower procurement costs due to economies of scale and increased bargaining power of the combined companies; and
- cost reductions through the use of shared services, such as joint research and development departments, and reduced selling, general and administrative expenses achieved by eliminating duplicative business functions.

Global Scale

Today, the Company has principal operations in Europe and Asia Pacific. Its global presence in the steel market, the Company believes, will enhance its ability to attract multi-national customers and in particular, customers from the European and Asian automotive, construction and packaging industries. As customers of

large steel companies are also globalizing and consolidating and are increasingly rationalizing their suppliers' panel with a restricted number of global suppliers, the Company will seek to attract and maintain such customer relationships through its international production capabilities and downstream operations, as well as its extensive distribution and production capabilities. In addition, the acquisitions of NatSteel, based in Singapore, and Tata Steel Thailand, based in Thailand, have enabled the Company to broaden its manufacturing base and to obtain better access to fast-growing Asia Pacific markets. In addition to India, the Company now has Asia Pacific operations in Thailand, Singapore, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Australia.

Per Unit Economies of Scale

The Corus acquisition has resulted in an enlarged group with higher revenues and a larger asset base than either TSL or Corus alone. The Company's increased scale provides it with more significant resources to support its fixed costs, such as research and development expenses. Investments in innovative products and technologies can also be amortized on a larger scale. In addition, with a larger number of production and distribution facilities and an enhanced product mix, the Company expects to manage its supply chain more effectively, as increased scale should allow it to improve product flow, lower its logistics costs and manage its inventory better. Corus also has strong in-house research and development facilities in UK and The Netherlands which will help the Company enrich its product mix.

Strong Position in the Indian Market

In India, the Company produces in flat products used in the automotive, roofing and general engineering industries and long products used in the construction industry, including in the industrial, commercial, infrastructure and housing sectors. In recent years these industries have been growing and competition from other Indian producers is relatively limited as barriers to entry to the production and commercialization of high-grade steel are high. For example, the Company's continued investment in flat steel technologies has enabled it to become a supplier of automotive-grade steel products to the Indian automotive industry. In addition, as a member company of the Tata Group, the Company also benefits from being identified with the Tata brand, which is a widely recognized brand in India.

Corus' Strong Position in Western Europe

Corus has production facilities in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands as well as a global sales and trading network, with sales offices, stockholder wholesalers, service centers and joint venture and associate arrangements for distribution and further processing of steel products. Corus' trading network is supported by various agency and distribution agreements. The Company believes that the Corus name and product brands generate customer loyalty. Europe is the most important market for Corus for both its steel and aluminum products, accounting for 80% of Corus' total turnover in 2006 (81% of the turnover of Corus' steel division, of which the United Kingdom amounted to 29%).

Cost Competitiveness at TSL

India sources of raw materials for steel production and a skilled workforce with a relatively low cost of labor. These factors have allowed TSL to benefit from some of the lowest production costs in the global steel industry. In a February 2006 survey of 22 global steelmakers by *World Steel Dynamics*, TSL shared the distinction of having the lowest cash operating costs with two other steelmakers.

In addition, as a vertically-integrated steel producer with 100% of its current iron ore requirements, 70% of its current coal requirements and a significant amount of its ferro alloy mineral requirements for its Indian operations being obtained from captive mines, TSL believes that its exposure to the volatility of raw material prices is limited.

Rapid and Low Cost Project Implementation at TSL

TSL believes that its management team has a proven track record in implementing significant projects, including cost reduction plans and the expansion of its major production facilities, on schedule and within

budget. For example, by focusing on increasing production efficiencies at its Jamshedpur steel works, between April 2005 and March 2006 TSL has been able to significantly expand its production capacity with comparatively lower costs than would have been incurred through investments in other greenfield projects.

Experienced Management Team

Since the acquisition of Corus, the Company is headed by a management team that is highly focused on improving efficiency and productivity. The Company has approximately 82,700 employees around the world.

Strategy

The principal elements of the Company's strategy are as follows:

Strengthen Indian Operations

The Company intends to increase the size of its Indian operations through a combination of expansions of current production facilities and greenfield investments. The Company expects to expand the production capacity of the Jamshedpur facilities by 1.8 mtpa by 2008 and by an additional 2.9 mtpa by 2010. In addition to the Jamshedpur expansions, the Company is also developing a 6.0 mtpa greenfield steel plant in Orissa, and exploring the possibility of setting up a 5.0 mtpa greenfield steel plant in Chhattisgarh and a 12.0 mtpa greenfield steel plant in Jharkhand. The Company believes that the increase in size of its Indian operations will enable it to compete more effectively with other leading steel manufacturers and allow it to provide a greater variety of products and more value added products to its customers.

Realize Synergies from the Corus Acquisition

The Company is expecting to take advantage of significant synergies resulting from the acquisition of Corus. Perhaps most significantly, the acquisition is expected to provide the Company with manufacturing synergies through improved operational efficiencies and enhanced optimization of assets and material flows. For example, by supplying raw materials and semi-finished steel from lower cost producing operations, the Company is expecting to be able to reduce Corus' production costs. In addition, with a large and global network of sales offices and production plants, the Company is expecting to manage its supply chain costs more effectively, with lower procurement costs due to economies of scale, increased bargaining power, improved product flow, lower logistics costs and better management of inventory. In particular, the Company expects the acquisition to provide Corus with access to TSL's strong customer base and distribution network in the Asia Pacific region. The Company is also expecting to share experiences and best practices across business units in Europe and Asia, including operational best practices. For example, TSL is expected to benefit from technological advances made by Corus with its substantial research and development resources. In addition, the increased scale and diversity of technologies used and products made by the Company may provide additional opportunities for knowledge transfers. The Company has established a Strategic and Integration Committee to determine the future strategic priorities of the enlarged group and to drive the integration process.

Seek and Maintain Control Over Raw Materials

The Company will seek proprietary access to raw materials in order to optimize its costs. The Company is expecting to pursue initiatives to gain access to coal and iron ore deposits around the world. For example, in August 2007, TSL and Riversdale Mining Limited entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that may lead to TSL acquiring a 35% stake in Riversdale's coal project in the Tete province of Mozambique, for a sum of A\$100 million. The Company believes that such a strategy will be important after the acquisition of Corus, as increased self-sufficiency in raw materials for the Corus operations would enable the Company to better respond to cyclical fluctuations in the demand of its products and reduce volatility in production costs. In addition, the Company expects its Corus operations to benefit from TSL's expertise in raw material procurement.

Focus on High growth in Emerging Markets and Pricing Stability in Developed Markets

The Company expects to build on its strong position in the Indian market and capture future Indian growth, while also taking advantage of what the Company considers to be relatively stable steel prices in the developed

European markets. The Company expects future growth in demand for steel to be high in India, spurred by the increasing local need for steel based products (construction and infrastructure, automobiles, appliances, etc.), while it expects steel prices in South East Asia to remain relatively volatile. Conversely, the Company expects the European markets to be less dynamic in terms of growth but more stable in terms of prices. By developing integrated downstream operations and global product capabilities, the Company will seek to develop the ability to shift its production and focus on the most appropriate product mix in each of these regions.

Increasing Focus on High Value Added Steel Products

Corus has a portfolio of high value added downstream products. These include advanced high strength steel, superior automotive steel, rods for tyre cord, structured sections, packaging steel and tin plate. Corus has announced that for its existing asset base in Western Europe, it will seek to prioritize and improve its mix of customers in the construction, packaging, automotive and engineering markets. For example, at Scunthorpe in the United Kingdom, a GBP 130 million investment to improve Corus' competitive position in structured sections used in the rail industry and wire rod used in the construction markets is due to be completed by the end of 2007. At IJmuiden in The Netherlands, a four year GBP 153 million investment in a new galvanizing line and a cold rolling mill is expected to be completed by the end of 2008. The investment is designed to reinforce Corus' existing market position in the automotive and construction markets, including the development of new advanced high strength steels. TSL also plans to continue to enrich its product mix by increasing the proportion of its sales of high value added steel products such as cold rolled coil, galvanized steel and automotive grade sheet, with the objective of generating increased and more stable margins. With respect to product sales to the Indian automotive industry, in addition to flat products and galvanized cold rolled products, TSL also has been focusing on the development of exposed panels in both the cold rolled and coated product categories.

Control Over Logistics

The Company plans to seek increased access to ports, shipping lines and other logistics facilities in order to gain control over its distribution channels, improve supply chain processing and reduce freight and logistics costs. In order to enhance the Company's import/export capabilities from India, in October 2004 the Company entered into a 50/50% joint venture with Larsen & Toubro Limited, an Indian engineering and construction company, to develop a deep sea port at Dhamra, on the east coast of India. The port is expected to be operational by October 2009 and is expected to be capable of handling 13 mt of coking coal and 6 mt of iron ore per year and accommodate vessels with a capacity of 180,000 deadweight tonnes. The Company has also entered into a 50/50% joint venture with Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK Line), to develop a shipping company focused on shipping dry bulk and break bulk cargo. The joint venture is expected to assist the Company with the shipping of coal and limestone, large quantities of which may be needed in the future as inputs in the Company's production.

Facilities

The following map illustrates the locations of the Company's main facilities, including its Corus facilities:

Major Facilities



The Company's steel operations have traditionally been based around the Indian city of Jamshedpur. Starting in 2005, the Company began executing an expansion program to increase the capacity of its Indian operations and to establish, in parallel, a production and market presence in the Asia Pacific region. Following the acquisition of Corus in April 2007, Millennium Steel (now Tata Steel Thailand) in 2006 and NatSteel in 2005, the Company has production and distribution operations in India, the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Thailand, Singapore, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Australia and distribution centers in the United States and throughout Europe.

Indian Facilities

TSL's main production facility in India is a vertically integrated 5 mtpa steel plant at Jamshedpur, in the State of Jharkhand in east India. In addition to its Jamshedpur facilities, TSL owns a number of other production facilities in India, as listed in the following table:

Indian Facilities

Facility	Location (Indian state)	Finished Capacity (in mtpa)	Principal Function
Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	4.8 mtpa of steel; 0.3 mtpa of welded steel tubes	Production of crude and finished steel and welded steel tubes
Tarapur	Maharashtra	0.1 mtpa of cold rolled coils; 0.06 mtpa of wires	Production of cold rolled coils and wires
Borivali	Maharashtra	0.3 mtpa of wire rods; 0.14 mtpa of wires	Production of wire rods and wires
Sukinda	Orissa	0.65 mtpa of chrome ore	Chrome ore beneficiation plant
Bamnipal	Orissa	0.05 mtpa of charge chrome	Production of charge chrome
Joda	Orissa	0.03 mtpa of ferro manganese and silico manganese	Production of ferro manganese and silico manganese
Kharagpur	West Bengal	25 million bearings per year	Bearings plant

Jamshedpur Facilities

The Jamshedpur facilities manufacture a wide variety of product lines, which fall into two broad categories: flat products and long products. The Jamshedpur facilities have a total capacity for finished products of 5.1 mtpa, of which 3.1 mtpa is for flat products and 2.1 mtpa is for long products.

The Jamshedpur facilities are within 200 kilometers of TSL's iron ore mines, which are located at Noamundi, Joda and Khondbond, and its coal mines, which are located at West Bokaro and Jamadoba. After extraction, the iron ore is transported to Jamshedpur by rail and is processed further at the ore crushing and sinter plants before being used in the steel making operations. The coal is also shipped by road and rail to Jamshedpur where the extracted coal is processed into coking coal for use in the blast furnaces. Imported coal is shipped from Australia to either the Haldia or Paradip harbor and from there is transported by road and rail to Jamshedpur.

The Jamshedpur facilities are comprised of the following principal plants:

- *Blast furnaces:* Seven blast furnaces, which use a basic oxygen furnace process to produce hot metal, and related raw material processing units such as stamp charged coke oven batteries and three sinter plants.
- *Converters:* The steel works use 130/140 tonne oxygen converters to convert hot metal into steel.
- *Casters:* Three slab casters (with a total capacity of 3.2 mtpa) and two billet casters (with a total capacity of 1.8 mtpa) are used to produce semi-finished steel in the form of slabs and billets for flat and long products, respectively. All the steel output is produced through the continuous casting method.
- *Rolling facilities:* Converters of slabs and billets into various finished steel products.

These operations are supported by boiler houses, specialized component manufacturing units, repair and maintenance workshops and research and development laboratories. See "Industry Overview—Steel Production Process Overview" on page 60 of this Letter of Offer for more information regarding steel production processes.

Coal from Tata Steel Limited's captive mines contains high levels of impurities and has, therefore, relatively poor coking properties. As coal constitutes approximately 42% of hot metal costs, Tata Steel Limited's ability to control its costs depends to a large extent on reducing the amount of high-quality coal that it needs to import for mixing with the coal from its captive mines. TSL believes that it has made significant improvements in the efficiency of its Jamshedpur blast furnaces and it has increased the proportion of domestic coal used in its production process by reducing the impurities and ash content of such coal. Currently, around 70% of the coal used in Tata Steel Limited's operations is domestically sourced.

Between April 2005 and March 2006, TSL expanded its crude steel production capacity at the Jamshedpur facilities from 4.0 mtpa to 5.0 mtpa. TSL also increased the finishing capacity of its Jamshedpur facilities as part of this expansion project, by adding a new rebar mill with a capacity of 0.6 mtpa for the production of reinforcement bars and by increasing the capacity of its hot strip mill from 2.6 mtpa to 3.1 mtpa.

TSL also has a finishing plant at Tarapur, which produces cold rolled coils and wires, and a finishing plant at Borivali, which produces wire rods and wires. These two plants have a combined capacity of 100,000 tpa of cold rolled coils, 265,000 tpa of wire rods and 205,700 tpa of wires.

Non-steel Indian Facilities

TSL's ferro alloy production facilities consist of plants in Orissa at Sukinda, Bamnival and Joda. Chrome ore and manganese ore, which are used in the production of ferro alloys, are sourced from TSL's captive mines in the Sukinda valley in the State of Orissa. Chrome concentrate is produced in TSL's chrome ore beneficiation plant at Sukinda. Chrome ore is processed in submerged furnaces in TSL's ferro alloy plant at Bamnival and other conversion plants to produce high carbon ferro chrome. TSL's Joda plant also produces ferro manganese in submerged arc furnaces. The ferro alloy plant at Bamnival had a capacity of 50,000 tpa in the year ended March 31, 2007 while the Joda plant had a capacity of 30,500 tpa during the same period.

TSL's tube production facility is located in Jamshedpur. The tubes division had two mills with a combined capacity of 308,000 tpa in the year ended March 31, 2007 for the production of welded tubes in the commercial

tube and precision tube categories. TSL's bearings plant is located in Kharagpur, in the State of West Bengal, approximately 125 kilometers from Jamshedpur. The capacity of the plant at March 31, 2007 was 25 million bearings per annum.

On March 8, 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited. Rawmet has a ferro alloy plant near Cuttack, India, consisting of two 16.5 MVA semi-closed electric arc furnaces having a production capacity of approximately 50,000 tpa of high carbon ferro chromes.

Corus Facilities

The Company completed its acquisition of Corus on April 2, 2007. As at December 30, 2006, Corus estimated that it was the ninth largest steel producer in the world, with a crude steel production capacity of 21.2 mtpa.

Corus produces carbon steel by the basic oxygen steelmaking method at three integrated steel works in the United Kingdom at Port Talbot, Scunthorpe and Teesside, and one in The Netherlands at IJmuiden. Engineering steels are produced in the United Kingdom at Rotherham using the electric arc furnace method.

The IJmuiden Steelworks is one of Corus' largest and most cost efficient steelmaking facilities. The facility has a production capacity of 6.8 mtpa, and installed capacity is in the process of being expanded to 7.5 mtpa by 2010. It receives raw materials by ship to its deep water harbor and the steel is produced, rolled and processed at the integrated facility, limiting transport costs and delays.

A number of Corus' rolling mills and process lines are part of integrated steel making facilities and are located on the same sites as the steelworks. Corus also has independent rolling mills and processing facilities such as the strip mills at Llanwern, South Wales; the tinplate works at Trostre, South Wales and Bergen, Norway; the coating works at Tafarnabach, South Wales, Shotton, North Wales and Maubeuge, North France; the electrical steels works at Newport, South Wales and Surahammar, Sweden; the tube mills at Corby and Hartlepool, England and Oosterhout, Arnhem and Maastricht, Netherlands; the plate mill at Dalzell, Scotland; the rail mill at Hayange, North-East France; the hot and cold rolled narrow strip mills at Brinsworth, England, Dusseldorf and Trier, Germany and Warren and Bethlehem, USA; and the section mill at Skinningrove, England.

As part of its "Restoring Success" program, undertaken between 2003 and 2006, Corus' business was restructured in order to achieve cost savings of approximately GBP 635 million. For example, as part of the restructuring, the Teesside facility in the United Kingdom was successfully refocused as an external slab exporter, through the entry into a 10 year supply agreement with a consortium of slab customers. Some of the other significant restructurings under this program included the closure of steelmaking and hot rolling facilities at Stocksbridge in the United Kingdom in 2005, the relocation of finishing facilities from Tipton in the United Kingdom to Rotherham and the disposal of carbon steel production facilities at Tuscaloosa in the United States. In addition to the Restoring Success program, Corus completed the sale of its downstream aluminum assets to Aleris International Inc. in 2006. Corus believes this disposal was an important step in its strategic objective to focus on selective growth and develop its carbon steel business.

Corus' remaining aluminum operations are now entirely related to the production of primary metal for external customers. This production occurs in two smelters, at Delfzijl in The Netherlands and Voerde in Germany, although Corus is not a major producer globally.

The primary processing works of Corus are shown in the table below.

Major production facilities	2006 Production capacity (mt)⁽¹⁾	2006 Actual output (mt)
Port Talbot Steelworks, U.K. ⁽²⁾	4.7	4.0
Scunthorpe Steelworks, U.K.	4.5	4.1
Teesside Steelworks, U.K.	3.9	3.1
Rotherham Steelworks, U.K. ⁽³⁾	1.3	0.9
IJmuiden Steelworks, The Netherlands	6.8	6.2
Delfzijl Aluminum Smelting Works, The Netherlands ...	0.1	0.1
Voerde Aluminum Smelting Works, Germany	0.1	0.1

- (1) Production capacity is based on the maximum possible production in 2006 taking into account upstream and downstream bottlenecks, assuming full manning of facilities and including any plant mothballed. In practice, facilities may be manned only to the level required to provide semi-finished materials for downstream finishing processes and for sale.
- (2) As the effects of U.K. restructuring measures were progressively impacted through 2006, production capacity increased from 4.1 mtpa in 2005 to 4.7 mtpa by the end of 2006.
- (3) Steel production for engineering steels has been concentrated at Rotherham as part of the United Kingdom restructuring, with the closure of steelmaking at Stocksbridge in South Yorkshire in 2005. The aerospace steels and all finishing of engineering billets/rounds have remained at the Stocksbridge site.

Other International Facilities

NatSteel

NatSteel has a crude steel plant in Singapore with a capacity of approximately 0.6 mtpa and finishing plants in Singapore, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand and Australia with a combined finishing capacity of approximately 2.0 mtpa. The NatSteel steel plant in Singapore consists principally of an 80 tonne DC electric arc furnace, a ladle furnace, a continuous casting machine and two high speed rolling mills. TSL supplies crude steel to NatSteel from its Indian operations, or from other locations where the cost of crude steel production is more competitive, to be converted into finished products and distributed in the various Asia Pacific markets where NatSteel has operations. In the year ended March 31, 2007, NatSteel had sales revenues of Rs. 43,958 million and generated a profit after tax, minority interest and share of profits of associates of Rs. 758 million.

Tata Steel Thailand

TSL acquired an approximately 25.0% interest in Tata Steel Thailand in March 2006 and a further 42.1% interest in April 2006, for a total interest of 67.1%. Tata Steel Thailand has three steel plants in Thailand, at Ban Mor, Amphur Muang and Sriracha, with a total crude steel production capacity of 1.2 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 1.7 mtpa. These plants produce steel through the electric arc furnace method.

Expansion and Development Program

Jamshedpur

In 2005, the Company embarked on an investment program to upgrade and increase the capacity of its existing crude steel operations at the Jamshedpur facilities from 5.0 to 6.8 mtpa over a four year period. The Company intends to complete the expansion by June 2008 at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 45,500 million. The 1.8 mtpa expansion program is expected to consist principally of the following additions and improvements:

- a new H blast furnace, with a capacity of 2.5 mtpa;
- a new sinter plant, with a capacity of 2 mtpa;
- a new ladle furnace, with a capacity of 160 tonnes;
- a new billet caster at one of the existing oxygen converters; and
- an increase in the Company's coke making capacity by 1.2 mtpa and its power generating capacity to 90 million watts through a new metallurgical coke plant at Haldia, West Bengal.

In addition to capacity expansion, the 1.8 mtpa expansion program is also expected to improve the quality of finished steel and increase the efficiency of the finished steel production process through:

- the replacement of lumpy ore with sinter produced from iron ore fines, which is a lower cost item;
- a reduction in the coke consumption through higher injection of pulverized coal in the blast furnace;
- an improvement in the quality of hot metal due to lower silicone and sulfur content; and
- a reduction in the usage of sponge iron and pig iron in the blast furnace.

In addition, the Company is also expecting to increase its flat products production capacity at the Jamshedpur facilities by 2.9 mtpa after the 1.8 mtpa expansion is completed. This 2.9 mtpa expansion program is expected to consist principally of the following additions and improvements:

- enlarging existing blast furnace capacities;
- increasing efficiencies from existing blast furnaces;
- a new steel melting shop for crude steel; and
- a new tin slab caster and rolling mill.

The capital expenditures incurred in connection with the 2.9 mtpa expansion program at Jamshedpur are expected to be approximately Rs. 91 billion.

Orissa Steel Project

In addition to the expansion of the Jamshedpur facilities, the Company has begun building a new steel plant at Kalinganagar, Orissa. The plant is expected to have a total capacity of 6.0 mtpa and will be developed in two separate modules of 3.0 mtpa each. The facilities will consist of a blast furnace, coke ovens, a sinter plant, a caster and a hot strip mill. The project also contemplates the leasing of nearby iron ore mines to meet the new plant's iron ore requirements, as well as the development of townships for the employees of the plant. The Company is expecting to meet the new plant's coking coal requirements through an expansion of coal extraction capacity from its existing captive coal mines, as well as from an increase in coal sourced from third parties.

Although the Company expects the first module to be completed in 2010, the exact timing of this project depends on a number of factors, including receipt of all necessary governmental approvals. In addition, although the Company will only complete the project if it is successful in securing a lease for new captive iron ore mines to support the additional production, approval of the Company's application for such a lease has not yet been granted by the State Government of Orissa. There are uncertainties related to securing such new iron ore mining leases. See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Company—*If the Company is unable to extract minerals from its leased Indian mines or is required to pay additional royalties, it may be forced to purchase such minerals for higher prices, which may negatively impact its results of operations and financial condition*" on page 13 of this Letter of Offer. The Company has, however, executed a land lease deed for the location of the plant and has obtained final environmental clearances and statutory clearances for rail transportation and water and has executed contracts in connection with the iron and steel making facilities and the slab caster.

Other Indian Greenfield Projects

In addition to the Orissa steel project, the Company is considering building two other new Indian steel plants. The timing and feasibility of these greenfield projects depends on a number of factors, including receipt of all necessary governmental approvals and securing land leases. In addition, the Company will only proceed with the respective projects if it is successful in securing leases for new captive iron ore mines to support the additional production.

Chhattisgarh Steel Project, Bastar District. The Company has signed a memorandum of understanding with the State of Chhattisgarh for the construction of a 5.0 mtpa steel plant in the State of Chhattisgarh. The plant will consist of a 2.0 mtpa module and a 3 mtpa module. The project also includes the leasing and the development of an iron ore mine to meet the iron ore requirements of the plant. The Company is expecting to meet the new plant's coking coal requirements through an expansion in the extraction of coal from its existing captive coal mines, as well as from an increase in coal sourced from third parties. Applications for the iron ore mine lease, the land lease, and for statutory clearances have been made. A feasibility study for rail connectivity is also underway.

Jharkhand Steel Project. The Company has signed a memorandum of understanding with the State of Jharkhand to construct a steel plant with a capacity of 12.0 mtpa. The project is expected to be constructed in three separate modules, with the first and second modules having a production capacity of 3.0 mtpa each, while the third would have a production capacity of 6 mtpa. The project also includes the development of leased iron ore mines to meet the iron ore requirements of this plant, although no application has yet been made for the iron ore leases. The Company is expecting to meet the new plant's coking coal requirements through an expansion in

the extraction of coal from its existing captive coal mines, as well as from an increase in coal sourced from third parties. Two potential locations have been identified for the plant and land lease applications for the plant will be made once a location is chosen.

Corus Major Capital Projects

Corus is installing a new continuous galvanizing line and new 3-stand cold rolling mill at its IJmuiden facility. The galvanizing line will increase the facility's production capacity of automotive market products and will be able to produce specialty high strength steel grades. The cold rolling mill enhancement will provide additional cold rolling capacity in support of the new galvanizing line. Corus currently estimates that the project will be completed by the end of 2008, utilizing capital expenditures of approximately GBP 153 million.

At Scunthorpe, Corus is developing a medium section mill, rod mill and bloom casting, in order to enable the rolling of transport rail and other rail sections, as well as enhancing the other section rolling capabilities. Corus currently expects that the project will be completed by the end of 2007, utilizing capital expenditures of approximately GBP 130 million.

Other Growth Projects

Port Facilities

In October 2004, the Company entered into a 50/50% joint venture with Larsen & Toubro Limited, an Indian engineering and construction company, to develop a deep sea port at Dhamra, Orissa in order to enhance the Company's import/export logistics capabilities from India. The project is expected to commence operations by October 2009 and is expected to be capable of handling 13 million tonnes of coking coal and 6 million tonnes of iron-ore per year and accommodate vessels with a capacity of 180,000 dead weight tonnes.

In December 2006, the Company also entered into a 50/50% joint venture with Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK Line), to develop a shipping company focused on shipping dry bulk and break bulk cargo. The joint venture is expected to assist the Company with the shipping of coal and limestone, large quantities of which may be needed in the future as inputs in the Company's production.

Metallic Coated Steel Joint Venture

In November 2005, the Company entered into a 50/50% joint venture with an Australian steel producer, BlueScope Steel Limited, to produce in India metallic coated steel for the Indian construction industry. The joint venture is also expected to produce painted steel, coated steel products and steel building materials. The project consists of three new plants, at Pune, Bhivadi and Chennai, all of which are now in operation, as well as a coated steel plant in Jamshedpur. Development work at the Jamshedpur plant is currently in progress and the Company expects the project to be commissioned in 2009.

Vietnamese Steel Plant Joint Venture

In May 2007, the Company signed a memorandum of understanding to enter into a joint venture with Vietnam Steel Corporation. Under the joint venture, the Company may acquire a minimum 65% interest in a new steel plant in Vietnam and a 30% interest in the Thach Khe Iron Ore Joint Stock Company, which has mining operations in the Thach Khe iron ore mine. The new steel plant will be located in the Ha Tinh province and will be developed over a ten-year period. The joint venture is conditional upon the satisfactory completion of a feasibility study and financing.

South African Ferro Chrome Plant

The Company commenced construction of a greenfield ferro chrome plant in Richards Bay, South Africa in August 2006, with an annual capacity of 135,000 tonnes per annum. The plant will utilize power, lumpy chrome ore and chrome concentrate sourced in South Africa, to produce ferro chrome for export to Europe and Asia. Approval for financial incentives has been received from the government of South Africa and the facility is expected to commence production by December 2007.

Expansion of Tata Steel Thailand Operations

Tata Steel Thailand has begun the installation of a new 0.5 mtpa blast furnace complex, which is expected to commence operations by October 2008. An environmental impact assessment approval has been received and the Company is currently in the process of equipment procurement. Approval for the project from the Thai Board of Investment has not yet been received.

Mozambique Coal Mine Joint Venture

In August 2007, TSL and Riversdale Mining Limited ("Riversdale") entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that may lead to TSL acquiring a 35% stake in Riversdale's coal project in the Tete province of Mozambique, for a sum of A\$100 million. This project includes premium hard coking coal tenements in the Tete province in Mozambique, which are fully owned by Riversdale through its subsidiary. The tenements together cover an area of 24,960 hectares. The Company expects to supply hard coking coal derived from this project to its Corus facilities in Europe and also, possibly, to its Indian facilities. Riversdale is presently conducting a scoping study that is likely to be completed in August 2007. Definitive agreements between TSL and Riversdale are expected to be finalized by November 2007, and the transaction is subject to completion of due diligence, board approval of both companies and various regulatory approvals.

Products

The Company's products consist of TSL products, produced by the Company's Indian operations and its NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand operations, and Corus products, produced in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands. TSL's products can be divided into three main categories: (1) finished and semi-finished steel products; (2) ferro alloys products; and (3) other products and services, including tube products, bearing products, refractory products, pigments, municipal services and investment activities. Corus has four main product segments: (1) strip products; (2) long products; (3) distribution and building systems; and (4) aluminium.

TSL Products

Finished and Semi-finished Steel Segment Products

TSL's finished steel products are produced at its Indian facilities, as well as in various Asia Pacific countries by NatSteel and in Thailand by Tata Steel Thailand. TSL's finished steel products can be principally divided into flat products and long products, including wires. In addition, TSL also produces relatively smaller quantities of semi-finished steel, rings, agricultural tools, and steel equipment. NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand's finished steel production consists principally of long products.

The following table lists the various finished and semi-finished products TSL produces, as well as the principal uses for these products and their principal markets:

TSL Steel Segment Products

Products	Types	Principal End Usage	Principal Markets
<i>Flat Products</i>	Hot rolled sheets	Various equipment, machinery, boilers, pressure vessels, and civil projects	Flat products produced by TSL's Indian operations are sold principally to the Indian automotive, appliances, construction, general engineering, packaging and furniture industries.
	Cold rolled sheets	Exposed steel applications that require high surface quality	
	Galvanized sheets	Automotive underbodies, appliances, metal buildings and storage tanks	
<i>Long Products</i>	Wire rods	Conversion into wire	Long products produced by TSL's Indian operations are sold principally to the Indian construction and automotive industries while Tata Steel Thailand's long products are used principally in the Thai construction industry. NatSteel's long products are also principally sold to the construction industries in the various Asia Pacific countries where NatSteel has operations.
	Rebars	Structural support in construction	

Products	Types	Principal End Usage	Principal Markets
<i>Wires</i>	Coated and uncoated wires	Motor tyre bead, low relaxation pre-stressed concrete, pre-stressed concrete, springs, cable armor, conductors and galvanized iron wires	Indian construction and automotive industries
<i>Others</i>	Semi-finished steel	Billets, slabs and blooms that can be made into flat or long products	Indian steel industry
	Rings	Forged and rolled rings for bearings and automotive components	Indian automotive industry
	Agricultural tools	Hand tools and other agricultural implements	Indian agricultural industry
	Steel equipment	Overhead cranes and high precision components	Indian construction industry

TSL's steel product mix in terms of sales volumes is set forth in the table below:

Steel Segment Sales Volumes

	Year ended March 31,		
	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2006 (in mt)	2007
Flat Products	2.63	3.13	3.24
Long Products ⁽²⁾	1.46	3.49	5.15
Total	<u>4.09</u>	<u>6.62</u>	<u>8.39</u>

(1) TSL's main blast furnace at its Jamshedpur facilities was shut down between December 2004 and April 2005 for a capacity upgrade, thus temporarily affecting production and sale volumes.

(2) Long products includes wires.

In recent years, TSL has been expanding its production of high value added products, which generally command higher prices and margins than low value added products. Within the flat product category, cold rolled sheets, galvanized and tinplate products are considered to be high value added products by TSL, as are wire rods in the long products category. Wires are also considered a high value added product. In recent years, TSL's production and sales of high value added products has generally increased at the expense of low value added products. For example, in the last three years, the finished steel production of cold rolled products by TSL's Indian operations has increased from 1,445 ttpa in the year ended March 31, 2005 to 1,495 ttpa in the year ended March 31, 2006 and 1,523 ttpa in the year ended March 31, 2007.

Ferro Alloys Segment Products

TSL's ferro alloys segment produces chrome ore, pyroxenite and manganese ore as well as ferro chrome and ferro manganese. Ferro chrome and ferro manganese are used by the steel industry to create stainless steel products. TSL is the leading manufacturer of ferro chrome in India and the leading manufacturer of chrome ore internationally.

TSL's ferro alloy product mix in terms of sales volumes is set forth in the table below:

Ferro Alloys Segment Sales Volumes

	Year ended March 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(Sales volumes in thousand tonnes)		
Chrome ore	1,122	1,118	1,007
Ferro chrome	135	145	150
Manganese ore	232	255	376
Ferro manganese	28	33	58
Total	<u>1,517</u>	<u>1,551</u>	<u>1,591</u>

Other Services Segment

TSL's other services segment can be principally divided into the production of tubes, bearings and the provision of services.

TSL is the largest manufacturer of steel tubes in India. TSL produces tube products mainly in the commercial tube and precision tube categories. Commercial tubes are used primarily for piping water, gas and steam for irrigation and other agricultural uses as well as for industrial purposes and are marketed primarily to builders, contractors and distributors. Precision tubes are sold primarily to automotive and bicycle manufacturers, boiler manufacturers, the fertilizer industry and to furniture manufacturers.

TSL's bearings division manufactures ball bearings and taper roller bearings. Major customers of the bearings division include companies in the automotive and engineering industries.

TSL's sales volumes of steel tubes and bearings is set forth in the table below:

Other Services Segment Sale Volumes

	Year ended March 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Tubes (tonnes)	219,712	257,588	302,905
Bearings (million units)	25.30	27.38	28.97

TSL also produces refractories products and sells a variety of services through its other services segment, including electricity through its Jamshedpur Utilities Services Company Limited ("JUSCO") subsidiary and logistics services through its logistics unit. Other subsidiaries in the other services segment include Tata Inc., which is a trading company in the U.S. and Kalimati Investments, which is an investments subsidiary.

Corus Products

Corus has four main product segments: (1) strip products; (2) long products; (3) distribution and building system products; and (4) aluminum. Corus' steel product mix in terms of delivery volumes is set forth in the table below:

Corus' Steel Segment Delivery Volumes

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
		(mt)	
Strip Products	9.57	8.59	8.87
Long Products	5.11	4.75	5.61
Distribution and Building Systems Products	6.12	6.45	6.46
Total	20.8	19.79	20.94

Strip Products

Corus' strip products are produced in the United Kingdom at Port Talbot and in The Netherlands at IJmuiden. Uncoated strip products comprise hot rolled, cold reduced and electrical steels, which are sold both in coil form and, cut to length, in sheet form. Corus is one of the market leaders in the manufacture of coated strip products. Its coated strip product range comprises metallic coated products (e.g. zinc and alloy-coated), non-metallic coated products (e.g. painted and plastic coated steels) and tinplate. Corus is also one of the global market leaders in steel for packaging production.

The following table list the various strip products Corus produces, as well as the principal uses for these products and their principal markets.

Corus Strip Products

Products	Types	Principal End Usage	Principal Markets
<i>Uncoated Strip Products</i>	Hot rolled coil	Various uses including welded tubes and as feedstock for cold reduced coil and welded tubes	Various industrial applications
	Cold reduced coil	Various uses including car body panels, domestic appliances and the manufacture of drums and radiators	Automotive industry and engineering and metal goods industries
<i>Coated Strip Products</i>	Hot dipped metallic coated products	Roofing, side cladding and decking of buildings, body panels in motor vehicles and the casing of domestic appliances	Construction industry, manufacturing and automotive manufacturers
	Pre-painted and plastic coated products		
	Tinplate	Used for packaging in the food and beverage industries and for other domestic and industrial applications	Food and beverage producers and packagers
<i>Electrical Steels</i>		Electrical equipment including transformers, motors, generators and alternators	Manufacturers of electrical equipment
<i>Steel Tubes</i>		Pipes for oil, gas, water and air transportation	Various, including the automotive, engineering and oil and gas industries
<i>Plated and precision strip products</i>		Batteries	The battery and automotive markets, and other specialist areas

Long Products

Corus produces long products at Scunthorpe, its largest steelmaking site in the United Kingdom, and at Teesside. Long products comprise sections and plates, and rods. Engineering steels also form part of the long products division and are produced by the electric arc method as opposed to the basic oxygen steelmaking method in the United Kingdom at Rotherham. Corus' wide range of engineering steels products include free cutting, improved machining, spring, forging and general steel for the automotive and related markets, together with specialist steels for the aerospace, power generation, oil and gas exploration and engineering industries. Corus also produces a variety of other carbon steel products. In addition, Corus supplies a range of semi-finished carbon steel products in the form of billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling and subsequent processing for Corus' service centers and to third party service centers.

Corus Long Products

Products	Principal End Usage	Principal Markets
<i>Section Products</i>	Section products include beams, columns, bearing piles, joists and channels, rails and sleepers.	The construction, engineering, mining and railway industries. Special sections are used in automotive components, earth-moving equipment, forklift trucks and the mining industry.
<i>Plates</i>	Used in a broad range of applications	Offshore oil and gas production, renewable energy, power generation, mining, earth moving and mechanical handling equipment, shipbuilding, boiler and pressure vessels, and structural steelwork
<i>Wire rod</i>	Drawing into wire products	Construction and automotive industries
<i>Engineering Steels</i>	Various products are supplied including free cutting, spring, forging and general steels, together with specialist steels	The automotive industry and related markets, aerospace, power generation, oil and gas exploration and engineering industries
<i>Semi-finished Steel</i>	Billets, blooms and slabs	Third parties and other parts of Corus.

Distribution and Building Systems

Corus sells its finished carbon steel products directly to end users and through its own stockholding and service center businesses. Stockholders purchase steel from high-volume producers for subsequent resale, and service centers purchase steel stocks for further processing prior to selling to customers. The stockholding and service center section plays a major role in the distribution of most finished products. In addition to offering rapid off-the-shelf service to low volume customers, major U.K. stockholders and service centers, including Corus' business, increasingly offer further processing facilities to the automotive, construction and earth-moving equipment industries, among others. Typically, the large volume purchasers buy directly from Corus' business units, while low volume customers buy from stockholders and service centers, including those owned by Corus.

Aluminum

On August 1, 2006, Corus completed the sale of its downstream aluminum rolled products and extrusions businesses to Aleris International Inc., for a net consideration of GBP 477 million, subject to adjustment. Turnover and operating profits from Corus' aluminum division now only reflect retained aluminum smelting and metal trading operations. Corus' primary aluminum smelters produce rolling ingots and billets made from alumina (processed bauxite) using an electrolysis process. Approximately 75% of this division's 272,000 tonnes output is dedicated to the downstream operations that were sold to Aleris International Inc., with the remainder sold to external customers under tolling or direct sales contracts.

Sales and Distribution*Tata Steel Limited Sales and Distribution**Indian Sales*

Tata Steel Limited currently sells approximately 91% of its saleable steel's production in the Indian market. In India, Tata Steel Limited sells the majority of its steel products to the construction and infrastructure industries, the automotive industry and the general engineering industry. Tata Steel Limited's principal products sold to the Indian construction and infrastructure industry are long products. Tata Steel Limited targets large construction companies involved in infrastructure projects as customers.

Tata Steel Limited's principal products for the Indian automotive industry are hot rolled sheets, cold rolled sheets and galvanized products. Tata Steel Limited's Indian operations supplied 664,000 tonnes of products to the Indian automotive industry in the year ended March 31, 2006 and 856,881 tonnes in the year ended March 31, 2007. Tata Steel Limited supplies such automotive-grade steel products to a significant proportion of Indian automotive industry participants, including Tata Motors, Mahindra & Mahindra, Toyota Kirloskar Motor Limited, Honda Sael Car India and Honda Motorcycle & Scooter India Limited. Tata Steel Limited's principal products for the Indian general engineering industry are cold rolled sheets and galvanized sheets. Tata Steel Limited also a supplier of steel to the appliance sector, including to customers such as Whirlpool, LG and Voltas.

Indian Distribution and Marketing

Tata Steel Limited delivers steel products to Indian customers through direct supply channels, 21 stockyards, 25 consignment agents, 15 external processing agents and a network of distributors and retailers operating through 22 sales locations in India. Because Tata Steel Limited's operations are located in eastern India while much of the market for steel is on the west coast of India, Tata Steel Limited incurs additional inland transportation costs relative to its competitors that are in closer proximity to the bulk of the Indian market. In addition, Tata Steel Limited's Jamshedpur plant is approximately 250 kilometers away from the nearest port, which adds to Tata Steel Limited's distribution costs.

Tata Steel Limited has established brands for many of its products in the Indian market. For example, *Tata Steelium*, the "steel with soul", is one of the first branded cold rolled steel products in India. Tata Steel Limited is also using the *Tata Shaktee* brand for its corrugated galvanized sheets, *Tata Steelium* for cold rolled sheets, *Tata Tiscon* for rebars and *Tata Wiron* for wires. Products manufactured by Tata Steel Limited's tubes unit are marketed under three brands: *Tata Pipes*, *Tata Structura* and *Tata Precision*. In the year ended March 31, 2007, 24% of Tata Steel Limited's Indian flat products sales and 34% of its Indian long steel sales were branded. Tata Steel Limited's sales from branded products increased from Rs. 38,480 million in the year ended March 31, 2006 to Rs. 46,040 million in the year ended March 31, 2007.

Tata Steel Limited has introduced a number of marketing initiatives in recent years. For example, Tata Steel Limited was the first company in India to introduce the concept of a recommended consumer price on a steel product, by fixing the price of Tata Tiscon products for a set period of time according to a pre-determined price list. In 2006, through its Steelium service center, Tata Steel Limited trained through 29 sessions in eight different languages, approximately 550 dealers of Tata Shaktee products on various selling techniques. Through initiatives such as “Customer Value Management” and “Retail Value Management”, Tata Steel Limited has developed new collaborative approaches to meet its customers’ needs. In addition, on December 12, 2005, Tata Steel Limited inaugurated its Steeljunction store. As India’s first organized steel retail store, Steeljunction is a mid-size specialty store that sells a range of steel products. The store was launched with the aim of raising awareness about the versatility of steel products and to promote a new and more direct venue for selling steel products to end-users.

Exports from India

Excluding intra-company transfers, in the year ended March 31, 2007, TSL exported from India approximately 403,000 tonnes of saleable steel, corresponding to 9% of saleable steel net sales, with Europe as its most significant export market. An increased demand in India for steel products starting in 2005 led to a comparatively lower level of exports as a percentage of net sales in the year ended March 31, 2007 (9%) compared to those in the year ended March 31, 2006 (12%).

Export Sales of Saleable Steel out of India

Market	Year ended March 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(in thousands of tonnes)		
Europe	142	112	94
South East Asia	50	67	39
Nepal	46	64	71
China/Taiwan	67	57	22
USA/Canada	48	54	44
Africa	35	34	56
Bangladesh	24	30	28
Middle East	16	25	17
Sri Lanka	23	18	25
Far East	11	6	—
New Zealand/Australia	4	6	7
Total	466	473	403
Percentage of saleable steel sales	13%	12%	9%

Asia Pacific Sales outside of India

TSL currently has 14 sales offices in 12 countries in Asia Pacific countries outside of India. The NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand acquisitions have strengthened TSL’s sales capability in the Asia Pacific region. For example, NatSteel’s sales distribution network includes direct sales to private customers and to wholesalers in the Asia Pacific region. Tata Steel Thailand sells its products almost entirely within Thailand.

Corus Sales and Distribution

Corus sells its carbon steel products direct to end users and through its own and external stockholding and service center businesses. Typically, high-volume purchasers buy directly from Corus mills, while low-volume customers buy from stockholders and service centers, including those owned by Corus. Stockholders purchase steel from steel producers for subsequent resale and service centers purchase steel inventories for further processing prior to selling to customers.

Corus has a number of stockholders and service centers in various EU countries. The stockholding and service center sector plays a major role in the distribution of most finished products in the EU steel market. In addition to offering rapid off-the-shelf service to low-volume customers, major stockholders and service centers,

including Corus' businesses, increasingly offer further processing facilities to sectors such as the automotive, construction and earth-moving equipment industries. Corus' service center network consists of over 60 service centers across Europe, including in the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland and Spain, which supply and process over 4 million tones of steel and aluminum each year.

The Corus International unit is responsible for managing Corus' network of sales offices throughout the world. Its trading division operates on a global basis buying and selling steel both internally and externally, while its projects division also operates globally and is responsible for sourcing multi-metal requirements and providing supply chain services on major construction projects.

Corus has established a range of branded products across its portfolio. One of the more recent brands, the 'Advance' range of structural sections, was launched in September 2006 following a program of technical improvements at its Scunthorpe and Teesside plants. The key driver for introducing Advance was the requirement, starting in September 2006, for structural sections in Europe to comply with the Construction Products Directive. Corus was the first steel company to be allowed to use the CE mark and all Advance sections carry the mark. At the same time flexibility offered to designers has been increased by adding 21 new beams and columns sizes to the range, as well as introducing a simplified method of steel grade specification and a new section designation system.

Raw Materials and Other Key Inputs

The Company is focused on seeking proprietary access to raw materials in order to optimize its costs. Tata Steel Limited is currently completely self-sufficient with respect to all of its iron ore requirements and with respect to 70% of its coal requirements. Consequently, the Company expects to continue to seek to develop self-sufficiency in raw materials, especially for the Corus operations, which would enable it to better respond to cyclical fluctuations in demand and reduce volatility in production costs.

Tata Steel Limited Iron Ore and Coal Inputs

Iron ore and coal are the primary raw materials that Tata Steel Limited uses in its Indian production, and they together accounted for approximately 54% of Tata Steel Limited's raw material consumed and approximately 29% of its total costs in the year ended March 31, 2007. In addition to iron ore and coal, Tata Steel Limited's Indian operations also consume significant quantities of limestone, dolomite and manganese.

Tata Steel Limited's iron ore and coal mines are operated under long term leases with the relevant Indian State Governments. Under these leases, Tata Steel Limited is required to pay royalties to state governments based on the quantity of material mined. In the year ended March 31, 2007, Tata Steel Limited's captive mines provided all of the iron ore requirements and approximately 70% of the coking coal requirements for its Indian operations. The iron ore found in Tata Steel Limited's captive iron ore mines contains medium-grade to high-grade iron ore, while coal from Tata Steel Limited's captive coal mines contains high levels of ash and other impurities and requires the addition of high grade coal, which TSL imports mostly from Australia.

Iron Ore Mines

Iron ore is obtained from the Noamundi, Joda and Khondbond mines in the form of lumps and small particles known as fines. In the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, TSL mined a total of 10.8 mt and 9.8 mt, respectively, of iron ore from these mines. The Noamundi and Joda iron ore mines are located 126 kilometers and 153 kilometers, respectively, from Jamshedpur, and are linked to Jamshedpur by rail, while the Khondbond mines are located approximately 150 kilometers from Jamshedpur. At Noamundi, TSL operates a fully mechanized iron ore mine, including automated washing and sizing facilities. The Joda mine has an on-site crushing facility. At the Khondbond mine, iron ore is extracted using open cast mining and quarrying methods.

Coal Mines

Coal obtained from the coal mines at West Bokaro and Jharia is washed and treated before being shipped to the Jamshedpur facilities. In the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, TSL extracted 6.5 mt and 7.0 mt, respectively, of coal from the West Bokaro and Jharia coal mines. The West Bokaro and Jharia coal mines are

188 kilometers and 153 kilometers, respectively, from Jamshedpur. Imported coal is shipped from Australia to either the Haldia or Paradip harbors and from there it is transported by road and rail to Jamshedpur. The Haldia harbor is 244 kilometers from Jamshedpur and the Paradip harbor is 511 kilometers from Jamshedpur.

The coal that has been extracted from TSL's coal mines is treated by washing and beneficiation to lower its high ash content. Given the high-ash characteristics of Indian coal, TSL imports approximately 30% of its coal requirements from Australia in order to produce a satisfactory blend of coal for coke-making. In the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, TSL purchased from third parties a total of 1.7 mt, 1.3 mt and 1.4 mt, respectively, of coal. TSL usually imports its coal under one-year contracts. The average price of semi-soft coal purchased by TSL was Rs. 5,689 per tonne in the year ended March 31, 2006 and Rs. 6,392 per tonne in the year ended March 31, 2007. TSL's ratio of internally sourced coking coal to coal sourced from third parties was 70% to 30% at March 31, 2007. In an effort to ensure access to coking coal, in 2005 TSL purchased a 5% interest in the Carborough Downs Coal Project located in Queensland, Australia and entered into an agreement that entitles it to purchase 20% of the project's annual coal production, on 12 months notice and at market prices, over the life of the project.

TSL sells coal and coal by-products, generally with a high ash level, extracted from the West Bokaro and Jharia coal mines to third parties. In the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, TSL sold a nominal amount of such products to third parties.

Reserves

TSL's Indian mineral reserves are based on exploration drilling and geological data, and reflect that part of a mineral deposit that TSL believes could be economically extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Reserves are initially estimated by TSL's technical experts at the end of the exploration stage for each mine. Each year, TSL updates its reserve calculations based on actual production and geological survey information. TSL does not use third party experts for determination of the reserves.

TSL's determination of reserves is based on the "United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources" ("UNFC"). The UNFC was developed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe as a universally applicable scheme for classifying and evaluating energy and mineral reserves resources. The framework's principal function is to indicate the essential characteristics of extractable mineral commodities, including: (i) the degree of economic and commercial viability; (ii) field project status and feasibility; and (iii) the level of geological knowledge.

TSL characterizes its Indian mineral reserves as; (i) proved, meaning that tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content of the mineral resource can be estimated with a high level of confidence; (ii) probable, meaning that such characteristics can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence; or (iii) possible, meaning that such characteristics can be estimated with a low level of confidence. In accordance with the UNFC, mineral reserves are categorized as proved when they are economically and commercially recoverable, in quantities that have been justified by feasibility studies or actual production to be technically recoverable and that are based on reasonably assured geology and detailed exploration. Probable reserves are those reserves that are economically recoverable and have been justified by pre-feasibility studies to be technically recoverable and that are based on detailed exploration or general exploration. Possible reserves are inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological or grade continuity. TSL's estimate of remaining available reserves includes all of the proven reserves for each mine and a certain percentage of probable and possible reserves, depending on TSL's level of confidence in the calculation of probable and/or possible reserves.

TSL Other Raw Material Inputs

Scrap

TSL's Indian operations consume scrap metal mainly generated as a byproduct from its own operations. NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand, however, consume significant amounts of scrap metal as part of their operations, sourced externally from companies that collect scrap metal. In the year ended March 31, 2007, NatSteel consumed approximately 710,150 tonnes of scrap metal and Tata Steel Thailand consumed approximately 1,128,600 tonnes of scrap metal.

Power

TSL's Indian steel and ferro chrome operations require significant amounts of electricity. In addition, through its JUSCO subsidiary, TSL is required to provide power to the city of Jamshedpur at market rates. In the year ended March 31, 2007, TSL's Indian operations consumed 2,108 million kilowatt-hours of energy. During the same period, TSL's Indian operations generated approximately 42% of TSL's power needs through on-site power stations. TSL purchased the rest of the power needs of its Indian operations from its Tata Power affiliate, under a thirty year purchase agreement that expires in 2027, and from the national power grid. In the year ended March 31, 2007, TSL's Indian operations consumed an average of 399 kilowatt hours per tonne of steel (compared to 425 kilowatt hours per tonne of steel in the year ended March 31, 2006).

TSL's NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand steel making operations also require significant amounts of electricity, principally because these operations produce steel through the electric arc furnace method. See "Business—Facilities—Other International Facilities". During the year ended March 31, 2007, NatSteel consumed 693 million kilowatt-hours of electricity while Tata Steel Thailand consumed 351 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. Both NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand purchase their power needs from their respective national electricity grids, and their power costs are therefore subject to market volatility in the price of electricity.

Corus' Iron Ore and Coal Requirements

The principal raw materials in Corus' carbon and engineering steelmaking processes are iron ore and metallurgical coal, purchased on international markets as Corus does not have captive iron ore and coking mines. During 2006, approximately 25 mt of iron ore and 11 mt of coal were imported at or near to Corus' integrated steelworks. Iron ore is imported principally from Australia, Canada, South Africa and South America. Corus imports coal for conversion into coke and direct injection into blast furnaces, predominantly from Australia, Canada and the USA. The purchase price for those materials is subject to market forces largely beyond Corus' control and is affected by demand for its steel products, supply capacity and freight costs, among other factors. In 2006, Corus experienced a 19% increase in the price of its imported iron ore fines and an 8% decrease in the price of its imported hard coking coal.

Corus' Other Raw Material Inputs*Scrap*

Corus U.K.'s external scrap requirement of approximately 1.3 mt in the year ended December 31, 2006 was purchased in the United Kingdom, and some 0.8 mt for its Dutch integrated plant was purchased predominantly in mainland Europe.

Power

Corus' steel and aluminum production processes are energy intensive and they consume large amounts of, in particular, natural gas and electricity. At normal annual consumption levels, every GBP 0.001 per kilowatt-hour rise in electricity costs would increase Corus' operating costs by approximately GBP 10 million, while a GBP 0.01 per therm rise in natural gas prices would increase Corus' operating costs by approximately GBP 4 million.

Beginning in April 2001, the UK government imposed a tax, the Climate Change Levy, on the commercial energy usage in the United Kingdom. Corus has attempted to hedge its exposure to this tax through a negotiated agreement with the UK government, which allows Corus to take an 80% reduction in the amount of this tax, provided certain energy targets are met for milestone years, including 2004 and 2006. Corus met its agreed targets in both 2004 and 2006, and has consequently received, and will receive, reductions in the energy tax for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 of approximately GBP 28 million per year.

Competition

Following the acquisition of Corus, the Company is currently the world's sixth largest steel company in terms of actual crude steel production, with a global presence in nearly 50 countries and strong market positions in Europe and the Asia Pacific region. As a global producer, the Company's principal competitors are many of the major global steel manufacturers, including Arcelor Mittal, Nippon Steel, JFE, POSCO and ThyssenKrupp.

Before the acquisition of Corus, TSL was named among the top five steel makers in the world for the last six years and was ranked as the number one world class steel maker in 2001, 2005 and 2006 by *World Steel Dynamics*, a leading steel information service that specializes in the analysis of the global steel market. Among some of the factors that *World Steel Dynamics* considers as key parameters of competitiveness are cash operating cost, profitability, balance sheet strength, dominance in home country and region, home market growth, expanding capacity, access to outside funds, cost cutting efforts, environment and safety, liabilities to retired employees, captive iron ore and coal mines, pricing power with large buyers, product quality, skilled and productive workforce and stock market performance. In March 2007, the Company, including Corus, was ranked as the number five world class steel maker by *World Steel Dynamics*.

World's Best Steel Maker

Ranking	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	Tata Steel	Posco	Posco	Posco	Tata Steel	Tata Steel	Severstal
2	Usinor	Nucor	Bao Steel	Severstal	Posco	Posco	Posco
3	Posco	Tata Steel	Tata Steel	Bao Steel	Severstal	Bao Steel	Arcelor Mittal
4	Gerdau	Gerdau	Nucor	Tata Steel	Bao Steel	Severstal	Bao Steel
5	Nucor	Bao Steel	Gerdau	Blue Scope	Mittal Steel	Mittal Steel	Tata Steel and Corus

Source: World Steel Dynamics.

TSL's main Indian competitors are SAIL, JSW Steel and ISPAT Industries in cold rolled products and SAIL, ESSAR Steel and Ispat Industries in hot rolled products. According to the Joint Plant Committee, in the year ended March 31, 2007, SAIL produced approximately 35% of the hot rolled products in India, approximately 14% of the cold rolled products and 8% of galvanized products. In long products, TSL's main Indian competitors have historically included SAIL, the Indian Iron & Steel Company (which has been recently merged with SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited. According to the Joint Plant Committee, SAIL produced 31% of the sales in Indian flat products in the year ended March 31, 2007.

The main international competitors for Corus are other EU steel producers. However, Corus faces significant additional competition from other steel manufacturers worldwide, for example in China, Japan, the United States, South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil, Turkey, Russia, Ukraine and certain other developing countries. Corus competes on the basis of the range and quality of its products, price, delivery performance and overall customer service.

NatSteel, as the only steel producer in Singapore with a 65% market share of its domestic market, faces competition mainly from retailers and distributors who import long products into Singapore. Tata Steel Thailand, as the largest steel producer in Thailand, controls approximately 36% of total Thai crude steel capacity and approximately 24% of total Thai finished steel capacity.

Research and Development and Intellectual Property

TSL

TSL maintains a research and development department in Jamshedpur, India which is primarily focused on developing new technologies and new products. The main areas of research for the department currently include the reduction of coal ash content without reducing yield, the reduction of alumina in iron ore fines, the development of higher yield blast furnaces, the lowering of phosphorus in steel making vessels and developing high strength and high formability steels for automotive applications. The TSL research and development department collaborates with a large number of leading research institutes, including the University of Cambridge, on a variety of projects. As a result of these efforts, as at March 31, 2007, TSL had filed approximately 330 patents applications and copyrights and was granted 87 patents related to steel manufacturing processes and steel products.

TSL conducts its business using the *Tata* brand. The Company licenses the use of the *Tata* brand name from Tata Sons, its principal shareholder, under the terms of a licensing agreement.

Corus

Corus has two technology centers in the United Kingdom and a new central office for research and development is being constructed in IJmuiden. Major investments were approved in 2005 aimed at upgrading the pilot plant facilities for steelmaking at Teesside. The commissioning of an upgraded electric arc furnace, a tank degasser/ladle arc furnace and a modified caster were largely completed in 2006. The upgraded equipment will play an important role in the development of advanced steel grades for various Corus businesses. These include high strength, high ductility steels for which there is rapidly increasing demand from the automotive industry and for which Corus and the German steel company, Salzgitter Stahl GmbH signed an agreement for joint development in 2005.

Corus is working with other steelmakers in Europe on a major research and development project, ULCOS—Ultra Low CO₂ Steelmaking, to identify and prioritize low CO₂ emission iron and steelmaking processes that could initially be used in semi-commercial scale pilot tests. Corus has also extended its technical collaboration contract with Sumitomo Metals Industries in 2006, aimed at developments for the automotive and engineering sectors.

Corus is the proprietor of a number of patents and national and international trademarks, and is party to a number of inward and outward technology licenses. At December 31, 2006, Corus owned 497 valid patents and filed 23 new patent applications during the course of the year. In the year ended December 31, 2006, Corus' gross research and development expenditure was GBP 79 million.

Insurance**TSL**

At present, TSL's operating assets, including its plants and facilities, are insured against a range of risks, including fire, explosion, terrorism and acts of nature such as storms, earthquakes and floods, on the basis of the reinstatement value of such assets, up to a limit of Rs. 219 billion for property damage and Rs. 10 billion for terrorism. TSL also maintains business interruption insurance, based on its gross profit, covering all of the various units of TSL, up to a limit of Rs. 50 billion. The insurance cover is based on a "mega policy" through a consortium of insurers. Selective critical equipment (based on the type of equipment and its importance) is insured against machinery breakdown. TSL also maintains insurance against third-party liability for injuries and losses caused by business operations or arising out of the use of Company products. TSL's comprehensive general liability insurance and product liability insurance are subject to a limit of Rs. 5.05 billion and Rs. 440 million, respectively.

Corus

Corus aims to minimize its expenditure on insurance and to reduce its exposure to catastrophe losses to a level consistent with its ability to carry such losses. To this end Corus maintains insurance cover which it feels is appropriate for its business, through a combination of self-funding and policies purchased from external insurers. Corus arranges some of its insurance through Crucible Insurance Company Limited (Crucible) and Hoogovens Verzekeringsmaatschappij N.V. (HVM), two wholly owned subsidiaries. Crucible and HVM reinsure catastrophe risks with the external insurance market. Corus' external insurance policies cover its statutory insurance requirements and certain contractual obligations, as well as catastrophe risks, ranging from single large losses to an aggregation of frequent low-value claims. External insurance is also used to insure non-catastrophe risks where it is cost-effective, and when claims handling and other specialist services are required.

Corus has insurance policies for the following key classes of insurance:

- Material damage and consequential loss;
- Public and products liability;
- Professional indemnity;
- Aviation products liability;
- Marine cargo; and
- Directors' and officers' liability.

Environmental Standards

TSL

TSL's existing environmental standards are in line with the World Bank Group Policies and Guidelines and are generally more stringent than those imposed by the Indian Government. TSL achieved ISO 14001 certification for its steel works and mining operations, and has sought to implement the practices of ISO's Environment Management System. TSL's environmental and social management systems, designed according to the stipulations of the ISO 14001 standard, provide a systematic approach for identifying the impact of its products, services and activities on the environment and for reviewing and restructuring its business strategies accordingly. For example, TSL believes that it was one of the first mining operators in the world to introduce the rehabilitation of mined areas, and today many previously mined-out areas have been transformed into forests or parks. Underground coal mining is followed by backfilling of the mined cavities to avoid surface subsidence.

As part of its expansion program of the Jamshedpur facilities, TSL plans to carry out an upgrade of these facilities under its existing environmental and social management systems, and to design such upgrades to comply with the World Bank Group Policies and Guidelines for iron and steel production and mining operations. Because TSL intends to implement additional initiatives to further reduce emissions from its existing production units, TSL does not expect its air pollution load, as a percentage of production, to increase as a result of its expanded production facilities. Instead, TSL plans either to improve operational standards or replace older units with more efficient ones to achieve these goals. For example, TSL is the only Indian company included as one of the top one hundred global corporate sustainability reporters in the report entitled "Tomorrow's Value, The Global Reporters 2006 Survey of Corporate Sustainability Reporting" published by SustainAbility, a UK based sustainable development consultancy, the United Nations Environment Program and Standard & Poor's. Corporate sustainability management is integrated in the business process of TSL.

Corus

Corus is committed to minimizing the environmental impact of its operations and its products through the adoption of sustainable practices and continuous improvement in environmental performance. To implement its environmental policy, Corus' businesses have systems in place that focus on managing and minimizing the effects of their operations. To date, over 98% of manufacturing operations have been certified to the independently verified international environmental management standard, ISO 14001, and Corus has a stated goal to have all of its operations achieve this standard.

Corus has made a voluntary agreement with the Dutch government to benchmark its energy efficiency against world-best standards. In the United Kingdom, Corus has negotiated an agreement with the government to reduce total energy consumption by 14.7% in 2010 compared with 1997 levels. Furthermore, in conjunction with the European primary aluminum industry, Corus voluntarily agreed to reduce PFC emissions by at least 50% compared to 1990, by the end of 2005. This target was achieved, with emissions reduced by approximately 90%.

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme ("EU ETS") came into force on January 1, 2005. The scheme currently focuses on CO₂ emissions and applies to various production processes, including those used in the production of steel. Each EU member state has its own nationally negotiated emission rights allowance, which is then allocated to individual CO₂ emitting sites. Sites have permission to emit CO₂ up to the value of their rights allocation. Any surplus can be sold and any deficit can be purchased on the emission rights market. The emission rights trading price at the end of December 2006 was €7 per tonne. Phase 1 of the EU ETS covers 2005 to 2007, with usage of rights being externally verified and reconciled annually. Failure to possess adequate rights to match emissions is penalized at €40 per tonne of CO₂ in Phase 1, plus the cost of purchasing these rights.

Corus expects to meet its environmental obligations in Phase 1 of the EU ETS, which affects 13 Corus sites, principally in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands. CO₂ allocations to Corus under the United Kingdom National Allocation Plan ("NAP") broadly reflect its requirements for Phase 1, although there was a surplus of rights granted for 2006, arising principally because of reduced production during the year, mainly at those sites commissioning new plant under the United Kingdom Restructuring program. Under the Dutch NAP for Phase 1, Corus also had excess rights in 2006 as a result of the reline of the no.7 blast furnace, but is forecast to be slightly short of rights for the full period of Phase 1. The deficit in emission rights in The Netherlands has been and will be met, in the first instance, from any surplus from Corus in the United Kingdom.

Provisional Phase 2 allocations for 2008 to 2012 have now been determined for both the United Kingdom and The Netherlands; while these will provide Corus with a significant challenge, overall they should be broadly sufficient to meet requirements. Final allocations will not be published until later in 2007.

Employees

Tata Steel Limited

As at March 31, 2007, Tata Steel Limited on a standalone basis (without the inclusion of its subsidiaries and associates) had 37,205 employees. Of these, approximately 20,786 were employed at the Jamshedpur facilities and approximately 12,396 people were employed in TSL's Indian mining activities. Tata Steel Limited has undertaken a number of initiatives in recent years to increase the productivity of its Indian employees. These initiatives included the closure of plants, restructuring manpower in ongoing plants pursuant to retirement and early retirement schemes and outsourcing of non-core activities. Between the year ended March 31, 2000 and the year ended March 31, 2007, the number of Tata Steel Limited employees decreased from 52,167 to 37,205, while Indian steel production increased by almost a third.

Over 33,275 of Tata Steel Limited's employees were members of trade unions at March 31, 2007, while 3,930 were non-unionized officers. Each of Tata Steel Limited's production facilities enters into collective bargaining agreements with its trade unions. There have been no strikes or other cases of industrial action at any of Tata Steel Limited's production facilities in over 75 years. Tata Steel Limited believes its relations with its Indian trade unions are strong.

In addition to its Indian workforce, at March 31, 2007 TSL had through its NatSteel subsidiary approximately 3,227 employees in seven Asia Pacific countries and, through its Tata Steel Thailand subsidiary, approximately 1,109 employees in Thailand.

Corus

As at December 31, 2006, Corus had 41,200 employees. Of these, approximately 21,300 were employed by the strip products division, 11,600 by the long products division, 5,700 by the distribution and building systems division and 1,000 by the aluminum division. There are also 1,600 employees within Corus who are not attached directly to one of the divisions. In the year ended December 31, 2006, the number of employees in the United Kingdom declined from approximately 24,000 to 23,700 and in Germany from approximately 4,900 to 1,800, whereas employees in The Netherlands rose modestly from approximately 11,400 to 11,500. Corus also has approximately 1,600 employees in France and 600 in the United States. The average number of Corus employees during 2006 was approximately 44,500, including 23,800 in the United Kingdom, 11,400 in The Netherlands and 3,500 in Germany. This compared with approximately 48,200 overall in 2005.

Corus has experienced no significant industrial relations problems since its formation in 1999. Well developed procedures have operated in all parts of Corus for a considerable time for the purpose of consulting and negotiating with the trade unions, the European Works Council and employee representatives, and these have been further developed and used extensively in discussions on the substantial changes that have been required in working practices and the number of employees as a result of the restructuring program and major closures. Approximately 78% of Corus' U.K. employees are members of trade unions, with trade union membership in The Netherlands estimated to be approximately 45% and in Germany estimated to be in excess of 50%.

Health and Safety

TSL

TSL has implemented a safety program in cooperation with DuPont Safety Resources, a world leader in health and safety performance, developing safety-related knowledge and skills. This program has been in place at the Jamshedpur facilities since the beginning of 2005. During 2006 the program was rolled-out across the organization, including in TSL's mines and collieries. In addition, TSL has begun to identify and eliminate production related risks and accidents through its Process Safety and Risk Management program. Partly as a result of these initiatives, in the year ended March 31, 2007, TSL experienced a 21% reduction in injury cases over its previous best year performance.

In January 2005, TSL became the first steel company in the world to be certified by the U.S.-based Social Accountability International (“SAI”) for its commitment to SAI’s nine requirements, including prohibition of child and forced labor and ensuring a workplace free from discrimination, harassment and exploitation.

Corus

There were two fatal accidents to Corus employees during 2006. One fatality, at Duffel in Belgium, arose from crush injuries, whilst burns caused the second after a blast furnace operative fell at Port Talbot in the United Kingdom. The incidents were thoroughly investigated and recommendations were issued to all sites. A transport contractor fatality also occurred during January 2007, for which the investigation is continuing. The number of serious incidents as measured by lost time injury frequency rates continued to fall in 2006, and reduced by 13% compared with 2005.

The Corus Executive committee continued to focus on Corus’ health and safety performance as a key priority and led the improvement program throughout the year. During 2006, members of the Corus Executive committee carried out approximately 150 safety tours, issued new standards on managing the risk of exposures for personnel and members of the public to asbestos and airborne legionella bacteria emanating from water systems, and revised the standards on safe driving.

A case was heard at Swansea Crown Court in the United Kingdom during December 2006, and Corus was ordered to pay GBP 3 million in respect of a fine and associated costs, for breaching health and safety legislation during an explosion at the blast furnace at Port Talbot in 2001. All amounts due were paid in January 2007.

Corporate and Social Responsibility

TSL

In addition to providing a range of welfare, health and educational benefits for the families of its employees, TSL has a significant social outreach program in Eastern India, covering the city of Jamshedpur (with a population of approximately 650,000 people), as well as over 600 villages in and around its manufacturing and mining operations.

Through its subsidiary, JUSCO, TSL provides utilities and services to the city of Jamshedpur. TSL is responsible for town planning and engineering, civil construction and maintenance, public health, education, water and wastewater management, electrical power distribution and other related activities. In addition to its administrative functions, TSL has spent an approximate average of Rs. 400 million each year in the last ten years on community and social programs in the city of Jamshedpur and neighboring villages. Examples of such programs include dedicated agencies for community welfare work; HIV and AIDS awareness initiatives; family planning and free reproductive health services for women; rural development initiatives, including schooling, mobile medical centers and agricultural improvement programs to ensure that the broader local population benefits from TSL’s operations; and a number of sport initiatives, including the building and maintenance of the JRD Tata Sports Complex and Keenan Stadium. As a result, Jamshedpur has India’s only ISO 14001 certified municipal services and TSL is the only integrated steel company in the world which has been conferred the prestigious Social Accountability (SA) 8000 Certification by Social Accountability International (SAI), USA.

The city of Jamshedpur also has been chosen as the first South Asian city to join only five other cities in the United Nations Global Compact Cities pilot program. Under the program, each of the six cities conducts municipal projects focused on various urban problems, such as human rights, labor standards, environment standards and anti-corruption initiatives, by working on partnerships between local governments, local businesses and civil society as a whole.

Corus

Corus and its predecessor companies historically undertook operations in a large number of locations and, over time, these may have been closed or operational areas reduced. Corus has a strong history of making such sites available for redevelopment through third party sales or joint ventures with redevelopment agents. For example, in 2006 Corus formed a joint venture with Wilson Bowden and the Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire agency with the aim of transforming its decommissioned Ravenscraig site, one of the largest brownfield areas in Europe, for new housing and associated facilities.

Where local communities are affected at these sites, Corus endeavors to openly communicate its plans and actions. In particular, Corus is always conscious of its obligation to initiate environmental investigation and remediation projects if required, making appropriate provisions as it considers necessary after consultation with all parties affected. Corus also aims to contribute positively to the communities around or near to its operations in other ways. As well as providing employment for many thousands of people, Corus actively participates in community initiatives and encourages biodiversity and nature conservation.

Corus is also active in stimulating regional employment. For example, U.K. Steel Enterprise, a Corus subsidiary that was established in 1975, has invested over GBP 50 million in new and expanding steel-related businesses and over GBP 20 million in managed workspaces, supporting over 4,000 small businesses and helping to create approximately 65,000 new jobs.

REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

Mines

The MMDR Act and the MCR Rules govern mining rights and the operations of mines in India. The Indian Government announced the NMP and has also made subsequent amendments to the NMP to reflect principles of sustainable development. The MMDR Act and the MCR Rules have been amended from time to time to reflect the NMP. Mining leases are granted under the MMDR Act, which was enacted to provide for the development and regulation of mines and minerals under the control of the Indian Government.

A mining lease must be executed with the relevant State Government. The mining lease agreement governs the terms on which the lessee can use the land for the purposes of mining operations. If the land on which a mine is located belongs to a private party, the lessee would have to acquire the surface rights from such private party. If the private party refuses to grant such surface rights, the lessee is to inform the relevant State Government of the refusal and deposit an amount in compensation for the acquisition of the surface rights with such State Government. If the State Government deems that the compensatory amount is fair and reasonable, then such State Government will order the private party to permit the lessee to enter the land and carry out such operations as may be necessary for the purpose of the mining lease. For determining compensation to be paid to a private party, the State Governments are guided by the principles of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. In case of Indian Government land, the surface right to operate in the lease area is granted by the State Government through the mining lease.

If the mining operation in respect of any mining lease leads to a displacement of people, the mining project may operate only after obtaining the consent of such affected persons. The resettlement and rehabilitation of the persons displaced by the mining operations and payment of other benefits is required to be carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the relevant State Governments, including payment for the acquired land, owned by those displaced persons.

Applications for a mining lease must be made with the relevant State Government along with the proposed mining plan and must contain certain details in accordance with the MCR Rules. In respect of iron ore, coal and other minerals listed in the First Schedule of the MMDR Act, prior approval of the Indian Government is required for the relevant State Government to enter into a mining lease. The approval of the Indian Government is accorded on the basis of the recommendations of the relevant State Government; however, the Indian Government has the discretion to disregard such recommendation. The approval of the Indian Government is also based on the approval of the plan for the mine by the Indian Bureau of Mines. On receiving the clearance of the Indian Government, the State Government grants the final mining lease. Further, in terms of section 6 of the MMDR Act, in a state (province), one person cannot acquire one or more mining leases covering a total area of more than 10 square kilometers. The mining of coal is governed by the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973, which provides that for a private entity, no person other than a company engaged in (1) the production of iron and steel, (2) generation of power, (3) washing of coal obtained from a mine, or (4) such other end uses as the Indian Government, may by notification specify, can be granted a lease for mining of coal.

The maximum term for which a mining lease may be granted varies, but for iron ore mines it is currently 30 years. A mining lease may be renewed for further periods of 20 years or for a lesser period at the request of the lessee, provided that for any renewal after the first renewal the State Government must consult the Controller General of the Indian Bureau of Mines prior to granting the approval. For coal mine leases, the prior approval of the Indian Government is also required for any renewal, while in the case of iron ore mine leases, only the approval of the applicable State Government is required. Renewals are subject to the lessee not being in breach of any applicable laws, including environmental laws. The lessee must apply to the relevant State Government for renewal of the mining lease at least one year prior to the expiry of the lease. In the event that the State Government does not pass any orders in relation to an application for renewal prior to the expiry of the lease, the lease will be deemed to be extended until the State Government passes an order on the application for renewal.

Further, where any person has made an application for a mining lease in respect of minerals not specified in an existing mining lease held by another party, the State Government will notify the person who already holds that mining lease. If the existing lessee applies for a prospecting license or mining lease in respect of the newly discovered minerals within six months of the date of communication of such information by the State Government, then the existing lessee shall have preference in respect of such grant.

The MMDR Act also deals with the measures required to be taken by the lessee for the protection of the environment from any adverse effects of mining. The rules framed under the MMDR Act provide that every holder of a mining lease shall take all possible precautions for the protection of the environment and control of pollution while conducting mining operations in the area. The environmental protection measures touch upon a variety of matters, including prevention of water pollution, measures in respect of surface water, total suspended solids, ground water pH, chemicals and suspended particulate matter in respect of air pollution, noise levels, slope stability and impact on flora and fauna and local habitation.

The MCR Rules also provides the framework for the closure of mines by a lessee. The lessee is required to submit a final mine closure plan to the Regional Controller of Mines or an officer authorized by the State Government for approval one year prior to the proposed closure of the mine. The Regional Controller of Mines or the authorized State Government officer conveys approval or refusal to such final mine closure plan. The mining closure plan must contain protective measures, including reclamation and rehabilitation work, and the lessee has the responsibility of carrying out such work. If the same are not carried out to the satisfaction of the Regional Controller of Mines or the authorized State Government officer, the lessee will be liable to forfeit the financial assurance that has to be furnished by the lessee, such financial assurance being computed in accordance with a formula provided in the MCR Rules.

The Indian Government is considering the announcement of a new mining and mineral policy, based on the recommendations of a committee charged with reviewing the Indian Government's current mining lease allocation practices. Under such a new governmental policy, the Indian Government may increase the royalty payable on existing mining leases, limit the renewal of existing mining leases and it may limit or abolish the allocation of new mining leases to steel producers such as the Company.

Royalty Payable

Royalties on minerals extracted and a dead rent component are payable to the relevant State Government by the lessee in accordance with the MMDR Act. The royalty is payable in respect of an operating mine that has started extracting minerals and is computed in accordance with a stipulated formula. The Indian Government has broad powers to change the royalty scheme, but may not do so more than once every three years.

In addition, the lessee will be liable to pay the occupier of the surface of the land over which it holds the mining lease an annual compensation determined by the relevant State Government, which varies depending on whether the land is agricultural or non-agricultural.

Other mining laws and regulations that may be applicable to the Company include the following: Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988; Mining Lease (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956; The Mines Act, 1952 and Mines Rules, 1955; The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956; and Metalliferous Mine Regulations, 1961.

Compliance with Other Applicable Laws

The Company is also required to obtain clearances under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, if any forest land is involved, and other environmental laws such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, before commencing mining operations. To obtain an environmental clearance, a no-objection certificate from the concerned state pollution control board must first be obtained, which is granted after a notified public hearing, submission and approval of an environmental impact assessment ("EIA") report and an environment management plan ("EMP"). The EIA report spells out all the operating parameters, including, for example, the pollution load as well as any mitigating measures for the particular mine. Mining activity within a forest area is not permitted in contravention of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Final clearance in respect of both forest and environment is given by the Indian Government, through the Ministry of Environment and Forest. However, all applications must be made through the relevant State Government who then recommends the application to the Indian Government. The penalties for non-compliance include closure or prohibition of mining activity as well as the power to stop the supply of energy, water or other services and monetary penalties payable by and imprisonment of the persons in charge of the conduct of the business of the company in accordance with the terms of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

The Company must also comply at all times with the provisions of the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989. The Company also frequently obtains approvals under various other legislations including the Boilers Act, 1923. In addition, the Company must comply with various other statutes, such as the Factories Act, 1948 and labour laws.

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

The lessee is required to comply with the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, which aims at prevention and control of water pollution as well as restoration of water quality through the establishment of state pollution control boards. Under the provisions of this Act, any individual, industry or institution discharging industrial or domestic wastewater is required to apply to obtain the consent of the state pollution control board. The consent to operate is granted for a specific period after which the conditions stipulated at the time of granting consent are reviewed by the state pollution control board. Even before the expiry of the consent period, the state pollution control board is authorized to carry out random checks on any industry to verify if the standards prescribed are being complied with by the industry. In the event of non-compliance, and after serving notice to the concerned person, the state pollution control board may close the mine or withdraw water supply to the mine or cause magistrates to pass injunctions to restrain such polluters.

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977

Mining is a specified industry under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the lessee is required to pay the cess as per the terms of the act. The state-level assessing authority levies and collects cess based on the amount of water consumed by such industries. The rate is also based on the purpose for which the water is used. Based on the cess returns to be furnished by the industry every month, the amount of cess is evaluated by the assessing authorities. A rebate of up to 25% on the cess payable is available to those companies who consume water within the quantity prescribed for that category of industry in which such company operates and also comply with the effluents standards prescribed under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 or the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The lessee can draw water from bore wells or from water harvested in open pits within the lease area. However, cess under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 is to be paid by a company to the State Government of the state in which the mine is located.

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The lessee is also required to comply with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The terms of the act provide that any individual, industry or institution responsible for emitting smoke or gases by way of the use of fuel or chemical reactions must apply for and obtain consent from the state pollution control board prior to commencing any mining activity. The board is required to grant consent within four months of receipt of the application. The consent may contain conditions relating to specifications of pollution control equipment to be installed.

For ensuring the continuation of the mining operations, a yearly consent certification from the state pollution control board is required both under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as discussed above.

Apart from the above, other laws and regulations that may be applicable to the Company include the following:

- Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;
- Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;
- Factories Act, 1948;
- The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950;
- Explosives Act, 1884;
- Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948;
- Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
- Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
- Payment of Wages Act, 1936;
- Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957;
- Shops and Commercial Establishments Act; and
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

Foreign Trade Policy

Under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, the Indian Government is empowered to periodically formulate the Export Import Policy (the “EXIM Policy”) and amend it thereafter whenever it deems fit. All exports and imports must be in compliance with the EXIM Policy. The iron and steel industry has been extended various schemes for the promotion of exports of finished goods and imports of inputs. The major schemes available are the Duty Exemption and Remission Scheme, the Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and the Target Plus scheme.

The Duty Exemption Scheme enables duty free imports of inputs required for the production of exports by obtaining an advance license.

The Duty Remission Scheme enables post export replenishment/remission of duty on inputs used in the export product. This scheme consists of a Duty Free Replenishment Certificate (“DFRC”), the Duty Drawback Scheme (“DBK”) and the Duty Entitlement Pass Book (the “DEPB”).

While a DFRC enables duty free replenishment of inputs used for the manufacture of exports, under the DEPB Scheme, exporters on the basis of notified entitled rates are granted duty credit, which would entitle them to import goods, except capital goods, without duty. The current DEPB rates for saleable products manufactured by the Company range from 2% to 5%.

The EPCG Scheme permits the import of capital goods at a concession rate of duty of 5% subject to additional export obligation, which is linked to the amount of duty saved at the time of import of such capital goods as per the provisions of the EXIM Policy.

The Target Plus Scheme provides that any company having a minimum export turnover in foreign exchange of Rs. 10 million in the previous licensing year shall be eligible for duty credit entitlement at the specified rates, provided they achieve incremental growth in exports as mentioned in EXIM Policy.

Excise Regulations

The Central Excise Act, 1944 seeks to impose an excise duty on excisable goods which are produced or manufactured in India. The rate at which such a duty is imposed is contained in the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985. However, the Indian Government has the power to exempt certain specified goods from excise duty by notification. Steel products are classified under Chapter 72 of the Central Excise Tariff Act and presently attract an ad-valorem excise duty at the rate of 16% and also an education cess of 2% over the duty element.

Customs Regulations

All imports into India are subject to duties under the Customs Act, 1962 at the rates specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. However, the Indian Government has the power to exempt certain specified goods from excise duty by notification. The customs duty on iron and steel items falling under Chapter 72 of the Custom Tariff Act, 1975 has been reduced sharply during the last five years. The current custom duty on non-alloy steel is 5%. The peak rate of custom duty on iron and steel items falling under Chapter 72 items was brought down from 40% to 20% on January 1, 2005. The current basic custom duties on imports of raw materials range up to 10%.

HISTORY AND CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The Company was originally incorporated as “The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited” on August 26, 1907 as a public limited company, under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. The Company was established by Jamsetji N. Tata, the founder of the Tata Group and today is one of the flagship companies of the Tata Group. Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors dated May 19, 2005 and of the shareholders of the Company dated July 27, 2005, the name of the Company was changed to “Tata Steel Limited” with effect from August 12, 2005. The registered office of Tata Steel is situated at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai 400 001, Maharashtra, India.

The Company manufactures a diversified portfolio of steel products, with a product range that includes flat products and long products, as well as some non-steel products such as ferro alloys and minerals, tubes and bearings. The Company, through its Indian operations, is the leading manufacturer of ferro chrome and steel wires in India and a leading producer of chrome ore internationally. The Company’s main markets include the Indian construction, automotive and general engineering industries. The Company’s main facilities have been historically concentrated around the Indian city of Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), where the Company operates a 5.0 mtpa crude steel production plant and a variety of finishing plants close to the iron ore and coal reserves. The Company’s bearing division is located at Kharagpur (West Bengal), ferro manganese plant is located in Joda (Orissa), charge chrome plant is located in Bamnidal (Orissa), cold rolling complex is located in Tarapur (Maharashtra) and wire division is located at Tarapur (Maharashtra), Bangalore (Karnataka), and Indore (Madhya Pradesh). The Company also has iron ore and coal mines, collieries and quarries in the States of Jharkhand, Orissa and Karnataka.

The Company has been expanding its non-Indian operations recently, with a focus on increasing its production capacity in various international markets. In February 2005, the Company acquired the steel-related businesses of NatSteel, with facilities located in Singapore, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand and Australia. In March 2006 the Company also acquired a 25.0% interest in Millennium Steel, the largest steel producer in Thailand, and in April 2006 a further 42.1% interest, for a total interest of 67.1% in Millennium Steel, (now known as Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited). On April 2, 2007 the Company acquired Corus, with key production facilities located in the United Kingdom and Netherlands.

The equity shares of the Company were first listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in 1937 as per records available with the Company and previously were also listed with the Native Share and Stock Brokers’ Association Limited (the predecessor of the BSE). The Company’s equity shares were listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) on November 18, 1998. The Company’s equity shares are also listed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Limited (CSE). However pursuant to a resolution passed by the shareholders at the AGM held on July 23, 2003, the Company has made an application for delisting of its equity shares, which application is currently pending. The Global Depository Receipts issued by the Company are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Convertible Alternative Reference Securities (CARS) issued by the Company are listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

Milestones achieved by the Company since incorporation are mentioned below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Event</u>
1910	Tata Steel Limited obtains its first colliery.
1912	a) First ingot rolls out on February 16 b) Bar mills commence operations c) Introduction of 8 hour working day
1915	Introduction of free medical aid
1920	a) Introduction of joint consultation with respect to various aspects of employee—management relationship. b) Introduction of various initiatives before the same were promulgated as law: including leave with pay, workers’ provident fund schemes, and workmen’s’ accident compensation scheme.
1921	Inauguration of the Jamshedpur Technical Institute.
1928	Introduction of maternity benefits before the same was promulgated as law.
1934	Introduction of profit sharing bonus before the same was promulgated as law.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Event</u>
1937	Introduction retiring gratuity schemes before the same was promulgated as law.
1938	Introduction of electric process for making steel which was employed for production of high grade iron and steel casting.
1955-1958	2 million tonne expansion programme carried out under contract with Kaiser Engineers USA.
1972-1973	Coal fine washeries were set up for the first time in Jamadoba and West Bokaro
1980-1996	Modernisation programme of the Jamshedpur steel works was initiated in four phases during this period.
2000	a) Cold rolling mill set up at Jamshedpur. The mill was completed in a record time of 26 months. b) Creation of B2B portal called metaljunction.com in collaboration with SAIL and Kalyani Steel.
2001	World Steel Dynamics ranks Tata Steel as “India’s only World-class steel maker”
2003	a) The Company launches its first branded cold rolled steel product called “Tata Steelium” b) Gomardih dolomite quarry of the Company’s Mines Division achieves a record of being an accident free mine for the longest duration. The mine recorded a period of 7.20 million accident free man hours from August 9, 1992 to August 9, 2003. c) The Company launches a programme called “Aspire” which seeks to incorporate the best practices of various improvement initiatives. d) The Company celebrates 75 years of industrial harmony.
2004	a) The Company’s biggest blast furnace completes production of 14 million tones of hot metal which is the highest production achieved by a blast furnace in India in its first campaign. b) The Company files a corporate sustainability report where the Company was rated as India’s “Top Reporter” by United Nations Environment Program and Standard and Poor’s.
2005	a) The Company acquires NatSteel Asia in Singapore. b) The Company launches “Steel Junction” which is India’s first organized retail store for steel products. c) The company is ranked as the “World’s Best Steel Maker” by World Steel Dynamics
2006-2007	a) The Company’s steel works at Jamshedpur crosses 5 million tonne mark in crude steel production. b) The Company is ranked again as the “World’s Best Steel Maker” by World Steel Dynamics c) The Company acquires Corus, which makes the Company the sixth largest steel maker in terms of actual crude steel production. d) The Company was conferred the Prime Minister of India’s Trophy for the “Best Integrated Steel Plant”
2007-2008	The Company acquires Corus Group plc on April 2, 2007

Achievements

Some of the key achievements/awards received in fiscal 2007 are as follows:

- Award for Corporate Social Responsibility in Public Health by US-India Business Council, Population Services International and The Center for Strategic and International Studies.
- Greentech Safety Gold Award 2006 to Noamundi mines.
- IT User Category Award in IT Awards Competition organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry and the Department of Information Technology, Government of Orissa recently.
- West Bokaro Division of Tata Steel honoured with the commendation certificate for “National Energy Conservation Award” in appreciation of their efforts in energy conservation in the mining sector for the year 2006.
- Awarded the “Civil Society Award” by UNAIDS for its exemplary role in fighting against HIV in India.

- Tata Steel's Noamundi Iron Ore mine won the First Prize for overall performance in the "Highly Mechanized Iron Ore Mines" category, in the 44th Annual Mines Safety Week Celebrations 2006 for Chaibasa region.
- Won the Best Governed Company Award 2006 presented by the Asian Centre for Corporate Governance.
- Recognized as the overall (1st place) 2006 Indian Most Admired Knowledge Enterprises Winner.
- Tata Steel Conferred Prime Minister's Trophy for Best Integrated Steel Plant Award for the Fifth Time.
- Conferred the first CII—ITC Sustainability Award for the year 2006.

Main Objects of the Company

Objects of the Company:

The objects *inter alia* as contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association include:

1. To carry on in India and elsewhere the trades or businesses of iron masters, steel makers, steel converters, manufacturers of ferro-manganese, colliery proprietors, coke, manufacturers, miners, smelters, engineers, tin plate makers and iron founders in all their respective branches.
2. To search for, get, work, raise, make merchantable, sell and deal in iron, coal, ironstone, limestone, managenese, ferro manganese, magnesite, clay, fire clay, brick earth, bricks, and other metals, minerals and substances, and to manufacture and sell briquettes and other fuel and generally to undertake and carry on any business, transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by explorers, prospectors, or concessionaires and to search for, win, work, get, calcine, reduce, amalgamate, dress, refine and prepare for the market any quartz and ore and mineral substances, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals and mineral products, plant and machinery and other things capable of being used in connection with mining or metallurgical operations or required by the workmen and others employed by the Company.
3. To carry on business as manufacturers of chemicals and manures, distillers, dye makers, gas makers, mettallurgists and mechanical engineers, ship owners and charterers and carriers by land and sea, wharfingers, warehousemen, barge-owners, planters, farmers, and sugar merchants, and so far as may be deemed expedient the business of general merchants, and to carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.
4. To construct, purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire, any railways, tramways, or other ways, and to equip, maintain, work and develop the same by electricity, steam, oil, gas, petroleum, horses, or any other motive power, and to employ the same in the conveyance of passengers, merchandise and goods of every description, and to authorize the Government of India or any Local Government or any municipal or local authority, company, or persons, to use and work the same or any part thereof, and to lease or sell and dispose of the same or any part thereof.
5. To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any persons or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the Company, and to pay for the same by shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, cash or otherwise.
6. Generally to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, for the purposes of the Company any real or personal property, rights, or privileges, and in particular any land, buildings, rights of way, easements, licenses, concessions and privileges, patents, patent rights, machinery, rolling stock, plant, accessories and stock in trade.
7. To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with the Government of India, or any Native State in India or elsewhere, or any foreign State or any Local Government or any municipal or local authority, partnership, person, firm or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which the Company is authorised to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such authority, person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire and

hold shares or stock in or securities of, and to subsidize or otherwise assist, any such company, authority, partnership, firm or person, and to sell, hold, reissue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with such shares, stock or securities.

Changes in the Memorandum of Association

During the last ten years, the following changes have been made to the Company's Memorandum of Association:

<u>Date of shareholder approval</u>	<u>Changes</u>
July 29, 1999	Increase in the authorized capital of the Company from Rs. 4,400,000,000 to Rs. 6,900,000,000 by creation of 25,000,000 Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each. Consequentially, Clauses 5 and 6 of the Memorandum of Association were altered. Deletion of Clause 7. Clause 7 provided the rights to be attached to Ordinary Shares, Preference Shares and Deferred Shares.
July 22, 2004	Increase in the authorized capital of the Company from Rs. 6,900,000,000 to Rs. 8,500,000,000 by creation of 160,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each. Consequentially, Clauses 5 and 6 of the Memorandum of Association were altered.
July 27, 2005	Name changed from 'The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited' to 'Tata Steel Limited' and wherever the name occurred in the Memorandum of Association, the same name was replaced with the new name of the Company.
July 5, 2006	Increase in the authorized capital of the Company from Rs. 8,500,000,000 to Rs. 20,000,000,000 by creation of 1,150,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each. Consequentially, Clause 5 of the Memorandum of Association was altered. Deletion of Clause 6. Clause 6 divided the capital into 350,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 75/- each, 50,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 150/- each and 48,750 Deferred Shares of Rs. 30/- each.
August 29, 2007	Increase in the authorised capital of the Company from Rs. 20,000,000,000 to Rs. 80,000,000,000 by creation of 600,000,000 CCPS of Rs. 100 each. Clause 5 of the Memorandum of Association was altered.

Summary of Key Agreements

Detailed below are summaries of key agreements entered into by Tata Steel Limited.

Memorandum of Understanding

1. Tata Steel Limited has entered into an MOU with the Government of Jharkhand dated September 8, 2005 pursuant to which TSL is exploring the possibility of setting up in a phased manner a new integrated steel plant in Jharkhand with capacity of 12 million tones per annum. Tata Steel Limited will try to set up another module of 6 million tones depending on market conditions and availability of raw materials. The term of the MOU shall run for two years.
2. Tata Steel Limited has entered into an MOU with the Government of Orissa dated November 17, 2004 pursuant to which TSL is exploring the possibility of setting up an integrated steel plant at Kalinganagar Industrial Complex in the district of Jajpur in Orissa with capacity of 6 million tones per annum. The term of the MOU shall run for three years. Under the MOU, Tata Steel Limited is required to effect sales of all its products of Kalinganagar plant in the state of Orissa, except in case of export of finished products outside the country. The Government of Orissa shall provide suitable land, infrastructure facilities, water, power, iron ore and other minerals required for steel manufacturing, and will assist Tata Steel Limited in obtaining the required environmental clearances and mineral concessions.
3. Tata Steel Limited has entered into an MOU with the Government of Chattisgarh dated June 4, 2005 pursuant to which Tata Steel Limited is exploring the possibility of setting up an integrated steel plant of 5 million tonnes per annum capacity in the State of Chattisgarh in phases. The Government of Chattisgarh shall provide suitable land, infrastructure facilities, water, power, iron ore and other minerals required for steel manufacturing, monetary and fiscal incentives, assist Tata Steel Limited in obtaining environmental clearances. The term of the MOU shall run for three years.

4. In August 2007, Tata Steel Limited and Riversdale Mining Limited (“Riversdale”) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that may lead to Tata Steel Limited acquiring a 35% stake in Riversdale’s coal project in the Tete province of Mozambique, for a sum of A\$100 million. This project includes premium hard coking coal tenements in the Tete province in Mozambique, which are fully owned by Riversdale through its subsidiary. The tenements together cover an area of 24,960 hectares. The Company expects to supply hard coking coal derived from this project to its Corus facilities in Europe and also, possibly, to its Indian facilities. Riversdale is presently conducting a scoping study that is likely to be completed in August 2007. Definitive agreements between Tata Steel Limited and Riversdale are expected to be finalized by November 2007, and the transaction is subject to completion of due diligence, board approval of both companies and various regulatory approvals.
5. Tata Steel Limited entered into a memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) with Vietnam Steel Corporation (“VSC”) on October 31, 2007 for setting up a cold rolling mill project in Vietnam to cater to the market for cold rolled sheets in the domestic and international markets (“Project”). Tata Steel Limited and VSC (“Parties”) have entered into this MOU to record the broad principles on the basis of which the Parties will participate in the Project. The Parties have agreed that they will endeavour to complete the feasibility studies for the Project not later than 9 months from the signing of this MOU.

Tata Steel Limited has agreed to subscribe to a majority stake at the maximum of 65% in the Project. VSC will subscribe to a minimum of 35% of the equity in the Project. The Parties would further discuss and determine the equity stake of each party in the Project during the course of the finalization of the definitive agreements. This MOU shall terminate upon the earliest of the following events: (a) the Parties cannot reach an agreement on definitive agreements within 10 months from the date of execution of this MOU, unless mutually extended, (b) by mutual agreement or (c) execution of definitive agreements.

Joint Venture Agreements

1. Tata Steel Limited and Inland of India Pte. Limited entered into a Joint Venture Agreement dated February 25, 1997 pursuant to which they agreed to form a joint venture called Tata Ryerson Limited with initial share capital of Rs. 500 million to carry out the business of materials management services for steel and related products including purchasing, processing, distributing, selling, such materials and products, providing technical, design and related services, providing customers just in time services, logistics, evaluation and value added processing programs. The agreement is to continue until terminated or until any one party purchases all of the other party’s shares.
2. Tata Steel Limited and Tata Power Company Limited have entered into a Joint Venture Agreement dated November 22, 2006 pursuant to which they agreed to form a Joint Venture Company under the name Industrial Energy Limited (“JV Company”). All new captive power projects to be developed for meeting power requirements of Tata Steel Limited and its subsidiaries and ancillaries will be developed by the JV Company. Tata Steel Limited or its subsidiary companies (those who own shares in company to qualify for captive consumption) and the JV Company has also entered into the agreement that Tata Steel Limited and its subsidiaries shall purchase at least 51% of the power generated (net of auxiliary consumption) for the expansion project of its steel plant. It is also agreed that surplus power if any generated by the JV Company shall be sold to other consumers. The JV Company is in the process of developing units at Jojobera and Jamshedpur.
3. Tata Steel Limited and Bluescope Steel Limited, Australia have entered into a Joint Venture Agreement dated November 23, 2005 pursuant to which they have formed a joint venture company under the name of Bluescope Steel Building Solutions Private Limited to exploit the market opportunities for coated steel and steel building material for the building and construction industry in countries of India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bhutan, Maldives, etc. The joint venture company has three manufacturing facilities. The building solutions manufacturing facilities are based at Pune, Chennai and Bhiwadi. The parties have agreed to subscribe to the shares aggregating to Rs. 6,560 million of the joint venture company. The agreement shall continue indefinitely until the shareholders cease to own directly and beneficially any share.
4. Tata Steel Limited and Larsen & Toubro Limited have entered into a shareholders agreement dated October 29, 2004 pursuant to which they entered into a joint venture under the name of Dhamra Port

Company Limited (“DPCL”) to develop Dhamra Port into a full-fledged all-weather multi-user port on Build-Own-Operate-Share-and-Transfer basis. DPCL has been entrusted, by way of a concession granted by the Government of Orissa, to build and operate a port north of the mouth of river Dhamra in Bhadrak district. The concession period is for 34 years, including a maximum period of 4 years for construction of the port. The commercial operation would commence in December 2009. The envisaged project cost is Rs. 24.6 billion. The parties shall subscribe to the shares of DPCL in two separate tranches.

5. Tata Steel Limited and Unistretch Limited entered into a shareholders’ agreement dated March 13, 2004, as a long-term solution to procuring limestone. Pursuant to the agreement, the joint venture company under the name Sila Eastern Company Limited was incorporated under the laws of the Kingdom of Thailand to carry out the business of exploration for limestone mines, development of such mines for commercial production and sale and purchase of limestone. Tata Steel Limited holds 49% of share holding, the balance being held by Unistretch Limited, with TSL retaining management controls over SILA. The joint venture Company has an initial share capital of 100,000 Baht divided in 1,000 equity shares.
6. Tata Steel Limited and West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited (“WBIDC”) entered into a shareholders agreement dated January 12, 2005 to form a joint venture company to carry on the business of production of coke and other by-products, generation of power and exploration of coking coal mines with an annual coke production capacity of 1.6 million tonnes. The shareholders agreement provides that a separate company under the name of Hooghly Met Coke & Power Company Limited shall be set up with initial share capital of Rs. 100 million. The joint venture company is setting up merchant coke ovens unit at Haldia with the envisaged cost of the project to be around Rs.11.5 billion. The joint venture agreement is to come to an end upon WBIDC ceasing to hold 2% in the paid up share capital of the joint venture company.
7. Tata Steel Limited entered into a joint venture with Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (“NYK Line”) dated December 4, 2006 pursuant to which they entered into a joint venture under the name of Tata NYK Shipping Pte. Limited with initial share capital of USD 10 million. The Joint Venture was entered into for the purpose of setting up a shipping company to cater to dry bulk and break bulk cargo. Tata Steel Limited holds 50% of share holding, the balance being held by NYK Line.
8. Tata Steel Limited entered into a joint venture agreement with Steel Authority of India Limited (“SAIL”) and Kalyani Steels Limited dated December 1, 2000 pursuant to which they have formed a joint venture company under the name of Metaljunction.com Private Limited “Metaljunction”) to pool resources to create an independent, neutral steel market / exchange (“E-marketplace”) which will serve as a comprehensive online e-marketplace for all manufacturers, dealers, etc. of steel and allied materials and subsequently for other metals. The joint venture company will have an initial share capital of Rs. 200 million. The parties shall contribute to the share capital of the joint venture company in the ratio of 2:2:1 respectively. Pursuant to the MOU dated April 26, 2002 entered into between the parties, Kalyani Steels Limited has sold its shares to the other parties and exited the joint venture. Currently, TSL and SAIL hold shares in Metaljunction in the ratio of 50:50.

Supply Agreements

1. T.S. Resources Australia Pty Limited (“TSRAPL”), an indirectly held subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited and Emirates Trading Agency LLC (“Seller”) has entered into a Sale and Purchase Contract dated April 1, 2007 for bulk supply of limestone pursuant to which TSRAPL shall buy certain enumerated commodities for onward sale to Tata Steel Limited. The Seller shall receive as consideration USD 8.85 per Mt for a total parcel size of 45,000 to 50,000 Mt. The Agreement commenced in April 2007 and will be operative until May 2008, but may be extended by the parties. This supply agreement is subject to conditions which include:
 - (i) No appreciable change in exchange rate,
 - (ii) EXIM Policy of Government of India (“GOI”) and approval of GOI and its permission to import limestone under open license,
 - (iii) Rate of import duty in India not increasing during the period of the supply agreement

2. Tata Steel Limited has entered into a sale and purchase contract with Sila Eastern Thailand (“Seller”) dated March 22, 2006 for purchase of limestone. The agreement will be operative until the terms are performed by the seller and payment realized.
3. Tata Steel Limited has entered into a Coal Supply Contract No. HCC20064A dated July 11, 2005 with Tata International (Australia) Pty Limited (“Seller”) for supply of 300,000 Mt of Coking Coal.

Distribution Agreements

1. Tata Steel Limited has entered into a distribution contract with Rohit & Co. (“Distributor”) dated April 1, 2007 pursuant to which the Distributor has been appointed for marketing of the Company’s galvanized range of products from their works/stockyard. The agreement, which may be extended, expires in March 2008. All the products purchased from the Company by the Distributor are purchased for resale in the ordinary course of the Distributor’s own business. The Distributor shall pay the Company the distribution price for such products purchased from TSL by the Distributor which shall be based on a list price.
2. Tata Steel Limited has entered into a distribution contract with Sagar Steels (“Distributor”) dated April 1, 2007 pursuant to which the Distributor has been appointed for marketing of the Company’s CRCA (Cold Rolled Closed Annealed) and galvanized range of products. The agreement expires in March 31, 2008. All the products purchased from the Company by the Distributor are purchased for resale in the ordinary course of the Distributor’s own business. The Distributor shall pay the Company the distribution price for such products purchased from the Company by the Distributor which shall be based on a list price.

Purchase Orders

1. Tata Steel Limited received a purchase order dated April 3, 2006 from Honda Motorcycle & Scooter India Private Limited for supply of certain enumerated items.
2. Tata Steel Limited received a purchase order dated March 2, 2007 from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (“BHEL”) for an amount of Rs. 57.61 million. In the event the Company fails to deliver ordered equipment within the period specified in the contract, BHEL shall deduct as liquidated damages sum equal to 5% of the price for each week of delay up to a maximum of 15% of the price of the delayed undelivered goods in addition to the recovery of interest at normal cash credit rate plus 2% for the unadjusted portion of the advances will be recovered on the total contract price/total advance paid. The rate is to stay firm till the completion of the purchase order.
3. Tata Steel Limited has entered into an agreement with Bluescope Steel Building Solutions Private Limited (“Bluescope”) dated November 23, 2005 for supply of full hard cold rolled coil. The price of the products shall be calculated as per the pricing mechanism envisaged under the Agreement. The parties are required to mutually agree on an estimate of quantity of the products to be sold by the Company and purchased by Bluescope, each quarter, for a period of four consecutive quarters. Each quarterly estimate shall constitute a firm supply and purchase order. The agreement shall remain in effect while the Company remains to be a shareholder of Bluescope.

Power Purchase Agreement

1. Tata Steel Limited has entered into a power purchase agreement with Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company Limited, Andhra Valley Power Supply Company Limited and Tata Power Company Limited (“Tata Electric”) dated April 1, 1997 whereby Tata Electric proposes to own, operate and maintain a coal fired 67.5 MW unit and further proposes to develop, engineer, design, procure, finance, construct, test, own, maintain and operate a coal fired powered power station (“Power Station”) in Jamshedpur and Tata Steel Limited is to purchase and accept delivery of electrical energy generated by the power station and to pay for such energy through a two part tariff: fixed charge (capacity payment) and variable charge (energy payment). The terms of the power purchase agreement commenced on April 1, 1997 and remains valid till thirty years from the commencement and operation of the first unit. The total cost of project is estimated to be Rs. 3 billion. The cost of the project is financed through Rs. 1 billion as equity and Rs. 2 billion as loans. The debt of Rs. 2 billion is divided into foreign and local debt component of Rs. 2 billion each. A foreign exchange liability of Rs. 1 billion will be borne by the Company for a period of 10 years. Tata Steel

Limited's scope of work includes design, procurement, construction, testing, commissioning and maintaining at its own cost all transmission facilities as well as supply of service water, drinking water and construction power at the Power Station site. Tata Electric is to compensate Tata Steel Limited on a unit basis for utilities actually consumed at a prescribed price. Tata Electric's scope of work includes design, procurement, construction, starting- up and testing the Power Station at its own cost.

Brand Usage Agreement

1. Tata Steel Limited has entered into a Brand Equity and Business Promotion Agreement with Tata Sons Limited ("Tata Sons") dated December 18, 1998 pursuant to which Tata Steel Limited will subscribe to the scheme drawn up by Tata Sons and associate itself with the "Tata" name, marks and marketing indicia in respect of its products, services and other use and comply with the code of conduct framed by Tata Sons under the scheme. The agreement commenced on January 1, 1999 and will be operative until terminated by either party. The consideration received by Tata Sons will depend on the extent of the use of business name, marks and marketing indicia and the subscription shall be structured according to the use in one of the following categories:
 - 0.25% of the annual net income for use in the corporate name of Tata Steel Limited and in the promotion and sale of products and services.
 - 0.15% of the annual net income for use in the corporate name of Tata Steel Limited or in the promotion and sale of products and services or in the corporate communications of the subscriber.
 - 0.10% of annual net income for other use.
 - 0.25% of the annual net income in consideration of the obligations and responsibilities undertaken by Tata Sons and authorization granted to the Company.
 - Maximum subscription payable shall not exceed 5% of Tata Steel Limited's annual profit before tax.

DIVIDENDS

Tata Steel Limited has been a dividend paying company and has paid dividends in each of the last five years. The following are the dividend pay outs in the last five years by Tata Steel Limited:

<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>Dividend per Equity Share of Rs. 10 each (Amount in Rs.)</u>	<u>Amount (In Rs. million)⁽¹⁾</u>
2003	8.00	2,951.9
2004	10.00	3,689.8
2005	13.00	7,195.1
2006	13.00	7,195.1
2007	15.50*	9,439.1

(1) Excluding dividend tax where applicable

* This includes a special dividend of Rs. 2.50 per Equity Share on account of the centenary year of Tata Steel Limited.

Tata Steel Limited does not have a formal dividend policy. Dividend amounts are determined from year to year in accordance with the Board's assessment with the Tata Steel Limited earnings, cash flow, financial conditions and other factors prevailing at the time.

The amounts paid as dividends in the past are not necessarily indicative of Tata Steel Limited dividend policy or dividend amounts, if any, in the future.

MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

The following table sets forth details regarding the Company's Board of Directors as on November 1, 2007

Sr. No.	Name, Designation, Address, Occupation and Term	Nationality	Age	Other Directorships
1.	Mr. Ratan N. Tata Non-Executive Chairman Address: 'Bakhtavar', 163, Lower Colaba Road, Mumbai 400 005. Occupation: Business Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: December 28, 1937 DIN No. 00000001	Indian	69	1. Tata Sons Limited 2. Tata Industries Limited 3. Tata Motors Limited 4. Tata Chemicals Limited 5. The Indian Hotels Company Limited 6. The Tata Power Company Limited 7. Tata Tea Limited 8. Tata AutoComp Systems Limited 9. The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited 10. Tata Consultancy Services Limited 11. Tata Teleservices Limited 12. Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited 13. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited 14. Antrix Corporation Limited 15. Tata Technologies (Pte) Limited, Singapore 16. Tata International AG Zug, Switzerland 17. Tata AG Zug, Switzerland 18. Tata Limited., London, UK 19. Tata Incorporated, New York, USA 20. Tata Motors European Technical Centre, Plc, U.K. 21. Fiat S.p.a., Turin Italy 22. Tata America International Corporation Limited 23. Alcoa Inc., USA 24. Corus Group Limited
2.	Mr. James Leng Independent, Non-Executive Deputy Chairman Address: Glenyull, Caledonian Crescent, Gleneagles, Perthshire, PH3 1NG, Scotland Occupation: Professional Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: November 19, 1945 DIN No. 01462063	British	61	1. Corus Group Limited 2. Alstom SA 3. Convenience Food Systems 4. Pregis Holding I Corporation 5. Pregis Holding II Corporation 6. Doncasters Group Limited
3.	Mr. Nusli N. Wadia Independent, Non-Executive Director Address: "Beach House" Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400 025 Occupation: Business Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: February 15, 1944 DIN No. 00015731	Indian	63	1. The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited 2. Wadia BSN India Limited 3. Gherzi Eastern Limited 4. The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited 5. Tata Motors Limited 6. Britannia Industries Limited 7. Tata Chemicals Limited 8. Atul Limited 9. Go Airlines (India) Private Limited

Sr. No.	Name, Designation, Address, Occupation and Term	Nationality	Age	Other Directorships
				10. Britannia New Zealand Foods Private Limited 11. Leila Lands Sendirian Berhad. (Malaysia) 12. Naira Holdings Limited (B.V.I.) 13. Strategic Food International Company Llc, Dubai, UAE
4.	Mr. S.M. Palia Independent, Non-Executive Director Address: 16, Ruchir Bungalows, Vastrapur, beyond Sarathi Hotel, Ahmedabad 380 054 Occupation: Professional Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: April 25, 1938 DIN No. 00031145	Indian	69	1. GRUH Finance Limited 2. Saline Area Vitalisation Enterprises Limited 3. Shibir India Limited 4. Associated Cement Companies Limited 5. Tata Motors Limited 6. Al Champdany Industries Limited 7. The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited 8. Kalyanpur Cements Limited
5.	Mr. Suresh Krishna Independent, Non-Executive Director Address: 79, Poes Garden, Chennai 600 086 Occupation: Business Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: December 24, 1936 DIN No. 00046919	Indian	70	1. Sundram Fasteners Limited 2. Sundram Clayton Limited 3. Sundram Non-Conventional Energy Systems Limited 4. Lucas TVS Limited 5. T V Sundram Iyengar & Sons Limited 6. TVS Sewing Needles Limited 7. TVS Logistics Services Limited 8. TVS Infotech Inc. 9. Sundram International Inc
6.	Mr. Ishaat Hussain Non-Independent, Non-Executive Director Address: Flat No. 222 “B” Wing, NCPA Residential Apartments, Dorabji Tata Road, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021 Occupation: Professional Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: September 2, 1947 DIN No. 00027891	Indian	60	1. Tata Sons Limited 2. Voltas Limited 3. Tata Teleservices Limited 4. Tata Industries Limited 5. Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited 6. Titan Industries Limited 7. Tata AIG Life Insurance Company Limited 8. CMC Limited 9. Tata Sky Limited 10. Tata Refractories Limited 11. Bombay Stock Exchange Limited 12. Tata Capital Limited 13. The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited 14. Tata Trustee Company Private Limited 15. Speech & Software Technologies (I) Private Limited 16. Tata Incorporated, New York, USA 17. Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte. Limited 18. Corus Group Limited 19. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited
7.	Dr. Jamshed J. Irani Non-Independent, Non-Executive Director Address: Flat No. 221, “A” Wing, NCPA Residential Apartments, Dorabji Tata Road, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021	Indian	70	1. Tata Refractories Limited 2. TRF Limited 3. Tata Teleservices Limited 4. Tata Motors Limited 5. Tata Sons Limited 6. Repro India Limited 7. BOC India Limited 8. Electrosteel Castings Limited

Sr. No.	Name, Designation, Address, Occupation and Term	Nationality	Age	Other Directorships
	Occupation: Professional Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: June 2, 1936 DIN No. 00311104			9. Kansai Nerolac Paints Limited 10. Tata Incorporated, New York
8.	Mr. Subodh Bhargava Independent, Non-Executive Director Address: A-15/1, DLF, Phase-I, Gurgaon 122 001 Occupation: Professional Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: March 30, 1942 DIN No. 0035672	Indian	65	1. Wartsila India Limited 2. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited 3. Samtel Colour Limited 4. Rane Engine Valves Limited 5. Samcor Glass Limited 6. TRF Limited 7. Carborundum Universal Limited 8. GlaxoSmithKline Consumer 9. Batliboi Limited 10. SRF Limited 11. DCM Engineering Limited 12. Power Finance Corporation Limited 13. VSNL Singapore Pte Limited 14. Larsen & Toubro Limited
9.	Mr. Jacobus Schraven Independent, Non-Executive Director Address: Bremhorstlaan, 18, Wassenaar, 2244EN, The Netherlands Occupation: Professional Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: February 8, 1942 DIN No. 01462126	Dutch	65	1. NUON Holding N.V. 2. Fortis Obam N.V. 3. Oranje Nassan Group B.V. 4. Corus Group Limited 5. Corus Netherlands B.V.
10.	Dr. Anthony Hayward Independent, Non-Executive Director Address: 1, St. James's Square, London, SW1Y4PD, England Occupation: Professional Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: May 21, 1957 DIN No. 01473512	British	50	1. BP Plc 2. Corus Group Limited 3. BP International Limited 4. The BP Share Plans Trustee Limited
11.	Mr. Philippe Varin Non-Independent, Non-Executive Director Address: 38, Montpellier Square, London, SW71JY, England Occupation: Professional Term: Retires by rotation Date of Birth: August 8, 1952 DIN No. 01459702	French	55	1. BG Group Plc 2. Corus Group Limited
12.	Mr. B. Muthuraman Non-Independent, Executive Managing Director Address: 7, C, Road East, Northern Town, Jamshedpur 831 001	Indian	63	1. The Tinplate Company of India Limited 2. TM International Logistics Limited 3. Tata International Limited 4. Tata Industries Limited 5. Motor Industries Company Limited 6. Tata Incorporated, New York

Sr. No.	Name, Designation, Address, Occupation and Term	Nationality	Age	Other Directorships
	Occupation: Professional Term: July 22, 2006 to September 30, 2009 Date of Birth: September 26, 1944 DIN No. 00004757			7. NatSteel Asia Pte. Limited 8. NatSteel Asia (S) Pte. Limited 9. Tata Steel KZN Pty Limited, S.A 10. Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited 11. Corus Group Limited 12. Tata Steel UK Limited 13. Tulip UK Holdings No.1 Limited 14. Tulip UK Holdings No.2 Limited 15. Tulip UK Holdings No.3 Limited

Brief Biographies of the Directors

Mr. Ratan N. Tata: Mr. Tata holds a degree in Bachelor of Science (Architecture) from Cornell University and completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard University. He joined the Tata Group in 1962 and the Company as a Director in 1977. Mr. Tata was appointed as the Chariman of the Board of Directors of the Company in April 1993. Mr. Tata was named Chairman of Tata Industries Limited in 1981. In 1991, Mr. Tata was appointed Chairman of Tata Sons, the principal shareholder of the Company in 1991. He is also currently the Chairman of several other Tata Group companies, including Tata Motors, Tata Power, Tata Tea, Tata Chemicals and Indian Hotels. He is also on the Boards of Fiat SpA, Italy and Alcoa. Mr. Tata is associated with various organizations in India and abroad. He is the Chairman of the Government of India's Investment Commission and a Member of the Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry. He is on the International Investment Council set up by the President of the Republic of South Africa and the International Business Advisory Council of the British Government. He is also a member of the International Advisory Council of Singapore's Economic Development Board.

Mr. James Leng: Mr. Leng was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from May 17, 2007 and designated as the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. Mr. Leng was educated in the United Kingdom. Mr. Leng was appointed a non-executive director of Corus, in June 2001, deputy chairman and senior independent director in April 2002 and Chairman in June 2003. He is also chairman of Doncaster Group Limited, a non-executive director of Alstom SA and is senior independent director of Hanson plc. He was the chief executive of Laporte Plc from 1995 until June 2001. He retired as a director and chairman of IMI plc in May 2005 and as a non-executive director of Pilkington Plc in June 2006. He also chairs the advisory board of DebRA, a children's charity and is a governor of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and a companion of the Chartered Management Institute. He has previously held board positions on a number of other UK public companies.

Mr. Nusli N. Wadia: Mr. Wadia was educated in the United Kingdom. He joined the Company as a Director in 1979. Mr. Wadia is the Chairman of the Wadia Group of companies, which includes Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Limited, Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited and The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. He is also on the board of other Tata companies, including Tata Motors and Tata Chemicals. He is also a director of several foreign companies, including Leila Lands Sendirian Berhad (Malaysia), Britannia New Zealand Foods Private Limited, and Naira Holdings Limited.

Mr. S. M. Palia: Mr. Palia holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce as well as a Bachelor's Degree in Law. He also holds a Certified Associateship of the Indian Institute of Bankers and AIB (London). He joined the Company as a Director in 1994. Mr. Palia functioned as an Executive Director of the Industrial Bank of India between 1964 and 1989. He is a founder and governing board member of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi, an organization supporting social causes. He is also a director of several companies in the industrial and financial service sectors, including Tata Motors, Associated Cement Co. and Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Suresh Krishna: Mr. Krishna holds a Bachelor's Degree in Science from Madras Christian College and a Master of Arts (Literature) degree from the University of Wisconsin. He joined the Company as a Director in 1994. He is the chairman and managing director of Sundram Fasteners Limited, a leading company in high tensile fasteners in India. He was the president of the Confederation of Engineering Industry from 1987 to 1988 and the president of the Automotive Component Manufacturers Association of India from 1982 to 1984. Mr. Krishna has held positions in several public bodies at both Indian state and Indian Government level positions, including as Sheriff in the State of Madras. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 2006.

Mr. Ishaat Hussain: Mr. Hussain holds a degree in Bachelor of Arts (Economics) and is a Chartered Accountant (Fellow). He joined the Company as a Director in 1999 and is also a director of Tata Sons, the principal shareholder of the Company. Mr. Hussain was Senior Vice President and Executive Director—Finance at the Company from 1989 to 1999. He is also a director of several Tata Group companies, including Tata Industries, Titan Industries and Voltas Limited. He is a member of SEBI committees on Insider Trading and Primary Capital Markets and CII Finance Committee.

Dr. Jamshed J. Irani: Dr. Irani holds degrees in Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Science College, Nagpur and a Masters of Science (Geology) from the Nagpur University. He also holds degrees in Masters of Metallurgy and Ph.D. from the University of Sheffield. He joined the Company in 1968 and was made Director in 1988. Dr. Irani was the Managing Director of the Company from 1992 to 2001. He is also a director of several Tata Group companies, including Tata Sons, Tata Motors and Tata Teleservices. He was appointed as chairman of the expert committee of the Ministry of Company Affairs, India in December 2004 to advise the Indian Government on changes in the Companies Act, 1956. He was appointed Chairman of the Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Company Affairs, India in December 2004 to advise the Indian Government on drafting the new Companies Act. He was conferred an honorary Knighthood by Queen Elizabeth II in 1997 and was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 2007.

Mr. Subodh Bhargava: Mr. Bhargava holds a degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Roorkee. He joined the Company as a Director in 2006. Mr. Bhargava was the group chairman and chief executive officer of the Eicher Group of companies and is now the chairman emeritus of the group. He was the president of the Confederation of Indian Industry in 1994 and 1995, the president of the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers from 1993 to 1994, and the vice president of the Tractor Manufacturers Association from 1991 to 1992. He has held positions with various State Governments, including as a member of the Insurance Tariff Advisory Committee and the Economic Development Board of the State of Rajasthan. Mr. Bhargava is currently a director of the Centre for Policy Research, a member of the Technology Development Board, Ministry of Science & Technology, India, and a director of several Indian companies, including VSNL, Wartsila Industries Limited., Samtel Colour Limited, Rane Engines Valves Limited, TRF Limited, SRF Limited, Batliboi Limited and DCM Engineering Limited.

Mr. Jacobus Schraven: Mr. Schraven was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from May 17, 2007. Mr. Schraven has a Masters Degree in Law. Mr. Schraven was appointed a non-executive director and deputy chairman of Corus in December 2004. Additionally, in 2005 he was appointed a member and chairman of the supervisory board of Corus Nederland BV. Until June 2005 he was President of the Confederation of The Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW). He joined Shell in 1968 and in 1997 was appointed chairman of the board of Shell Nederland BV. He is a member of the supervisory boards of NV NUON, Oranje Nassau Groep BV and Fortis OBAM NV. He is also chairman of the board of trustees of the Erasmus Rotterdam Medical Centre and of The Netherlands Normalisation Institute.

Dr. Anthony Hayward: Dr. Hayward was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from May 17, 2007. Dr. Hayward has a Ph. D. in Geology. Dr. Hayward was appointed a non executive director of Corus, in April 2002 and is currently the senior independent director. He was a group managing director and Chief Executive of Exploration and Production prior to his appointment as Chief Executive of BP Plc in May 2007.

Mr. Philippe Varin: Mr. Varin was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from May 17, 2007. He is a graduate of Ecole Polytechnique and of Ecole des Mines civil engineering school, Paris, France. He was appointed chief executive of Corus in May 2003, prior to which he was the senior executive vice president, Aluminum Sector of Pechiney and a member of its Executive Committee. He joined Pechiney in 1978 in the R & D function, and has held a number of positions in France and in the USA, including marketing and project construction. In January 2006, Mr. Varin was appointed President of Eurofer, an organisation that represents the European Union's Steel Producers and is part of the International Iron and Steel Institute. Mr. Varin is also a non-executive director of BG Group.

Mr. B. Muthuraman: Mr. Muthuraman holds degrees in Bachelor of Technology in Metallurgical Engineering from IIT, Madras and a Masters of Business Administration from XLRI, Jamshedpur. He has also completed the Advanced Management Programme at European Centre for Executive Development, France as well as the Leadership Programme at INSEAD, France. He joined the Company in 1966 and has held various

positions at the Company including Vice President (Marketing & Sales), Vice President (Cold Rolling Mill Projects). He was appointed as Executive Director in 2000 and the Managing Director of the Company in 2001. He is on the Boards of several companies which include, Tinplate Company of India, Natsteel Asia Pte Limited and Tata Steel (Thailand). Mr. Muthuraman is a Director on the Board of CEDEP France as well as a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the International Iron and Steel Institute, Brussels. He is also the Chairman of the Board of Governors of XLRI, Jamshedpur as well as the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur. He is also a member of the Board of Governors of IIT, Kharagpur. Mr. Muthuraman is also a member of the Business Advisory Council of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) as well as a member of the UN Global Compact Board. Mr. Muthuraman received the Distinguished Alumnus Award from IIT Madras in 1997 and the Tata Gold Medal from the Indian Institute of Metals in 2002. He also received the “CEO of the Year Award” from Business Standard in 2005.

Compensation of the Directors

The following tables set forth all compensation paid by the Company to the directors for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

A. Non-Executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors (NEDs) are paid remuneration by way of commission and sitting fees. In terms of the shareholders’ approval obtained at the AGM held on July 5, 2006, the commission is paid at a rate not exceeding 1% per annum of the profits of the Company computed in accordance with Section 309(5) of the Companies Act. The distribution of commission amongst the NEDs is placed before the Board. The commission is distributed on the basis of the attendance and contribution at the Board and certain committee meetings as well as time spent on operational matters other than at the meetings.

The Company pays sitting fees of Rs. 20,000 per meeting to the NEDs for attending the meetings of the Board, Executive Committee of the Board, Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and other committees constituted by the Board from time to time,. For other meetings, the Company pays to the NEDs sitting fees of Rs. 5, 000 per meeting.

The following tables set forth all compensation paid by the Company to the NEDs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

Name of Director	Commission	Sitting Fees		Total (Amount Rs. Million)
	Amount (Rs. million)	Board/Committee Meetings Attended	Amount (Rs. million)	
Mr. Ratan N. Tata	5.52	18	0.17	5.69
Mr. James Leng*	—	—	—	—
Mr. Nusli N. Wadia	1.55	10	0.10	1.65
Mr. S.M. Palia	3.8	24	0.23	4.03
Mr. P.K. Kaul	0.56	5	0.05	0.61
Mr. Suresh Krishna	0.78	7	0.06	0.84
Mr. Ishaat Hussain	4.21	23	0.23	4.44
Dr. Jamshed J. Irani	3.13	16	0.16	3.29**
Mr. Subodh Bhargava	0.45	3	0.03	0.48
Mr. Jacobus Schraven*	—	—	—	—
Dr. Anthony Hayward*	—	—	—	—
Mr. Philippe Varin*	—	—	—	—

* These Directors have been appointed with effect from May 17, 2007

** This excludes payment of retirement benefits aggregating approximately Rs. 3.12 million

B. Executive Directors

The Company pays remuneration by way of salary, perquisites and allowances (fixed component) and commission (variable component) to Managing and whole time Directors. Salary is paid within the range approved by the shareholders. Annual increments effective from April 1, each year, as recommended by the Remuneration Committee are approved by the Board. The ceiling on perquisites and allowances as a percentage of salary is fixed by the Board. Within the prescribed ceiling, the perquisites package is approved by the

Remuneration Committee. The commission is calculated with reference to the net profits of the Company in a particular financial year and is determined by the Board of Directors at the end of the financial year based on the recommendations of the Remuneration Committee, subject to overall ceilings in accordance with Sections 198 and 309 of the Companies Act. The specific amount payable to such directors is based on the performance criteria laid down by the Board which broadly takes into account the profits earned by the Company for the year.

The following tables set forth all compensation paid by the Company to the Managing and whole time Directors for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Salary (Rs. million)</u>	<u>Perquisites and Allowances (Rs. million)</u>	<u>Commission (Rs. million)</u>	<u>Total (Rs. million)</u>
Mr. B. Muthuraman	5.92	1.86	17	24.78
Dr. T. Mukherjee*	5.12	2.69	12	19.81
Mr. A.N. Singh**	4.16	1.44	8.5	14.1

* Dr. T. Mukherjee has retired from the services of the Company on October 31, 2007.

** Mr. A.N. Singh has resigned from the Board of Directors on September 30, 2007.

Shareholding of the Directors in the Company

The following table details the shareholding of the Directors in their personal capacity and either as sole or first holder, as at the date of this Letter of Offer:

<u>Name of Directors</u>	<u>Number of Equity Shares (Pre-Issue)</u>	<u>Number of Equity Shares (Post-Issue)*</u>
Mr. Ratan N. Tata	16,680	20,016
Mr. James Leng	Nil	Nil
Mr. Nusli N. Wadia	Nil	Nil
Mr. S.M. Palia	450	540
Mr. Suresh Krishna	Nil	Nil
Mr. Ishaat Hussain	1,614	1,936
Dr. Jamshed J. Irani	5,431	6,589
Mr. Subodh Bhargava	750	900
Mr. Jacobus Schraven	Nil	Nil
Dr. Anthony Hayward	Nil	Nil
Mr. Philippe Varin	Nil	Nil
Mr. B. Muthuraman	2,186	2,623

* The number of shares for the column entitled Number of Equity Shares (Post-Issue) has been calculated assuming full subscription to rights entitlement in this Issue and any fractional entitlements have been ignored.

<u>Name of Directors</u>	<u>Number of CCPS (Pre-Issue)</u>	<u>Number of CCPS (Post-Issue)*</u>
Mr. Ratan N. Tata	Nil	15,012
Mr. James Leng	Nil	Nil
Mr. Nusli N. Wadia	Nil	Nil
Mr. S.M. Palia	Nil	405
Mr. Suresh Krishna	Nil	Nil
Mr. Ishaat Hussain	Nil	1,452
Dr. Jamshed J. Irani	Nil	4,887
Mr. Subodh Bhargava	Nil	675
Mr. Jacobus Schraven	Nil	Nil
Dr. Anthony Hayward	Nil	Nil
Mr. Philippe Varin	Nil	Nil
Mr. B. Muthuraman	Nil	1,967

* The number of shares for the column entitled Number of CCPS (Post-Issue) has been calculated assuming full subscription to rights entitlement in this Issue and any fractional entitlements have been ignored.

Changes in the Board of Directors during the last three years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>	<u>Date of Cessation</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Mr. Keshub Mahindra	May 22, 1969	March 21, 2006	Resigned
Mr. B. Jitender	May 10, 2002	March 22, 2006	Resigned
Mr. Kumar Mangalam Birla	November 19, 1998	August 14, 2006	Resigned
Mr. P.K. Paul	January 9, 1990	February 28, 2007	Deceased
Mr. Subodh Bhargava	May 29, 2006		Appointed
Mr. James Leng	May 17, 2007		Appointed
Mr. Jacobus Schraven	May 17, 2007		Appointed
Dr. Anthony Hayward	May 17, 2007		Appointed
Mr. Philippe Varin	May 17, 2007		Appointed
Mr. A.N. Singh	August 1, 2000	September 30, 2007	Resigned
Dr. T. Mukherjee	August 1, 2000	October 31, 2007	Retired

Terms of appointment of the Managing Director are as follows:**1. Mr. B. Muthuraman, Managing Director**

Mr. B. Muthuraman was appointed as a Whole-time Director of the Company with effect from August 1, 2000. At the AGM held on July 19, 2001, the shareholders of the Company approved the appointment and terms of remuneration of Mr. B. Muthuraman as Managing Director of the Company for a period of five years commencing from July 22, 2001.

Further, at the Annual General Meeting held on July 5, 2006, the shareholders of the Company had approved of the re-appointment and terms of remuneration of Mr. B. Muthuraman as Managing Director of the Company for the period from July 22, 2006 to September 30, 2009. The terms and conditions of his appointment were determined through a contract dated October 30, 2006 between Mr. Muthuraman and the Company.

A resolution for revision in salary payable to Mr. B. Muthuraman was passed at the AGM held on August 29, 2007. All other terms and conditions of the re-appointment of Mr. B. Muthuraman as approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on July 5, 2006 will remain unchanged.

A. Remuneration:

Mr. B. Muthuraman will receive a salary of Rs. 7.18 million for fiscal 2007-08.

B. Perquisites:

In addition to the salary, Mr. B. Muthuraman is entitled to certain perquisites including residential accommodation, car, leave travel concession, medical allowance, contribution to provident fund, superannuation fund and gratuity as per the rules of the Company.

C. Commission:

Mr. B. Muthuraman is entitled to remuneration by way of commission, in addition to salary, perquisites and allowances payable.

Notes:

1. The aggregate of the salary, special pay, allowances and perquisites in any financial year shall be subject to the limits prescribed from time to time under sections 198, 309 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 read with Schedule XIII to the said Act as may for the time being, be in force, or otherwise as may be permissible at law.
2. Where in any financial year comprised by the period of appointment, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the foregoing amount of remuneration and benefits shall be paid or given to the Whole time Director in accordance with the applicable provisions of Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956 and subject to the approval of the Central Government, wherever required.

3. The Managing Director of the Company is not subject to retirement by rotation. No sitting fees are paid to the Managing Director.

Corporate Governance

There are three Board level Committees in the Company, which have been constituted and function in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the Listing Agreement. These are (i) Audit Committee, (ii) Investors' Grievance Committee and (iii) Remuneration Committee. The Company has complied with SEBI Guidelines in respect of Corporate governance specially with respect to broad basing of Board, Constituting the Committees such as Shareholding/Investor Grievance Committee etc. The Company has also constituted four other Board level committees, namely, (i) Executive Committee of the Board, (ii) Nomination Committee, (iii) Committee of Directors; and (iv) Ethics and Compliance Committee. A brief on each Committee, its scope and its composition is given below:

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of:

1. Mr. S.M. Palia, Chairman, Independent Director
2. Mr. Ishaat Hussain, Non-Executive Director
3. Mr. Subodh Bhargava, Independent Director

The Company established the Audit Committee in 1986. The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's compliance with internal control systems; reviewing the findings of the internal auditor relating to various functions of the Company; holding periodic discussions with the statutory auditors and the internal auditors of the Company concerning the accounts of the Company, internal control systems; the scope of audit and observations of the independent auditors and internal auditors; reviewing the quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial results of the Company before submission to the Board of Directors; and making recommendations to the Board of Directors on any matter relating to the financial management of the Company, including audit reports, the appointment of auditors and the remuneration of the auditors.

The Committee met six times in fiscal 2006 and six times in fiscal 2007.

Investors' Grievance Committee

The Investors Grievance Committee consists of:

1. Mr. Ishaat Hussain, Chairman, Non-Executive Director
2. Mr. Suresh Krishna, Independent Director

The Committee was constituted to look into the redressal of grievances of investors like non receipt of share certificates, CCPS certificates, non-receipt of balance sheet, non-receipt of dividend warrants etc. During the period from April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the Company received 924 complaints from shareholders and regulatory authorities etc. As of March 31, 2007, 3 complaints were pending.

The Committee met once in fiscal 2006 and did not hold any meetings in fiscal 2007.

The Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee consists of:

1. Mr. S. Krishna (Chairman), Independent Director
2. Mr. Ratan Tata, Non-Executive Director
3. Mr. S.M. Palia, Independent Director

The Company established a Remuneration Committee in 1993. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for reviewing the performance of the Managing Director and the full-time Directors, after considering the Company's performance; recommending to the Board of Directors the remuneration, including salary, perquisites

and commission, to be paid to them; and recommending to the Board of Directors retirement benefits to be paid to the Managing Director and the full-time Directors under the Retirement Benefit Guidelines adopted by the Board of Directors. The Remuneration Committee also functions as the Compensation Committee as per the SEBI guidelines on employees' stock option schemes.

The Committee met once in fiscal 2006 and once in fiscal 2007.

Executive Committee of the Board

The Executive Committee of the Board consists of:

1. Mr. Ratan N. Tata, Chairman
2. Mr. Nusli N. Wadia
3. Mr. S.M. Palia
4. Dr. J.J. Irani
5. Mr. Ishaat Hussain
6. Mr. B. Muthuraman
7. Mr. James Leng
8. Mr. Philippe Varim

The Executive Committee's responsibilities are to approve the Company's capital expenditure programs and donations and to recommend to the Board of Directors capital budgets and other major capital programs, to consider new businesses, acquisitions, divestitures, changes in organizational structure and also to periodically review the Company's business plans, future strategies and charitable donations.

The Committee met eight times in fiscal 2006 and five times in fiscal 2007.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee consists of:

1. Mr. Suresh Krishna, Chairman
2. Mr. Ratan N. Tata
3. Mr. Nusli N. Wadia
4. Mr. S.M. Palia

The Nomination Committee was established on May 18, 2006 with the objective of identifying independent directors to be inducted on the Board from time to time and to take steps to reconstitute the Board from time to time.

The Committee did not meet in fiscal 2007.

Committee of Directors

The Committee of Directors consists of:

1. Mr. Ratan N. Tata, Chairman
2. Mr. Ishaat Hussain
3. Dr. J.J. Irani

The Committee of Directors' responsibilities include routine matters such as opening and closing bank accounts, granting limited powers of attorney to officers of the Company and appointing proxies to attend general meetings on behalf of the Company.

The business of this Committee is transacted by passing circular resolutions which are placed before the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

Ethics and Compliance Committee

The Ethics and Compliance Committee consists of:

1. Mr. Ishaat Hussain, Chairman, Non-Executive Director
2. Mr. Suresh Krishna, Independent Director

The Ethics and Compliance Committee was formed pursuant to the Company's Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading and Code of Corporate Disclosure Practices (the "Code of Ethics"), which was adopted in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992. The Ethics and Compliance Committee's responsibilities include implementing the Code of Ethics, recording the monthly reports and dealings in securities by certain specified persons, and deciding penal action in respect of violations of the Code of Ethics.

The Committee met once in fiscal 2006 and did not meet in fiscal 2007.

Key Managerial Personnel

The details of the Company's key managerial personnel are as follows:

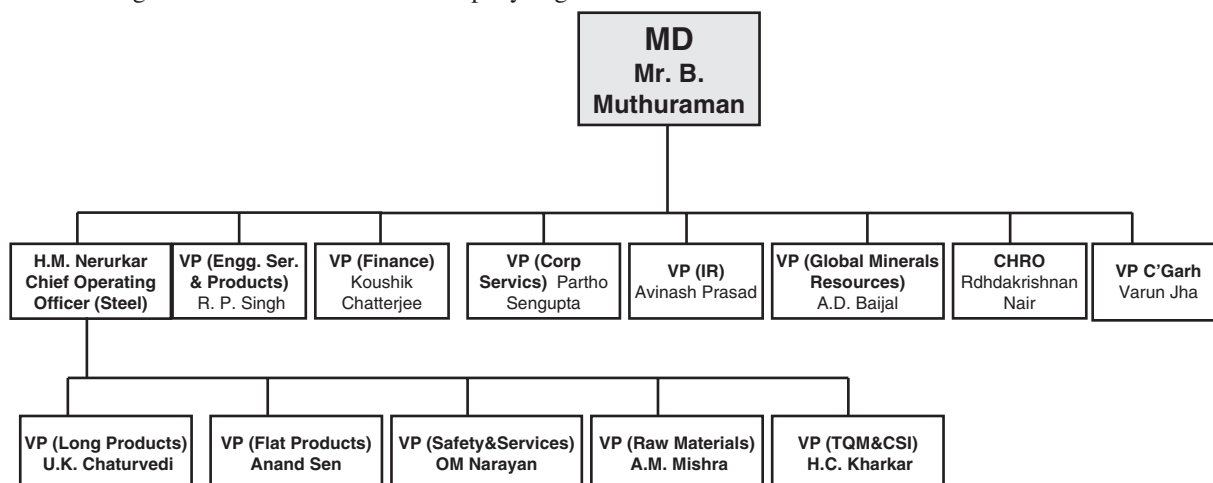
Name	Age	Designation	Qualifications	Previous Employment (Employer, Last Post And Period For Which Post Held)	Total Years of Experience (including relevant experience)	Date of joining	Gross Salary (Rs. million)*
Mr. H.M. Nerukar	58	Chief Operating Officer (Steel)	B.Tech. (Met.)	U.M.I. Limited, Manager (QC), 5 years	35	February 1, 1982	6.15
Mr. A.D. Baijal	59	Vice President (Global Mineral Resources)	B.Sc. Engg. (Met.), P.G.D.B.M		37	December 13, 1969	5.46
Mr. U.K. Chaturvedi	57	Vice President (Long Products)	B.Sc.		37	October 25, 1969	5.71
Mr. R.P. Singh	62	Vice President (Engg. Services & Products)	B.Sc. Engg. (Mech.)	SAIL & RINL, General Manager (Projects), 30 years	41	March 1, 1996	5.82
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	38	Vice President (Finance)	B.Com. (Hons.), F.C.A.	Tata Sons Limited, General Manager- Corporate Finance, 4 years & 7 months	11	August 1, 2003	5.11
Mr. Anand Sen	47	Vice President (Flat Products)	B.Tech. (Hons.), Met Engg., P.G.D.B.M		25	July 27, 1981	4.39
Mr. Varun Kumar Jha	55	Vice President (Chattisgarh Project)	B.Tech. (Hons.), P.G.D.B.M		34	October 3, 1972	4.43
Mr. A.M. Misra	55	Vice President (RM)	B.E., M.B.A.		33	December 29, 1973	4.08
Mr. Avinash Prasad . .	59	Vice President (Industrial Relations)	B.E. (Met.)		35	June 14, 1971	4.26
Mr. Om Narayan	56	Vice President (Safety & Services)	B.Sc., (Engg.) (Mech.), P.G.D.B.M		32	October 3, 1974	3.04
Mr. Hemant C. Kharkhar	50	Vice President (TQM & CSI)	B.E., P.G.D.B.M		27	January 22, 1980	2.99
Mr. Radhakrishnan Nair	47	Chief Human Resource Officer	B.Com. (Hons.) Delhi University, P.G.D.B.M. & IR, XLRI	Vice President, Group HR, TATA Sons	23	April 2 2007	N.A.
Mr. Partha Sengupta	[49]	Vice President (Corporate Services)	B. Tech (Met)		26	August 1, 1980	2.39

* The remuneration of each of the Company's key personnel for year ended March 31, 2007 is as per the statement pursuant to section 217(2A) of the Act and the Companies (Particulars of Employees) Rules, 1975.

All the above mentioned key managerial personnel are permanent employees of the Company.

Management Organizational Chart

The organization structure of the Company is given below:



Shareholding of Key Managerial Personnel in the Company

<u>Name of Key Managerial Personnel</u>	<u>No. of Equity Shares held (Pre-Issue)</u>
Mr. H.M. Nerurkar	469
Mr. A.D. Bajjal	1,450
Mr. U.K. Chaturvedi	354
Mr. R.P. Singh	Nil
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	Nil
Mr. Anand Sen	433
Mr. Varun Kumar Jha	1,169
Mr. A.M. Misra	945
Mr. Avinash Prasad	1,098
Mr. Om Narayan	643
Mr. Hemant C. Kharkar	525
Mr. Radhakrishnan Nair	Nil
Mr. Partha Sengupta	1,008

Interest of Promoter, Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Except as stated in "Related Party Transactions" on page 191 of this Letter of Offer, and to the extent of shareholding in the Company, the promoter and promoter group does not have any other interest in the Company's business.

The Non-Executive Directors of the Company may be deemed to be interested to the extent of fees, payable to them for attending meetings of the Board or a Committee. The Managing Director and other Whole-time Directors may be deemed to be interested to the extent of remuneration paid to them for services rendered by them as officers of the Company. All the directors may also be deemed to be interested to the extent of commission paid to them and Equity Shares, if any, already held by them or their dependants and relatives in the Company, or that may be subscribed for and allotted to them, out of the present Issue in terms of the Letter of Offer and also to the extent of any dividend payable to them and other distributions in respect of the said Equity Shares. The Directors may also be regarded as interested in the Equity Shares and CCPS, if any, held by or that may be subscribed by and allotted to the companies, firms or trusts, in which they are interested as directors, members, partners and/or trustees.

The key managerial personnel of the Company do not have any interest in the Company other than to the extent of the remuneration or benefits to which they are entitled to as per their terms of appointment and reimbursement of expenses incurred by them during the ordinary course of business and to the extent of the Equity Shares held by them or their dependants in the Company, if any.

The Company has obtained the approval of the Ministry of Company Affairs on January 27, 2006 for entering into transport contracts with M/s Dimnar & Co., a firm whose proprietor is related to Dr. J.J. Irani, a non-executive Director of the Company. Pursuant to this approval, the Company paid an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 119.6 million as transportation charges to M/s Dimnar & Co. for fiscal 2007.

Loans availed by key managerial personnel from the Company as on July 1, 2007

S. No.	Name	House Building Loan		Emp. Temp. Adv.		Soft Furnishing loan		Total Amount Outstanding (Rs. In million)
		Amount Outstanding (Rs. In million)	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding (Rs. In million)	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding (Rs. In million)	Interest Rate	
1	Mr A. D. Baijal	0.01	7.50%	—	—	0.05	Interest Free	0.06
2	Mr U. K. Chaturvedi	—	—	—	—	0.03	Interest Free	0.03
3	Mr Om Narayan	—	—	—	—	0.08	Interest Free	0.08
4	Mr Varun Kr. Jha	—	—	—	—	0.02	Interest Free	0.02
5	Mr A. M. Mishra	—	—	—	—	0.05	Interest Free	0.05
6	Mr H. C. Kharkar	0.17	6.75%	—	—	0.10	Interest Free	0.27
7	Mr Anand Sen	0.18	6.50%	0.02	7.00%	0.09	Interest Free	0.29

Except as stated otherwise in this Letter of Offer, the Company has not entered into any contract, agreement or arrangement during the preceding two years from the date of this Letter of Offer in which the Directors are interested directly or indirectly and no payments have been made to them in respect of these contracts, agreements or arrangements or are proposed to be made to them. Except as stated otherwise in this Letter of Offer, the Company's Directors and its key managerial personnel have not taken any loan from the Company.

Changes in the Company's Key Managerial Personnel during the last three years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Date of joining/leaving*</u>	<u>Reasons</u>
Mr. R.C. Nandrajog	Vice President (Finance)	August 1, 2004	Retired
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	Vice President (Finance)	August 1, 2004	Appointment
Mr. Avinash Prasad	Vice President (IR)	August 1, 2005	Appointment
Mr. Dipankar Sengupta	Vice President (Shared Services)	February 1, 2006	Retirement
Mr. Om Narayan	Vice President (Shared Services)	February 1, 2006	Appointment
Mr. H.C. Kharkar	Vice President (TQM & CSI)	April 1, 2006	Appointment
Mr. A.D. Bajjal	Vice President (HR)	September 5, 2006	Change in portfolio
Mr. A.D. Bajjal	Vice President (Global Mineral Resources)	April 1, 2007	Change in portfolio
Mr. A.M. Misra	Vice President (HR)	August 1, 2005	Change in portfolio
Mr. A.M. Misra	Vice President (RM)	September 5, 2006	Change in portfolio
Mr. H.M. Nerurkar	Vice President (KPO & Technology)	November 18, 2004	Change in portfolio
Mr. H.H. Nerurkar	Chief Operating Officer	September 1, 2007	Change in portfolio
Mr. Anand Sen	Vice President (Flat Products)	November 18, 2004	Appointment
Mr. Niroop Mahanty	Vice President (Human Resources Management)	July 1, 2006	Premature retirement
Mr. Varun Jha	Vice President (Chattisgarh Project)	July 1, 2005	Appointment
Mr. Radhakrishnan Nair	Chief Human Resource Officer	April 2, 2007	Appointment
Mr. Partha Sengupta	Vice President (Corporate Services)	October 1, 2007	Appointment

* The date of appointment is the date when the relevant person became a key management person

PROMOTER

The promoter of the Company is Tata Sons Limited.

Tata Sons Limited

CIN: U99999MH1917PLC000478

Tata Sons Limited was incorporated as a private limited company under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 on November 8, 1917 and currently its registered office is located at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai 400 001, Maharashtra, India. The company became a deemed public company with effect from May 1, 1975. Tata Sons Limited is the principal investment holding company of the Tata Group and has a significant shareholding in the share capital of major operating companies which it has promoted. Amongst the company's subsidiaries Tata Consultancy Limited ("TCS") and Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited are listed on the stock exchanges in India.

Tata Sons Limited also has two operating divisions:

Tata Financial Services ("TFS"): This division provides financial advisory services related to corporate finance and restructuring, project finance and treasury and portfolio management of operating and investment companies.

Tata Quality Management Services ("TQMS"): This division is involved in creating awareness of and imparting training in the Tata Business Excellence Model (TBEM) amongst Tata companies. This is done to assist Tata companies to achieve well-defined levels of business excellence using the TBEM framework. The framework encompasses four approaches—Assurance, Assessment, Assistance and Award (the JRD QV Award).

The Company confirms that the Permanent Account Number, Bank Account Numbers, the company registration number and the address of the Registrar of Companies where the promoter is registered have been submitted to the BSE and NSE.

Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Limited

1. Tata Consultancy Services Limited
2. APonline Limited
3. C-Edge Technologies Limited
4. CMC Limited
5. Diligenta Limited
6. Exigenix Canada Inc.
7. Tata America International Corporation Limited
8. Tata Consultancy Services Asia Pacific Pte Limited
9. Tata Consultancy Services, Belgium SA
10. Tata Consultancy Services Deutschland GmbH
11. Tata Consultancy Services France SA
12. Tata Consultancy Services Netherlands B.V
13. Tata Consultancy Services Sverige AB
14. Tata Infotech (Singapore) Pte Limited
15. Tata Infotech Deutschland GmbH
16. TCS FNS Pty Limited
17. TCS Iberoamerica SA
18. WTI Advanced Technology Limited
19. CMC Americas Inc.
20. Swedish Indian IT Resources AB
21. Tata Information Technology (Shanghai) Co. Limited
22. TCS Solution Center (Uruguay) S.A.
23. TCS Argentina (Argentina) S.A.
24. Tata Consultancy Services do Brasil Desenvolvimento de Servicos Ltda
25. Tata Consultancy Services de Mexico SA De CV (Mexico).
26. TCS Inversiones Chile Ltda (Chile)

27. Tata Consultancy Services de Espana SA. (Spain)
28. Tata Consultancy Services do Brasil S.A. (Brazil)
29. Tata Consultancy Services Chile S.A (Chile)
30. TCS Italia SRL
31. Tata Consultancy Services Japan Limited
32. Tata Consultancy Services Malaysia Sendirian Berhad
33. Tata Consultancy Services Luxembourg S.A
34. Tata Consultancy Services Portugal Unipessoal Limitada.
35. Tata Consultancy Services Chile Ltda.
36. Sisteco S.A.
37. Syscom S.A.
38. Tata Consultancy Services BPO Chile, SA (formerly COMICROM S.A)
39. Pentacrom S.A.
40. Pentacrom Servicios S.A.
41. Custodia De Documentos Intres Ltda.
42. Financial Network Services (HK) Limited
43. Financial Network Services (Africa) (Pty) Limited
44. Financial Network Services (Europe) Plc.
45. Financial Network Services (Facilities Management) Pty. Limited
46. Financial Network Services Chile Ltda.
47. Financial Network Services Malaysia Sendirian Berhad
48. Financial Network Services Pty. Limited
49. Financial Network Services(Holdings) Pty. Limited
50. Chong Wan Investments Limited
51. PT Financial Network Services
52. MP Online Limited
53. TKS—Teknosoft S.A.
54. TKS—Services S.A.
55. TKS—Banking Solutions S.A.
56. Quartz Software Technology S.A.
57. TKS—Teknosoft (France) SAS
58. TCS Management Pty Limited
59. Tata Consultancy Services (China) Co. Limited
60. Pt. Tata Consultancy Services Indonesia.
61. Tata Solutions Centre SA.
62. Financial Network Services (Beijing) Co. Limited
63. Tata International AG, Zug
64. Tata Internet Services Limited
65. Tata Limited, London
66. Tata Pension Management Limited
67. Tata Petrodyne Limited
68. Tata Realty and Infrastructure Limited
69. Tata Sky Limited
70. Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited
71. Tata Teleservices Limited
72. TCE Consulting Engineers Limited
73. THDC Limited
74. Wireless TT Info Services Limited
75. Tata AIG Life Insurance Co. Limited
76. Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Limited
77. Tata AG Zug
78. Tata Asset Management (Mauritius) P Limited
79. Tata Asset Management Limited
80. Infiniti Retail Limited
81. Panatone Finvest Limited
82. Tata Capital Limited (Formerly Primal Investment & Finance Limited)
83. E2E Serwiz Solutions Limited

84. Ewart Investment Private Limited (Mauritius)
85. Ewart Investments Limited
86. Computational Research Laboratories Limited
87. Concept Marketing & Advertising Limited
88. Tata Securities Limited

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tata Sons Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Ratan N. Tata
2. Mr. N.A. Soonawala
3. Mr. F.K. Kavarana
4. Mr. Syamal Gupta
5. Dr. J.J. Irani
6. Mr. R. Gopalakrishnan
7. Mr. Ishaat Hussain
8. Mr. R.K. Krishna Kumar
9. Mr. A.R. Gandhi
10. Mr. Alan Rosling
11. Mr. C.P. Mistry

Change in the Board of Directors of Tata Sons Limited in the last three years

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>	<u>Date of Cessation</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Mr. Cyrus P. Mistry	August 10, 2006		Appointment
Mr. Pallonji S. Mistry		December 31, 2004	Resignation

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Share Preference	1979.8	661.0	661.0
Capital* Equity	404.1	404.1	404.1
Reserves	121,231.3	92,368.5	79,286
Income	38525.1	18,675.7	37,356.9**
Profit after tax (PAT)	33359.4	16,123.1	32,736.1
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs)	82,322	39,782	80,904
Book value per share (Rs.)	275,660	212,903	183,007

* The face value of the company's equity shares is Rs. 1,000 each.

** Includes exceptional income of Rs. 30,499.6 million

The company's shares are not listed on any stock exchange.

There have been no overdue/defaults to any banks/financial institutions.

Companies with which the promoter has disassociated in the last three years:

The Promoter has not disassociated itself with any company in the last three years.

Interests of Promoter in the Company

Except as stated in "Related Party Transactions" on page 191 of this Letter of Offer, and to the extent of shareholding in the Company, the Promoter and promoter group do not have any other interest in the Company's business.

Promoter Group

The Equity Shares are held by the Promoter through companies, trusts and HUFs owned/controlled by it. The ventures forming part of the promoter group other than the subsidiaries as mentioned earlier include:

1. Global Information Services Limited
2. Niskalp Energy Limited
3. Samrat Holdings Limited
4. Sir Dorabji Tata Trust
5. Sir Ratan Tata Trust
6. Tata Auto Comp Systems Limited
7. Tata Industries Limited
8. Tata International Limited
9. Tata Investment Corporation Limited
10. Tata Chemicals Limited
11. Tata Consultancy Services Limited
12. Tata Elxi Limited
13. Tata Motors Limited
14. Tata Power Limited
15. Tata Services Limited
16. Tata Tea Limited
17. Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited
18. Tata Trustee Company Private Limited
19. The Indian Hotels Company Limited
20. Trent Limited
21. Vantech Investment Limited
22. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited
23. Voltas Limited

GROUP COMPANIES

The details of the Company's top five listed group companies, in terms of market capitalization are:

1. Tata Consultancy Services Limited ("TCS")

Tata Consultancy Services Limited was incorporated as RR Donnelley (India) Private Limited on January 19, 1995. RR Donnelley and Sons Company ("RRD") had through its wholly owned subsidiary RR Donnelley (Mauritius) Holdings Limited ("RRDM") invested in 100% of the shares of RR Donnelley (India) Private Limited. The main object of RR Donnelley (India) Private Limited was to invest and hold the paid up capital of Tata Donnelley limited, subsequently renamed as Tata Infomedia Limited. In June 2000, Tata Sons Limited acquired the entire shareholding of RRDM in RR Donnelley (India) Private Limited, whereby it became a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Sons Limited. Thereafter, the name of RR Donnelley (India) Private Limited was changed to Orchid Print India Limited on March 19, 2001. At that time, the primary business of Orchid Print India Limited was to hold the equity shares of Tata Infomedia Limited. The name of Orchid Print India Limited was changed to Tata Consultancy Services Limited on December 17, 2002. On December 30, 2003, TCS sold its entire holding in Tata Infomedia Limited.

On August 9, 2004, the Tata Consultancy Services division of Tata Sons Limited was transferred to TCS pursuant to the orders of the Bombay High Court dated May 9, 2003 and April 7, 2004 and in terms of a scheme of arrangement under sections 391-394 of the Companies Act, between Tata Sons Limited, Tata Consultancy Services Limited and their respective shareholders and creditors. The transfer was effective from April 1, 2004. The registered office of TCS is at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai 400 001. The equity shares of TCS are listed on the NSE and the BSE.

TCS is principally engaged in providing information technology ("IT") and IT enabled services.

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of TCS as of September 30, 2007 is as follows:

Category of shareholder	No. of shareholders	Total no. of shares	Total no. of shares held in dematerialized form	Total shareholding as a % of total no. of shares	
				As a % of (A+B)	As a % of (A+B+C)
(A) Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group					
(1) Indian					
Bodies Corporate	12	754,137,120	754,137,120	77.06	77.06
Any Others	—	—	—	—	—
Trusts	2	27,199,300	27,199,300	2.78	2.78
Sub Total	14	781,336,420	781,336,420	79.84	79.84
(2) Foreign					
Total shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group (A)	14	781,336,420	781,336,420	79.84	79.84
(B) Public Shareholding					
(1) Institutions					
Mutual Funds / UTI	151	15,429,016	15,428,792	1.58	1.58
Financial Institutions / Banks	73	1,361,033	1,360,819	0.14	0.14
Central Government / State Government(s)	2	270	270	—	—
Insurance Companies	33	35,750,081	35,750,081	3.65	3.65
Foreign Institutional Investors	282	79,317,254	79,317,254	8.11	8.11
Sub Total	541	131,857,654	131,857,216	13.47	13.47
(2) Non-Institutions					
Bodies Corporate	4553	8,422,269	8,421,148	0.86	0.86

Category of shareholder	No. of shareholders	Total no. of shares	Total no. of shares held in dematerialized form	Total shareholding as a % of total no. of shares	
				As a % of (A+B)	As a % of (A+B+C)
Individuals					
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 1 lakh	769,456	48,079,311	47,681,423	4.91	4.91
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	7	6,875,858	6,875,858	0.7	0.7
Any Others (Specify)	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas Corporate Bodies	4	1,714	1,714	—	—
Trusts	84	20,307	20,277	—	—
Clearing Members	1,007	2,016,965	2,016,965	0.21	0.21
Sub Total	775,111	65,416,424	65,017,385	6.68	6.68
Total Public shareholding (B)	775,652	197,274,078	196,874,601	20.16	20.16
Total (A)+(B)	775,666	978,610,498	978,211,021	100	100
(C) Shares held by Custodians and against which Depository Receipts have been issued	—	—	—	—	—
Total (A)+(B)+(C)	775,666	978,610,498	978,211,021	—	100

Board of Directors

The board of directors of TCS as on September 30, 2007 consists of:

1. Mr. Ratan N. Tata
2. Mr. S. Ramadorai
3. Mr. Aman Mehta
4. Mr. Naresh Chandra
5. Mr. V. Thyagarajan
6. Prof. Clayton M. Christensen
7. Dr. Ron Sommer
8. Mrs. Laura M. Cha
9. Mr. N. Chandrasekaran
10. Mr. S. Mahalingam
11. Mr. S. Padmanabhan
12. Mr Phiroz Vandrevalla

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

Particulars	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Sales and other income	151,565.2	112,828.1	81,228.1
Profit after tax (PAT)	37,572.9	27,168.7	18,314.2*
Equity capital (par value Re. 1 per share)	978.6	489.3	480.1
Reserves and Surplus	79,611.3	55,604.0	32,730.4
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).**	38.69	55.53	38.93
Book value per equity share (Rs.)**	82.35	114.64	69.17

* Includes exceptional items

** Calculated on basis of enhanced capital after bonus issue in the ratio of 1:1

Share quotation

The equity shares of TCS are listed on the NSE and the BSE. The details of the highest and lowest price on the NSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
April, 2007	1,280.3	1,189.2
May, 2007	1,290.2	1,215.7
June, 2007	1,221.4	1,121.8
July, 2007	1,191.0	1,111.7
August, 2007	1,152.6	1,007.9
September, 2007	1,078.0	997.7
October, 2007	1,125.5	1,038.0

Source: www.nse-india.com

The details of the highest and lowest price on the BSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
April, 2007	1,280.1	1,188.7
May, 2007	1,290.2	1,208.6
June, 2007	1,220.8	1,122.4
July, 2007	1,190.6	1,109.7
August, 2007	1,153.0	1,007.6
September, 2007	1,077.3	997.4
October, 2007	1,125.0	1,037.9

Source: www.bseindia.com

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years other than as provided below and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

Details of the last public/rights issue made

TCS made an initial public offer of its equity shares during the fiscal 2005. The company issued 55,452,600 equity shares of Re. 1 each for cash at a price of Rs. 850 per equity share, consisting of a fresh issue of 22,775,000 equity shares by the company and an offer for sale of 32,677,600 equity shares by certain shareholders of the company through a prospectus dated August 11, 2004.

The proceeds of the issue were applied for the objects of the issue as disclosed in the prospectus for the issue, i.e. paying in part the transfer consideration of Rs. 230 billion to Tata Sons Limited pursuant to the scheme of arrangement. TCS did not receive any proceeds from the offer for sale of equity shares by the selling shareholders and from the sale of the equity shares pursuant to the exercise of the green shoe option in the issue. There were no deviations from the objects on which the issue proceeds were utilized.

Mechanism for redressal of investor grievance

The Board of TCS has constituted a shareholders/investors grievance committee comprising of Mr. Aman Mehta (director) and Mr. S. Ramadorai (chief executive officer and managing director), in accordance with clause 49 of the Listing Agreement with the Stock Exchanges to specifically look into the redressal of complaints of investors such as transfers or credit of shares to demat accounts, non receipt of dividend/ interest/ annual reports, etc. An Investor Relations Department ("IRD") was set up in June, 2004 prior to the company's initial public offering of its equity shares. The IRD focuses on servicing the needs of investors, analysts, brokers and the general public. Mr. S. H Rajadhyakshya (Company Secretary) is the Compliance Officer. As at September 30, 2007 there is one investor grievance pending against the company.

2. Tata Motors Limited

Tata Motors Limited was originally incorporated as The Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company Limited on September 1, 1945 as a public limited company, under the Companies Act, 1913. On September 24,

1960, the name of the company was changed to Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited. Subsequently on July 29, 2003, the name of the company was again changed to Tata Motors Limited. The registered office of Tata Motors Limited is located at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Mumbai 400 001. Tata Motors Limited is engaged in the business of manufacture of automobiles in various categories such as heavy, medium, light commercial vehicles, business utility vehicles and passenger cars.

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Tata Motors Limited as on September 30, 2007 is as follows:

Category Code	Category of shareholder	No. of shareholders	Total no. of shares	No. of shares held in de-materialized form	Total shareholding as a percentage of total number of shares	
					Total shareholding as a % of (A+B) ¹	Total shareholding as a % of (A+B+C)
(A)	Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group					
(1)	Indian					
(a)	Individuals/Hindu Undivided Family	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b)	Central Government/State Government(s)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c)	Bodies Corporate	12	128,462,429	128,462,429	39.01	33.33
(d)	Financial Institutions/Banks ...	0	0	0	0	0
(e)	Any Other	4	354,976	354,976	0.11	0.09
	Sub-Total (A)(1)	16	128,817,405	128,817,405	39.11	33.42
(2)	Foreign					
(a)	Individuals (Non-Resident Individuals / Foreign Individuals)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b)	Bodies Corporate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c)	Institutions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d)	Any Other (specify)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub-Total (A)(2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group (A)=(A)(1)+(A)(2)	16	128,817,405	128,817,405	39.11	33.42
(B)	Public Shareholding					
(1)	Institutions					
(a)	Mutual Funds / UTI	159	13,798,026	13,772,120	4.19	3.58
(b)	Financial Institutions / Banks ..	238	1,416,891	1,331,451	0.43	0.37
(c)	Central Government / State Government(s)	5	407,181	4,400	0.12	0.11
(d)	Venture Capital Funds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e)	Insurance Companies	30	47,653,983	47,653,673	14.47	12.36
(f)	Foreign Institutional Investors	321	60,458,662	60,448,637	18.36	15.68
(g)	Foreign Venture Capital Investors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(h)	Any Other (specify)	4	816,884	816,884	0.25	0.21
	Sub-Total (B)(1)	757	124,551,627	124,027,165	37.82	32.31
(2)	Non-institutions					
(a)	Bodies Corporate	2,698	4,408,295	4,198,215	1.34	1.14
(b)	Individuals					
	i. Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 1 Lakh.	244,816	37,878,924	27,897,387	11.5	9.83

Category Code	Category of shareholder	No. of shareholders	Total no. of shares	No. of shares held in de-materialized form	Total shareholding as a percentage of total number of shares	
					Total shareholding as a % of (A+B) ¹	Total shareholding as a % of (A+B+C)
	ii. Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 Lakh.	84	2,447,457	2,087,050	0.74	0.63
(c)	Any Other (specify)	6,073	31,236,386	4,619,592	9.48	8.1
	Sub-Total (B)(2)	253,671	75,971,062	38,802,244	23.07	19.71
	Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	254,428	200,522,689	162,829,409	60.89	52.02
(C)	Shares held by Custodians and against which Depository Receipts have been issued	1	56,125,604	56,121,204	Nil	14.56
	Grand Total (A)+(B)+(C)	254,445	385,465,698	347,768,018	Nil	100

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tata Motors Limited as on September 30, 2007 consists of:

1. Mr. Ratan N. Tata
2. Mr. N.A. Soonawala
3. Dr. J.J. Irani
4. Mr. V.R. Mehta
5. Mr. R. Gopalakrishnan
6. Mr. Nusli N. Wadia
7. Mr. S.M. Palia
8. Mr. R.A. Mashelkar
9. Mr. Ravi Kant
10. Mr. P.M. Telang

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

Particulars	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	3,854.1	3,828.7	3,617.9
Reserves	68,483.4	51,542	37,496
Sales	321,299	242,932	206,487
Profit after tax (PAT)	19,134.6	15,288.8	12,369.5
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	49.7	40.5	34.3
Book value per share (Rs.)	178	145	114

Share quotation

The equity shares of Tata Motors Limited are listed on the Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange, the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Limited (the "CSE"), the NSE and the BSE.

Pursuant to the approval of the shareholders at their meeting held on July 21, 2003, the company has applied for delisting of its shares from the Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange. Therefore, details in relation to the trading of equity shares of the company on the Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange are not being provided. The equity shares of the company have not been traded on the CSE during the preceding six months. Further, the company has delisted its securities from the CSE with effect from March 14, 2007. Hence, details in relation to the trading of equity shares of the company on the CSE are not being provided.

The details of the highest and lowest price on the NSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
April, 2007	766.6	670.9
May, 2007	751.7	708.0
June 2007	748.0	641.2
July, 2007	776.8	682.2
August, 2007	701.8	619.5
September, 2007	776.9	684.8
October, 2007	830.6	757.9

Source: www.nse-india.com

The details of the highest and lowest price on the BSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
April, 2007	766.9	669.2
May, 2007	757.5	707.9
June, 2007	747.1	641.3
July, 2007	778.0	667.1
August, 2007	701.9	619.0
September, 2007	778.2	685.4
October, 2007	830.4	757.7

Source: www.bseindia.com

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

Mechanism for redressal of investor grievance

Tata Motors Limited has constituted investors' grievance committee comprising of Mr. S. A. Naik (director), Mr. R. Gopalakrishnan (director), Mr. Ravi Kant (director) and Mr. Praveen Kadle (director) in accordance with clause 49 of the Listing Agreement with Stock Exchanges. The committee is empowered to oversee the redressal of investors' complaints pertaining to shares/debenture transfer, non receipt of annual reports, interest/dividend payments, issue of duplicate share certificate, transmission (with or without legal representation) of shares and debentures and other miscellaneous complaints. Mr. H. K. Sethna, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer. All investors' complaints are normally resolved within 15 days of receipt, except for cases pertaining to legal matters and those which require investigation or verification of old records. As at September 30, 2007 there are 27 investor grievances pending against the company.

3. Tata Power Company Limited

The Tata Power Company Limited was incorporated on September 18, 1919 under the Companies Act, 1913. The company is engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy in Mumbai and its suburbs as well as generating and providing electrical energy in the states of Jharkhand and Karnataka. The company is also engaged in execution of power projects in and outside India, research and development and manufacture of electronic equipment. The registered office of the company is located at Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai 400 001.

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Tata Power Company Limited as on September 30, 2007 is as follows:

Category of shareholder	No. of shareholders	Total no. of shares	Total no. of shares held in de materialized form	Total shareholding as a % of total no. of shares	
				As a % of (A+B)	As a % of (A+B+C)
(A) Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group					
(1) Indian					
Bodies Corporate	14	73,660,080	63,765,328	35.51	35.45
Any Others	—	—	—	—	—
Trusts	3	65,624	65,624	0.03	0.03
Sub Total	17	73,725,704	63,830,952	35.54	35.48
(2) Foreign					
Total shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group (A)	17	73,725,704	63,830,952	35.54	35.48
(B) Public Shareholding					
(1) Institutions					
Mutual Funds / UTI	150	10,072,746	9,980,424	4.86	4.85
Financial Institutions / Banks	180	1,234,475	1,183,213	0.6	0.59
Central Government / State Government(s)	6	146,955	121,699	0.07	0.07
Insurance Companies	37	43,550,975	43,526,151	20.99	20.96
Foreign Institutional Investors	202	35,715,452	35,708,404	17.22	17.19
Sub Total	575	90,720,603	90,519,891	43.73	43.66
(2) Non-Institutions					
Bodies Corporate	1862	2,457,868	2,237,575	1.18	1.18
Individuals					
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 1 lakh	133,930	37,815,113	25,660,268	18.23	18.2
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	132	2,677,844	2,448,770	1.29	1.29
Any Others (Specify)	—	—	—	—	—
Trusts	31	60,012	58,646	0.03	0.03
Overseas Corporate Bodies	4	1,160	—	—	—
Sub Total	135,959	43,011,997	30,405,259	20.73	20.7
Total Public shareholding (B)	136,534	133,732,600	120,925,150	64.46	64.36
Total (A)+(B)	136,551	207,458,304	184,756,102	100	99.84
(C) Shares held by Custodians and against which Depository Receipts have been issued	3	333,560	333,330	—	0.16
Total (A)+(B)+(C)	136,554	207,791,864	185,089,432	—	100

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tata Power Company Limited as on September 30, 2007 consists of:

1. Mr. Ratan N. Tata
2. Mr. Syamal Gupta
3. Mr. Ramabadrnan Gopalakrishnan
4. Dr. Homiar Sorabji Vachha
5. Mr. Ram Krishna Misra
6. Mr. Adi Jehangir Engineer
7. Mr. Nawshir Hoshang Mirza
8. Mr. Rahul Asthana
9. Mr. Anil Kumar Sardana
10. Mr. Prasad Raghava Menon
11. Mr. Sowmyan Ramakrishnan

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	1,979.2	1,979.20	1,979.20
Reserves	52,594.2	47,823.0	43,631.3
Sales	50,593.1	48,597.7	42,716.1
Profit after tax (PAT)	6,968.0	6,105.4	5,513.60
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	34.02	29.03	28.02
Net Asset Value (NAV)	225	203	184

Share quotation

The equity shares of Tata Power Company Limited are listed on the NSE and the BSE.

The details of the highest and lowest price on the NSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
April, 2007	598.7	495.8
May, 2007	611.6	571.9
June, 2007	671.1	578.6
July, 2007	734.9	656.3
August, 2007	725.1	670.2
September, 2007	854.3	684.6
October, 2007	1,365.8	902.5

Source: www.nse-india.com

The details of the highest and the lowest price on the BSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
February, 2007	614.2	555.95
March, 2007	612.2	543.95
April, 2007	598.5	496.1
May, 2007	610.6	573.0
June, 2007	670.9	579.95
July, 2007	734.0	656.25
August, 2007	721.7	670.6
September, 2007	855.2	684.5
October, 2007	1,370.9	900.5

Source: www.bseindia.com

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

Mechanism for redressal of investor grievance

Tata Power Company Limited has constituted a shareholders/investors' grievance committee consisting of Shyamal Gupta (director), Dr. H.S. Vaccha (director) and Mr. S. Ramakrishnan (director). The committee is empowered to oversee the redressal of investors' complaints pertaining to shares/debenture transfer, non receipt of annual reports, interest/dividend payments, issue of duplicate share certificate, transmission (with or without legal representation) of shares and debentures and other miscellaneous complaints. Mr. B.J. Shroff (Company Secretary) is the Compliance Officer. All investors' complaints are normally resolved within 5 days of receipt. As at September 30, 2007 there are 4 investor grievances pending against the company.

4. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited ("VSNL")

VSNL was incorporated on March 19, 1986 as a public limited company under the Companies Act, 1956 with its registered office at Videsh Sanchar Bhavan, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Mumbai 400 001. VSNL is a provider of public international telecommunications services in India. VSNL has also acquired Teleglobe, a provider of international voice, data and value-added services comprising mainly of mobile global roaming and signaling services. VSNL has also acquired ownership of submarine cable systems and has gained access to teleport antennae and transponder capacity serving the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. VSNL now carries Voice over Internet Protocol ("VoIP") traffic as well. VSNL has a presence across several countries including in the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Singapore and Sri Lanka. VSNL's range of services include wholesale voice, private leased circuits, IP VPN, Internet access, hosting, mobile signaling and other IP services. VSNL offers a full range of retail products in India to individual customers such as high-speed broadband; dial-up Internet, Wi-Fi, and net telephony under the Tata Indicom brand name. The company's American Depository Receipts are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of VSNL as on September 30, 2007 is as follows:

Category of shareholder	No. of shareholders	Total no. of shares	Total no. of shares held in dematerialized form	Total shareholding as a % of total no. of shares	
				As a % of (A+B)	As a % of (A+B+C)
(A)Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group					
(1) Indian					
Central Government / State Government(s) . . .	1	74,446,885	74,446,885	27.87	26.12
Bodies Corporate	5	142,825,191	142,825,191	53.47	50.11
Sub Total	6	217,272,076	217,272,076	81.33	76.24
(2) Foreign					
Total shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group (A)	6	217,272,076	217,272,076	81.33	76.24
(B)Public Shareholding					
(1) Institutions					
Mutual Funds / UTI	41	3,042,582	3,042,282	1.14	1.07
Financial Institutions / Banks	25	518,453	518,453	0.19	0.18
Insurance Companies	11	33,094,765	33,094,765	12.39	11.61
Foreign Institutional Investors	58	4,603,639	4,603,639	1.72	1.62
Sub Total	135	41,259,439	41,259,139	15.45	14.48
(2) Non-Institutions					
Bodies Corporate	1,560	1,738,582	1,737,711	0.65	0.61
Individuals					
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 1 lakh	52,213	6,590,570	6,347,466	2.47	2.31
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	10	122,845	122,845	0.05	0.04
Any Others (Specify)	—	—	—	—	—
Trusts	10	14,211	14,211	0.01	—
Non Resident Indians	583	127,397	126,235	0.05	0.04
Overseas Corporate Bodies	1	7,250	7,250	—	—
Sub Total	54,377	8,600,855	8,355,718	3.22	3.02
Total Public shareholding (B)	54,512	49,860,294	49,614,857	18.67	17.49
Total (A)+(B)	54,518	267,132,370	266,886,933	100	93.73
(C)Shares held by Custodians and against which Depository Receipts have been issued					
	2	17,867,630	17,867,630	—	6.27
Total (A)+(B)+(C)	54,520	285,000,000	284,754,563	—	100

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of VSNL as on September 30, 2007 consists of:

1. Mr. Subodh Bhargava
2. Mr. N. Srinath
3. Mr. K.A. Chaukar
4. Mr. Pankaj Agarwala
5. Dr. Mukund Rajan
6. Mr. P.V. Kalyanasundaram
7. Dr. V.R.S. Sampat
8. Mr. Amal Ganguli
9. Mr. Vinod Kumar
10. Mr. S. Ramadorai
11. Mr. A.K. Srivastava
12. Mr. Arun Gandhi

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	2,850	2,850	2,850
Reserves	62,245.1	57,761.7	54,430.5
Sales	42,540.1	40,097.2	34,105.2
Profit after tax (PAT)	4,685.6	4,795.4	7,563.7
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	17.1	16.8	26.54
Net Asset Value (NAV)	223.1	212.6	200.9

Share quotation

The equity shares of VSNL are listed on the NSE and the BSE.

The details of the highest and lowest price on the NSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
April, 2007	449.	395.40
May, 2007	478.10	446.40
June, 2007	481.70	450.40
July, 2007	497.10	454.90
August, 2007	452.8	367.2
September, 2007	445.5	401.8
October, 2007	587.5	446.2

Source: www.nse-india.com

The details of the highest and the lowest price on the BSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
April, 2007	449.20	396.25
May, 2007	477.90	445.50
June, 2007	482.90	450.60
July, 2007	497.65	449.80
August, 2007	449.8	364.9
September, 2007	447.8	401.05
October, 2007	589.7	445.3

Source: www.bseindia.com

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

Mechanism for redressal of investor grievance

VSNL has constituted a shareholders/investors' grievance committee consisting of Mr. Kishor A. Chaukar, Mr. Pankaj Agrawala, Dr. V.R.S Sampath. The committee is empowered to oversee the redressal of investors' complaints pertaining to shares/debenture transfer, non receipt of annual reports, interest/dividend payments, issue of duplicate share certificate, transmission (with or without legal representation) of shares and debentures and other miscellaneous complaints. Mr. Satish Ranade is the Compliance Officer. All investors' complaints are normally resolved within 7 days of receipt. As at September 30, 2007 there are no investor complaints pending against the company.

Indian Hotels Company Limited ("IHCL")

The Indian Hotels Company Limited was incorporated on April 1, 1902 under the Companies Act, 1882. The registered office of the company is at Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Mumbai 400 001. IHCL is engaged in the business of owning, operating and managing hotels and resorts in India and overseas. The global depository receipts of the company are listed on the London Stock Exchange. IHCL is registered with SEBI (Registration No INR000003746) as a Registrar and Transfer Agent for handling in-house share transfer work.

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of IHCL as on September 30, 2007 is as follows:

Category code	Category of Shareholder	Number of Shareholders	Total number of shares	Number of shares held in dematerialized form	Total shareholding as a percentage of total number of shares	
					As a percentage of (A+B) ¹	As a percentage of (A+B+C)
(A)	Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group²					
1	Indian					
(a)	Individuals/ Hindu Undivided Family	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b)	Central Government/ State Government(s)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c)	Bodies Corporate	23	172,625,325	170,625,035	28.84	28.63
(d)	Financial Institutions/ Banks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e)	Any Others(Specify)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub Total(A)(1)	23	172,625,325	170,625,035	28.84	28.63
2	Foreign					
a	Individuals (Non-Residents Individuals/ Foreign Individuals)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b	Bodies Corporate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
c	Institutions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
d	Any Others(Specify)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub Total(A)(2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group (A)= (A)(1)+(A)(2)	23	172,625,325	170,625,035	28.84	28.63
(B)	Public shareholding					
1	Institutions					
(a)	Mutual Funds/ UTI	56	29,758,759	29,601,096	4.97	4.94
(b)	Financial Institutions / Banks	54	73,610,263	73,594,763	12.30	12.21
(c)	Central Government/ State Government(s)	1	100	100	0.00	0.00

(d)	Venture Capital Funds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e)	Insurance Companies	7	31,773,144	31,771,504	5.31	5.27
(f)	Foreign Institutional Investors	170	136,004,311	135,984,591	22.72	22.56
(g)	Foreign Venture Capital Investors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(h)	Any Other (specify)				Nil	Nil
(hi)	Foreign Financial Institutions / Banks	4	6200	6200	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total (B)(1)	292	271,152,777	27,0958,254	45.30	44.98
B 2	Non-institutions					
(a)	Bodies Corporate	2,284	26,059,686	25,876,654	4.35	4.32
(b)	Individuals					
I	Individuals -					
	i. Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital up to Rs 1 lakh	116,534	113,113,601	89,740,238	18.90	18.76
II	ii. Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh.	25	5,662,690	4,611,910	0.95	0.94
(c)	Any Other					
(c-i)	Directors & their Relatives	5	364,885	364,885	0.06	0.06
(c-ii)	Trusts	31	91,078	91,078	0.02	0.02
(c-iii)	Foreign Nationals	1	960	960	0.00	0.00
(c-iv)	Non-Resident Indians	1,646	3,389,562	3,147,542	0.57	0.56
(c-v)	Clearing Members	464	4,617,387	4,617,387	0.77	0.77
(c-vi)	Hindu Undivided Families	1,825	1,528,469	1,528,469	0.26	0.25
	Sub-Total (B)(2)	122,815	154,828,318	129,979,123	25.86	25.68
(B)	Total Public Shareholding (B)=					
	(B)(1)+(B)(2)	123,107	425,981,095	400,937,377	71.16	70.66
	TOTAL (A)+(B)	123130	598606420	571562412	100.00	99.30
(C)	Shares held by Custodians and against which Depository Receipts have been issued	1	4,244,170	4,244,170	—	0.70
	GRAND TOTAL (A)+(B)+(C)	123,131	602,850,590	575,806,582	—	100.00

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of IHCL as on September 30, 2007 is as follows:

1. Mr. Ratan N. Tata
2. Mr. R.K. Krishna Kumar
3. Mr. N.A. Soonawala
4. Mr. S.K. Khandari
5. Mr. K.B. Dadiseth
6. Mr. Deepak Parekh
7. Mr. Jagdish Capoor
8. Mr. Shapoor Mistry
9. Mr. Raymond N. Bickson

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

Particulars	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	602.9**	584.1*	502.5*
Reserves	17,383.9	16,578.3	10,818
Sales	16,188.3	11,275.7	8,732.4
Profit after tax (PAT)	3,223.9	1,837.8	1,058.6
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	5.4	31.3*	18.6*
Net Asset Value (NAV)	31.7	293.6	224.

* Par value per share is Rs. 10

** Par value per share is Re. 1

Share quotation

The equity shares of IHCL are also listed on the NSE and the BSE.

The details of the highest and lowest price on the NSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
April, 2007	149.80	139.20
May, 2007	146.90	135.90
June, 2007	151.90	138.90
July, 2007	150.60	137.80
August, 2007	139.9	117.9
September, 2007	141.1	127.4
October, 2007	145.9	128.5

Source: www.nse-india.com

The details of the highest and the lowest price on the BSE during the preceding six months are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly High (Rs.)</u>	<u>Monthly Low (Rs.)</u>
April, 2007	149.70	139.35
May, 2007	148.70	135.95
June, 2007	151.85	138.95
July, 2007	150.35	135.95
August, 2007	139.9	117.9
September, 2007	141.0	127.55
October, 2007	145.0	128.5

Source: www.bseindia.com

The company has allotted 16,219,670 equity shares of face value Re.1 each on May 9, 2007. The paid-up capital of the company after allotment of equity shares pursuant to the sanction of a scheme of amalgamation has increased from Rs. 586,630,920 to Rs. 602,850,590.

IHCL is proposing a right issue of its equity shares and non-convertible debentures with share warrants and has filed a draft letter of offer with SEBI on September 28, 2007.

Apart from as disclosed above, the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

Mechanism for redressal of investor grievance

IHCL has constituted a Shareholders/Investors' Grievance Committee consisting of Mr. N. A. Soonawala (director), Mr. R.K. Krishna Kumar(director) and Mr. Raymond N. Bickson (director). The committee is empowered to oversee the redressal of investors' complaints pertaining to shares/debenture transfer, non receipt of annual reports, interest/dividend payments, issue of duplicate share certificate, transmission (with or without legal representation) of shares and debentures and other miscellaneous complaints. Mr. Dev Bajpai is the Compliance Officer. All investors' complaints are normally resolved within one week of receipt. As at September 30, 2007 there are no investor complaints pending against the company.

SUBSIDIARIES

The Company's subsidiaries as of September 30, 2007 are as follows:

The Company has 11 directly held Indian subsidiaries, which are as follows:

1. Tata Refractories Limited
2. The Tata Pigments Limited
3. Kalimati Investment Company Limited
4. Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited
5. TM International Logistics Limited
6. Hooghly Metcoke and Power Company Limited
7. Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited
8. The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited
9. Adityapur Toll Bridge Limited
10. Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Limited
11. Rawmet Ferrous Industries Limited

The Company has one indirectly held Indian subsidiary.

1. SEZ Adityapur Limited

The Company has six indirectly held foreign subsidiaries, which are held through directly owned Indian subsidiaries. They are as follows:

1. TRL Asia Private Limited
2. TRL China Limited
3. Bangla Steel and Mining Company Limited
4. International Shipping Logistics FZE
5. TKM Transport Management Services Private Limited
6. TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH

The Company has seven directly held foreign subsidiaries, which are as follows:

1. Tata Incorporated, New York
2. Lanka Special Steels Limited
3. Sila Eastern Limited
4. Tata Steel KZN (Pty) Limited
5. Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
6. Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited
7. NatSteel Asia Pte Limited

The Company also has 36 indirectly held subsidiaries, which are held through directly owned foreign subsidiaries. They are as follows:

1. Corus Group Limited
2. Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited
3. Siam Construction Company Limited
4. NTS Steel Group Public Company Limited
5. Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1)
6. Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2)
7. Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3)
8. Tata Steel UK Limited
9. Tata Steel Netherlands B.V.
10. Tulip Netherlands (No. 1) B.V.
11. Tulip Netherlands (No. 2) B.V.
12. NatSteel Asia (S) Pte Limited
13. Burwill Trading Pte Limited
14. NatSteel Equity IV Pte Limited
15. Eastern Wire Pte Limited
16. Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited
17. Easteel Construction Services Pte Limited
18. Materials Recycling Pte Limited
19. Natferrous Pte Limited

20. NatSteel Trade International Pte Limited
21. Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Company Limited
22. NatSteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Limited
23. Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited
24. Best Bar Pty. Limited
25. Best Bar (Vic) Pty. Limited
26. NatSteel Australia Pty. Limited
27. Eaststeel Services Sendirian Berhad
28. PT Materials Recycling, Indonesia
29. Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc.
30. Kalimati Coal Co. (Pty) Limited
31. TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte Limited
32. TS Resources Australia Pty Limited
33. NatSteel (Xiamen) Limited
34. NatSteel Vina Company Limited
35. Wuxi Natsteel Metal Products Company Limited
36. NatSteel Middle East FZE

Corus Group Limited

On April 2, 2007, the Company acquired Corus Group plc, a public limited company, registered in England and Wales, which was formed on October 6, 1999 through the merger of British Steel and Koninklijke Hoogovens. Corus Group plc was re-registered as a private limited company, Corus Group Limited, on July 16, 2007. The Corus Group is engaged in the production of steel with manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom and Netherlands. The Corus Group has 308 directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries. However, the subsidiaries that contribute to 10% of the annual turnover of the Corus Group Limited are as follows:

1. Corus UK Limited
2. Corus Property Limited
3. Corus Staal B.V.
4. Corus Investment B.V.
5. Corus Staalverwerking en Handel B.V.
6. Corus Nederland B.V.

Registered Office

The registered office of Corus Group Limited is located at:

30, Millbank
London SW1P 4WY
United Kingdom

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Corus Group Limited is as follows:

1. Mr. Ratan Tata (Chairman)
2. Mr. James Leng
3. Mr. Philippe Varin
4. Mr. David Lloyd
5. Mr. Rauke Henstra
6. Mr. B. Muthuraman
7. Mr. Arun Gandhi
8. Mr. Ishaat Hussain
9. Mr. Jacobus Schraven
10. Dr. Anthony Hayward
11. Mr. Andrew Robb
12. Mr. Eric van Amerongen
13. Mr. Anwar Hasan
14. Dr. T. Mukherjee

Shareholding Pattern

Corus Group Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel UK Limited which is an indirectly held subsidiary of the Company.

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements of Corus Group Limited for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
(Figures in GBP million except per share data)			
Equity Capital	2,114	1,870	1,864
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	1,816	1,482	1,161
Sales (continuing plus discontinued operations)	10,420	10,140	9,332
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	229	451	441
Earnings per share (EPS) (GBP)*	24.92	50.84	50.34
Net asset value (NAV)	3,934	3,378	3,058

* Stated post May 2007 share consolidation (1 for 5.)

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years. The shares of the Corus Group were listed on the London, New York and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges which were suspended from trading on March 29, 2007 following the acquisition of the Corus Group by Tata Steel UK Limited. The company is not in liquidation.

Corus UK Limited

Corus UK Limited was incorporated on July 26, 1988 under the laws of the United Kingdom. The company is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of steel.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Corus UK Limited is at:
30 Millbank
London SW1P 4WY
United Kingdom

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Corus UK Limited, consists of:

1. Mr. D. M. Lloyd
2. Mr. R. Henstra
3. Mr. A. S. MacDonald
4. Mr. P. Lormor
5. Mr. P. R. Strickland
6. Mr. S. A. Hasan

Shareholding Pattern

Corus UK Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Corus Group Limited

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
(Figures in GBP million except per share data)			
Equity Capital	1,543	1,543	1,543
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	488	199	132
Sales	6,225	5,998	5,353
Profit/(Loss) after Tax (PAT)	85	143	127
Earnings per share (EPS)*	—	—	—
Net asset value (NAV)	2,033	1,745	1,683

* EPS is not disclosed in the accounts of the company

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years. The company has not changed its capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

Corus Property Limited

Corus Property Limited was incorporated on December 21, 1950 under the laws of the United Kingdom. The company functions as a holding company for investments.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Corus Property Limited is at:
30 Millbank
London SW1P 4WY
United Kingdom

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Corus Property Limited consists of:

1. Mr. S.A Hasan
2. Mrs. A Scandrett
3. Mr. S. Doherty

Shareholding pattern

Corus Property Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Corus Group Limited.

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
	(Figures in GBP million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	1,399.28	1,399.28	1,399.28
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	11.20	10.66	10.71
Sales/Income*	107.49	442.0	122.79
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	107.46	441.95	124.09
Earnings per share (EPS)**	—	—	—
Net asset value (NAV)	1,410.49	1,409.95	1,410

* Relates to dividend income

** EPS is not disclosed in the accounts of the company

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years. The company has not changed its capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

Corus Staal B.V.

Corus Staal B.V. was incorporated on June 28, 1972 under the laws of The Netherlands. The company is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of steel.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Corus Staal B.V. is at:
Wenckebachstraat 1
1951 JZ Velsen-Nord
The Netherlands

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Corus Staal B.V. consists of:

1. Mrs. M. J. Oudeman
2. Mr. A. M. M. Doeleman
3. Mr. J. F. C. van den Boer

Shareholding pattern

Corus Staal B.V. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Corus Investment B.V.

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
(Figures in Euro million except per share data)			
Equity Capital	113	113	113
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	1,555	1,407	1,377
Sales	3,611	3,398	3,182
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	364	500	348
Earnings per share (EPS)*	—	—	—
Net asset value (NAV)	1,668	1,520	1,450

* EPS is not disclosed in the accounts of the company

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years. The company has not changed its capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

Corus Investment B.V.

Corus Investment B.V. was incorporated on November 23, 1973 under the laws of The Netherlands. The company is engaged in the holding and managing of investments.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Corus Investment B.V. is at:

Wenckebachstraat 1
1951 JZ Velsen-Nord
The Netherlands

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Corus Investment B.V. consists of:

1. Mr. C. P. Jongenburger
2. Mrs. M. J. Oudeman
3. Mr. W. H. J. Meijers

Shareholding pattern

Corus Investment B.V. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Corus Nederland B.V.

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
(Figures in Euro million except per share data)			
Equity Capital	1.00	1.00	1.00
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	1,071	1,112	962
Sales/Income	182**	401**	50***
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	184	400	(34)
Earnings per share (EPS)*	—	—	—
Net asset value (NAV)	1,072	1,113	963

* EPS is not disclosed in the accounts of the company

** Dividends plus interest received

*** Dividends received

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years. The company has not changed its capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

Staalverwerking en Handel B.V.

Staalverwerking en Handel B.V. was incorporated on May 18, 1979 under the laws of The Netherlands. The company is engaged in the holding and managing of investments.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Staalverwerking en Handel B.V. is at:

Wenckebachstraat 1
1951 JZ Velsen-Nord
The Netherlands

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Staalverwerking en Handel B.V. consists of:

Mr. W H J Meijers

Shareholding pattern

Staalverwerking en Handel B.V. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Corus Nederland B.V

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
	(Figures in Euro million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	45	45	45
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	220	225	400
Sales/Income	Nil	88**	10***
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(5)	75	3
Earnings per share (EPS)*	—	—	—
Net asset value (NAV)	265	270	445

* EPS is not disclosed in the accounts of the company

** Includes JV results, profit on disposal, dividends and interest received

*** Dividends plus interest received

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years. The company has not changed its capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

Corus Nederland B.V.

Corus Nederland B.V. was incorporated on September 20, 1918 under the laws of The Netherlands. The company is engaged in the holding and managing of investments.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Corus Nederland B.V. is at:

Wenckebachstraat 1
1951 JZ Velsen-Nord
The Netherlands

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Corus Nederland B.V. consists of:

1. Mrs. M. J. Oudeman
2. Mr. A. M. M. Doeleman
3. Mr. M. McOmish

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Corus Nederland B.V. consists of:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of ordinary shares held</u>	<u>No. of preference shares held</u>	<u>% holding of ordinary shares</u>	<u>% holding of preference shares</u>
Corus Property Limited	38,453,904	—	99.20%	—
Corus CNBV Investments Limited	306, 806	3,981,450	0.79%	100%

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
	(Figures in Euro million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	367	707	843
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	1,808	1,571	1,778
Sales	6,777	6,647	6,323
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	450	469	467
Earnings per share (EPS)*	—	—	—
Net asset value (NAV)	2,177	2,311	2,654

* EPS is not disclosed in the accounts of the company

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years. The company has not changed its capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

The figures disclosed in the financial performance for each subsidiary below are in accordance with the amounts considered in the consolidated financial statements of Tata Steel Limited. Unless otherwise stated, EPS figures for the subsidiaries as shown in the tables below, mean basic EPS.

Figures of sales, profit(loss) after tax and earnings per share for subsidiaries acquired during the year are considered from the date of acquisition.

Indian Subsidiaries

1. Tata Refractories Limited

Tata Refractories Limited was incorporated on September 5, 1958 under the Companies Act, 1956 as Belpahar Refractories Limited. The company changed its name to Tata Refractories Limited with effect from March 6, 1986. The company manufactures refractories products. The company's subsidiary in Singapore, TRL Asia Private Limited has incorporated TRL China Limited for manufacturing magnesia carbon bricks and magnesia alumina bricks.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Refractories Limited is at:

P.O. Belpahar 768218
District: Jharsuguda,
Orissa

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tata Refractories Limited consists of

1. Dr. J.J. Irani
2. Prof. S. Sarin
3. Dr. A.K. Chatterjee
4. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
5. Mr. P. Sri Ramulu
6. Mr. G. Ojha
7. Mr. S.N. Singh
8. Mr. Ishaat Hussain
9. Mr. U.K. Chaturvedi
10. Dr. (Mrs.) Prativa Ray
11. Mr. C.D. Kamat
12. Dr. A.K. Chattopadhyay

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Tata Refractories Limited as on June 30 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of shares held</u>	<u>% holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	1,48,98,360	71.28
Steel Authority of India Limited	22,03,150	10.54
Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India	12,90,890	6.18
Life Insurance Corporation of India	9,62,500	4.61
Others	15,45,100	7.39
TOTAL	20,90,000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	209	209	374.5*
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	1,611.7	1,616.5	614.7
Sales (Net)	4,611.6	4,023.9	3,536.9
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	175.7	353.9	290.6
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs.)	8.4	21.3	25.7
Net asset value (NAV)	87.1	87.3	89.9

* Includes share application money pending allotment of an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 264.5 million

TRL had issued 99,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 75 per share in 2004-05. The shares were allotted in 2005-06.

Except as stated above the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

Tata Refractories Limited has two subsidiaries whose details are given below.

1.1 TRL Asia Private Limited

TRL Asia Private Limited was incorporated on November 2, 2005 in Singapore as a special purpose vehicle to form TRL China Limited in the People's Republic of China as wholly foreign owned enterprise.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of TRL Asia Private Limited is at:
22, Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of TRL Asia Private Limited consists of

1. Mr. C.D. Kamath
2. Mr. Aniruddha Banerjee

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of TRL Asia Private Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of shares held</u>	<u>% holding</u>
Tata Refractories Limited	11,434,254	88
Magus (Hong Kong Limited)	1,559,216	12
TOTAL	12,993,470	100

Financial Performance

The financial statements for TRL Asia Private Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Refractories Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

1.2 TRL China Limited

TRL China Limited was incorporated on January 9, 2006 in the People's Republic of China as a wholly foreign owned enterprise. TRL China Limited owns a refractories plant for manufacture of refractories products such as magnesia carbon bricks and magnesia alumina bricks. The company started commercial operations from December 28, 2006.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of TRL China Limited is at:
Metallurgical & Chemical Industrial Park
Yingkou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Bayukuan District, Yingkou City
Liaoning Province
People's Republic of China 115007

Board of Directors

The board of directors of TRL China Limited consists of

1. Mr. C.D. Kamath
2. Dr. A.K. Chattopadhyay
3. Mr. C.S. Das
4. Mr. Han Kelu

Shareholding Pattern

TRL China Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of TRL Asia Private Limited.

Financial Performance

The financial statements for TRL Asia Private Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Refractories Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

2. The Tata Pigments Limited

Tata Pigments Limited was incorporated in India on April 2, 1959 in the name of The Cyanides and Pigments Limited as a 50/50 partnership with Beco Chemicals Limited. In 1962 Beco Chemicals sold its stake to Indian Tubes Company which merged with the company in the year 1985, following which Tata Pigments Limited became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The company is engaged in the business of manufacturing synthetic iron oxide pigments.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Pigments Limited is at:

Sakchi Boulevard,
Jamshedpur – 831 002
East Singhbhum District,
Jharkhand

Board of Directors

The board of directors of The Tata Pigments Limited consists of

1. Mr. N. P. Sinha
2. Mr. P. Sarode
3. Mr. D. Sengupta
4. Mr. V. S. N. Murty
5. Mr. Dipak Banerjee

Shareholding Pattern

The Tata Pigments Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements of the last three years are as follows:

Particulars	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	7.5	7.5	7.5
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	119.6	111.9	98.0
Sales (net)	229.0	194.9	193.1
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	17.3	19.1	16.3
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	230.7	254.2	2,17.4
Net Asset Value (NAV)	1,695.2	1,592.6	1,406.8

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

3. Kalimati Investment Company Limited

Kalimati Investment Company Limited was incorporated on September 15, 1983 in India and is a wholly owned subsidiary company of the Company. It is primarily an investment company and has been registered with the Reserve Bank of India as a Systemically Important Non Banking Finance Company which is a non-banking financial company with an asset size of Rs.100 crores and more as per their last balance sheet..

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Kalimati Investment Company Limited is at:

Bombay House
24 Homi Mody Street
Fort, Mumbai – 400001

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Kalimati Investment Company Limited consists of

1. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
2. Mr. P. D. Karkaria
3. Mrs. S. S. Kudtarkar
4. Mr. Sandip Biswas

Shareholding Pattern

Kalimati Investment Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements of the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	163.9	163.9	163.9
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	2,124.6	1,965.3	1,694.3
Sales (Net)	0.7	0.7	3.1
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	197.6	308.4	460.4
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	12.1	18.8	28.1
Net Asset Value (NAV)	139.6	129.9	113.4

* Excluding investment income of Rs. 232 million, Rs. 308.1 million and Rs. 467.3 million for the years ended March 31, 2007, March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005 respectively

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

3.1 Bangla Steel and Mining Company Limited

Bangla Steel & Mining Company Limited was incorporated on November 30, 2005 under the laws of Bangladesh as a wholly owned subsidiary of Kalimati Investment Company Limited. It is primarily engaged in the business of carrying on the trades or businesses of iron masters, steel makers, steel converters, and manufacture of ferro-manganese, colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, miners, smelters, engineers, tin plate makers and iron founders.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Bangla Steel and Mining Company Limited is at:

Star Centre, House SE(C) 2A, Road 138
Gulshan Avenue
Dhaka 1212,
Bangladesh

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Bangla Steel and Mining Company Limited consists of

1. Mr. Manzer Hussain
2. Mr. Indronil Sengupta

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Bangla Steel Mining Company Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Kalimati Investment Company Limited	9,998	99.98
Mr. Manzer Hussain	1	0.01
Mr. Indronil Sengupta	1	0.01
TOAL	10,000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements of the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	0.6	0.6	Nil
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	(0.2)	Nil	Nil
Sales (Net)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(0.2)	Nil	Nil
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	(21.7)	Nil	Nil
Net Asset Value (NAV)	41.2	54.5	Nil

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

4. Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited

Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited was incorporated on October 30, 1985. The company is engaged in the business of providing engineering services.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited is at:

Tandem Apartment, 3rd Floor, Flat No. 14
52E, Ballygunge Circular Road
Kolkata 700019

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited consists of:

1. Ms. Suchitra Guha
2. Mr. Amit Ghosh
3. Mr. Tapan Chakraborty

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited.	2,40,378	60.09
Kalimati Investment Company Limited.	1,59,600	39.9
Tata Steel Limited and Murad Ali Khan	2	0.00
Tata Steel Limited and Alok Prasad	2	0.00
Tata Steel Limited and Harish Pathak	2	0.00
Tata Steel Limited and Shibaji Sengupta	2	0.00
Jamshed J. Irani	2	0.00
Amresh Chandra Sen	2	0.00
Abhijit Kumar Sen	2	0.00
Krishnendu Nandy	2	0.00
Kamlesh Chandra Mehra	2	0.00
Valadi Krishnaswami Lakshmanan	2	0.00
Sandipan Chakraborty	2	0.00
TOTAL	400000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	4	4	4
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	(82.5)	(81.5)	(80.6)
Sales (Net)	Nil	0.14	Nil
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(1.0)	(0.9)	(4.6)
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	(2.4)	(2.3)	(11.4)
Net Asset Value (NAV)	(196.2)	(193.8)	(191.5)

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

5. TM International Logistics Limited

TM International Logistics Limited was incorporated on January 18, 2002. The company is a joint venture between Tata Steel Limited and IQ Martrade Holding and Management, GmbH. The company was incorporated to provide total logistics solutions to the Tata Group worldwide as well as to non Tata Group companies. The company has two wholly owned transportation and logistics subsidiaries, TKM Transport Management Services Limited and International Shipping and Logistics FZE.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of TM International Logistics Limited is at:

Tata Centre,
43, Jawaharlal Nehru Road
Kolkata 700071

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of TM International Logistics Limited consists of:

1. Mr. B. Muthuraman
2. Dr. T. Mukherjee
3. Mr. G. Hahn
4. Mr. Carlos Campos
5. Mr. H.M. Nerurkar

6. Mr. S.S. Bose
7. Mr. Dipak Banerjee
8. Capt. B.S. Kumar
9. Mr. S.K. Mohapatra
10. Mr. H. Hahn
11. Mr. D. Bose

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of TM International Logistics Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

Name of the shareholders	No. of Shares	% Holding
Tata Steel Limited	9,130,000	50.72
IQMartrade Holding and Management, Gmbh	8,820,000	49
Tata Steel Limited with Mr. Anand Sen	24,998	0.14
Tata Steel Limited with Mr. Krishnendu Nandy	24,997	0.14
Tata Steel Limited and nominees	5	Nil
TOTAL	18,000,000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis for the last three years are as follows:

Particulars	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	180	180	180
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	766.9	584.4	357.9
Sales (Net)	3,552.3	2,604.5	2,006.0
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	210.3	206.1	207.2
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	11.7	11.5	11.5
Net Asset Value (NAV)	52.6	42.5	29.9

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

5.1 TKM Transport Management Services Limited

TKM Transport Management Services Limited was incorporated on June 5, 1991. The company is in the business of transportation and logistics.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of TKM Transport Management Services Limited is at:

Poonam Building
5/2, Russell Street
Kolkata 700071

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of TKM Transport Management Services Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Dibyendu Bose
2. Mr. Yashvir Sinha
3. Mr. K. Nandy

Shareholding pattern

TKM Transport Management Services Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Martrade International Logistics Limited. The company owns a wholly owned transport and logistics subsidiary, TKM Overseas Transport (Europe), GmbH.

Financial Performance

The financial statements for TKM Transport Management Services Limited for are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Martrade International Logistics Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

5.1.1 TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH

TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH was incorporated on November 8, 1994 under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. The company is engaged in the business of transportation and logistics.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH is at:
Spaldingstrasse 210
20097 Hamburg
Germany

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH consists of:

1. Mr. Amar Patnaik (Managing Director)

Shareholding pattern

TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH is a wholly owned subsidiary of TKM Transport Management Services Limited.

Financial Performance

The financial statements for TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Martrade International Logistics Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

5.2 International Shipping and Logistics FZE

International Shipping and Logistics FZE was incorporated on January 20, 2004 under the laws of United Arab Emirates. The company is engaged in the business of transportation and logistics.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of International Shipping and Logistics FZE is at:
Jebel Ali Free Zone
Office LB10G19
Dubai, U.A.E.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of International Shipping and Logistics FZE consists of:

1. Mr. D. Bose
2. Mr. Carlos Campos
3. Mr. Dipak Banerjee
4. Mr. V S N Murty

Shareholding pattern

International Shipping and Logistics FZE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Martrade International Logistics Limited.

Financial Performance

The financial statements for International Shipping and Logistics FZE are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Martrade International Logistics Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

6. Hooghly Metcoke and Power Company Limited

Hooghly Metcoke and Power Company Limited was incorporated on February 10, 2005. The company is a joint venture between Tata Steel Limited and West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited. The company is currently developing a project at Haldia, West Bengal to undertake sale of metallurgical coke in international as well as domestic markets as well as supply of coke for use in the blast furnaces of Tata Steel Limited at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. The plant, which is under development will have an annual coke production capacity of 1.6 million tones. The plant will be commissioned in four stages with production capacity of 0.4 mtpa each. The first phase is expected to be commissioned in August 2007 and the last phase is expected to be commissioned in March, 2008.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Hooghly Metcoke and Power Company Limited is at:

43, Jawahar Lal Nehru Road
Tata Centre, 16th Floor
Kolkata 700071

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Hooghly Metcoke and Power Company Limited consists of:

1. Dr. T. Mukherjee
2. Mr. B. K. Singh
3. Mr. V. S. N. Murty
4. Mr. Debasish Som
5. Mr. Ajoy Kumar Roy

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Hooghly Metcoke and Power Company Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	98,048,995	98
West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation	2,001,000	2
Mr. B. K. Singh	1	Nil
Mr. H. K. Jha	1	Nil
Mr. N. K. Misra	1	Nil
Mr. A. K. Pandey	1	Nil
Mr. R. Balasubramanian	1	Nil
TOTAL	100,050,000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007*</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006*</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005*</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	1000.5	1000.5	35.0**
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sales (Net)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	Nil	Nil	Nil
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Asset Value (NAV)	9.8	9.8	270.0

* The company is yet to commence commercial operations

** Including share application money of Rs. 34.5 million

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

7. Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited

Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited was incorporated on July 25, 2003. The company is the country's first private sector enterprise that provides municipal and civic services for townships. The company's area of operations covers approximately 14,000 acres and serves 0.70 million people across Jamshedpur in the state of Jharkhand. The company's service encompasses water and waste water management, power services, public health and horticulture services and planning, engineering and construction.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited is at:

Sakchi Boulevard Road, Northern Town,
Bistupur,
Jamshedpur 831001

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Arun Narayan Singh
2. Mr. Dipankar Sen Gupta
3. Mr. B. N. Sarangi
4. Mr. Chetan Tolia
5. Mr. N. P. Sinha
6. Mr. Tapas Kumar Mitra
7. Mr. V. S. N. Murty
8. Mr. Sanjiv Paul

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	349,940	99.98
Tata Steel Limited and D. Sen Gupta	10	0.002
Tata Steel Limited and Syed Manzer Hussain	10	0.002
Tata Steel Limited and Sanjiv Paul	10	0.002
Tata Steel Limited and B.N. Sarangi	10	0.002
Tata Steel Limited and Chetan Tolia	10	0.002
Tata Steel Limited and Avinash Prasad	10	0.002
TOTAL	350,000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	3.5	3.5	3.5
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	177.4	95.8	54.1
Sales	2,196.4	1,560.9	1,071.1
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	111.1	41.7	55.7
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	317.4	119.1	173.4
Net Asset Value (NAV)	516.9	283.7	158.9

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

7.1 SEZ Adityapur Limited

SEZ Adityapur Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act on October 30, 2006. The Company became a subsidiary of Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited on June 18, 2007. The Company has been formed for the purposes of building an auto component SEZ at Adityapur.

Registered Office

The registered office of SEZ Adityapur Limited is located at:

Sakchi Boulevard Road,
Northern Town,
Jamshedpur 831001
Jharkhand

Board of Directors

The board of directors of SEZ Adityapur Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Sanjiv Paul
2. Mr. Parvez Umrigar
3. Mr. Ritu Raj Sinha
4. Mr. Mohan Lal Roy

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of SEZ Adityapur Limited is as follows:

<u>Name of shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited	25,497	50.99
Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited	18,999	37.99
Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority	5,500	11.00
Individuals	4	0.01
TOTAL	50,000	100

Financial Performance

The company does not have any financial statements to reports as it has not commenced commercial operations.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

8. The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited

The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited was incorporated on December 2, 1935. The company was one of the first wire drawing plants in India. The company also set up a wire rod mill in 1935. The company has two units, a wire unit and a steel roll manufacturing unit. In 2001, the company was declared to be a “sick company” under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. On December 20, 2003, through an order of the Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring and the Calcutta High Court Tata Steel Limited took over the company with approximately 92% equity shareholding. The company’s plant at present has an installed annual capacity of 200,000 tonnes of wire rods and 100,000 tonnes of wires.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited is at:

7, Red Cross Place,
Kolkata 700001

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors for The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited consists of:

1. Mr. U. K. Chaturvedi
2. Mr. Pramod Kumar Jha
3. Mr. Narendra Kumar Misra
4. Mr. G. Vaidyanathan
5. Mr. D. Kumar
6. Mrs. Meena Lall
7. Mr. Narayan Prasad Sinha
8. Mr. Sham Sunder Sharma
9. Fr. N. Casimir Raj, S.J
10. Mr. Kamal Prasad
11. Mr. Manish Sharma

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	5,474,030	91.36
Others	5,17,866	8.64
TOTAL	5,991,896	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	59.9	59.9	59.9
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	(275.4)	(313.4)	(370.9)
Sales (Net)	982.0	982.1	799.8
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	64	57.5	24.2
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	10.7	9.6	4
Net Asset Value (NAV)	(37.1)	(43.8)	(53.6)

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

9. Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Limited

Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Limited was incorporated at Patna on March 19, 1956. The company was formed as a special purpose vehicle along with Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority along with other companies in Jamshedpur and Adityapur. The company has been authorized to construct a four lane toll bridge across river Kharkai at Jamshedpur/Adityapur and the company intends to sign a concession agreement with the Government of Jharkhand in relation to this.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Limited is at:

Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority (AIADA)
Vikash Bhaban, Adityapur
Jamshedpur 831013

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Mohan Lal Roy
2. Mr. Kripa Shankar Lal
3. Mr. Sibaji Sengupta
4. Mr. Amitabh Panda
5. Mr. Kanwal Midha
6. Mr. Gopal Krishan Saran
7. Mr. R. N. Gupta
8. Mr. Suresh Narayan Thakur

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	4,63,600	55.04
Tata Motors Limited	1,81,800	21.58
Usha Martin Limited	1,00,000	11.87
Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority	55,000	6.53
Ashiana Housing & Finance (I) Limited	20,000	2.37
Sanderson Industries Limited	6,810	0.80
Tayo Rolls Limited	5,000	0.59
Adityapur Small Industries Association	5,000	0.59
Singhbhum Chamber of Commerce & Industries	5,000	0.59
Others	7	0.00
TOTAL	842,217	100

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007*</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006*</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005*</u>
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	8.42	Nil	Nil
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sales	Nil	Nil	Nil
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	Nil	Nil	Nil
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Asset Value (NAV)	9.5	Nil	Nil

* The company is yet to commence operations.

The Company allotted 1,30,600 equity shares of Rs. 10 each on February 3, 2007 aggregating Rs. 1.3 million as preferential allotment under section 81(1A) of the Companies Act.

Except as stated above the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

10. Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Limited

Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Limited was incorporated on October 11, 2006. The company has been incorporated for the purpose of developing a multi-product special economic zone at Gopalpur, Orissa for an area of approximately 3,000 acres.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Limited is at:

2nd Floor, Fortune Towers
Chandrashekharpur
Bhubaneswar 751016

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Hemant Madhusudan Nerurkar
2. Mr. Sanjay Pattnaik
3. Mr. Sanjib Nanda

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	9,99,940	99.99
Tata Steel Limited and Hemant Madhusudan Nerurkar	10	0.001
Tata Steel Limited and Narendra Kumar Misra	10	0.001
Tata Steel Limited and Sanjay Pattnaik	10	0.001
Tata Steel Limited and Sanjib Nanda	10	0.001
Tata Steel Limited and Rajesh Chintak	10	0.001
Tata Steel Limited and Bibhu Tripathy	10	0.001
TOTAL	1,000,000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007**</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006*</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005*</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	10	Nil	Nil
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sales	Nil	Nil	Nil
Profit/(Loss) after tax (PAT)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Asset Value (NAV)	9.6	Nil	Nil

* The company was incorporated on October 11, 2006.

** The company is yet to commence commercial operations.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

11. Rawmet Ferrous Industries Limited

Rawmet Ferrous Industries Limited was incorporated on March 29, 2004. The company was taken over by Tata Steel Limited in March, 2007. The company has a ferro-chrome plant at Anantpur, Orissa which consists of two 16.5MVA furnaces with a capacity to produce approximately 50,000 tonnes of ferro-chrome per annum.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Rawmet Ferrous Industries Limited is at:

40/7, Ballygunge Circular Road,
Kolkata 700019

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Rawmet Ferrous Industries Limited consists of:

1. Mr. A.M. Misra
2. Mr. Hridayeshwar Jha
3. Mr. N. K. Misra
4. Mr. V.S.N. Murty
5. Mr. Gyanendra Nath
6. Mr. Lalitendu Jena

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Rawmet Ferrous Industries Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	305,994,71	99.99
Tata Steel Limited and Gyanendra Nath	100	0.003
Tata Steel Limited and V.S.N. Murty	100	0.003
Tata Steel Limited and N.K. Misra	100	0.003
Tata Steel Limited and V.P. Sinha	100	0.003
Tata Steel Limited and Hridayeshwar Jha	100	0.003
Tata Steel Limited with A.M. Mishra	100	0.003
TOTAL	30,600,071	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	306.0	Nil	Nil
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	(19.6)	Nil	Nil
Sales	Nil	Nil	Nil
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	Nil	Nil	Nil
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Asset Value (NAV)	9.3	Nil	Nil

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

B. Foreign Subsidiaries**1. Tata Incorporated, New York**

Tata Incorporated, New York was incorporated on July 14, 1945 under the laws of the State of New York. The company was established as the representative office of the Tata Group for the United States, Canada and Latin America. Tata Inc. specializes in all aspects of global trading including managing logistics and information and financial flows related to its lines of business. It also sources capital goods, machinery, spares and operating consumables for Tata Group companies in India. The company provides risk-mitigation services, for buying and selling transactions routed through it in the form of credit insurance, product liability cover and marine insurance. The company assists interested Tata Group companies and others in forging 'market-making' liaisons with overseas stakeholders, complying with regulations and enhancing business in the Americas. The company is an active member of the American Institute for International Steel, the American Wire Producers' Association, the Metal Service Center, the US-India Business Council and the Post-Tensioning Society.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Incorporated, New York is at:
3, Park Avenue, 27th Floor,
New York, NY
United States of America

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tata Inc. consists of:

1. Mr. R.N. Tata
2. Mr. B. Muthuraman
3. Dr. J.J. Irani
4. Mr. Ishaat Hussain
5. Mr. Farroakh Kavarana
6. Mr. Syamal Gupta
7. Mr. Bharat Wakhlu
8. Mr. Doru Ioan

Shareholding Pattern

Tata Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited.

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Millions except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	65.3	66.9	65.4
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	387.1	347.1	303.2
Sales	6,892.4	3,978.9	4,452.0
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	31.1	47.6	79.9
Earnings per share (EPS)	20,751.8	31,736.6	53,278.6
Book value per share	301,585.3	276,053.1	245,727.9

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

2. Lanka Special Steels Limited

Lanka Special Steels Limited was incorporated on November 24, 2003 under the laws of Sri Lanka. The company is in the business of manufacturing galvanized wires for domestic and freight friendly export markets.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Lanka Special Steels Limited is at:
53 A, Ward Place,
Colombo 07,
Sri Lanka

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Lanka Special Steels Limited consists of:

1. Mr. U.K. Chaturvedi
2. Mr. Harish Pathak
3. Mr. Partha Sengupta
4. Mr. Shobhit Shukla

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Lanka Special Steels Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	2,499,994	99.99
Others	6	0.01
TOTAL	2,500,000	100

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	(Figures in Rs. Millions except per share data)		
Equity Capital	9.9	10.7	10.8
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	(3.7)	2.4	1.3
Sales	317.8	245.3	202.6
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(9.2)	1.0	0.2
Earnings per share (EPS)	(3.7)	0.4	0.1
Net Asset Value (NAV)	2.5	5.3	4.8

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

3. Sila Eastern Limited

Sila Eastern Limited was incorporated on March 13, 2003 under the laws of Thailand. The company has been incorporated to explore and commercially develop limestone deposits in Thailand, which is suitable to the process of steel manufacture. The company supplies low silica limestone to Tata Steel Limited and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Sila Eastern Limited is at:

8/23, 6th Floor, Cathay House,
North Sathorn Road, Silom,
District – Bangrak, Bangkok 10500
Thailand

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors for Sila Eastern Limited consists of:

1. Dr. T Mukherjee
2. Mr. A D Baijal
3. Mr. N K Misra
4. Mr. Kirit C Shah
5. Ms Nishita K Shah
6. Mr. A S Krishnan
7. Mr. Dinesh Shastri

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Sila Eastern Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	9,800	49
Unistretch Limited and Associates	10,195	51
Others	5	0.04
TOTAL	20,000	100

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	2.7	2.3	2.2
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	26.8	12.5	2.4
Sales	459.1	370.8	48.0
Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	12.0	9.8	2.9
Earnings per share (EPS)	601.7	491.6	144.7
Book value per share	1472.0	739.4	231.4

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

4. Tata Steel KZN (Pty) Limited

Tata Steel KZN (Pty) Limited was incorporated on February 24, 2004. The company has been formed for the purpose of commissioning a ferro chrome project at Richards Bay, South Africa. The proposed capacity of the plant is 151,000 mtpa of high-grade ferro chrome. The plant is expected to commence commercial operations from the end of 2007.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Steel KZN (Pty) Limited is at:

39, Ferguson Road
Corner Ferguson & Rivonia Road
Illovo 2196, Johannesburg
South Africa

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tata Steel KZN (Pty) Limited consists of:

1. Mr. B. Muthuraman
2. Mr. R. Dhawan
3. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
4. Mr. S. Banerjee

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern Tata Steel KZN (Pty) Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	129,600,000	90
Tata Africa Holdings (SA) (Pty) Limited	14,400,000	10
TOTAL	144,000,000	100

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	(Figures in Rs. million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	856.9	Nil	Nil
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	(19.2)	Nil	Nil
Sales	Nil	Nil	Nil
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(21.5)	Nil	Nil
Earnings per share (EPS)	(1.1)	Nil	Nil
Book value per share	5.8	Nil	Nil

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

5. Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited was incorporated on July 12, 2002. The company is a holding company for NTS Steel Group Plc, The Siam Iron and Steel Company, Limited and The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited. The company was formerly known as the Millennium Steel Public Company Limited. The company became a subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited on April 4, 2007.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited has been listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand from November, 2002.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited is at:

Shinawatra Tower 3, 22nd Floor
1010, Viphavadi Rangsit Road, Chatuchak,
Bangkok 10900
Thailand

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. B. Muthuraman
2. Dr. T. Mukherjee
3. Mr. Kriang Kiatfuengfoo
4. Mr. Maris Samaram
5. Prof. Rawewan Peyayopanakul
6. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
7. Mr. U.K. Chaturvedi
8. Mr. Oo Soon Hee
9. Mr. Chumpol Donsakul
10. Mr. Taratorn Premsoontorn
11. Mr. Santi Charnkolrawee

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited as on June 25, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of shares held</u>	<u>% holding</u>
Natsteel Asia Pte Limited	3,547,540,725	42.12
Tata Steel Limited	2,104,543,058	24.99
Others	1,224,000,686	14.53
Sukhumvit Asset Management Co., Limited	475,244,507	5.64
Bangkok Bank Plc	296,050,796	3.52
Petchburi Assets Management Co., Limited	191,521,871	2.27
Bangkok Commercial Asset Management Co., Limited	142,678,743	1.69
Social Security Office	128,264,400	1.52
Bear Sterns International Limited—Customer Reg. Account	112,075,421	1.33
DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Limited	71,722,864	0.85
Thai NVDR Co., Limited	68,227,960	0.81
Kasikorn Bank Plc	59,619,817	0.71
TOTAL	8,421,540,848	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis for the last three years is as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year ended 31st March, 2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	11295.8*	—	—
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	2,753.8	—	—
Sales (Net)	25,869.8	—	—
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	1,251.8	—	—
Earnings per share (EPS)	0.1*	—	—
Net Asset Value (NAV)	1.7*	—	—

* Includes preferred shares but excludes share warrants

The company issued 2,104,543,058 ordinary shares to Tata Steel Limited at a price of Baht 1.15 per share aggregating Baht 2,420.22 million in March 2006.

Except as stated the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

5.1 The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited

The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel (Thailand Limited). The company was incorporated on September 3, 2001. The company manufactures wire rods, small sections and special bars. The company's plant has a total production capacity of 40,000 tonnes per annum.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of the Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited is at:

Shinawatra Tower 3, 22nd Floor
1010, Viphavadi Rangsit Road, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900
Thailand

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Santi Charnkolrawee
2. Ms. Srithai Hemsoraj
3. Mr. Achariya Padumanon
4. Mr. Wisoot Anupunthumeta
5. Mr. Rana Ruangsilasingha

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of the Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of shares held</u>	<u>% holding</u>
Tata Steel (Thailand) Plc	1,199,994	99.99
Sirorote Matemanosak	1	0.00
Sureeporn Angsutornrangsri	1	0.00
Parinda Boonpraspai	1	0.00
Phawinee Thomthongkam	1	0.00
Pornpan Rojhataikarn	1	0.00
Wasan Sapa-Iamjit	1	0.00
TOTAL	1,200,000	100

Financial Performance

The financial statements for the Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited.

The company issued 1,190,000 ordinary shares to Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited at a face value of Baht 100 aggregating Baht 119 million in November 2006. The company issued these shares to comply with provisions of the Foreign Business Act.

Except as stated the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

5.2 The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited

The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited. The company was incorporated on October 4, 1989 under the laws of Thailand. The company manufactures rebars and its plant has a total production capacity of 500,000 tonnes per annum.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of the Siam Construction Steel Company Limited is at:

Shinawatra Tower 3, 22nd Floor
1010, Viphavadi Rangsit Road, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900
Thailand

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Siam Construction Steel Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Santi Charnkolrawee
2. Ms. Srithai Hemsoraj
3. Mr. Acharya Padumanon
4. Mr. Thana Ruangsilasingha
5. Mr. Laptawee Senavongse

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of the Siam Construction Steel Company as on June 30, 2007 Limited is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of shares held</u>	<u>% holding</u>
Tata Steel (Thailand) Plc	17,499,994	99.99
Sirorote Matemanosak	1	0.00
Sureeporn Angsutornrangsi	1	0.00
Parinda Boonprasapai	1	0.00
Phawinee Thomthongkam	1	0.00
Pornpan Rojhataikarn	1	0.00
Wasan Sapa-Iamjit	1	0.00
TOTAL	17,500,000	100

Financial Performance

The financial statements for the Siam Construction Steel Company Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

5.3 NTS Steel Group Public Company Limited

NTS Steel Group Public Company was incorporated on October 22, 1993 under the laws of Thailand. The company manufactures and distributes rebars and wire rods with the total production capacity of 800,000 tonnes per annum.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of NTS Steel Group Public Company is at:

Shinawatra Tower 3, 22nd Floor
1010, Viphavadi Rangsit Road, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900
Thailand

Board of Directors

The board of directors of NTS Steel Group Public Company consists of:

1. Mr. Santi Charnkolrawee
2. Ms. Srithai Hemsoraj
3. Mr. Achariya Padumanon
4. Mr. Laptawee Senavongse
5. Mr. Wisoot Anupunthumeth

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of NTS Steel Group Public Company as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of shares held</u>	<u>% holding</u>
Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Limited Company	2,701,992,212	99.66
Sriporn Hurrungruang	2,000,000	0.07
Saswadi Horrungruang	1,667,000	0.06
Soontorn Chailamluck	1,000,000	0.04
Sawai Horrungruang	1,000,000	0.04
Gamma Capital Fund	919,800	0.03
Suwona Luangtrakulchai	150,400	0.01
Wicharn Chotudompun	143,500	0.01
Parinya Winyarat	120,000	0.00
Others	2,172,808	0.08
TOTAL	2,711,165,720	100

Financial performance

The financial statements for NTS Steel Group Public Company Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

6. Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited

Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited was incorporated on July 5, 2006 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company is primarily an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited is at:

22, Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Ishaat Hussain
2. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
3. Mr. Sandip Biswas
4. Mr. Lim Say Yan

Shareholding pattern

Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005*</u>
	(Figures in Rs. million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	7.2	Nil	Nil
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	(2,343.0)	Nil	Nil
Sales/Income from operations	1,187.1	Nil	Nil
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(2,339.2)	Nil	Nil
Earnings per share (EPS)	(19,741.3)	Nil	Nil
Net Asset Value (NAV)	(9,343.2)	Nil	Nil

* The company was incorporated on July 5, 2006

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

6.1 Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1)

Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1) was incorporated on October 5, 2006 under the laws of England and Wales. The company is primarily an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1) is located at:

18, Grosvenor Place
London, SW1X 7HS
United Kingdom

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1) consists of:

1. Mr. B. Muthuraman
2. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
3. Mr. Syed Anwar Hasan

Shareholding Pattern

Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1) are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

6.2 Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2)

Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2) was incorporated on September 14, 2006 under the laws of England and Wales. The company is primarily an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2) is located at:

18, Grosvenor Place
London, SW1X 7HS
United Kingdom

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2) consists of:

1. Mr. B. Muthuraman
2. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
3. Mr. Syed Anwar Hasan

Shareholding Pattern

Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1).

Financial performance

The financial statements for Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2) are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

6.3 Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3)

Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3) was incorporated on September 14, 2006 under the laws of England and Wales. The company is primarily an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3) is located at:
18, Grosvenor Place,
London SW1X 7HS
United Kingdom

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3) consists of:

1. Mr. B. Muthuraman
2. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
3. Mr. Syed Anwar Hasan

Shareholding Pattern

Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2).

Financial performance

The financial statements for Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3) are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

6.4 Tata Steel UK Limited

Tata Steel UK Limited was incorporated on July 26, 2006 under the laws of England and Wales. The company is primarily an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Steel UK Limited is located at:
18, Grosvenor Place,
London SW1X7HS
United Kingdom

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tata Steel UK Limited consists of:

1. Mr. B. Muthuraman
2. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
3. Mr. Syed Anwar Hasan

Shareholding Pattern

Tata Steel UK Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3).

Financial performance

The financial statements for Tata Steel UK Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

6.5 Tata Steel Netherlands B.V.

Tata Steel Netherlands B.V. was incorporated on September 4, 2006 under the laws of Netherlands. The company is primarily an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Steel Netherlands B.V. is located at:

Fred. Roeskestraat 123 1hg,
1076EE, Amsterdam,
Netherlands

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tata Steel Netherlands B.V. consists of:

1. Mr. A.A.M. Van Assema
2. Mr. A.A.M. Doeleman
3. Mr. Syed Anwar Hasan
4. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
5. Mr. W.H.J. Meijers
6. Mr. Sandip Biswas

Shareholding Pattern

Tata Steel Netherlands B.V. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel UK.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Tata Steel Netherlands B.V. are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

6.6 Tulip Netherlands (No. 1) B.V.

Tulip Netherlands (No. 1) B.V. was incorporated on March 28, 2007 under the laws of Netherlands. The company is primarily an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tulip Netherlands (No. 1) B.V. is located at:

Fred. Roeskestraat 123 1hg,
1076EE, Amsterdam,
Netherlands

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tulip Netherlands (No. 1) B.V. consists of:

1. Mr. A.A.M. Van Assema
2. Mr. A.A.M. Doeleman
3. Mr. Syed Anwar Hasan
4. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
5. Mr. W.H.J. Meijers
6. Mr. Sandip Biswas

Shareholding Pattern

Tata Steel Netherlands B.V. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel UK.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Tulip Netherlands (No. 1) B.V. are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

6.7 Tulip Netherlands (No. 2) B.V.

Tulip Netherlands (No. 2) B.V. was incorporated on March 28, 2007 under the laws of Netherlands. The company is primarily an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tulip Netherlands (No. 2) B.V. is located at:

Fred. Roeskestraat 123 1hg,
1076EE, Amsterdam,
Netherlands

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tulip Netherlands (No. 2) B.V. consists of:

1. Mr. A.A.M. Van Assema
2. Mr. A.A.M. Doeleman
3. Mr. Syed Anwar Hasan
4. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
5. Mr. W.H.J. Meijers
6. Mr. Sandip Biswas

Shareholding Pattern

Tulip Netherlands (No. 2) B.V. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tulip Netherlands (No. 1) B.V.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Tulip Netherlands (No. 2) B.V. are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7. Natsteel Asia Pte Limited

Natsteel Asia Pte Limited was incorporated on June 4, 2004 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company is one of the largest steel providers in the Asia Pacific Region. The company produces about 2 MT of steel products annually and operates in various countries including Singapore, China, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines and Australia.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited is located at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. B. Muthuraman (Chairman)
2. Dr. Tridibesh Mukherjee
3. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
4. Mr. Uday Kumar Chaturvedi
5. Mr. Oo Soon Hee
6. Mr. Santi Charnkolrawee

Shareholding Pattern

Natsteel Asia Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited

Financial performance

The summary audited financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)		
Equity Capital	7,800.0	6,950.2	1,358.8
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	1,755.2	1,109.7	162.0
Sales/Income from operations	43,958.3	40,520.8	5,436.9
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	758.4	1,168.8	73.2
Earnings per share (EPS)	3.0	11.9	1.4
Net Asset Value (NAV)	35.0	32.0	29.2

The company has allotted 270,000,000 shares to Tata Steel Limited between 2005 and 2007.

Except as stated above the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.1 Natsteel Asia (Singapore) Pte Limited

Natsteel Asia (Singapore) Pte Limited was incorporated on August 15, 2002 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of the Natsteel Asia (Singapore) Pte Limited is located at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Natsteel Asia (Singapore) Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Oo Soon Hee (Chairman)
2. Mr. Lim Say Yan
3. Mr. Thachat Viswanath Narendran

Shareholding Pattern

Natsteel Asia (Singapore) Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Natsteel Asia (Singapore) Pte Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

On October 11, 2004 the company allotted 1,999,998 shares to Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

Except as stated above, the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.2 Burwill Trading Pte Limited

Burwill Trading Pte Limited was incorporated on May 17, 1990 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company is involved in the business of trading in steel related products.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Burwill Trading Pte Limited is located at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Burwill Trading Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Thachai V. Narendran
2. Mr. Choo Teow Lim Melvin

Shareholding Pattern

Burwill Trading Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Burwill Trading Pte Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.3 Natsteel Equity IV Pte Limited

Natsteel Equity IV Pte Limited was incorporated on November 30, 1987 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company is an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Natsteel Equity IV Pte Limited is at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Natsteel Equity IV Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Lim Say Yan
2. Mr. Lim Sew Har

Shareholding Pattern

Natsteel Equity IV Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Natsteel Equity IV Pte Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.4 Eastern Wire Pte Limited

Eastern Wire Pte Limited was incorporated on January 19, 1965 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company is an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Eastern Wire Pte Limited is at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Eastern Wire Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Eng Poh Tzan
2. Mr. Jonathan Soh Wit Chee

Shareholding Pattern

Eastern Wire Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Natsteel Equity IV Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Eastern Wire Pte Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.5 Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited

Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited was incorporated on June 8, 1983 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company provides services to the construction industry and trading in construction related products.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited is at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Thachat V. Narendran
2. Mr. Eng Poh Tzan

Shareholding Pattern

Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Natsteel Equity IV Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.6 Easteel Construction Services Private Limited

Easteel Construction Services Private Limited was incorporated on November 2, 1984 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company is an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The registered office of Easteel Construction Services Private Limited is at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Easteel Construction Services Private Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Thachai V. Narendran

Shareholding Pattern

Easteel Construction Services Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Easteel Construction Services Private Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.7 Materials Recycling Pte Limited

Materials Recycling Pte Limited was incorporated on December 29, 1993 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company is an investment and holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Materials Recycling Pte Limited is at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Materials Recycling Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Lim Say Yan
2. Mr. Choo Teow Lim Melvin

Shareholding Pattern

Materials Recycling Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of NatSteel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Materials Recycling Pte Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.8 NatFerrous Pte Limited

NatFerrous Pte Limited was incorporated on May 26, 2005 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company provides services of recycling of steel and metals.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of NatFerrous Pte Limited is at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of NatFerrous Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Lim Say Yan
2. Mr. Choo Teow Lim Melvin
3. Mr. Gan Seng Tiong

Shareholding Pattern

NatFerrous Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of NatSteel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for NatFerrous Pte Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.9 NatSteel Trade International Pte Limited

NatSteel Trade International Pte Limited was incorporated on October 21, 1977 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore. The company carries on the business of trading in Steel and steel related products.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of NatSteel Trade International Pte Limited is at:

22 Tanjong Kling Road
Singapore 628048

Board of Directors

The board of directors of NatSteel Trade International Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Oo Soon Hee
2. Mr. Thachat Viswanath Narendran
3. Mr. Jonathan Soh Wit Chee

Shareholding Pattern

NatSteel Trade International Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of NatSteel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Natsteel Trade International Pte Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.10 NatSteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Limited

NatSteel Trade International Pte Limited was incorporated on April 28, 2004 under the laws of the People's Republic of China. The company carries on the business of trading in Steel and steel related products.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of NatSteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Limited is at:

Room 328, No. 500 BingKe Road,
Wai Gaoqiao Free Trade Zone,
Pudong, Shanghai
People's Republic of China

Board of Directors

The board of directors of NatSteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Tan Ah Leong

Shareholding Pattern

NatSteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of NatSteel Trade International Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Natsteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.11 Best Bar Pty Limited

Best Bar Pty Limited was incorporated on March 20, 1995 under the laws of Australia. The company carries on the business of rebar fabrication.

Registered Office

The registered office of Best Bar Pty Limited is at:

MSI Marsdens,
565 Hay Street, Daglish,
Western Australia, 6008

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Best Bar Pty Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Grant Bruce Johnston
2. Mr. Bradley Johnston
3. Mr. Choo Teow Lim Melvin
4. Mr. Lim Say Yan
5. Mr. Thachat Viswanath Narendran.

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Best Bar Pty Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Eastern Wire Pte. Limited	115	71
Rokeby Nominees Pty Limited	46	28.4
Grant Bruce Johnston	1	0.6
TOTAL	162	100

Financial performance

The financial statements for Best Bar Pty Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.12 Best Bar (Vic.) Pty Limited

Best Bar (Vic.) Pty Limited was incorporated on March 9, 1999 under the laws of Australia. The company carries on the business of rebar fabrication.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Best Bar (Vic.) Pty Limited is at:

MSI Marsdens,
565 Hay Street, Daglish,
Western Australia, 6008

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Best Bar (Vic.) Pty Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Grant Bruce Johnston
2. Mr. Bradley Johnston
3. Mr. Choo Teow Lim Melvin
4. Mr. Lim Say Yan
5. Mr. Thachat Viswanath Narendran

Shareholding Pattern

Best Bar (Vic.) Pty Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Best Bar Pty Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Best Bar (Vic) Pty Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.13 Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Company Limited

Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Company Limited was incorporated on December 13, 1994 under the laws of People's Republic of China. The company carries on the business of manufacturing pre-stressed concrete, steel strand, steel bar and steel wire products.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Company Limited is at:

Yang Jian Town, Xishan
Jiangsu 214107
People's Republic of China

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Wang Xi Ming
2. Mr. Woo Kwai Mereng
3. Mr. Yeoh Choon Kwee
4. Mr. Tay Tuang Heong
5. Mr. Thachat Viswanath Narendran
6. Mr. Oo Soon Hee

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Company Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares*</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
NatSteel Asia Pte. Limited	N.A.	95
Jiansu Jinyang Group Company Limited	N.A.	5

* Note: Paid up capital is US\$15,680,000. The concept of shares is not applicable in China.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Company Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.14 Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited

Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited was incorporated on October 6, 1994 under the laws of People's Republic of China. The company carries on the business of manufacturing and sale of wire mesh, pre-stressed concrete wire and strands.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited is at:

14th Floor, Rasa Tower,
555 Phaholyothin Road, Kwaeng Chatuchak, Khet Chatuchak,
Bangkok 10800, Thailand

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Oo Soon Hee
2. Mr. Woo Kwai Merng
3. Mr. Uday Kumar Chaturvedi
4. Mr. Yeoh Choon Kwee

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
NatSteel Asia Pte. Limited.	2,599,994	99.999
Individual Shareholding	6	0.001
TOTAL	2,600,000	100

Note: Deemed 100% owned by NatSteel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.15 NatSteel Australia Pty Limited

The company was incorporated on June 7, 1999 as EW Reinforcement Pty Limited under the laws of Australia. The company changed its name on December 21, 2006 to Natsteel Australia Pty Limited. The company carries on the business of trading of reinforcement concrete related buildings materials and rebar fabrication.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of NatSteel Australia Pty Limited is at:

33-35 Riverside Road,
Chipping Norton NSW 2170
Australia

Board of Directors

The board of directors of NatSteel Australia Pty Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Choo Teow Lim Melvin
2. Mr. Chang Meng
3. Mr. Lim Say Yan
4. Mr. Thachat Viswanath Narendran
5. Mr. Grant B. Johnson

Shareholding Pattern

NatSteel Australia Pty Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of NatSteel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Natsteel Australia Pty Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.16 Easteel Services (Malaysia) Sendirian Berhad

Easteel Services (Malaysia) Sendirian Berhad was incorporated on June 5, 2001 under the laws of Malaysia. The company carries on the business of trading of reinforcement concrete related buildings materials and rebar fabrication.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Easteel Services (Malaysia) Sendirian Berhad is at:

Suite 8A, Level 8,
Menara Ansar, 65 Jalan Trus, 80000
Johor Bahru, Johor,
Malaysia

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Easteel Services (Malaysia) Sendirian Berhad consists of:

1. Mr. Tan Man Ee
2. Mr. Eng Poh Tzan
3. Mr. Choong Sek Seng
4. Mr. Choo Teow Lim Melvin
5. Mr. Joseph Yong Soo Kyun

Shareholding Pattern

Easteel Services (Malaysia) Sendirian Berhad is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Easteel Services (Malaysia) Sendirian Berhad are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.17 PT Materials Recycling Indonesia

PT Materials Recycling Indonesia was incorporated on September 27, 2006 under the laws of Indonesia. The company is engaged in the business of recycling of steel and metals.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of PT Materials Recycling Indonesia is located at:

Kawasan Industri, Tg. Uncang,
Batam, Riau,
Indonesia

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of PT Materials Recycling Indonesia is as follows:

1. Mr. Lim Say Yan
2. Mr. Gan Seng Tiong
3. Mr. Ng. Chin Hwa

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of PT Materials Recycling Indonesia as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Natferrous Pte Limited	148,500	99
Ng. Chin Hwa	1,500	1
TOTAL	150,000	100

Financial performance

The financial statements for PT Materials Recycling Indonesia are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.18 Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc.

Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc was incorporated on March 11, 1997 under the laws of Philippines. The company is engaged in the fabrication of metal bars for the building and construction industries.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc. is at:

212 Barrio Bagbaguin
Meycauayan, Bulacan
Philippines

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc. consists of:

1. Mr. Benjamin O. Yao
2. Mr. Renato M. Soriano
3. Mr. Lim Say Yan

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc. as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Eastern Steel Services Pte. Limited (and nominees)	53,600,000	67
YHK Holding Corporation (and nominees)	26,400,000	33
TOTAL	80,000,000	100

Financial performance

The financial statements for Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc. are prepared on a consolidated basis with Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.19 Kalimati Coal Company (Pty) Limited

Kalimati Coal Co. (Pty) Limited was incorporated on July 11, 2005 under the laws of Australia. The company is an investment holding company.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Kalimati Coal Company (Pty) Limited is at:
45 Holland Street, Northgate,
Queensland 4013,
Australia

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Kalimati Coal Company (Pty) Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Binod K. Singh

Shareholding Pattern

Kalimati Coal Company (Pty) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of NatSteel Asia Pte. Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Kalimati Coal Company (Pty) Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The Company has allotted 6,000,000 shares to Natsteel Asia Pte Limited between 2006 and 2007.

Except as stated above, the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.20 TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte Limited

TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte Limited was incorporated on September 27, 2006 under the laws of Hong Kong. The company is engaged in trading in minerals and ferro-alloys.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte Limited is at:
Unit 6-8, 25/F,
Enterprise Square Two
3 Sheung Yuet Road,
Kowloon Bay, Kowloon,
Hong Kong

Board of Directors

The board of directors of TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Lim Say Yan
2. Mr. Aniruddha Banerjee
3. Mr. Hridayeshwar Jha

Shareholding Pattern

TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of NatSteel Trade International Pte. Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The Company allotted 1 share to Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited on September 27, 2006 which was transferred to Natsteel Trade International Pte Limited on October 2, 2006.

Except as stated above, the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.21 TS Resources Australia Pty Limited

TS Resources Australia Pty Limited was incorporated on November 28, 2006 under the laws of Australia. The company is engaged in the business of trading in coal.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of TS Resources Australia Pty Limited is at:
Level 19, Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia

Board of Directors

The board of directors of TS Resources Australia Pty Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Amitabh Panda
2. Mr. Aniruddha Banerjee
3. Mr. Binod K. Singh

Shareholding Pattern

TS Resources Australia Pty Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nat Steel Asia Pte. Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for TS Resources Australia Pty Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company allotted 100 shares to Natsteel Asia Pte Limited on November 28, 2006.

Except as stated above, the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.22 Natsteel (Xiamen) Limited

The company was incorporated on Southern Natsteel (Xiamen) Limited under the laws of People's Republic of China. The name of the company was changed to Natsteel (Xiamen) Limited on April 28, 2004. The company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of and trading in steel and steel related products.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Natsteel (Xiamen) Limited is at:
Haicang Southern Industrial District
Xiamen, Fujian 361 026
People's Republic of China

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Natsteel (Xiamen) Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Oo Soon Hee
2. Mr. Lim Say Yan
3. Mr. Thachath Viswanath Narendran
4. Mr. Joseph Yong Soo Kyun
5. Mr. Jonathan Soh Wit Chee
6. Gan Seng Tiong

Shareholding Pattern

Natsteel (Xiamen) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nat Steel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Natsteel (Xiamen) Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.23 Natsteel Vina Company Limited

Natsteel Vina Company Limited was incorporated on November 2, 1993 under the laws of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The company is engaged in the manufacturing of and trading in steel and steel related products.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Natsteel Vina Company Limited is at:

Luu Xa, Thai Nguyen Town
Thai Nguyen Province
Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Natsteel Vina Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Bui Truc Lam
2. Mr. Nguyen Trong Hoa
3. Mr. Thachat Viswanath Narendran
4. Mr. Jonathan Soh Wit Chee
5. Mr. Chin Kong Tad

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Natsteel Vina Company Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares*</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
NatSteel Asia Pte. Limited	N.A	56.5
Vietnam Steel Corporation	N.A	43.5

* The concept of shares is not applicable in Vietnam

Financial performance

The financial statements for Natsteel Vina Company Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.24 Wuxi Natsteel Metal Products Company Limited

Wuxi Natsteel Metal Products Company Limited was incorporated on May 15, 2006 under the laws of the People's Republic of China. The company is engaged in the production and sale of PC Strand, PC Wire and PHC Bar.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Wuxi Natsteel Metal Products Company Limited is at:

Yang Jian Town, Xishan
Jiangsu 214107
People's Republic of China

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Wuxi Natsteel Metal Products Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Oo Soon Hee
2. Mr. Wang Xi Ming
3. Mr. Woo Kwai Merng
4. Mr. Thachat Viswanath Narendran
5. Mr. Tay Tuang Heong

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Wuxi Natsteel Metal Products Company Limited as June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares*</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
NatSteel Asia Pte. Limited	N.A.	95
Jiansu Jinyang Company Limited	N.A.	5

* The concept of shares is not applicable in China

Financial performance

The financial statements for Wuxi Natsteel Metal Products Company Limited are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

7.25 Natsteel Middle East FZE

Natsteel Middle East FZE was incorporated on April 5, 2006 under the laws of the U.A.E. The company is engaged in the business of trading in metals and minerals.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Natsteel Middle East FZE is at:

LB-14507, P.O. Box. 261048,
Jebel Ali, Dubai,
UAE

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Natsteel Middle East FZE consists of:

1. Mr. Surendranath Rao
2. Mr. Lim Say Yan

Shareholding Pattern

Natsteel Middle East FZE is a wholly owned subsidiary of NatSteel Asia Pte Limited.

Financial performance

The financial statements for Natsteel Middle East FZE are prepared on a consolidated basis with that of Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The board of directors passed a resolution on April 5, 2006 to allot 1share of UAE Dharams 1 million to Natsteel Asia Pte Limited.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. The company is not in liquidation.

JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES

All figures in relation to financial performance for joint venture companies below are stated at full value.

1. Tata BlueScope Steel Limited

Tata Bluescope Steel Limited was incorporated on February 9, 2005. The company is a joint venture between Tata Steel Limited and Bluescope Steel Limited, Australia and is engaged in providing building solutions. The company's manufacturing facilities are located in Pune, Chennai and Bhiwadi. The company's operations predominantly cover the SAARC countries such as India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata BlueScope Steel Limited is at:

The Metropolitan, Final Plot No 27, Survey No 21
Wakdevadi, Shivaji Nagar,
Pune – 411005

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tata BlueScope Steel Limited consists of:

1. Ms. Kathryn Fagg
2. Mr. Hemant M. Nerurkar
3. Mr. Anand Sen
4. Mr. Mark Cain
5. Mr. Narendra Kumar Misra
6. Mr. Gerard Hammond
7. Mr. Chetan Tolia

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Tata BlueScope Steel Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
BlueScope Steel Asia Holdings Pty Limited	230,999,997	50.00
Tata Steel Limited	230,999,997	50.00
BlueScope Steel Asia Holdings Pty. Limited and Kathryn Fagg	1	—
BlueScope Steel Asia Holdings Pty. Limited and Robert Elliott	1	—
BlueScope Steel Asia Holdings Pty. Limited and Probal Bhaduri	1	—
Tata Steel Limited and Anand Sen	1	—
Tata Steel Limited and N. K. Misra	1	—
Tata Steel Limited and H. M. Nerurkar	1	—
TOTAL	462,000,000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005*</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	4,620	—	N.A.
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	(435.4)	—	N.A.
Sales	825.8	—	N.A.
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(263.1)	—	N.A.
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs).	(1.0)	—	N.A.
Net Asset Value (NAV)	9.5	—	N.A.

* The company was incorporated on November 23, 2005

Except as stated above the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

2. Tata Ryerson Limited

Tata Ryerson Limited was incorporated on April 17, 1997. The company has been set up as a joint venture between Tata Steel Limited and Ryerson USA to provide steel service centre solutions to industrial customers in India. The company is headquartered in Kolkata and has set up an automated rebar processing centre at Faridabad for supplying processed rebars to construction companies. The company is also in the process of setting up a plate fabrication facility at Chennai to meet oxyacetylene, plasma and laser cutting requirements of OEM's in the construction and mining industry.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata Ryerson Limited is located at:

Tata Centre
43, Chowringhee Road,
Kolkata 700 071

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tata Ryerson Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Anand Sen
2. Mr. H. M. Nerurkar
3. Mr. N. K. Misra
4. Mr. Jay Gratz
5. Mr. Frank Munoz
6. Mr. F. A. Vandrevalla
7. Dr. Shekhar Chaudhuri
8. Mr. Sandipan Chakravorty

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Tata Ryerson Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	34,125,000	50
Ryerson Holdings (India) Pte. Limited	34,125,000	50
TOTAL	68,250,000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	682.5	682.5	626*
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	1091.2	751.6	476.2
Sales (Net)	10,342.5	7,345.1	5,656.8
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	349.3	275.5	211.5
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs.)	5.1	4.5	3.7
Book value per share (Rs.)	26.0	21.0	19.3

* Includes share application money of Rs. 56.0 million

The Company has made rights issue of 1,82,50,000 equity shares to Tata Steel Limited and Ryerson Holdings (India) Pte Limited between January 18, 2005 and October 25, 2005.

Except as stated above the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

3. Dhamra Port Company Limited

The Dhamra Port Company Limited was incorporated on September 10, 1998. The company is a public limited company sponsored by Larsen & Toubro Limited and Tata Steel Limited. This company is a special purpose vehicle setup for developing an all weather modern deep water port in the state of Orissa, on the eastern coast of India. The project is being developed on a Build, Own, Operate, Share and Transfer ("BOOST") basis under a concession awarded by the Government of Orissa. The project will be located on the coast, to the north of mouth of Dhamra River into the Bay of Bengal, approximately 225 km southwest of Kolkata and 205 km from the state capital of Bhubaneswar.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Dhamra Port Company Limited is at:

Fortune Tower, 2nd Floor,
Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar
Orissa 751023

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Dhamra Port Company Limited consists of:

1. Mr. H.M. Nerurkar
2. Mr. Koushik Chatterjee
3. Mr. R.P. Singh
4. Mr. Y.M. Deosthalee
5. Mr. K.V. Rangaswamy
6. Mr. D.R. Ray

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding Pattern of Dhamra Port Company Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	9,35,59,106	50
L&T Infrastructure Projects Development Limited	9,35,59,066	50
Others	40	Nil
TOTAL	187,118,212	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	1871.2	1066.2	—
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	(10.0)	3.2	
Sales	Nil	Nil	
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(13.2)	4.4	
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs.)*	(0.1)	0.1	
Book value per share (Rs.)	9.9	10	

* The company is yet to start commercial operations

Except as stated above the company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

4. MJunction Services Limited

MJunction Services Limited was incorporated on February 1, 2001. The company is joint venture between Steel Authority of India Limited and Tata Steel Limited. The company has been incorporated with the object of transforming the manner in which steel and coal is bought and sold by introducing greater transparency, efficiency and convenience. The company is an “e-commerce” enterprise and operates an “e-marketplace” for steel. The company specialises in “e-selling”, “e-sourcing” and knowledge services.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of MJunction Services Limited is located at:

Tata Centre
43, Jawaharlal Nehru Road
Kolkata 700 071

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of MJunction Services Limited consists of:

1. Mr. B. N. Singh
2. Dr. T. Mukherjee
3. Mr. Ranen Nag
4. Mr. B.D.Gupta
5. Mr. Dipak Banerjee
6. Mr. Amitabh Panda
7. Mr. Viresh Oberoi
8. Mr. S.D.M.Nagpal
9. Mr. Rajive Kaul
10. Mr. C.S.Sharma

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of MJunction Services Limited as on June 30, 2007 is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	4,000,000	50
Steel Authority of India Limited	4,000,000	50
TOTAL	8,000,000	100

Financial Performance

The summary audited financial statements for the last three years are as follows:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
	<u>(Figures in Rs. Million except per share data)</u>		
Equity Capital	80	80	80
Reserves/(Accumulated Losses)	148.5	105.3	67.5
Sales (Net)	486.6	305.4	203.6
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	155.9	120.0	73.7
Earnings per share (EPS) (Rs.)	19.5	15.0	9.2
Book value per share (Rs.)	28.6	23.2	18.4

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up

5. Tata NYK Shipping Pte Limited

Tata NYK Shipping Pte Limited was incorporated on March 19, 2007 as a 50/50% joint venture between Tata Steel Limited and Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK Line). The joint venture was entered into for the purpose of setting up a shipping company to cater to dry bulk and break bulk cargo.

Registered Office

The Registered Office of Tata NYK Shipping Pte Limited is located at:

1 Harbourfront office
13-01
Harbourfront Tower One
Singapore – 098633

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tata NYK Shipping Pte Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Hiromitsu Kuramoto
2. Mr. Rajiv Mukerji
3. Mr. Narendra Kumar Misra
4. Mr. Santosh Kumar Mohapatra
5. Mr. Yasushi Takada
6. Mr. Yoshihisa Konno

Shareholding pattern

The shareholding pattern of Tata NYK Shipping Pte Limited is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata Steel Limited	5,000,000	50
Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK Line)*	5,000,000	50
TOTAL	10,000,000	100

* The shares are held by NYK through Bulk and Energy B.V. (Netherlands)

Financial Performance

The company had not commenced commercial operations as on March 31, 2007

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years and there has been no change in the capital structure in the last six months. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

5.1 Tata NYK Shipping (India) Private Limited

Tata NYK Shipping (India) Private Limited was incorporated on September 6, 2007 under the Companies Act as a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata NYK Shipping Pte Limited. The subsidiary has been incorporated for the purpose of working as commission agents in the areas of dry bulk and break bulk cargo for Tata NYK Shipping Pte Ltd.

Registered Office

The registered office of Tata NYK Shipping (India) Private Limited is located at:

Tata Centre
43, Jawaharlal Nehru Road
Kolkata 700071
West Bengal,
India

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Tata NYK Shipping (India) Private Limited consists of:

1. Mr. Rajiv Mukerji
2. Mr. Sanjib Nanda
3. Mr. Yoshihisa Konno

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Tata NYK Shipping (India) Private Limited is as follows:

<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Tata NYK Shipping Pte Ltd.	249,700	100
Rajiv Mukerji	100	0.0
Sanjib Nanda	100	0.0
Yoshihisa Konno	100	0.0
TOTAL	2,50,000	100

Financial Performance

The company had not commenced commercial operations as on March 31, 2007.

The company has not made any public or rights issue in the last three years. It has not become a sick company under the meaning of SICA and is not under winding up.

The change in capital structure since incorporation of the company is as follows:

<u>At the time of Incorporation</u>		<u>Current</u>	
<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>Names of the shareholders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>
Rajiv Mukerji	5000	Tata NYK Shipping Pte Ltd.	249,700
Sanjib Nanda	5000	Rajiv Mukerji	100
		Sanjib Nanda	100
		Yoshihisa Konno	100

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

List of Related Parties and Relationships as at June 30, 2007

<u>Party</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
A Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Ltd.	Subsidiary
Adityapur SEZ Ltd.	
Bangla Steel & Mining Co. Ltd.	
Best Bar (VIC) Pte. Ltd.	
Best Bar Pty. Ltd.	
Burwill Trading Pte. Ltd.	
Corus Group Limited and its subsidiaries	
Easteel Construction Services Pte Ltd.	
Easteel Services (M) Sdn. Bhd.	
Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc.	
Eastern Steel Services Pte. Ltd.	
Eastern Wire Pte. Ltd.	
Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Ltd.	
Hooghly Met Coke and Power Company Ltd.	
International Shipping Logistics FZE	
Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Ltd.	
Kalimati Coal Company Pty. Ltd.	
Kalimati Investment Company Ltd.	
Lanka Special Steels Ltd.	
Materials Recycling Pte. Ltd.	
N.T.S.Steel Group Public Co. Ltd.	
NatFerrous Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel (Xiamen) Ltd. (formerly known as Southern NatSteel (Xiamen) Limited).	
NatSteel Asia (S) Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel Asia Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel Australia Pty. Ltd. (formerly known as EW Reinforcement Pty. Ltd.)	
NatSteel Equity IV Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel Middle East FZE	
NatSteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Ltd.	
NatSteel Trade International Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel Vina Co. Ltd.	
PT Materials Recycling Indonesia	
Rawmet Ferrous Industries Pvt. Ltd.	
Siam Construction Steel Co. Ltd.	
Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd.	
Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Co. Ltd.	
Sila Eastern Ltd. #	
Tata Incorporated	
Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd.	
Tata Refractories Ltd.	
Tata Steel (KZN) (Pty) Ltd.	
Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Ltd. (formerly known as Millennium Steel Public Co. Ltd.)	
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte.Ltd.	
Tata Steel UK Ltd.	
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd.	
The Tata Pigments Ltd.	
TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH.	
TKM Transport Management Services Private Ltd.	
TM International Logistics Ltd.	
TRL Asia Pvt. Ltd.	

<u>Party</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
TRL China Ltd. TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte. Ltd. TS Resources Australia Pty. Ltd. Tata Steel Netherlands B.V Tulip Netherlands (No.1) B.V Tulip Netherlands (No.2) B.V Tulip UK Holdings (No.1) Ltd. Tulip UK Holdings (No.2) Ltd. Tulip UK Holdings (No.3) Ltd. Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Co. Ltd. Wuxi NatSteel Metal Products Co. Ltd.	
B Almora Magnesite Ltd. Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd. Industrial Energy Ltd. Jamshedpur Injection Powder Ltd. Kalinga Aquatics Ltd. Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd. Kumardhubi Metal Casting & Engineering Ltd. Metal Corporation of India Ltd. Nicco Jubilee Park Ltd. Rujavalika Investments Ltd. Southern Steel, Berhard Srutech Tubes (India) Private Ltd. (part of the year) Steel Asia Development and Management Corporation Steel Asia Industries Inc. Steel Asia Manufacturing Corporation Tata Construction & Projects Ltd. Tata Metaliks Ltd. Tata Sponge Iron Ltd. Tayo Rolls Ltd. The Tinplate Company of India Ltd. TKM Overseas Ltd. TRF Ltd. Associates of Corus Group Limited	Associate—Where the Company exercises significant influence
C mjunction Services Ltd. (formerly known as Metaljunction Services Limited) Tata BlueScope Steel Ltd. Tata Ryerson Ltd. The Dhamra Port Company Ltd. Tata NYK Shipping Pte. Limited Joint Ventures of Corus Group Limited	Joint Venture
D Tata Sons Ltd.	Promoters holding together with its Subsidiary is more than 20%
E <i>Key Management Personnel</i> Mr. B.Muthuraman Dr. T. Mukherjee Mr. A.N.Singh	Whole Time Directors
F <i>Relatives of Key Management Personnel</i> Ms Sumathi Muthuraman Ms Ipshita Kamra Ms Shuvra Mukherjee	Relatives of Whole Time Directors
# Subsidiary on account of management control.	

Related Party Information, as Restated of Tata Steel Limited

Nature of transactions	Period/Year	Subsidiaries	Associates and JVs #	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Promoter	Grand Total
				(Rs. in million)			
Purchase of Goods	Apr-June 07	1,663.2	257.7	—	—	—	1,920.9
	2006-07	1,884.3	948.3	—	—	—	2,832.6
	2005-06	933.6	1,171.8	—	—	—	2,105.4
	2004-05	723.9	2,082.6	—	—	—	2,806.5
	2003-04	768.1	1,387.8	—	—	—	2,155.9
	2002-03	766.9	1,494.1	—	—	—	2,261.0
Sale of Goods	Apr-June 07	1,727.8	2,596.0	—	—	—	4,323.8
	2006-07	4,063.7	8,563.3	—	—	—	12,627.0
	2005-06	209.3	6,877.2	—	—	—	7,086.5
	2004-05	260.0	5,456.0	—	—	—	5,716.0
	2003-04	200.0	4,774.9	—	—	—	4,974.9
	2002-03	89.0	2,217.7	—	—	—	2,306.7
Receiving of Services	Apr-June 07	1,580.7	786.1	**	**	0.9	2,367.7
	2006-07	4,409.5	3,234.6	0.2	0.2	10.0	7,654.5
	2005-06	3,328.9	2,517.0	0.2	0.2	2.8	5,849.1
	2004-05	2,817.7	2,756.1	0.2	0.2	7.3	5,581.5
	2003-04	1,243.6	1,794.8	0.1	0.1	14.8	3,053.4
	2002-03	581.8	1,884.2	0.3	0.3	29.5	2,496.1
Rendering of Services	Apr-June 07	70.2	185.9	—	—	0.7	256.8
	2006-07	246.6	458.0	—	—	1.4	706.0
	2005-06	206.1	414.3	—	—	0.6	621.0
	2004-05	194.1	393.6	—	—	0.6	588.3
	2003-04	22.7	54.7	—	—	0.8	78.2
	2002-03	18.5	398.4	—	—	0.8	417.7
Sale of Securities	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of Fixed Assets . . .	Apr-June 07	—	190.8	—	—	—	190.8
	2006-07	—	276.1	—	—	—	276.1
	2005-06	—	23.3	—	—	—	23.3
	2004-05	79.8	154.0	—	—	—	233.8
	2003-04	60.5	319.5	—	—	—	380.0
	2002-03	38.9	118.0	—	—	8.0	164.9
Sale of Fixed Assets	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.4
	2005-06	2.4	—	—	—	—	2.4
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	3.1	6.0	—	—	—	9.1
	2002-03	30.1	—	—	—	—	30.1
Leasing or Hire Purchase Arrangements	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	0.8	—	—	—	0.8
	2004-05	—	6.3	—	—	—	6.3

Nature of transactions	Period/Year	Subsidiaries	Associates and JVs #	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Promoter	Grand Total
				(Rs. in million)			
	2003-04	—	6.3	—	—	—	6.3
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency arrangements (income)	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	1.2	—	—	—	1.2
Dividend and Fraction Bonus amount paid to Shareholders	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	8.7	—	**	**	1,446.4	1,455.1
	2005-06	18.3	15.2	**	**	1,424.4	1,457.9
	2004-05	9.4	7.8	**	**	730.5	747.7
	2003-04	7.5	6.2	**	**	584.4	598.1
	2002-03	—	3.1	—	—	292.2	295.3
Dividend Income	Apr-June 07	66.6	28.0	—	—	—	94.6
	2006-07	103.3	304.8	—	—	—	408.1
	2005-06	80.3	179.5	—	—	—	259.8
	2004-05	45.3	120.7	—	—	—	166.0
	2003-04	27.7	74.7	—	—	—	102.4
	2002-03	56.8	54.5	—	—	—	111.3
Interest Income	Apr-June 07	42.1	—	—	—	—	42.1
	2006-07	198.4	—	—	—	—	198.4
	2005-06	176.7	10.0	—	—	—	186.7
	2004-05	34.7	22.8	—	—	0.5	58.0
	2003-04	1.4	4.0	—	—	0.2	5.6
	2002-03	—	44.5	—	—	2.4	46.9
Finance received (including loans and equity contribution in cash or in kind)	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
Interest paid during the year	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2
Management contracts including deputation of employees	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	105.0	105.0
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	378.5	378.5
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	326.2	326.2
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	311.5	311.5

<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>Period/Year</u>	<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Associates and JVs #</u>	<u>Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Relatives of Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Promoter</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
				(Rs. in million)			
	2003-04	—	0.7	—	—	227.1	227.8
	2002-03	—	0.2	—	—	183.5	183.7
Finance Provided (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind)	Apr-June 07	124,552.8	562.4	—	—	—	125,115.2
	2006-07	20,417.3	2,717.2	—	—	—	23,134.5
	2005-06	5,257.4	3,345.8	—	—	6.5	8,609.7
	2004-05	6,973.9	128.0	—	—	250.0	7,351.9
	2003-04	539.7	273.2	—	—	500.0	1,312.9
	2002-03	1.5	455.9	—	—	1,240.0	1,697.4
Unsecured Advances / Deposits accepted	Apr-June 07	**	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
	2006-07	**	0.6	—	—	—	0.6
	2005-06	—	0.9	—	—	10.3	11.2
	2004-05	—	58.2	—	—	—	58.2
	2003-04	1.0	25.1	—	—	1.0	27.1
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remuneration Paid	Apr-June 07	—	—	7.6	—	—	7.6
	2006-07	—	—	58.7	—	—	58.7
	2005-06	—	—	52.9	—	—	52.9
	2004-05	—	—	46.3	0.1	—	46.4
	2003-04	—	—	34.2	0.3	—	34.5
	2002-03	—	—	19.1	0.1	—	19.2
Provision for Receivables made during the year/period	Apr-June 07	**	0.9	—	—	—	0.9
	2006-07	1.9	6.1	—	—	—	8.0
	2005-06	10.0	0.5	—	—	—	10.5
	2004-05	5.8	29.9	—	—	—	35.7
	2003-04	28.8	113.2	—	—	0.1	142.1
	2002-03	4.8	13.6	—	—	—	18.4
Bad Debts written off	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	2.0	**	—	—	—	2.0
	2005-06	0.9	1.8	—	—	—	2.7
	2004-05	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.3
	2003-04	29.0	134.2	—	—	—	163.2
	2002-03	2.2	119.0	—	—	—	121.2
Bad Debts written back . . .	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	54.2	—	—	—	54.2
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision of diminution in value of Investments made during the year/period	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.0
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	3.4	—	—	—	3.4

Nature of transactions	Period/Year	Subsidiaries	Associates and JVs #	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Promoter	Grand Total
				(Rs. in million)			
	2003-04	50.5	3.5	—	—	—	54.0
	2002-03	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.2
Agency Commission paid	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.4
Liabilities written back	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	6.9	25.1	—	—	—	32.0
Guarantees and Collaterals given during the year	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	31,826.4	—	—	—	—	31,826.4
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	250.0	—	—	—	250.0
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guarantees Outstanding as at	June 30, 2007	25,768.1	964.4	—	—	—	26,732.5
	March 31, 2007	26,920.4	964.4	—	—	—	27,884.8
	March 31, 2006	—	964.4	—	—	—	964.4
	March 31, 2005	—	964.4	—	—	—	964.4
	March 31, 2004	—	714.4	—	—	—	714.4
	March 31, 2003	—	714.4	—	—	—	714.4
Outstanding Receivables as at	June 30, 2007	145,499.9	1,165.7	0.1	0.1	6.1	146,671.9
	March 31, 2007	22,775.6	892.2	0.1	0.1	26.0	23,694.0
	March 31, 2006	3,697.9	517.8	0.1	0.1	26.0	4,241.9
	March 31, 2005	7,402.9	755.1	0.1	0.1	15.5	8,173.7
	March 31, 2004	327.0	646.4	0.1	0.1	17.2	990.8
	March 31, 2003	35.5	820.9	—	—	15.8	872.2
Provision for Outstanding Receivables as at	June 30, 2007	53.3	23.5	—	—	**	76.8
	March 31, 2007	55.3	22.7	—	—	—	78.0
	March 31, 2006	89.7	20.9	—	—	—	110.6
	March 31, 2005	110.4	41.9	—	—	—	152.3
	March 31, 2004	122.4	33.4	—	—	0.1	155.9
	March 31, 2003	14.2	119.3	—	—	—	133.5
Outstanding Payables as at	June 30, 2007	1,041.3	419.3	—	—	146.6	1,607.2
	March 31, 2007	1,031.2	290.6	—	—	419.7	1,741.5
	March 31, 2006	624.6	332.0	—	—	367.0	1,323.6

<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>Period/Year</u>	<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Associates and JVs #</u>	<u>Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Relatives of Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Promoter</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
				(Rs. in million)			
	March 31, 2005	582.0	373.0	—	—	345.0	1,300.0
	March 31, 2004	222.8	489.9	21.0	—	265.8	999.5
	March 31, 2003	151.1	421.3	9.0	—	223.6	805.0
Issue of Bonus shares Face							
Value of Rs 10/- each	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	4.7	3.9	**	**	365.2	373.8
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—

** Amount below Rs. 50,000

Transactions with Joint Ventures have been disclosed at full value.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors,
Tata Steel Limited
Bombay House
24 Homi Mody Street
Mumbai-400001
India

Dear Sirs:

1. We have examined the financial information of Tata Steel Limited annexed to this report and initialed by us for identification. The said financial information has been prepared by the Company in accordance with the requirements of paragraph B(1) of Part II of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 1956 ("the Act") and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000 as amended till June 10, 2007, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India in pursuance of Section 11 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and related clarification and in terms of our engagement agreed with you in accordance with our engagement letters dated July 23, 2007 and October 16, 2007 in connection with its Proposed Simultaneous but Unlinked Issue of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares on a Rights basis to the existing shareholders of the Company. The financial information has been prepared by the Company and approved by the Board of Directors.

2. Financial Information as per Audited Financial Statements

We have examined the attached 'Summary Statement of Assets and Liabilities, as Restated' of Tata Steel Limited as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure I) and the attached 'Summary Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated' (Annexure II) for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and each of the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 together referred to as 'Restated Summary Statements'. These Restated Summary Statements have been extracted from the non-consolidated financial statements of Tata Steel Limited as at and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 and have been approved/ adopted by the Board of Directors/ Members for those respective years. The Restated Summary Statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 have been extracted from the condensed non-consolidated financial statements as at and for the quarter then ended which have been approved by the Board of Directors and other accounting records of the Company. Audit for the financial years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was conducted by Messrs A.F.Ferguson & Co. ("AFF") and Messrs S.B.Billimoria & Co., ("SBB" and, together with AFF, the "Erstwhile Auditors") and our opinion in so far as they relate to the amounts included in respect of these years are based solely on the reports submitted by them. The condensed non-consolidated financial statements as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2007 have been audited by us, in which are incorporated the returns from the Singapore branch audited by another auditor. Based on our examination of these summary statements, we state that:

- i. The 'Restated Summary Statements' have to be read in conjunction with the notes given in Annexure IV to this report.
- ii. The 'Restated Summary Statements' of the Company have not been restated with retrospective effect to reflect the significant accounting policies being adopted by the Company as at June 30, 2007, as stated in the notes forming part of the Restated Summary Statements vide Annexure IV to this report.
- iii. The restated profits have been arrived at after charging all expenses including depreciation and after making such adjustments and regroupings as in our opinion are appropriate in the year / period to which they are related as described in Note E (1) appearing in Annexure IV.
- iv. There are no extra ordinary items that need to be disclosed separately in the Restated Summary Statements.
- v. There are no qualifications in the auditors' report on the non-consolidated financial statements that require adjustments to the Restated Summary Statements.

3. Other Financial Information

We have examined the following information relating to Tata Steel Limited as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and as at and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 of the Company, proposed to be included in the Letter of Offer, as approved by the Board of Directors and annexed to this report:

- i. Statement of Cash Flows for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003 (Annexure III)
- ii. Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Restated Summary Statements (Annexure IV)
- iii. Details of Secured and Unsecured Loans as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure V)
- iv. Age-wise Analysis of Sundry Debtors as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure VI)
- v. Details of Loans and Advances as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure VII)
- vi. Statement of Investments as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure VIII)
- vii. Details of Deferred Tax as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure IX)
- viii. Statement of Other Income for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure X)
- ix. Details of Dividends Paid for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XI)
- x. Statement of Tax Shelter (Annexure XII)
- xi. Summary of Accounting Ratios based on adjusted profits related to earnings per share, net asset value and return on net worth (Annexure XIII)
- xii. Capitalisation Statement as at June 30, 2007 and March 31, 2007 (Annexure XIV)
- xiii. Related Party Disclosure as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and as at and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XV)
- xiv. Segment Information as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and as at and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XVI)
- xv. Consolidated Summary Statement of Assets and Liabilities, as Restated as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XVII)
- xvi. Consolidated Summary Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XVIII)
- xvii. Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, as Restated for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XIX)
- xviii. Significant Accounting Policies and the Notes on the Consolidated Restated Financial Information (Annexure XX)
- xix. Consolidated Statement of Secured and Unsecured Loans as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XXI)
- xx. Consolidated age-wise analysis of Sundry Debtors as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XXII)
- xxi. Consolidated Details of Loans and Advances as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XXIII)
- xxii. Consolidated Summary of Investments as at June 30, 2007, March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XXIV)

- xxiii. Consolidated Statement of Other Income for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XXV)
- xxiv. Consolidated Summary of Accounting Ratios based on adjusted profits related to earnings per share, net asset value and return on net worth (Annexure XXVI)
- xxv. Consolidated Capitalisation Statement as at June 30, 2007 and March 31, 2007 (Annexure XXVII)
- xxvi. Consolidated Segment Information as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and as at and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (Annexure XXVIII)
4. The Consolidated Summary Statements as referred in Serial No.3 (xv) to (xxvi) above have been extracted from the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as at and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003 and have been approved/adopted by the Board of Directors/Members for those respective years. The Consolidated Summary Statements as referred in Serial No.3 (xv) to (xxvi) above as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 have been extracted from the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the quarter then ended which have been approved by the Board of Directors and other accounting records of the Company. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 have been audited by the Erstwhile Auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, in so far as they relate to the amounts included in respect of these years are based solely on reports submitted by them.
5. The condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2007 which have been audited by us are subject to the following:
- We did not audit the financial statements of subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets (net) of Rs. 807,258.3 million as at June 30, 2007, total revenue of Rs. 273,242.3 million and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 38,624.1 million for the quarter then ended. These financial statements and other financial information were audited/reviewed by other auditors, whose reports were furnished to us, and our opinion was based solely on the report of these other auditors.
 - The auditors of Corus Group (Corus Group Limited and its subsidiaries) have reported that the financial information (consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement and reconciliation of movements in equity) for Corus Group as at June 30, 2007 and for the quarter then ended has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Corus Group Controllers' Manual. The auditors have also opined that the Corus Group Controllers' Manual complies, in all material respects, with the recognition and measurement criteria of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). We have relied on this opinion of the auditors of the Corus Group. The auditors have also performed certain procedures agreed by us with regard to the adjustments required to convert this financial information to reflect Tata Steel accounting policies.
 - As stated in Note 18, Annexure XX, in the case of certain other subsidiaries and joint ventures of the Company, having total assets (net) of Rs. 2,686.8 million as at June 30, 2007 and total revenue of Rs. 5,261.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2007, the figures used for the consolidation are based on the management's estimates and are therefore un-audited.

The percentage of un-audited net assets and un-audited revenue as a percentage of total net assets and total revenues as at June 30, 2007 is as under:

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Million)		% of Total	
	Net Assets	Total Revenue	Net Assets	Total Revenue
Total	893,296.2	313,364.8	100.0	100.0
Un-audited	2,686.8	5,261.4	0.3	1.7

- In the case of certain other subsidiaries and joint ventures of the Company, having total assets (net) of Rs. 8,313.7 million as at June 30, 2007 and total revenue of Rs. 1,922.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2007, the figures used for the consolidation purpose are based on un-audited financial statements reviewed by the auditors of the respective subsidiaries/joint ventures.

- v. As stated in Note 17 of Annexure XX, in the case of Southern Steel Berhad, Malaysia (“SSB”) which is an associate company of NatSteel Asia Pte. Ltd., (“NatSteel”) a subsidiary, the auditors of NatSteel have reported that the carrying value is arrived at by NatSteel after accounting for its share of results in SSB’s profit after tax and minority interest, translation gain and dividends of Rs. 155.2 million, Rs. 22 million and Rs. 70.6 million respectively for the quarter ended June 30, 2007. The figures used for equity accounting for SSB’s results for the period from April 1, 2007 to June 30, 2007 are based on the management’s estimates and are therefore unaudited.
 - vi. As stated in Note 1 of Annexure XX, in the case of certain associates, the financial statements as at June 30, 2007 are not available. The investments in these associates valued at Re. 1 in the Financial Statements of the Company, have not been adjusted in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in the absence of their financial statements as at June 30, 2007.
 - vii. Attention is invited to Note 16 of Annexure XX regarding investment of Rs. 115,229.7 million in Corus Group plc (“Corus”) and the financial statements of Corus not being considered for consolidation as at March 31, 2007 for the reasons stated therein.
6. Based on our examination of these Summary Statements and subject to the above, we state that in our opinion, the ‘Financial Information as per Audited Financial Statements’ and ‘Other Financial Information’ mentioned above as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and as at and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 have been prepared in accordance with Part IIB of Schedule II of the Act and the SEBI Guidelines.
7. This report should not be in any way be construed as a reissuance or redating of any of the previous audit report by other firms of Chartered Accountants nor should this be construed as a new opinion on any of the financial statements referred to herein.
8. This report is intended solely for your information and for inclusion in Letter of Offer in connection with the Proposed Simultaneous but Unlinked Issue of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares on a rights basis to the existing shareholders of the Company and is not to be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS

Chartered Accountants

P.R.Ramesh

Partner

Membership No. 70928

Mumbai

October 26, 2007

Annexure I

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, as Restated of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
A Fixed Assets						
Gross Block	160,336.8	160,294.9	154,071.7	131,792.6	125,058.3	121,927.1
Less: Depreciation	75,099.3	73,859.6	66,056.6	58,454.9	54,116.2	48,499.9
Less: Impairment	1,004.1	1,004.1	941.9	941.9	—	—
Net Block	84,233.4	85,431.2	87,073.2	72,395.8	70,942.1	73,427.2
Capital Work in Progress (Net)	30,199.1	24,974.4	11,577.3	18,726.6	7,636.4	2,010.8
Total	114,432.5	110,405.6	98,650.5	91,122.4	78,578.5	75,438.0
B Investments	34,228.0	61,061.8	40,699.6	24,326.5	21,941.2	11,945.5
C Current Assets, Loans and Advances						
Inventories	25,003.0	23,329.8	21,747.5	18,724.0	12,490.8	11,529.5
Sundry Debtors	6,266.0	6,316.3	5,394.0	5,818.2	6,513.0	9,584.7
Cash and Bank Balances	2,691.8	76,813.5	2,883.9	2,467.2	2,507.4	3,731.2
Interest Accrued on Investments	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	28.9
Loans and Advances	151,886.9	30,557.3	12,348.6	13,824.4	6,572.0	7,350.1
Total	185,848.2	137,018.9	42,376.0	40,835.8	28,085.2	32,224.4
D Liabilities and Provisions						
Secured Loans	35,808.2	37,589.2	21,917.4	24,681.8	30,101.6	36,676.3
Unsecured Loans	53,986.8	58,864.1	3,244.1	2,715.2	3,720.5	5,579.8
Deferred Tax Liability	10,140.7	8,577.9	9,570.0	8,294.2	8,399.6	8,402.2
Provision for Employee Separation Compensation	10,838.9	11,070.8	13,887.1	15,142.6	15,630.6	14,440.2
Current Liabilities	33,146.9	29,741.9	27,787.0	25,923.4	20,419.0	17,275.5
Provisions	24,825.4	21,590.7	9,920.2	10,429.8	5,370.4	3,865.8
Total	168,746.9	167,434.6	86,325.8	87,187.0	83,641.7	86,239.8
E Net Worth (A + B + C - D)	165,761.8	141,051.7	95,400.3	69,097.7	44,963.2	33,368.1
F Represented by						
Share Capital	6,091.7	5,806.7	5,536.7	5,536.7	3,691.8	3,691.8
Share Warrants	—	1,470.6	—	—	—	—
Reserves and Surplus	161,549.0	135,799.7	92,396.3	65,709.2	42,831.1	29,676.3
Less: Miscellaneous Expenditure (to the extent not written off or adjusted)	1,878.9	2,025.3	2,532.7	2,148.2	1,559.7	—
Net Worth	165,761.8	141,051.7	95,400.3	69,097.7	44,963.2	33,368.1

The accompanying Significant Accounting Policies and Notes are an integral part of this statement.

Annexure II

Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Income						
Sale of products manufactured and services rendered by the Company	47,453.0	197,625.7	171,442.2	158,768.7	119,209.6	97,932.7
Less: Excise Duty	5,477.2	22,105.5	19,287.2	13,779.2	12,185.7	10,719.5
Net Sales	41,975.8	175,520.2	152,155.0	144,989.5	107,023.9	87,213.2
Other Income	1,461.2	4,336.7	2,547.6	1,766.1	1,486.6	503.9
Total	43,437.0	179,856.9	154,702.6	146,755.6	108,510.5	87,717.1
Expenditure						
Cost of Materials	8,295.0	35,720.6	30,243.8	30,204.2	22,454.2	17,499.7
Accretion / (Reduction) in Stocks of Finished and Semi-finished products and Work-in-progress	(770.9)	(824.7)	(1,049.1)	(2,895.5)	(803.1)	(150.3)
Payment to and Provision for Employees	3,765.9	14,548.3	13,515.1	12,910.0	13,495.9	12,177.2
Manufacturing, Selling and Other Expenses	13,694.1	56,343.3	50,069.4	44,317.2	36,922.8	34,666.8
Interest	799.9	1,739.0	1,245.1	1,868.0	1,221.7	3,048.2
Depreciation	2,112.4	8,192.9	7,751.0	6,187.8	6,251.1	5,554.8
Total	27,896.4	115,719.4	101,775.3	92,591.7	79,542.6	72,796.4
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax						
Exceptional Items	15,540.6	64,137.5	52,927.3	54,163.9	28,967.9	14,920.7
Employee Separation Compensation	(545.8)	(1,521.0)	(527.7)	(1,191.1)	(2,308.3)	(2,295.7)
Contribution for Sports Infrastructure	(1,500.0)	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange Gain / (Loss)	5,530.2	—	—	—	—	—
Profit after Exceptional Items before tax	19,025.0	62,616.5	52,399.6	52,972.8	26,659.6	12,625.0
Provision for Taxation—Current Tax	5,138.1	20,760.1	15,790.0	18,336.6	9,200.0	2,618.8
—Deferred Tax	1,620.8	(525.1)	1,275.8	(105.4)	(2.6)	(116.9)
—Fringe Benefits Tax	45.0	160.0	270.0	—	—	—
Net Profit after Tax	12,221.1	42,221.5	35,063.8	34,741.6	17,462.2	10,123.1
Adjustments						
Prior Period Adjustments	(172.1)	(400.8)	(402.0)	(700.6)	(224.0)	(442.2)
Tax Impact of Adjustments	57.9	135.0	135.3	256.3	80.4	162.5
Prior Period Taxes	—	—	—	(273.4)	—	—
Total of Adjustments	(114.2)	(265.8)	(266.7)	(717.7)	(143.6)	(279.7)
Adjusted Profit	12,106.9	41,955.7	34,797.1	34,023.9	17,318.6	9,843.4
Balance brought forward	46,054.0	30,141.6	18,548.8	7,738.6	4,582.5	3,945.9
Taken over on amalgamation of erstwhile Tata SSL Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	23.3
Profit available for Appropriation	58,160.9	72,097.3	53,345.9	41,762.5	21,901.1	13,812.6
Appropriations						
Proposed Dividend	—	9,439.1	7,195.1	7,195.1	3,689.8	2,951.9
Tax on Dividends	—	1,604.2	1,009.2	1,018.6	472.7	378.2
General Reserve	—	15,000.0	15,000.0	15,000.0	10,000.0	5,900.0
Surplus Carried to Balance Sheet	58,160.9	46,054.0	30,141.6	18,548.8	7,738.6	4,582.5
Total	58,160.9	72,097.3	53,345.9	41,762.5	21,901.1	13,812.6

The accompanying Significant Accounting Policies and Notes are an integral part of this statement.

Annexure III

Statement of Cash Flows, as Restated of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Net Profit before tax	18,852.9	62,215.7	51,997.6	52,272.2	26,435.6	12,182.8
Adjustments for :						
Depreciation	2,112.4	8,192.9	7,751.0	6,187.8	6,251.1	5,554.8
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Assets discarded / Assets written off	(258.8)	(111.9)	(410.0)	(324.2)	(321.7)	(212.7)
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Long term investments	—	—	—	(285.8)	(81.5)	—
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Current investments	(99.8)	(156.3)	(99.5)	(41.9)	(67.8)	(46.2)
Impairment of Assets	—	62.2	—	—	—	—
Amount received on cancellation of forward cover / option / swaps	(717.4)	(826.9)	(377.3)	—	—	(45.7)
Provision for diminution in value of investments	—	1.0	—	3.4	183.7	4.3
Loss on cancellation of own debentures	—	—	—	—	136.9	—
Reversal of Impairment Loss	—	—	(33.3)	—	—	—
Interest income	(103.1)	(773.5)	(500.0)	(420.0)	(213.1)	(340.5)
Income from Investments	(385.2)	(3,241.6)	(1,660.8)	(1,114.0)	(983.4)	(232.5)
Interest charged to Profit and Loss Account	903.0	2,512.5	1,745.1	2,288.0	1,408.1	3,424.1
Employee Separation Compensation	545.8	1,521.0	527.7	1,191.1	2,308.3	2,295.7
Provision for Wealth Tax	2.0	9.7	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0
Deferred Revenue Expenditure (Amortised)	—	—	—	—	—	13.8
Expenditure on Gopalpur Project Written off	—	—	—	—	—	430.0
Amortisation of long term loan expenses	116.4	651.0	49.8	35.8	58.2	38.3
Prior period adjustment for depreciation	—	—	—	—	—	154.6
Contribution for sports infrastructure	1,500.0	—	—	—	—	—
Translation (Gain) / Loss on foreign currency loans	(6,988.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	15,479.9	70,055.8	58,998.3	59,799.4	35,121.4	23,226.8
Adjustments for :						
Trade and Other Receivables	1,362.7	(219.4)	(1,759.4)	(240.9)	3,647.3	1,488.8
Inventories	(1,673.2)	(1,582.2)	(3,023.5)	(6,233.2)	(961.3)	(242.8)
Trade Payables and Other Liabilities	3,859.0	5,521.2	1,798.0	5,268.2	3,017.8	1,528.3
Cash Generated from Operations	19,028.4	73,775.4	56,013.4	58,593.5	40,825.2	26,001.1
Direct Taxes Paid	(2,094.9)	(20,345.9)	(17,471.1)	(18,182.4)	(9,269.2)	(2,299.5)
Cash Flow before Exceptional Items	16,933.5	53,429.5	38,542.3	40,411.1	31,556.0	23,701.6
Employee Separation Compensation Paid	(631.3)	(2,248.5)	(2,167.7)	(2,267.6)	(2,677.6)	(2,770.1)
Contribution for sports infrastructure	(1,500.0)	—	—	—	—	—
Net Cash from Operating Activities	14,802.2	51,181.0	36,374.6	38,143.5	28,878.4	20,931.5
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Purchase of fixed assets	(6,438.3)	(20,076.8)	(15,275.8)	(19,783.6)	(9,603.3)	(4,512.3)
Sale of fixed assets	557.8	178.5	440.0	401.3	528.0	395.8
Purchase of Investments	(38,693.2)	(183,061.3)	(80,373.2)	(70,702.1)	(46,156.8)	(17,732.6)
Purchase of Investments in Subsidiaries	(123,986.3)	(1,181.7)	(2,774.0)	(1,597.5)	(15.5)	—
Sale of Investments	66,483.8	146,234.8	70,895.1	70,005.6	34,702.4	13,685.1
Intercompany deposits	—	(200.0)	—	1,130.0	485.6	(275.5)
Shareholder's loan to subsidiary	—	—	—	(6,730.4)	—	—
Interest Received	257.3	588.9	781.2	121.4	249.9	305.4
Dividend Received	385.2	3,241.6	1,660.8	1,114.0	983.4	232.5
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(101,433.7)	(54,276.0)	(24,645.9)	(26,041.3)	(18,826.3)	(7,901.6)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Issue of Equity Capital	12,331.1	13,932.0	—	—	—	—
Issue of Share Warrants	—	1,470.6	—	—	—	—
Capital contributions received	—	55.9	—	12.2	4.1	206.6
Proceeds from borrowings	2,017.4	80,436.9	5,356.4	2,192.0	3,276.4	5,930.0
Repayment of borrowings	(1,713.3)	(9,163.1)	(7,589.6)	(8,592.3)	(10,360.4)	(12,812.7)
Amount received on cancellation of forward covers / options / swaps	740.2	936.5	437.6	—	—	45.7
Long term loan expenses	(126.2)	(1,188.8)	(579.7)	—	—	—
Interest paid	(725.4)	(2,278.5)	(1,802.1)	(2,076.7)	(1,268.0)	(3,412.9)
Dividend paid	(14.0)	(7,176.9)	(7,134.6)	(3,677.6)	(2,928.0)	(1,455.3)
Net Cash from / (used in) Financing Activities	12,509.8	77,024.6	(11,312.0)	(12,142.4)	(11,275.9)	(11,498.6)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(74,121.7)	73,929.6	416.7	(40.2)	(1,223.8)	1,531.3
Opening Cash and Cash equivalents	76,813.5	2,883.9	2,467.2	2,507.4	3,731.2	2,192.0
Add: Cash and Bank balances taken over on amalgamation of erstwhile Tata SSL Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	7.9
Closing Cash and Cash equivalents	2,691.8	76,813.5	2,883.9	2,467.2	2,507.4	3,731.2

Notes:

- i) Figures in brackets represent outflows.
- ii) Proceeds from borrowing includes translation gain on foreign currency loans which has been included in purchase of Fixed Assets.
- iii) Cash and cash equivalents include loss on foreign exchange revaluation.
- iv) Interest paid is exclusive of, and purchase of Fixed Assets is inclusive of, interest capitalised.
- v) Investment in subsidiaries represents the portion of purchase consideration discharged in cash during the year/period out of the total consideration.
- vi) Sale of investment includes sale of investment in subsidiaries for which disposal consideration has been received in cash.
- vii) Closing cash balance as at March 31, 2007 includes Rs. 72,259.4 million ringfenced for a specific purpose.
- viii) Interest paid during FY 2003-04 is net of Rs. 863.1 million reversed for interest upto March 31, 2003 in respect of loans from Steel Development Fund (SDF) which has been adjusted against the outstandings of loans from SDF.

Annexure IV

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Restated Summary Statements of Tata Steel Limited

A. Significant Accounting Policies as at June 30, 2007:

(a) Basis for Accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles, accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as applicable, and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Revenue Recognition

- (i) Sales comprises sale of goods and services, net of trade discounts and include exchange differences arising on sales transactions.
- (ii) Export incentive under the Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme has been recognised on the basis of credits afforded in the pass book.

(c) Employee Benefits

- (i) Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the profit and loss account of the year in which the related service is rendered.
- (ii) Post employment benefits are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account for the year in which the employee has rendered services. The expense is recognised at the present value of the amount payable towards contributions. The present value is determined using the market yields of government bonds, at the balance sheet date, at the discounting rate.
- (iii) Other long-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account for the period in which the employee has rendered services. Estimated liability on account of long-term benefits is discounted to the current value, using the yield on government bonds, as on the date of balance sheet, at the discounting rate.
- (iv) Actuarial gains and losses in respect of post employment and other long-term benefits are charged to the profit and loss account.
- (v) Miscellaneous Expenditure

In respect of the Employee Separation Scheme (ESS), net present value of the future liability for pension payable is amortised equally over five years or upto financial year ending March 31, 2010, whichever is earlier.

The increase in the net present value of the future liability for pension payable to employees who have opted for retirement under the Employee Separation Scheme of the Company is charged to the profit and loss account.

(d) Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are valued at cost less depreciation. Pre-operation expenses including trial run expenses (net of revenue) are capitalised. Interest on borrowings and financing costs during the period of construction is added to the cost of fixed assets.

Blast Furnace relining is capitalised. The written down value of the asset consisting of lining/relining expenditure embedded in the cost of the furnace is written off in the year of fresh relining.

(e) Depreciation

- (I) Capital assets whose ownership does not vest in the Company is depreciated over their estimated useful life or five years, whichever is less.
- (II) In respect of other assets, depreciation is provided on a straight line basis applying the rates specified in Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956 or based on estimated useful life whichever is higher. The details of estimated life for each category are as under:
 - (i) Buildings—30 to 62 years.
 - (ii) Plant and Machinery—6 to 21 years.

- (iii) Railway Sidings—21 years.
- (iv) Vehicles and Aircraft—6 to 18 years.
- (v) Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment—5 to 10 years.
- (vi) Intangibles (Computer Software)—5 to 10 years.
- (vii) Development of property for development of mines and collieries are depreciated over the useful life of the mine or lease period whichever is less, subject to maximum of 10 years.
- (viii) Blast Furnace relining is depreciated over a period of 10 years (average expected life).
- (ix) Freehold land is not depreciated.
- (x) Leasehold land is amortised over the life of the lease.
- (xi) Roads—30 to 62 years.

(f) Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign Currency Transactions (FCT) and forward exchange contracts used to hedge FCT (including firm commitments and forecast transactions) are initially recognised at the spot rate on the date of the transaction/contract.

Monetary assets and liabilities relating to foreign currency transactions and forward exchange contracts remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated at year end rates.

The differences in translation and realised gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions (including option contracts), other than those relating to fixed assets are recognised in the profit and loss account. Further in respect of transactions covered by forward exchange contracts, the differences between the contract rate and the spot rate on the date of the transaction is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the contract. Exchange difference relating to monetary items that are in substance forming part of the Company's net investment in non-integral foreign operations are accumulated in Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Reserve Account.

Exchange differences (including arising out of forward exchange contracts) in respect of liabilities incurred to acquire fixed assets prior to April 1, 2004, are adjusted to the carrying amount of such fixed assets.

(g) Investments

Long term investments are carried at cost less provision for permanent diminution in value of such investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value. When investment is made in partly convertible debentures with a view to retain only the convertible portion of the debentures, the excess of the face value of the non-convertible portion over the realisation on sale of such portion is treated as a part of the cost of acquisition of the convertible portion of the debenture.

(h) Inventories

Finished and semi-finished products produced and purchased by the Company are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. Purchased goods-in-transit are carried at cost.

Work-in-progress is carried at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Coal, iron ore and other raw materials produced and purchased by the Company are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. Purchased raw materials-in-transit are carried at cost.

Stores and spare parts are carried at cost. Necessary provision is made and charged to revenue in case of identified obsolete and non-moving items.

Cost of inventories is generally ascertained on the 'weighted average' basis. Work-in-progress and finished and semi-finished products are valued on full absorption cost basis.

(i) Relining Expenses

Relining expenses other than expenses on Blast Furnace relining are charged as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

(j) Research and Development

Research and Development costs (other than cost of fixed assets acquired) are charged as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

(k) Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax is accounted for by computing the tax effect of timing differences which arise during the year and reverse in subsequent periods.

B. Significant Changes in Accounting Policies:

The restated financial statements have not been adjusted for the effect of changes in accounting policies during the years 2002-03 to 2006-07 and the quarter ended June 30, 2007 as the accounting policy changes were:

- (i) technical corrections where the impact for previous periods were insignificant; or
- (ii) consequent to the introduction of new accounting standards and for which the information relevant to prior periods could not be determined with reasonable accuracy as the accounting systems were designed to comply with the Accounting Standards applicable in those years.

The changes in accounting policies are as detailed below:

1. During the financial year 2003-04, the Company changed its accounting policy for the Early Separation Scheme (ESS). The amortisation period was changed from 120 months to 5 years for the compensation paid to employees opting for retirement under the scheme. Consequent to this change, the profit before taxes for the year ended March 31, 2004 and Miscellaneous Expenditure (to the extent not written off or adjusted) as at that date was lower by Rs. 269.8 million.

Consequent to the general reduction in interest rates, the basis of calculation of the present value in respect of provision for ESS payable under the schemes was also revised during the financial year 2003-04. As a result, the Provision for Employee Separation Compensation was higher and profit before taxes for the year was lower by Rs. 1,423.3 million.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standard (AS) 28, introduced with effect from April 1, 2004, the Company had made an adjustment of Rs. 974.8 million against the opening balance of the general reserve for the full value of certain assets held for future projects pending ascertainment of recoverable value.
3. Per Accounting Standards Interpretation 'Disclosure of Revenue from Sales Transactions' (ASI-14-Revised), issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Company has disclosed the Excise Duty on Sales as a deduction from Turnover in the statement of Profit and Loss while the Excise Duty related to difference between the Closing Stock and Opening Stock has been recognised separately. The above disclosure has been effected only in the financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007.
4. The Shareholders of the Company at the Extra-Ordinary General meeting held on March 19, 2003 approved and the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Bombay vide its order passed on May 7, 2003 confirmed the adjustment of Miscellaneous Expenditure representing employee separation cost upto Rs.15,100.9 million against the Securities Premium Account and Capital Redemption Reserve in accordance with the provisions of Sections 78 and 80 read with Section 100 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Accordingly an amount of Rs.15,086.3 million representing unamortised employee separation cost as at March 31, 2003 has been adjusted against Securities Premium Account [Rs. 8,174.1 million (net of deferred tax asset of Rs. 5,412.2 million)] and Capital Redemption Reserve (Rs. 1,500 million) during the financial year 2002-03.

The adjustment was made in 2002-03 in accordance with the approval of the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Bombay vide its order passed on May 7, 2003. Further this is one time adjustment of the amortised balance against securities premium and capital redemption account, which is equivalent to a capital reduction under section 100 of the Companies Act, 1956.

5. Employee Benefits

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India had deferred the date of applicability of Accounting Standard (AS) 15, Employee Benefits (revised 2005). As early application of the Standard was encouraged, the Company adopted AS 15 (revised 2005) on Employee Benefits effective April 1, 2006.

Consequent to the adoption, an amount of Rs. 1,065 million (net of deferred tax, Rs. 525 million) has been adjusted against General Reserves as at April 1, 2006, in accordance with the transitional provision in the Standard.

<u>Benefit</u>	<u>Reserves Debit/(Credit)</u>	<u>Deferred Tax Debit/(Credit)</u>
	<u>(Rs. in million)</u>	
Post Employment Benefits—Funded Defined Benefit Plans:		
Retiring Gratuity	(77.5)	39.3
Post Employment Benefits—Unfunded Defined Benefit Plans:		
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	3,092.9	(1,569.3)
Pensions to Directors	82.7	(42.0)
Farewell Gifts on Retirement	23.9	(12.2)
Packing and Transportation Costs on Retirement	32.4	(16.4)
Long Term Benefits:		
Leave (other than furlough leave)	(997.9)	521.6
Furlough (Long service) Leave	(24.7)	12.6
Long Service Awards	36.8	(18.7)
Loyalty Bonus	26.3	(13.1)
Termination Benefits:		
Employees Separation Compensation	(1,049.2)	532.3
Employees Family Benefit Scheme	(80.7)	40.9
Total	<u>1,065.0</u>	<u>(525.0)</u>

C. Significant Changes in Accounting Estimates:

1. In accordance with the guidelines of Accounting Standard on Employee Benefits AS-15 (revised 2005), the rate used to discount provision for employee separation compensation (ESS) was determined with reference to market yields on government bonds as at March 31, 2006. Consequently, the provision for employee separation compensation and miscellaneous expenditure were lower by Rs. 1,190 million and Rs. 240 million respectively as at March 31, 2006 and the profit before taxes was higher by Rs. 950 million for the year then ended.
2. The useful life of Office Equipments, Furniture and Fixtures and Light Vehicles has been revised effective April 1, 2006. The net written down value of these assets as at March 31, 2006 is being depreciated over the revised remaining useful life of the assets. As a result of this change, depreciation for the year ended March 31, 2007 is higher by Rs. 198.4 million.

D. Amalgamation of Tata SSL

1. Pursuant to the Shareholders' approval at the Court convened meeting of the Company held on December 18, 2002 and the sanction of the Honourable Bombay High Court to the Scheme of Amalgamation, the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Tata SSL Ltd., whose principal business was manufacture of wire and wire rods, were transferred to and vested in the Company with effect from the appointed date viz., April 1, 2002 in accordance with the Scheme so sanctioned. The Scheme was given effect to in the accounts of financial year 2002-03.
2. The amalgamation was accounted for under the "Pooling of Interests method" as prescribed by Accounting Standard 14 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Accordingly the assets, liabilities and other reserves of the erstwhile Tata SSL Ltd. as at April 1, 2002 were taken over at their book values. As a result reserves of the erstwhile Tata SSL Ltd. aggregating to Rs. 1,140.9 million were added to the reserves of the Company. Further, 1,210,003 Ordinary Shares of the face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid were issued to the other shareholders of the erstwhile Tata SSL Ltd. in exchange of 6,050,016 shares held by them in the erstwhile Tata SSL Ltd. in the ratio of 1:5.
3. The difference of Rs. 1,101.5 million between the value of net assets taken over, the face value of the shares to be issued and the investment of the Company in shares of erstwhile Tata SSL Ltd. has been adjusted to the General Reserve of the Company.
4. Pursuant to the Scheme, referred to in (1) above 25,603,544 shares held by the Company in the erstwhile Tata SSL Ltd. have been cancelled.

E. Significant Notes to Accounts

1. Prior Period Adjustments: In the financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and the quarter ended June 30, 2007, certain items of income/expenses have been identified as prior period items. These prior-period items mainly represent liabilities no longer required. The liabilities included provisions which were made based on estimates available at that point of time. For the purpose of this statement, such prior period items have been appropriately adjusted in the respective prior years.

The cumulative year wise adjustments and the details thereof are given below:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Rs in million</u>
Quarter ended June 30, 2007	(172.1)
Year ended March 31, 2007	(400.8)
Year ended March 31, 2006	(402.0)
Year ended March 31, 2005	(700.6)
Year ended March 31, 2004	(224.0)
Year ended March 31, 2003	(442.2)
Adjusted to opening reserves as at April 1, 2002 in the Restated Balance Sheet	(2,341.7)

The details of the above prior year adjustments are as follows:

<u>Details of Prior Period Adjustments</u>	<u>Rs in million</u>
Raw materials consumed	(594.5)
Purchase of power	(515.6)
Others	(185.9)
Stores and spares consumed	(253.1)
Depreciation	(154.6)
Commission, rebate and discounts	(154.5)
Payment to Employees	(148.6)
Excise duty	(108.5)
Freight and handling charges	(136.3)
Purchase of finished and semi-finished products	(90.1)
Total	(2,341.7)

2. Contingent Liabilities as at June 30, 2007 :

- a) Guarantees

The Company has given guarantees aggregating Rs. 27,544.7 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 28,697 million) to banks and financial institutions on behalf of others.

- b) Claims not acknowledged by the Company:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>As at</u>	
	<u>June 30, 2007</u>	<u>March 31, 2007</u>
	<u>(Rs in million)</u>	
Excise	1,924.9	1,933.0
Customs	136.6	136.6
Sales Tax	3,208.7	3,217.1
State Levies	990.6	989.2
Suppliers and Service Contract	752.7	893.8
Labour Related	319.4	319.5
Income Tax	524.1	524.1

- c) Claim by a party arising out of conversion arrangement—Rs. 1,958.2 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 1,958.2 million). The Company has not acknowledged this claim and has instead filed a claim of Rs. 1,396.5 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 1,396.5 million) on the party. The matter is pending before the Calcutta High Court.
- d) The Excise Department has raised a demand of Rs. 2,354.8 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 2,354.8 million) denying the benefit of Notification No. 13/2000 which provides for exemption to the

integrated steel plant from payment of excise duty on the freight amount incurred for transporting material from plant to stock yard and consignment agents. The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT Kolkata.

- e) The State Government of Orissa introduced “Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio Economic Development Act, 2004” with effect from February 2005 levying tax on mineral bearing land computed on the basis of value of minerals produced from the mineral bearing land. The Company had filed a Writ Petition in the High Court of Orissa, challenging the validity of the Act. Orissa High Court held in November 2005 that State does not have authority to levy tax on minerals. The State Government of Orissa moved to Supreme Court against the order of Orissa High Court and the case is pending with Supreme Court. The liability, if it materialises, would be Rs. 3,929.2 million as at June 30, 2007 (31.3.2007: Rs. 3,276.3 million).
 - f) The Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi has passed an award on October 20, 1998 with reference to an industrial dispute regarding permanent absorption of contract labourers engaged by the Company prior to 1981, directing the Company to absorb 658 erstwhile contract labourers w.e.f. August 22, 1990. A single bench of the Patna High Court has upheld this award. The Company challenged this award before the division bench of the Jharkhand High Court which has set aside the orders of the single bench of Patna High Court as well as the Tribunal and remanded back the case to the tribunal for fresh hearing on all issues in accordance with law. The Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi by its award dated March 31, 2006 pronounced on June 13, 2006 held that the contract workers were not engaged by the management of the Company in the permanent and regular nature of work before February 11, 1981 and they are not entitled to permanent employment under the principal employer. The opposing union has filed SLP against this award in Supreme Court. The liability, if it materialises, would be to the tune of Rs. 1,227 million as at June 30, 2007 (31.3.2007: Rs. 1,193.5 million).
 - g) Uncalled liability on partly paid shares and debentures Rs. 0.1 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 0.1 million).
 - h) Bills discounted Rs. 2,397.9 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 3,839.9 million).
 - i) Cheques discounted: Amount indeterminate.
3. As at June 30, 2007, the Company has given undertakings to (a) IDBI, IFCI, IIBI and State Bank of Patiala not to dispose off its investment in The Tinsplate Company of India Limited, (b) ICICI Bank Ltd. (formerly ICICI), IFCI and IIBI not to dispose off its investment in the Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd. (ISRM). The ISRM is under liquidation, (c) IDBI not to dispose of its investment in Wellman Incandescent India Ltd., (d) IDBI and ICICI Bank Ltd. (formerly ICICI) not to dispose of its investment in Standard Chrome Ltd., (e) Citibank N.A. New York and Bank of America not to dispose of its investment in Tata Incorporated, New York, (f) SBI, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Patiala and WBIDC Ltd., not to dispose of its investment in Hooghly Met Coke and Power Co. Ltd., without the prior consent of the respective financial institutions/banks so long as any part of the loans/facilities sanctioned by the institutions/banks to these six Companies remains outstanding. The Company has also furnished a Security Bond in respect of its immovable property to the extent of Rs. 200 million in favour of the Registrar of the Delhi High Court and has given an undertaking not to sell or otherwise dispose of the said property.
- The Promoters’ (i.e. L & T Infrastructure Development Projects Ltd. and Tata Steel Ltd.) combined investments in The Dhamra Port Company Ltd., (DPCL) representing 51% of DPCL’s paid-up equity share capital is pledged with IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd.
- In respect of loans taken by Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte. Limited, Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1) Limited and Tata Steel Netherlands B.V, the conditions of the loan agreements entered into by the respective companies with the consortium of lenders require that Tata Steel Limited continues to control (directly or indirectly) all the respective companies.
4. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account as at March 31, 2007 and not provided for: Rs. 23,087.1 million (31.3.2006 : Rs. 19,633.4 million).
 5. The Company had on August 20, 2005, signed an agreement with the Government of Jharkhand to participate in a special health insurance scheme to be formulated by the Government of Jharkhand for the purpose of providing medical facilities to the families of the people below poverty line. The state government would develop a suitable scheme and the Company has agreed to contribute to such scheme, when operational, a sum of Rs. 250 million annually for a period of 30 years or upto the year of operation of the scheme whichever is less. The scheme is yet to be formed and no contribution has been made till June 30, 2007.

6. The Company had, on August 20, 2005 signed an agreement with the Government of Jharkhand to partner with the State for developing sports infrastructure for the National Games 2007 to be held in Jharkhand. The Company has, on request from the Government of Jharkhand, paid Rs.1,500 million as advance towards the same. Based on the information received from the Government of Jharkhand about the commencement of work, the amount of Rs. 1,500 million has been recognised as an expense during the quarter ended June 30, 2007.
7. The Company, pursuant to the Sale Agreement signed on April 2, 2007 has sold its Cold Rolling Mill at Sisodra, as a going concern to Theis Precision Steel India Pvt. Ltd. (Theis), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Friedr. Gustav Theis Kaltwalzwerke GmbH, Germany at a consideration of Rs. 670 million.
8. Exchange gain/(loss) under Exceptional Items for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 represents a gain of Rs. 6,864.3 million on account of unrealised exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings and a realised loss of Rs. 1,334.1 million on foreign currency deposits mainly in relation to the acquisition of Corus. The net gain of Rs. 5,530.2 million is due to the appreciation of the Rupee against the various foreign currencies during the quarter ended June 30, 2007.
9. In accordance with the shareholders' approval in the annual general meeting held on July 5, 2006, the Company, on a preferential basis, issued the following securities to Tata Sons Limited, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XIII of the SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000 :
 - a) 27,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each at a price of Rs. 516 per share involving an amount of Rs. 13,932 million.
 - b) 28,500,000 Warrants, where each Warrant entitles Tata Sons Limited to subscribe to one Ordinary Share of the Company against payment in cash. As per the SEBI Guidelines, an amount equivalent to 10% of the price i.e. Rs. 51.60 per Warrant has been received from Tata Sons Limited on allotment of the Warrants. The price at which the Warrants would be exercised was to be determined in accordance with the SEBI prescribed pricing formula applicable at the time of exercise. Accordingly the outstanding warrants have not been considered for computation of diluted earnings per share as at March 31, 2007.
 - c) On April 16, 2007, Tata Sons Limited has exercised the option to convert 28,500,000 warrants into Ordinary Shares of the Company at a price of Rs. 484.27 per share. The Committee of Directors at its meeting held on April 17, 2007 has approved the allotment to Tata Sons Limited of 28,500,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs. 474.27 per share.
 - d) The amounts of Rs. 15,402.6 million received from the preferential issue and Rs. 12,331.1 million received on conversion of the warrants has been invested in Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.
10. Per the circular dated August 8, 2003 issued by Indian Bureau of Mines and subsequent clarifications issued under Mineral Conservation & Development (Amendment) Rules 2003 as per Section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, provision toward final mines closure expenditure of Rs. 2,125.2 million and Rs. 575.7 million made during the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007 has been included in fixed assets. Amortisation of Rs. 632.7 million and Rs. 206.3 million has been included in the depreciation for the years then ended and includes Rs. 411.4 million and Rs. 145.7 million relating to amortisation of earlier years.

The provision was made in the books of accounts on receipt of the final clarifications from the appropriate authorities and the amortisation has been initiated from the year such liability was recognised.
11. The Company has taken on lease Plant and Machinery, having an aggregate cost of Rs. 37.9 million as at March 31, 2007. The element of the lease rental applicable to the cost of the assets has been charged to the profit and loss account over the estimated life of the asset and financing cost has been allocated over the life of the lease on an appropriate basis. Future obligations by way of minimum lease rentals in respect of these lease agreements amount to Rs.19.3 million (Present Value Rs.16.3 million) as at March 31, 2007.
12. The Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) sanctioned a scheme for rehabilitation of The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited (ISWP), a sick company in FY 2003-04. In terms of the scheme, the company—
 - (a) took management control of ISWP; (b) acquired 474,130 Equity Shares from the existing promoters at Re. 1/- per share; (c) converted Rs. 50 million of dues into 5,000,000 fully paid Equity Shares at Rs. 10 each and Rs. 108.8 million into unsecured loan to be repaid by ISWP in 8 annual installments starting from FY 2004-05; (d) has an advance of Rs. 282.8 million as at

June 30, 2007 (31.3.2007: Rs. 276.7 million) with ISWP towards one time settlement with financial institutions for capital expenditure and margin for working capital.

13. During the financial year 2003-04, Agreements were signed with the Unions and the outstanding issues regarding arrear payments were settled. The consequential additional liability of Rs. 746.8 million on such settlements over and above the provision available was charged to the Profit and Loss Account for the year 2003-04. Accounts for earlier years have not been re-stated for the above liability.
14. Interest during financial year 2003-04 is net of Rs. 863.1 million reversed due to change in rates sanctioned by Joint Plant Committee w.e.f April 1, 1998 in respect of loans from Steel Development Fund (SDF). Interest for the year ended March 31, 2005 includes the provision of Rs. 293.5 million in respect of earlier years.
15. The Company had issued during 1992-93, 11,550,000 Secured Premium Notes (SPN) of Rs. 300 each aggregating to Rs. 3,465 million with Warrants attached for subscribing to one ordinary share of Rs. 10 each per SPN at a premium of Rs. 70 per share. The warrant holders have exercised their option in respect of 11,161,201 Detachable Warrants. For the balance of 388,799 Detachable Warrants for which option has not been exercised, the option is deemed to have lapsed except in respect of approximately 12,446 Detachable Warrants applicable to matters which are in dispute and for which the option is deemed to be kept alive for the time being. In terms of issue of SPNs, they have been redeemed on August 24, 1999.
16. Provision for taxation for the financial year 2002-03 is net of tax credit of Rs. 1,286.3 million available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax paid under Section 115 JA of Income Tax Act, 1961, in earlier years.
17. The Condensed Financial Statements as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 are prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS)-25 on Interim Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Accordingly, the notes above and other Financial Information include figures as on June 30, 2007 only in cases where such information is presented in the aforesaid Condensed Financial Statements.

Annexure V

Secured Loans of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
			(Rs. in million)			
Banks and Financial Institutions	—	—	634.7	2,950.1	6,088.0	9,132.6
International Finance Corporation, Washington	16,282.0	17,414.0	—	—	—	—
Joint Plant Committee-Steel Development Fund (including funded interest) @	16,422.4	16,502.4	16,092.5	14,976.7	14,537.5	15,148.1
Privately Placed Non-Convertible Debentures	1,750.0	1,750.0	4,625.0	5,500.0	8,150.0	10,600.0
Working Capital Demand Loans from Banks	—	—	—	—	—	200.0
Cash Credits from Banks	1,353.6	1,922.6	564.9	1,253.9	1,324.3	1,595.4
Government of India	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Assets Under Lease	—	—	0.1	0.9	1.6	—
Total	35,808.2	37,589.2	21,917.4	24,681.8	30,101.6	36,676.3

@ Includes repayments and interest on earlier loans for which applications of funding are awaiting sanction.

Unsecured Loans of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
			(Rs. in million)			
Fixed Deposits (including interest accrued and due)	212.5	209.8	334.1	553.2	1,016.7	1,146.3
Inter Corporate Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	20.0
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. . . .	76.9	86.9	123.6	156.8	187.1	214.6
Government of Orissa	—	—	—	35.6	71.1	106.7
Banks and Financial Institutions	53,692.7	58,562.2	1,436.2	1,903.9	2,351.6	3,885.2
Non-Convertible Debentures (Privately Placed)	—	—	—	—	—	200.0
Interest Free Loan under Sales Tax Deferral Scheme	4.7	5.2	5.7	7.3	4.7	7.0
Others	—	—	1,344.5	58.4	89.3	—
Total	53,986.8	58,864.1	3,244.1	2,715.2	3,720.5	5,579.8

Annexure V

Details of Loans Taken and Assets charged as securities of Tata Steel Limited as at June 30, 2007

<u>Lender</u>	<u>Date of Agreement</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as at June 30, 2007 (Rs. in million)</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2007 (Rs. in million)</u>	<u>Rate of Interest (%)</u>	<u>Repayment Terms</u>	<u>Security</u>
Secured Loans:						
Joint Plant Committee-Steel Development Fund	Various dates	16,422.4	16,502.4	2% below the bank rate as applicable on April 1 every year	Loan is repayable in sixteen semi annual instalments after completion of 4 years (moratorium period) from the date of receipt of the last tranche relating to the loan.	Secured by mortgages, ranking pari passu inter se, on all present and future fixed assets, excluding land and buildings mortgaged in favour of Government of India for constructing a hostel for trainees at Jamshedpur and setting up a dispensary and a clinic at Collieries, land and buildings, plant and machinery and movables of the Tubes Division and the Bearings Division mortgaged in favour of the financial institutions and banks, assets of the Ferro Alloys Plant at Bammnial mortgaged in favour of State Bank of India and assets of Cold Rolling Complex (West) at Tarapur and a floating charge on other properties and assets (excluding investments) of the Company, subject to the prior floating charge in favour of State Bank of India and other banks with respect to cash credits. This loan is not secured by charge on moveable assets of the Company.
14.25% Non-Convertible Debentures (privately placed with LIC Mutual Fund)	October 27, 1998	250.0	250.0	14.25%	Redeemable at par in the ratio of 33:33:34 at the end of 9th, 10th and 11th year from the date of allotment	Secured by mortgages, ranking pari passu inter se, on all present and future fixed assets, excluding land and buildings mortgaged in favour of Government of India for constructing a hostel for trainees at Jamshedpur and setting up a dispensary and a clinic at Collieries, land and buildings, plant and machinery and movables of the Tubes Division and the Bearings Division mortgaged in favour of the financial institutions and banks, assets of the Ferro Alloys Plant at Bammnial mortgaged in favour of State Bank of India and assets of Cold Rolling Complex (West) at Tarapur and a floating charge on other properties and assets (excluding investments) of the Company, subject to the prior floating charge in favour of State Bank of India and other banks with respect to cash credits from the banks.
10.50% Non-Convertible Debentures (privately placed with Life Insurance Corporation of India)	October 23, 1998	1,000.0	1,000.0	10.50%	Redeemable in 3 equal instalments at the end of 9th, 10th and 11th year from the date of allotment	Security as in 14.25% Non-Convertible Debentures above.
12.60% Non-Convertible Debentures (privately placed with various parties)	October 11, 1999	500.0	500.0	12.60%	Redeemable at par in the ratio of 30:30:40 at the end of 6th, 7th and 8th year from the date of allotment	Security as in 14.25% Non-Convertible Debentures above.

<u>Lender</u>	<u>Date of Agreement</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as at June 30, 2007 (Rs. in million)</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2007 (Rs. in million)</u>	<u>Rate of Interest (%)</u>	<u>Repayment Terms</u>	<u>Security</u>
International Finance Corporation, Washington—A Loan US \$ 100 million equivalent (repayable in foreign currency)	June 10, 2005	4,070.5	4,353.5	Libor+1.05	20 equal instalments of US \$ 5 million each on Feb 15, May 15, Aug 15 and Nov 15 of each calendar year commencing on May 15, 2011	Secured by charge on the immovable properties of the Company at Jamshedpur and additionally secured on all moveable properties of the Company (excluding current assets) located at Jamshedpur ranking pari passu with the security for the debentures.
International Finance Corporation, Washington—B Loan US\$300 million equivalent (repayable in foreign currency)	June 10, 2005	12,211.5	13,060.5	Libor+0.55	12 equal instalments of US \$ 25 million each on Feb 15, May 15, Aug 15 and Nov 15 of each calendar year commencing on May 15, 2009	Same as above.
Cash Credit from Banks	Various dates	1,353.6	1,922.6	Various rates	Payable on Demand	Secured by hypothecation of stocks, stores and book debts, ranking in priority to the floating charge under above mentioned loans.
Government of India :						
(i) for constructing a hostel for trainees at Jamshedpur		0.1	0.1			
(ii) for setting up a dispensary and clinic at Collieries		0.1	0.1			Secured respectively by a first mortgage on the lands together with the buildings for hostel and dispensary and clinic constructed thereon.
Total Secured Loans		<u>35,808.2</u>	<u>37,589.2</u>			
Unsecured Loans:						
Fixed Deposits including interest accrued and due	Various dates	212.5	209.8	Various rates	Various dates	N.A
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd	Various dates	76.9	86.9	Various rates	Various dates	N.A
Japan Bank for International Co-operation and various Financial Institutions (repayable in foreign currency)	February 24, 1999	894.5	1,124.4	2.10%	JPY 338.9 million payable semi- annually till 2011	N.A
JPY Syndicated ECB Loan—US \$ 495 million equivalent (repayable in foreign currency)	March 07, 2006	19,356.0	21,626.6	Libor+0.50	20% in each instalment—April 6, 2011, Oct 6, 2011, April 6, 2012, Oct 6, 2012 and April 6, 2013	N.A
Canara Bank, London ECB Loan US \$ 5 million (repayable in foreign currency)	March 07, 2006	203.5	217.7	Libor+0.50	20% in each instalment—April 6, 2011, Oct 6, 2011, April 6, 2012, Oct 6, 2012 and April 6, 2013	N.A

<u>Lender</u>	<u>Date of Agreement</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as at June 30, 2007 (Rs. in million)</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2007 (Rs. in million)</u>	<u>Rate of Interest (%)</u>	<u>Repayment Terms</u>	<u>Security</u>
Euro Hermes Loan from Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt (repayable in foreign currency)	March 13, 2006	355.7	104.7	Euribor+0.12	20 equal, consecutive, semi annual instalments, the first instalment being due 6 months after the starting point.	N.A
JPY Syndicated Standard Chartered Bank Loan—US \$ 750 million equivalent (repayable in foreign currency)	October 10, 2006	29,525.2	32,988.8	Libor+0.34	20% in each instalment—October 10, 2011, April 10, 2012, October 10, 2012, April 10, 2013 and October 10, 2014	N.A
Short term loan from IDBI Bank	March 05, 2007	2,500.0	2,500.0	9.30%	September 05, 2007	N.A
Interest Free Loan under Sales Tax Deferral Scheme	Various dates	4.7	5.2	N.A	Various dates	N.A
Euro Sace Loan from Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt (repayable in foreign currency)	March 13, 2006	857.8	—	Euribor+0.12	20 equal, consecutive, semi annual instalments, the first instalment being due 6 months after the starting point.	N.A
Total Unsecured Loans		53,986.8	58,864.1			
Total		89,795.0	96,453.3			

Annexure VI

Statement showing Agewise Analysis of Sundry Debtors of Tata Steel Limited

<u>Particulars</u>	As at June 30,	As at March 31				
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
			(Rs. in million)			
Due for a period exceeding six months	680.8	632.4	817.3	735.0	1,005.0	2,356.1
Others	5,937.1	6,041.4	4,898.5	5,481.7	6,117.3	8,339.2
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	<u>(351.9)</u>	<u>(357.5)</u>	<u>(321.8)</u>	<u>(398.5)</u>	<u>(609.3)</u>	<u>(1,110.6)</u>
Total	<u>6,266.0</u>	<u>6,316.3</u>	<u>5,394.0</u>	<u>5,818.2</u>	<u>6,513.0</u>	<u>9,584.7</u>

Annexure VII

Statement showing details of Loans and Advances of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
			(Rs. in million)			
Advances with public bodies	2,375.8	3,081.5	3,378.3	2,997.1	1,874.2	1,645.4
Other advances	4,444.7	5,636.0	5,414.2	3,923.8	4,778.8	6,016.6
Application money on Investments	141,240.1	18,110.8	309.5	306.0	73.0	70.1
Loans and Advances to subsidiary companies	4,002.0	3,765.8	3,217.2	6,900.6	116.3	3.7
Advance payment against taxes	573.3	708.5	750.2	440.2	398.3	—
	152,635.9	31,302.6	13,069.4	14,567.7	7,240.6	7,735.8
Less : Provison for doubtful advances	(749.0)	(745.3)	(720.8)	(743.3)	(668.6)	(385.7)
Total	151,886.9	30,557.3	12,348.6	13,824.4	6,572.0	7,350.1

Annexure VIII

Statement of Investments of Tata Steel Limited

SN	Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
			(Rs. in million)				
A	LONG TERM INVESTMENTS						
	At cost less provision for diminution in value						
	Trade Investments						
	SHARES AND DEBENTURES (Quoted)						
1	Tata Motors Ltd.	1,470.3	1,470.3	1,470.3	1,470.3	1,470.3	1,179.8
2	Tata Motors Ltd. (Detachable Warrants)	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
3	Tayo Rolls Ltd.	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6
4	The Tinplate Company of India Ltd.	296.8	296.8	296.8	296.8	296.8	296.8
5	GKW Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	TRF Ltd.	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7
7	Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
9	Tata Construction and Projects Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Wellman Incandescent India Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Nicco Corporation Ltd.	—	—	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
13	Sanderson Industries Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Tata Honeywell Ltd.	—	—	—	—	24.2	24.2
15	Tata Construction and Projects Ltd.—10% Convertible Debentures of Rs. 100 each (Non-Convertible portion) (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Tata Infomedia Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	10.3
17	Hindustan Oil Exploration Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
18	SBI Home Finance Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
19	Tata Metaliks Ltd.	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0
20	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
21	Standard Chrome Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	The Tata Power Company Ltd.	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
23	Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		3,037.6	3,037.6	3,039.4	3,039.4	3,063.6	2,785.6
	SHARES AND DEBENTURES (Unquoted)						
24	Kumardhubi Metal Casting and Engineering Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Tata Industries Ltd. (Face Value of Rs. 100 each)	722.3	722.3	722.3	722.3	312.3	200.9
26	Tata Services Ltd. (Face Value of Rs. 1,000 each)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9
27	Tata International Ltd. (Face Value of Rs. 1,000 each)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
28	Tata Projects Ltd. (Face Value of Rs. 100 each)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
29	IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
30	Kalinga Aquatics Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Jamshedpur Injection Powder Ltd.	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8
32	Tata Televenture (Holdings) Ltd.	—	—	—	—	409.9	409.9
33	Tata Ryerson Ltd.	341.2	341.2	341.2	285.0	250.0	250.0
34	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	1,452.0	1,452.0	1,452.0	1,200.0	480.0	480.0
35	The Tinplate Company of India Ltd.- 12.50% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (Face Value of Rs. 100 each)	934.1	934.1	933.8	802.8	660.0	660.0
36	mjunction Services Ltd. (formerly Metaljunction Services Ltd.)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
37	Nicco Jubilee Park Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	3.4	3.4
38	The Dhamra Port Company Ltd.	935.6	935.6	533.1	—	—	—
39	Tata BlueScope Steel Ltd.	2,310.0	2,210.0	—	—	—	—
40	Panatone Finvest Ltd.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
41	Srutech Tubes (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Book Value: Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	Rallis India Ltd. (7.50% Cumulative Preference Shares)	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	—
43	Tata Autocomp Systems Ltd. (7% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares)	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	—	—
44	Tata Teleservices Ltd. (0.10% Redeemable Non-Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares)	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	—	—
45	Industrial Energy Ltd.	260.0	**	—	—	—	—
46	Tata NYK Shipping Pte. Ltd.	210.1	—	—	—	—	—
47	Others	**	**	**	**	**	**
		7,901.9	7,331.8	4,719.0	3,746.7	2,282.2	2,086.1

SN	Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	
(Rs. in million)							
Investments in Subsidiary Companies :							
SHARES (Quoted)—							
48	Stewarts and Lloyds of India Ltd.	—	—	—	—	3.7	3.7
SHARES (Unquoted)—							
49	Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Ltd. (Face value of THB 1 each) (formerly Millennium Steel Public Co. Ltd.)	2,956.0	2,956.0	2,796.8	—	—	—
50	Kalimati Investment Co. Ltd.	866.8	866.8	866.8	866.8	866.8	866.8
51	Tata Refractories Ltd.	909.7	909.7	909.7	218.1	119.9	119.9
52	The Tata Pigments Ltd. (Face Value of Rs. 100 each)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
53	Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd. (Book Value Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	Tata Incorporated (Face Value of US \$ 1,000 each)	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
55	TM International Logistics Ltd.	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8
56	Lanka Special Steels Ltd. (Face Value of LKR 10 each)	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	—
57	Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Co. Ltd.	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.5	—
58	The Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. (Book Value : Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	NatSteel Asia Pte Ltd. (Face Value of S\$1 each)	7,470.2	7,470.2	6,900.2	1,494.6	—	—
60	Sila Eastern Ltd. (Face Value of THB 100 each)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—
61	Hooghly Met Coke & Power Company Ltd.	980.5	980.5	980.5	0.5	—	—
62	Tata Steel (KZN) (Pty.) Ltd. (Face Value of ZAR 1 each)	847.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
63	Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Ltd. (Face value of S\$ 1 each)	7.2	7.2	—	—	—	—
64	Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Ltd. (Book Value : Re.1)	—	—	—	—	—	3.5
65	Rawmet Ferrous Industries Pvt. Ltd.	435.3	435.3	—	—	—	—
66	Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Ltd.	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	—
		14,614.1	13,767.1	12,585.3	2,711.3	1,114.0	1,105.4
	Total Long Term Investments	25,553.6	24,136.5	20,343.7	9,497.4	6,463.5	5,980.8
B CURRENT INVESTMENTS (At lower of cost and fair value)							
Other Investments:							
67	16.00% IFCI Family Bonds 2003 (Face Value Rs. 5,000 each) ...	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
68	6.75% Tax Free Bonds of Unit Trust of India (Quoted) (Face Value of Rs.100 each)	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	—
69	Units in Unit Trust of India (Face Value of Rs. 10 each)	—	—	—	—	—	89.6
70	UTI-Venture Capital Units (Face Value of Rs.100 each)	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
71	9.25% Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	52.0
72	Investment in own Debentures	—	—	—	—	—	1,486.9
73	Investment in Mutual Funds (Note ii)						
	Fixed Maturity Funds	—	1,170.0	7,346.5	1,650.0	—	—
	Floating Rate Funds	—	—	—	2,756.0	501.9	—
	Other Income Funds	—	—	—	—	4,451.4	3,903.5
	Liquid Funds	8,584.8	35,665.7	12,919.8	10,333.5	10,564.6	431.6
	Less-Diminution in value	—	—	—	—	(129.8)	—
	Total Current Investments	8,674.4	36,925.3	20,355.9	14,829.1	15,477.7	5,964.7
	Grand Total	34,228.0	61,061.8	40,699.6	24,326.5	21,941.2	11,945.5
Aggregate Cost							
	—Quoted	3,127.2	3,127.2	3,129.0	3,129.0	3,156.9	4,418.8
	—Unquoted	31,100.8	57,934.6	37,570.6	21,197.5	18,784.3	7,526.7
		34,228.0	61,061.8	40,699.6	24,326.5	21,941.2	11,945.5
Aggregate Market Value—Quoted							
		30,100.9	29,791.9	38,072.2	19,524.3	20,316.9	7,982.6

Notes:

- Face Value of Equity Shares is Rs.10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified
 - Amount as at March 31, 2007 includes Rs. 32,625.9 million ringfenced for a specific purpose
- ** Amount below Rs.100,000

Annexure IX

Statement of Deferred Tax Liability of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	
	(Rs. in million)					
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
(i) Difference between book and tax depreciation	16,828.1	16,821.5	17,075.5	16,021.9	16,863.3	16,696.8
(ii) Prepaid Expenses	395.0	368.1	206.0	27.6	42.3	63.1
(iii) Revaluation of Foreign Currency Loans ...	1,879.7	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Deferred Revenue Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	7.5
(A)	19,102.8	17,189.6	17,281.5	16,049.5	16,905.6	16,767.4
Deferred Tax Assets						
(i) Employee Separation Scheme	(5,078.9)	(5,068.7)	(5,337.2)	(5,982.7)	(6,815.1)	(6,695.2)
(ii) Wage Provision	(208.3)	(104.3)	(104.1)	(1.5)	(5.7)	(207.6)
(iii) Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(309.3)	(310.0)	(286.7)	(320.1)	(390.0)	(536.8)
(iv) Disallowance under Section 43B	(1,102.7)	(1,001.7)	(648.8)	(508.7)	(320.9)	(168.7)
(v) Provision for Leave Salary	(1,299.7)	(1,224.7)	(1,108.4)	(939.1)	(948.9)	(716.2)
(vi) Provision for Employee Benefits	(742.7)	(687.9)	(2.7)	(22.7)	(20.0)	(6.2)
(vii) Differences in written down value of development of property	(215.4)	(209.7)	(117.5)	24.6	—	—
(viii) Other Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities ..	(5.1)	(4.7)	(106.1)	(5.1)	(5.4)	(34.5)
(B)	(8,962.1)	(8,611.7)	(7,711.5)	(7,755.3)	(8,506.0)	(8,365.2)
Net Deferred Tax Liability (A) + (B)	10,140.7	8,577.9	9,570.0	8,294.2	8,399.6	8,402.2

Annexure X
Break up of Other Income of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Income from Investments						
i. Trade Investments	34.4	1,068.6	637.9	298.1	369.8	91.8
ii. Investments in subsidiary companies	66.6	103.3	80.3	45.4	27.7	56.8
iii. Other Investments	284.2	2,069.7	942.6	770.5	612.6	94.2
	<u>385.2</u>	<u>3,241.6</u>	<u>1,660.8</u>	<u>1,114.0</u>	<u>1,010.1</u>	<u>242.8</u>
Profit on sale/redemption of current investments	99.8	156.3	99.5	41.9	67.8	46.2
Profit on sale of Long term Investments	—	—	—	285.8	81.5	—
Profit on sale of capital assets (net of loss on assets sold / scrapped / written off)	258.8	111.9	410.0	324.2	321.7	212.7
Gain from swaps and cancellation of forward covers / options	717.4	826.9	377.3	0.2	5.5	2.2
Total	<u>1,461.2</u>	<u>4,336.7</u>	<u>2,547.6</u>	<u>1,766.1</u>	<u>1,486.6</u>	<u>503.9</u>

Annexure XI

Statement showing Rates and Amount of Dividend Paid by Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	As at / For the year ended March 31				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Number of Equity Shares (Note i)	608,972,856	553,472,856	553,472,856	368,981,904	368,981,904
Face Value Per Share (Rs.)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Paid Up Value Per Share (Rs.)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Rate of Dividend	155%	130%	130%	100%	80%
Total Dividend Paid (Rs. in million)	9,439.1	7,195.1	7,195.1	3,689.8	2,951.9
Tax on Dividends (Rs. in million)	1,604.2	1,009.2	1,018.6	472.7	378.2

Notes :

- i) Includes 28,500,000 warrants as at March 31, 2007 and 1,210,003 shares as at March 31, 2003 to be issued to the shareholders of erstwhile Tata SSL Limited against Capital Suspense Account.
- ii) The Company has not declared any Interim Dividend during the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

Annexure XII

Statement of Tax Shelter of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31,				
	2007	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Profit Before Tax	18,852.9	62,215.7	51,997.6	52,272.2	26,435.6	12,182.8
Tax rates applicable (%)	34.0	33.7	33.7	36.6	35.9	36.8
Tax at applicable rates (A)	6,408.1	20,941.8	17,502.4	19,127.7	9,483.8	4,477.2
Adjustments:						
Permanent Differences						
Dividend Income and others	605.3	(3,015.4)	(1,463.2)	(1,220.1)	(1,696.9)	(898.0)
Total (B)	605.3	(3,015.4)	(1,463.2)	(1,220.1)	(1,696.9)	(898.0)
Timing Differences						
Difference between tax and book depreciation	19.4	1,402.2	(2,891.8)	(444.0)	(217.2)	(1,706.2)
Early Separation Scheme	30.3	(944.1)	(1,917.5)	(1,222.9)	347.9	880.0
Wage Provision	306.0	(2.3)	304.7	(9.7)	(562.8)	(222.9)
Leave Salary provision	209.2	308.8	497.0	145.1	648.4	939.6
Prepaid Expenses	(86.2)	(468.6)	(529.9)	35.8	58.0	38.1
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(2.0)	60.2	(99.2)	(136.0)	(237.2)	(273.7)
Set off of Unabsorbed Depreciation	—	—	—	—	—	(940.7)
Unpaid Statutory Liability	297.2	1,019.6	733.0	616.7	443.4	300.0
Revaluation Gains (Unrealised)	(5,530.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Others	414.7	526.4	(122.4)	119.9	201.2	(115.0)
Total (C)	(4,341.6)	1,902.2	(4,026.1)	(895.1)	681.7	(1,100.8)
Net Adjustments (B+C)	(3,736.3)	(1,113.2)	(5,489.3)	(2,115.2)	(1,015.2)	(1,998.8)
Tax Expense/(Saving) thereon (D)	(1,270.0)	(374.6)	(1,847.7)	(774.0)	(364.2)	(734.6)
Set off of MAT credit (E)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,286.3)
Total Current Tax (A+D+E)	5,138.1	20,567.2	15,654.7	18,353.7	9,119.6	2,456.3

Note: The Statement of tax shelter has been prepared based on restated Profits as per Annexure II.

Annexure XIII

Accounting Ratios of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	As at / For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	As at / For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
1 Adjusted Profit after Tax (Rs. in million)	12,106.9	41,955.7	34,797.1	34,023.9	17,318.6	9,843.4
2 Weighted average number of Equity Shares for :						
a) Basic EPS	603,961,867	572,409,842	553,472,856	553,472,856	553,472,856	553,472,856
b) Diluted EPS	603,972,646	572,420,073	553,483,446	553,482,818	553,482,706	553,477,858
3 Number of Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year/period	608,972,856	580,472,856	553,472,856	553,472,856	368,981,904	368,981,904
4 Net Worth (Rs. in million)	165,761.8	141,051.7	95,400.3	69,097.7	44,963.2	33,368.1
5 Accounting Ratios:						
Earning per Share						
—Basic EPS (Rs.) (1)/(2a)	20.0	73.3	62.9	61.5	31.3	17.8
—Diluted EPS (Rs.) (1)/(2b)	20.0	73.3	62.9	61.5	31.3	17.8
Return on Net Worth (1)/(4)-%	7.3%	29.7%	36.5%	49.2%	38.5%	29.5%
Net Asset Value Per Share (Rs.) (4)/(3)	272.2	243.0	172.4	124.8	121.9	90.4

- i) The above ratios have been computed on the basis of the Restated Summary Statements—Annexure I and Annexure II.
- ii) The effect of potential dilution pursuant to the Rights Issue has not been considered since the quantum of equity shares that will ultimately be subscribed cannot be ascertained at present.
- iii) EPS for the years ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 has been re-computed after considering the bonus shares issued during the year ended March 31, 2005.
- iv) Outstanding Warrants issued to Tata Sons Ltd. have not been considered for computation of diluted earning per share as at March 31, 2007. (Refer Note E(9), Annexure IV).
- v) Return on Net Worth (%) represents Adjusted Profit divided by Net Worth.
- vi) Net Assets Value is calculated as Net Worth at the end of each financial year/period divided by the number of equity shares outstanding at the end of each financial year/period.
- vii) The basic EPS, diluted EPS and return on net worth for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 have not been annualised.

Annexure XIV
Capitalisation Statement of Tata Steel Limited

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Pre-Issue as at March 31, 2007</u>	<u>Pre-Issue as at June 30, 2007</u>	<u>Adjusted for Rights Issue and issue of CCCP's</u>
		(Rs. in million)	
Borrowings:			
Secured	37,589.2	35,808.2	35,808.2
Unsecured	58,864.1	53,986.8	53,986.8
Total Debts	96,453.3	89,795.0	89,795.0
Shareholders Funds			
Equity Share Capital	5,806.7	6,091.7	7,309.6
Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share Capital . . .	—	—	54,807.6
Share Warrants	1,470.6	—	—
Reserves and Surplus	135,799.7	161,549.0	196,869.4
			(Note V)
Less: Miscellaneous Expenditure (to the extent not written off)	2,025.3	1,878.9	1,878.9
Total Shareholders Funds	141,051.7	165,761.8	257,107.7
Debt/Equity Ratio	0.7	0.5	0.3

Notes:

- i) The above has been computed on the basis of the Restated Summary Statements.
- ii) Subsequent to June 30, 2007 (which is the last date as on which financial information has been given in this document), there has been no increase in the share capital of Tata Steel Limited.
- iii) Above capitalisation statement is prepared on the assumption that the proposed rights issue of 121,794,571 Equity Shares @ Rs. 300 per share and 548,075,570 Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCCP's) @ Rs. 100 per share will be subscribed fully.
- iv) Above capitalisation statement is without considering USD 875 million 1% Foreign Currency Convertible Alternative Reference Securities ("CARS") due in 2012 which are convertible into qualifying securities as is defined in the subscription agreement or into Ordinary Shares of Tata Steel Limited listed on the BSE and NSE.
- v) Reserves have not been adjusted for any issue expenses that will be adjusted against the Securities Premium Account consequent to the issue of rights shares and CCCP's and the premium on redemption of CARS.

Annexure XV

Related Party Disclosure of Tata Steel Limited

List of Related Parties and Relationships as at June 30, 2007

<u>Party</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
A Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Ltd.	Subsidiary
Adityapur SEZ Ltd.	
Bangla Steel & Mining Co. Ltd.	
Best Bar (VIC) Pte. Ltd.	
Best Bar Pty. Ltd.	
Burwill Trading Pte. Ltd.	
Corus Group Limited and its subsidiaries	
Easteel Construction Services Pte Ltd.	
Easteel Services (M) Sdn. Bhd.	
Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc.	
Eastern Steel Services Pte. Ltd.	
Eastern Wire Pte. Ltd.	
Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Ltd.	
Hooghly Met Coke and Power Company Ltd.	
International Shipping Logistics FZE	
Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Ltd.	
Kalimati Coal Company Pty. Ltd.	
Kalimati Investment Company Ltd.	
Lanka Special Steels Ltd.	
Materials Recycling Pte. Ltd.	
N.T.S.Steel Group Public Co. Ltd.	
NatFerrous Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel (Xiamen) Ltd. (formerly known as Southern NatSteel (Xiamen) Limited).	
NatSteel Asia (S) Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel Asia Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel Australia Pty. Ltd. (formerly known as EW Reinforcement Pty. Ltd.)	
NatSteel Equity IV Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel Middle East FZE	
NatSteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Ltd.	
NatSteel Trade International Pte. Ltd.	
NatSteel Vina Co. Ltd.	
PT Materials Recycling Indonesia	
Rawmet Ferrous Industries Pvt. Ltd.	
Siam Construction Steel Co. Ltd.	
Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd.	
Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Co. Ltd.	
Sila Eastern Ltd. #	
Tata Incorporated	
Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd.	
Tata Refractories Ltd.	
Tata Steel (KZN) (Pty) Ltd.	
Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Ltd. (formerly known as Millennium Steel Public Co. Ltd.)	
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte.Ltd.	
Tata Steel UK Ltd.	
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd.	
The Tata Pigments Ltd.	
TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH.	
TKM Transport Management Services Private Ltd.	
TM International Logistics Ltd.	
TRL Asia Pvt. Ltd.	

<u>Party</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
TRL China Ltd. TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte. Ltd. TS Resources Australia Pty. Ltd. Tata Steel Netherlands B.V Tulip Netherlands (No.1) B.V Tulip Netherlands (No.2) B.V Tulip UK Holdings (No.1) Ltd. Tulip UK Holdings (No.2) Ltd. Tulip UK Holdings (No.3) Ltd. Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Co. Ltd. Wuxi NatSteel Metal Products Co. Ltd.	
B Almora Magnesite Ltd. Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd. Industrial Energy Ltd. Jamshedpur Injection Powder Ltd. Kalinga Aquatics Ltd. Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd. Kumardhubi Metal Casting & Engineering Ltd. Metal Corporation of India Ltd. Nicco Jubilee Park Ltd. Rujuvalika Investments Ltd. Southern Steel, Berhard Srutech Tubes (India) Pvt. Ltd. (part of the year) Steel Asia Development and Management Corporation Steel Asia Industries Inc. Steel Asia Manufacturing Corporation Tata Construction & Projects Ltd. Tata Metaliks Ltd. Tata Sponge Iron Ltd. Tayo Rolls Ltd. The Tinplate Company of India Ltd. TKM Overseas Ltd. TRF Ltd. Associates of Corus Group Limited	Associate—Where the Company exercises significant influence
C mjunction Services Ltd. (formerly known as Metaljunction Services Limited) Tata BlueScope Steel Ltd. Tata Ryerson Ltd. The Dhamra Port Company Ltd. Tata NYK Shipping Pte. Limited Joint Ventures of Corus Group Limited	Joint Venture
D Tata Sons Ltd.	Promoters holding together with its Subsidiary is more than 20%
E <i>Key Management Personnel</i> Mr. B.Muthuraman Dr. T. Mukherjee Mr. A.N.Singh	Whole Time Directors
F <i>Relatives of Key Management Personnel</i> Ms Sumathi Muthuraman Ms Ipshita Kamra Ms Shuvra Mukherjee	Relatives of Whole Time Directors
# Subsidiary on account of management control.	

Annexure XV

Related Party Information, as Restated of Tata Steel Limited

Nature of transactions	Period/Year	Subsidiaries	Associates and JVs #	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Promoter	Grand Total
				(Rs. in million)			
Purchase of Goods	Apr-June 07	1,663.2	257.7	—	—	—	1,920.9
	2006-07	1,884.3	948.3	—	—	—	2,832.6
	2005-06	933.6	1,171.8	—	—	—	2,105.4
	2004-05	723.9	2,082.6	—	—	—	2,806.5
	2003-04	768.1	1,387.8	—	—	—	2,155.9
	2002-03	766.9	1,494.1	—	—	—	2,261.0
Sale of Goods	Apr-June 07	1,727.8	2,596.0	—	—	—	4,323.8
	2006-07	4,063.7	8,563.3	—	—	—	12,627.0
	2005-06	209.3	6,877.2	—	—	—	7,086.5
	2004-05	260.0	5,456.0	—	—	—	5,716.0
	2003-04	200.0	4,774.9	—	—	—	4,974.9
	2002-03	89.0	2,217.7	—	—	—	2,306.7
Receiving of Services	Apr-June 07	1,580.7	786.1	**	**	0.9	2,367.7
	2006-07	4,409.5	3,234.6	0.2	0.2	10.0	7,654.5
	2005-06	3,328.9	2,517.0	0.2	0.2	2.8	5,849.1
	2004-05	2,817.7	2,756.1	0.2	0.2	7.3	5,581.5
	2003-04	1,243.6	1,794.8	0.1	0.1	14.8	3,053.4
	2002-03	581.8	1,884.2	0.3	0.3	29.5	2,496.1
Rendering of Services	Apr-June 07	70.2	185.9	—	—	0.7	256.8
	2006-07	246.6	458.0	—	—	1.4	706.0
	2005-06	206.1	414.3	—	—	0.6	621.0
	2004-05	194.1	393.6	—	—	0.6	588.3
	2003-04	22.7	54.7	—	—	0.8	78.2
	2002-03	18.5	398.4	—	—	0.8	417.7
Sale of Securities	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of Fixed Assets . . .	Apr-June 07	—	190.8	—	—	—	190.8
	2006-07	—	276.1	—	—	—	276.1
	2005-06	—	23.3	—	—	—	23.3
	2004-05	79.8	154.0	—	—	—	233.8
	2003-04	60.5	319.5	—	—	—	380.0
	2002-03	38.9	118.0	—	—	8.0	164.9
Sale of Fixed Assets	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.4
	2005-06	2.4	—	—	—	—	2.4
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	3.1	6.0	—	—	—	9.1
	2002-03	30.1	—	—	—	—	30.1
Leasing or Hire Purchase Arrangements	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	0.8	—	—	—	0.8
	2004-05	—	6.3	—	—	—	6.3
	2003-04	—	6.3	—	—	—	6.3
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—

<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>Period/Year</u>	<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Associates and JVs #</u>	<u>Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Relatives of Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Promoter</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
				(Rs. in million)			
Agency arrangements (income)	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	1.2	—	—	—	1.2
Dividend and Fraction Bonus amount paid to Shareholders	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	8.7	—	**	**	1,446.4	1,455.1
	2005-06	18.3	15.2	**	**	1,424.4	1,457.9
	2004-05	9.4	7.8	**	**	730.5	747.7
	2003-04	7.5	6.2	**	**	584.4	598.1
	2002-03	—	3.1	—	—	292.2	295.3
Dividend Income	Apr-June 07	66.6	28.0	—	—	—	94.6
	2006-07	103.3	304.8	—	—	—	408.1
	2005-06	80.3	179.5	—	—	—	259.8
	2004-05	45.3	120.7	—	—	—	166.0
	2003-04	27.7	74.7	—	—	—	102.4
	2002-03	56.8	54.5	—	—	—	111.3
Interest Income	Apr-June 07	42.1	—	—	—	—	42.1
	2006-07	198.4	—	—	—	—	198.4
	2005-06	176.7	10.0	—	—	—	186.7
	2004-05	34.7	22.8	—	—	0.5	58.0
	2003-04	1.4	4.0	—	—	0.2	5.6
	2002-03	—	44.5	—	—	2.4	46.9
Finance received (including loans and equity contribution in cash or in kind)	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
Interest paid during the year	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2
Management contracts including deputation of employees	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	105.0	105.0
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	378.5	378.5
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	326.2	326.2
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	311.5	311.5
	2003-04	—	0.7	—	—	227.1	227.8
	2002-03	—	0.2	—	—	183.5	183.7

<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>Period/Year</u>	<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Associates and JVs #</u>	<u>Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Relatives of Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Promoter</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
				(Rs. in million)			
Finance Provided (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind)	Apr-June 07	124,552.8	562.4	—	—	—	125,115.2
	2006-07	20,417.3	2,717.2	—	—	—	23,134.5
	2005-06	5,257.4	3,345.8	—	—	6.5	8,609.7
	2004-05	6,973.9	128.0	—	—	250.0	7,351.9
	2003-04	539.7	273.2	—	—	500.0	1,312.9
	2002-03	1.5	455.9	—	—	1,240.0	1,697.4
Unsecured Advances / Deposits accepted	Apr-June 07	**	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
	2006-07	**	0.6	—	—	—	0.6
	2005-06	—	0.9	—	—	10.3	11.2
	2004-05	—	58.2	—	—	—	58.2
	2003-04	1.0	25.1	—	—	1.0	27.1
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remuneration Paid	Apr-June 07	—	—	7.6	—	—	7.6
	2006-07	—	—	58.7	—	—	58.7
	2005-06	—	—	52.9	—	—	52.9
	2004-05	—	—	46.3	0.1	—	46.4
	2003-04	—	—	34.2	0.3	—	34.5
	2002-03	—	—	19.1	0.1	—	19.2
Provision for Receivables made during the year/period	Apr-June 07	**	0.9	—	—	—	0.9
	2006-07	1.9	6.1	—	—	—	8.0
	2005-06	10.0	0.5	—	—	—	10.5
	2004-05	5.8	29.9	—	—	—	35.7
	2003-04	28.8	113.2	—	—	0.1	142.1
	2002-03	4.8	13.6	—	—	—	18.4
Bad Debts written off	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	2.0	**	—	—	—	2.0
	2005-06	0.9	1.8	—	—	—	2.7
	2004-05	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.3
	2003-04	29.0	134.2	—	—	—	163.2
	2002-03	2.2	119.0	—	—	—	121.2
Bad Debts written back . . .	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	54.2	—	—	—	54.2
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision of diminution in value of Investments made during the year/period . . .	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.0
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	3.4	—	—	—	3.4
	2003-04	50.5	3.5	—	—	—	54.0
	2002-03	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.2

Nature of transactions	Period/Year	Subsidiaries	Associates and JVs #	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Promoter	Grand Total
				(Rs. in million)			
Agency Commission paid							
	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.4
Liabilities written back							
	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	6.9	25.1	—	—	—	32.0
Guarantees and Collaterals given during the year							
	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	31,826.4	—	—	—	—	31,826.4
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	—	250.0	—	—	—	250.0
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guarantees Outstanding as at							
	June 30, 2007	25,768.1	964.4	—	—	—	26,732.5
	March 31, 2007	26,920.4	964.4	—	—	—	27,884.8
	March 31, 2006	—	964.4	—	—	—	964.4
	March 31, 2005	—	964.4	—	—	—	964.4
	March 31, 2004	—	714.4	—	—	—	714.4
	March 31, 2003	—	714.4	—	—	—	714.4
Outstanding Receivables as at							
	June 30, 2007	145,499.9	1,165.7	0.1	0.1	6.1	146,671.9
	March 31, 2007	22,775.6	892.2	0.1	0.1	26.0	23,694.0
	March 31, 2006	3,697.9	517.8	0.1	0.1	26.0	4,241.9
	March 31, 2005	7,402.9	755.1	0.1	0.1	15.5	8,173.7
	March 31, 2004	327.0	646.4	0.1	0.1	17.2	990.8
	March 31, 2003	35.5	820.9	—	—	15.8	872.2
Provision for Outstanding Receivables as at							
	June 30, 2007	53.3	23.5	—	—	**	76.8
	March 31, 2007	55.3	22.7	—	—	—	78.0
	March 31, 2006	89.7	20.9	—	—	—	110.6
	March 31, 2005	110.4	41.9	—	—	—	152.3
	March 31, 2004	122.4	33.4	—	—	0.1	155.9
	March 31, 2003	14.2	119.3	—	—	—	133.5
Outstanding Payables as at							
	June 30, 2007	1,041.3	419.3	—	—	146.6	1,607.2
	March 31, 2007	1,031.2	290.6	—	—	419.7	1,741.5
	March 31, 2006	624.6	332.0	—	—	367.0	1,323.6
	March 31, 2005	582.0	373.0	—	—	345.0	1,300.0
	March 31, 2004	222.8	489.9	21.0	—	265.8	999.5
	March 31, 2003	151.1	421.3	9.0	—	223.6	805.0

<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>Period/Year</u>	<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Associates and JVs #</u>	<u>Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Relatives of Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>Promoter</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
				(Rs. in million)			
Issue of Bonus shares Face							
Value of Rs 10/- each	Apr-June 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2004-05	4.7	3.9	**	**	365.2	373.8
	2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—

** Amount below Rs. 50,000

Transactions with Joint Ventures have been disclosed at full value.

Annexure XVI
Segment Information, as Restated of Tata Steel Limited

Particulars	Period/Year	Business Segments			Unallocable	Total
		Steel	FAMD	Others		
		(Rs. in million)				
Revenue :						
Total External Sales	Apr-June'07	36,028.4	2,852.8	3,094.6	—	41,975.8
	2006-07	148,582.7	14,540.5	12,397.0	—	175,520.2
	2005-06	129,121.0	13,100.6	9,933.4	—	152,155.0
	2004-05	123,153.1	13,087.9	8,748.5	—	144,989.5
	2003-04	93,617.0	6,592.0	6,814.9	—	107,023.9
	2002-03	77,310.9	4,366.2	5,536.1	—	87,213.2
Add: Inter segment sales	Apr-June'07	2,138.5	336.1	30.3	—	2,504.9
	2006-07	7,695.9	1,203.0	178.0	—	9,076.9
	2005-06	6,305.1	1,137.1	142.7	—	7,584.9
	2004-05	6,771.8	1,408.5	134.2	—	8,314.5
	2003-04	5,141.1	709.7	115.0	—	5,965.8
	2002-03	3,839.6	567.5	63.0	—	4,470.1
Total Revenue	Apr-June'07	38,166.9	3,188.9	3,124.9	—	44,480.7
	2006-07	156,278.6	15,743.5	12,575.0	—	184,597.1
	2005-06	135,426.1	14,237.7	10,076.1	—	159,739.9
	2004-05	129,924.9	14,496.4	8,882.7	—	153,304.0
	2003-04	98,758.1	7,301.7	6,929.9	—	112,989.7
	2002-03	81,150.5	4,933.7	5,599.1	—	91,683.3
Less: Inter segment sales	Apr-June'07	2,138.5	336.1	30.3	—	2,504.9
	2006-07	7,695.9	1,203.0	178.0	—	9,076.9
	2005-06	6,305.1	1,137.1	142.7	—	7,584.9
	2004-05	6,771.8	1,408.5	134.2	—	8,314.5
	2003-04	5,141.1	709.7	115.0	—	5,965.8
	2002-03	3,839.6	567.5	63.0	—	4,470.1
Total Sales	Apr-June'07	36,028.4	2,852.8	3,094.6	—	41,975.8
	2006-07	148,582.7	14,540.5	12,397.0	—	175,520.2
	2005-06	129,121.0	13,100.6	9,933.4	—	152,155.0
	2004-05	123,153.1	13,087.9	8,748.5	—	144,989.5
	2003-04	93,617.0	6,592.0	6,814.9	—	107,023.9
	2002-03	77,310.9	4,366.2	5,536.1	—	87,213.2
Segment result after prior period adjustments but before interest, exceptional items and tax						
	Apr-June'07	14,013.0	1,209.8	(2.6)	948.2	16,168.4
	2006-07	56,051.4	5,726.2	529.3	3,168.8	65,475.7
	2005-06	45,847.0	5,749.0	515.8	1,658.6	53,770.4
	2004-05	47,043.1	6,928.8	370.8	988.6	55,331.3
	2003-04	27,553.6	1,691.5	236.5	484.0	29,965.6
	2002-03	16,484.8	654.3	243.3	144.3	17,526.7
Less: Interest	Apr-June'07					799.9
	2006-07					1,739.0
	2005-06					1,245.1
	2004-05					1,868.0
	2003-04					1,221.7
	2002-03					3,048.2
Profit before exceptional items and tax	Apr-June'07					15,368.5
	2006-07					63,736.7
	2005-06					52,525.3
	2004-05					53,463.3
	2003-04					28,743.9
	2002-03					14,478.5

Particulars	Period/Year	Business Segments			Unallocable	Total
		Steel	FAMD	Others		
		(Rs. in million)				
Exceptional items						
Less: Employees' Separation Compensation	Apr-June'07					545.8
	2006-07					1,521.0
	2005-06					527.7
	2004-05					1,191.1
	2003-04					2,308.3
	2002-03					2,295.7
Less: Contribution for Sports Infrastructure	Apr-June'07					1,500.0
	2006-07					—
	2005-06					—
	2004-05					—
	2003-04					—
	2002-03					—
Add: Exchange Gain	Apr-June'07					5,530.2
	2006-07					—
	2005-06					—
	2004-05					—
	2003-04					—
	2002-03					—
Profit before Tax	Apr-June'07					18,852.9
	2006-07					62,215.7
	2005-06					51,997.6
	2004-05					52,272.2
	2003-04					26,435.6
	2002-03					12,182.8
Taxes (Including tax impact of prior period adjustments)	Apr-June'07					6,746.0
	2006-07					20,260.0
	2005-06					17,200.5
	2004-05					18,248.3
	2003-04					9,117.0
	2002-03					2,339.4
Profit after Tax	Apr-June'07					12,106.9
	2006-07					41,955.7
	2005-06					34,797.1
	2004-05					34,023.9
	2003-04					17,318.6
	2002-03					9,843.4
Segment Assets as at	June 30, 2007	144,444.4	4,016.1	4,374.7	Annexure IV, Note E (17)	
	March 31, 2007	142,623.4	3,452.0	4,147.9	97,201.2	247,424.5
	March 31, 2006	128,730.6	3,288.8	3,110.0	5,897.1	141,026.5
	March 31, 2005	117,524.6	3,125.3	2,667.0	8,641.3	131,958.2
	March 31, 2004	99,634.2	2,617.4	2,249.1	2,163.0	106,663.7
	March 31, 2003	97,990.8	2,710.4	3,097.9	3,863.3	107,662.4
Segment Liabilities as at	June 30, 2007	35,093.9	2,003.1	1,472.6	Annexure IV, Note E (17)	
	March 31, 2007	33,421.4	1,869.2	1,232.2	14,809.8	51,332.6
	March 31, 2006	24,456.8	1,395.3	1,075.0	10,780.1	37,707.2
	March 31, 2005	22,727.4	1,117.3	991.8	11,516.7	36,353.2
	March 31, 2004	18,063.5	1,070.9	897.0	5,758.0	25,789.4
	March 31, 2003	15,216.3	798.8	886.9	4,239.3	21,141.3

Particulars	Period/Year	Business Segments				Total
		Steel	FAMD		Unallocable	
			Others			
			(Rs. in million)			
Total Cost incurred during the year/period to acquire Segment Assets	Apr-June'07	Annexure IV, Note E (17)				
	2006-07	18,294.9	900.6	881.3	—	20,076.8
	2005-06	14,970.6	118.4	186.8	—	15,275.8
	2004-05	19,326.5	292.1	165.0	—	19,783.6
	2003-04	9,547.9	30.2	25.2	—	9,603.3
	2002-03	4,393.1	54.1	65.1	—	4,512.3
Segment Depreciation	Apr-June'07	Annexure IV, Note E (17)				
	2006-07	7,930.0	153.7	109.2	—	8,192.9
	2005-06	7,532.3	140.7	78.0	—	7,751.0
	2004-05	6,004.3	102.7	80.8	—	6,187.8
	2003-04	6,070.9	102.1	78.1	—	6,251.1
	2002-03	5,367.7	101.1	86.0	—	5,554.8
Non-Cash Expenses other than depreciation	Apr-June'07	Annexure IV, Note E (17)				
	2006-07	147.1	34.2	8.2	652.0	841.5
	2005-06	91.8	(6.1)	9.0	49.8	144.5
	2004-05	194.9	(2.2)	11.1	35.8	239.6
	2003-04	850.8	39.9	105.6	469.2	1,465.5
	2002-03	1,130.0	170.3	234.5	3.5	1,538.3

Information about Secondary Segments :- Geographical

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Revenue by Geographical Market						
India	Annexure IV, Note E (17)	155,069.3	131,072.5	121,878.2	91,191.9	73,493.0
Outside India		20,450.9	21,082.5	23,111.3	15,832.0	13,720.2
	—	175,520.2	152,155.0	144,989.5	107,023.9	87,213.2
Addition to Fixed Assets and Intangible Assets						
India	Annexure IV, Note E (17)	20,076.8	15,275.8	19,783.6	9,603.3	4,512.3
Outside India		—	—	—	—	—
	—	20,076.8	15,275.8	19,783.6	9,603.3	4,512.3
	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Carrying Amount of Segment Assets						
India	Annexure IV, Note E (17)	155,865.2	138,170.9	125,324.9	106,661.6	107,661.2
Outside India		91,559.3	2,855.6	6,633.3	2.1	1.2
	—	247,424.5	141,026.5	131,958.2	106,663.7	107,662.4

The Company has disclosed Business Segment as the primary segment. Segments have been identified taking into account the nature of the products, the differing risks and returns, the organisational structure and internal reporting system. The Company's operations predominantly relate to manufacture of Steel and Ferro Alloys and Minerals. Other business segments comprise Tubes and Bearings.

Segment Revenue, Segment Results, Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments as also amounts allocated on reasonable basis. The expenses, which are not directly relatable to the business segment, are shown as unallocated corporate cost. Assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated corporate assets and liabilities respectively.

		As at March 31				
As at June 30, 2007		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Unallocable Assets						
exclude :						
Investments		61,061.8	40,699.6	24,326.5	21,941.2	11,945.5
	Annexure IV, Note E (17)					
Miscellaneous						
Expenditure		2,025.3	2,532.7	2,148.2	1,559.7	—
		—	63,087.1	43,232.3	26,474.7	23,500.9
Unallocable Liabilities						
exclude :						
Secured Loans	Annexure IV, Note E (17)	37,589.2	21,917.4	24,681.8	30,101.6	36,676.3
Unsecured Loans		58,864.1	3,244.1	2,715.2	3,720.5	5,579.8
Provision for Employee Separation						
Compensation	Annexure IV, Note E (17)	11,070.8	13,887.1	15,142.6	15,630.6	14,440.2
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)		8,577.9	9,570.0	8,294.2	8,399.6	8,402.2
		—	116,102.0	48,618.6	50,833.8	57,852.3

Transactions between segments are primarily for materials which are transferred at market driven prices and common costs are apportioned on a reasonable basis.

Annexure XVII

Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities, as Restated

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
A Fixed Assets						
Gross Block	910,119.5	200,837.8	166,306.8	140,916.8	128,368.2	124,317.6
Less: Depreciation	576,658.8	90,892.1	71,058.0	62,063.9	55,890.6	49,755.8
Less: Impairment	28,922.7	1,004.1	941.9	941.9	—	—
Net Block	304,538.0	108,941.6	94,306.9	77,911.0	72,477.6	74,561.8
Capital Work in Progress (Net)	69,772.8	33,263.7	13,574.1	18,960.4	7,694.7	2,039.0
Total	374,310.8	142,205.3	107,881.0	96,871.4	80,172.3	76,600.8
B Goodwill						
Goodwill on Consolidation	180,797.2	403.7	122.4	112.9	4.1	4.1
Purchased Goodwill	1,274.3	1,792.9	1,017.6	1,204.9	—	—
Total	182,071.5	2,196.6	1,140.0	1,317.8	4.1	4.1
C Investments	29,990.0	164,975.0	34,789.0	25,941.8	22,549.7	12,111.9
D Current Assets, Loans and Advances						
Inventories	213,289.0	38,881.3	27,733.1	24,899.0	13,740.4	12,134.7
Sundry Debtors	182,727.0	16,865.3	12,187.2	13,240.7	7,560.6	10,585.2
Cash and Bank Balances	84,447.4	108,879.6	7,767.5	4,657.3	2,778.7	4,103.0
Interest Accrued on Investments	90.1	11.6	11.0	6.6	2.9	35.6
Loans and Advances	115,348.6	19,803.4	11,381.8	7,916.1	6,874.1	7,587.3
Total	595,902.1	184,441.2	59,080.6	50,719.7	30,956.7	34,445.8
E Liabilities and Provisions						
Secured Loans	77,279.0	49,612.3	25,033.9	26,681.1	31,117.5	37,474.4
Unsecured Loans	560,096.6	199,643.0	8,740.4	6,475.2	3,862.0	5,676.4
Deferred Tax Liability	21,539.2	8,981.9	9,921.8	8,512.9	8,519.6	8,595.2
Minority Interest	6,222.2	5,983.9	1,235.7	935.2	486.6	309.7
Warrants issued by a Subsidiary Company	174.6	174.6	—	—	—	—
Provision for Employee Separation Compensation	10,945.8	11,183.0	14,025.6	15,304.8	15,818.1	14,633.6
Current Liabilities	230,574.7	48,951.8	32,300.5	33,796.6	21,819.1	17,964.3
Provisions	60,366.7	22,951.9	10,960.1	11,235.1	5,624.3	3,989.1
Total	967,198.8	347,482.4	102,218.0	102,940.9	87,247.2	88,642.7
F Net Worth (A+B+C+D-E)	215,075.6	146,335.7	100,672.6	71,909.8	46,435.6	34,519.9
G Represented by						
Share Capital	6,085.0	5,800.0	5,530.0	5,543.7	3,682.4	3,682.4
Share Warrants	—	1,470.6	—	—	—	—
Reserves and Surplus	210,953.8	141,162.8	97,702.7	68,548.5	44,314.2	30,940.0
Less: Miscellaneous Expenditure (to the extent not written off or adjusted)	1,963.2	2,097.7	2,560.1	2,182.4	1,561.0	102.5
Net Worth	215,075.6	146,335.7	100,672.6	71,909.8	46,435.6	34,519.9

The accompanying Significant Accounting Policies and Notes are an integral part of this statement.

Annexure XVIII

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Losses, as Restated

Particulars	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Income						
Sale of products manufactured and services rendered by the Company	317,188.9	274,372.9	222,721.4	174,145.2	123,725.3	102,299.6
Less: Excise Duty	5,566.2	22,239.8	19,500.0	14,159.1	12,430.9	10,931.4
Net Income from Operations	311,622.7	252,133.1	203,221.4	159,986.1	111,294.4	91,368.2
Other Income	1,742.1	4,380.7	2,467.4	2,061.3	1,508.5	465.5
Total	313,364.8	256,513.8	205,688.8	162,047.4	112,802.9	91,833.7
Expenditure						
Cost of Materials	145,681.3	91,713.9	67,057.6	41,711.0	25,833.1	20,234.2
Accretion/(Reduction) in Stocks of Finished and Semi-finished products and Work-in-progress	(8,568.2)	(5,402.2)	(470.0)	(2,890.2)	(1,239.9)	(122.2)
Payment to and Provision for Employees	40,005.5	18,849.7	16,724.6	14,144.2	14,017.8	12,553.1
Manufacturing, Selling and Other Expenses	85,663.4	72,470.2	56,465.0	45,008.5	36,986.1	35,192.7
Interest	8,920.8	4,111.9	1,616.0	1,981.3	1,293.0	3,153.9
Depreciation	10,298.2	10,109.8	8,603.7	6,454.6	6,405.5	5,696.9
Total	282,001.0	191,853.3	149,996.9	106,409.4	83,295.6	76,708.6
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax						
Exceptional Items	31,363.8	64,660.5	55,691.9	55,638.0	29,507.3	15,125.1
Employee Separation Compensation	(548.9)	(1,530.3)	(542.0)	(1,205.7)	(2,339.0)	(2,325.1)
Contribution for Sports Infrastructure	(1,500.0)	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange Gain/(Loss)	5,379.4	—	—	—	—	—
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) for Employee Benefits	41,211.3	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for Contingencies	—	—	—	(8.0)	(19.6)	(10.4)
Profit after Exceptional Items before tax	75,905.6	63,130.2	55,149.9	54,424.3	27,148.7	12,789.6
Provision for Taxation—Current Tax	8,668.3	21,455.2	16,199.7	18,750.9	9,371.7	2,675.9
—Deferred Tax	3,808.2	(155.2)	1,449.5	(38.5)	(9.2)	(109.1)
—Fringe Benefits Tax	49.2	174.1	289.9	—	—	—
Net Profit after Tax (Before Adjustment)	63,379.9	41,656.1	37,210.8	35,711.9	17,786.2	10,222.8
Adjustments						
Prior Period Adjustments	(176.7)	(448.0)	(461.8)	(687.2)	(387.6)	(407.2)
Tax Impact of Adjustments	59.5	150.8	155.4	251.5	139.1	149.6
Prior Period Taxes	—	—	—	(273.4)	—	—
Total of Adjustments	(117.2)	(297.2)	(306.4)	(709.1)	(248.5)	(257.6)
Net Profit after Adjustments	63,262.7	41,358.9	36,904.4	35,002.8	17,537.7	9,965.2
Less: Minority Interest	(167.9)	(675.2)	(186.4)	(259.6)	(192.8)	(67.6)
Add: Share of Profits of Associates	391.7	791.8	321.9	580.2	294.4	151.3
Profit as Restated after Minority Interest and Share of Profits of Associates	63,486.5	41,475.5	37,039.9	35,323.4	17,639.3	10,048.9
Balance brought forward	48,521.1	33,395.0	19,923.8	8,154.6	4,958.5	4,155.0
Balance of Sila Eastern Ltd. which became subsidiary during that year	—	—	—	(0.2)	—	—
Balance of The Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. which became subsidiary during that year	—	—	—	—	(28.7)	—
Share of profit/(loss) of associates up to March 31, 2002	—	—	—	—	—	114.3
Deferred Tax adjustment on initial adoption	—	—	—	—	—	(26.3)
Profit available for Appropriation	112,007.6	74,870.5	56,963.7	43,477.8	22,569.1	14,291.9
Appropriations						
Proposed Dividend	—	9,428.7	7,186.4	7,176.9	3,680.5	2,951.9
Tax on Dividends	—	1,634.2	1,033.6	1,037.3	484.1	382.7
General Reserve	130.3	15,247.0	15,287.0	15,247.7	10,236.5	5,990.1
Special Reserve	—	39.5	61.7	92.1	13.4	8.7
Surplus Carried to Balance Sheet	111,877.3	48,521.1	33,395.0	19,923.8	8,154.6	4,958.5
Total	112,007.6	74,870.5	56,963.7	43,477.8	22,569.1	14,291.9

The accompanying Significant Accounting Policies and Notes are an integral part of this statement.

Annexure XIX

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, as Restated

Particulars	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Net Profit before tax, minority interest and share of profits of associates	75,728.9	62,682.2	54,688.1	53,737.1	26,761.1	12,382.4
Adjustments for :						
Depreciation	11,670.7	10,109.8	8,603.7	6,454.6	6,405.5	5,696.9
Grant Written back	(117.1)	—	—	—	—	—
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Assets discarded/ Assets written off	(547.3)	(107.1)	(421.4)	(361.1)	(358.8)	207.7
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Investments	(157.4)	(263.6)	(106.6)	(640.5)	(159.1)	(53.9)
Amount received on cancellation of forward covers/options/swaps	(717.4)	(835.9)	(377.3)	—	—	(45.7)
Provision for diminution in value of Investments	—	1.0	0.2	0.2	266.7	10.4
Impairment of Assets	—	62.2	—	—	—	—
Reversal of Impairment Loss	(1,255.4)	—	(33.3)	—	—	—
Interest income	(1,327.8)	(2,228.8)	(459.6)	(404.7)	(191.3)	(346.4)
Income from Investments	(320.0)	(3,174.1)	(1,562.1)	(1,059.5)	(985.1)	(171.8)
Interest charged to Profit and Loss Account	10,248.6	6,340.7	2,075.6	2,386.0	1,484.3	3,535.7
Employee Separation Compensation	548.9	1,530.3	542.0	1,205.7	2,339.0	2,352.9
Contribution for Sports infrastructure	1,500.0	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for warranties	—	—	—	4.6	—	—
Provision for Contingencies	(4.0)	2.2	(26.4)	8.0	19.6	0.5
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) on consolidation	10,671.8	(1,201.3)	(205.5)	—	—	—
Revaluation of Pension Liabilities	(41,211.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange gain/(loss) on revaluation of Loans	(6,839.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Refund of sales tax and interest	—	—	—	—	—	(10.1)
Provision for Wealth Tax	2.6	11.1	10.8	7.2	7.0	6.0
Goodwill on consolidation written off	—	—	—	—	331.7	—
Amortisation of Goodwill	430.6	1,669.5	253.3	27.9	—	—
Amortisation of long term loan expenses ..	430.1	1,172.0	53.1	35.8	58.2	—
Prior period adjustment for depreciation ...	—	—	—	—	—	154.6
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	58,735.1	75,770.2	63,034.6	61,401.3	35,978.8	23,719.2
Adjustments for :						
Trade and Other Receivables	16,204.2	(9,601.3)	(1,129.7)	1,174.0	4,008.1	1,719.5
Inventories	(7,134.8)	(6,399.5)	(2,372.5)	(6,345.3)	(1,546.8)	(266.6)
Trade Payables and Other Liabilities	(28,588.2)	18,987.5	(1,777.6)	(3,474.5)	3,419.0	1,431.3
Cash Generated from Operations	39,216.3	78,756.9	57,754.8	52,755.5	41,859.1	26,603.4
Direct Taxes Paid	(4,223.3)	(21,445.6)	(18,198.3)	(18,667.1)	(9,423.4)	(2,341.3)
Cash Flow before Exceptional Items	34,993.0	57,311.3	39,556.5	34,088.4	32,435.7	24,262.1
Employee Separation Compensation Paid	(642.3)	(2,281.2)	(2,201.3)	(2,340.4)	(2,711.0)	(2,803.7)
Contribution for Sports infrastructure	(1,500.0)	—	—	—	—	—
Net Cash from Operating Activities	32,850.7	55,030.1	37,355.2	31,748.0	29,724.7	21,458.4

Particulars	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Purchase of fixed assets	(14,208.2)	(29,751.1)	(19,327.5)	(20,621.4)	(10,082.1)	(4,698.2)
Sale of fixed assets	5,333.1	480.3	511.1	296.5	584.8	407.3
Purchase of Investments	(51,360.7)	(285,519.0)	(82,007.2)	(72,388.0)	(47,308.9)	(18,255.0)
Acquisition of Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures	(411,574.5)	(6,686.2)	(11.1)	—	—	—
Purchase of Goodwill (net)	—	—	(5.6)	(1,252.1)	—	—
Sale of Investments	69,255.6	153,424.7	73,560.8	71,643.7	35,494.7	14,138.1
Intercompany Deposits	—	—	—	1,130.0	485.6	(275.5)
Pre-operative expenses	(15.7)	(47.5)	(17.5)	—	—	—
Interest Received	1,431.3	2,042.4	732.7	123.5	224.6	310.9
Dividend Received	320.0	3,174.1	1,562.1	1,059.5	985.1	171.8
Exceptional Items:						
Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	(5.7)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(400,819.1)	(162,882.3)	(25,002.2)	(20,008.3)	(19,616.2)	(8,206.3)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Issue of Equity Capital	12,331.1	13,932.0	7.3	—	—	220.0
Issue of Share Warrants	—	1,470.6	—	—	—	—
Capital contributions received	—	55.9	—	12.2	4.1	206.6
Proceeds from borrowings	284,031.5	227,607.1	8,212.0	2,013.3	3,527.0	5,969.5
Repayment of borrowings	(1,791.6)	(24,209.7)	(7,762.1)	(6,953.5)	(10,690.1)	(13,106.0)
Amount received on cancellation of forward covers/options/swaps	740.2	945.5	437.6	—	—	45.7
Long term loan expenses	(439.7)	(1,704.7)	(589.3)	—	—	—
Interest paid	(7,370.3)	(6,125.7)	(2,640.2)	(2,179.1)	(1,349.6)	(3,524.2)
Dividends paid	(15.1)	(7,168.2)	(7,116.6)	(3,978.8)	(2,928.0)	(1,467.1)
Net Cash from / (used in) Financing Activities	287,486.1	204,802.8	(9,451.3)	(11,085.9)	(11,436.6)	(11,655.5)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(80,482.3)	96,950.6	2,901.7	653.8	(1,328.1)	1,596.6
Opening Cash and Cash equivalents	164,929.7	11,929.0	4,865.8	4,003.5	4,106.8	2,506.4
Closing Cash and Cash equivalents	84,447.4	108,879.6	7,767.5	4,657.3	2,778.7	4,103.0

Notes:

- Figures in brackets represent outflows.
- Proceeds from borrowing includes translation gain on foreign currency loans which has been included in purchase of Fixed Assets.
- Cash and cash equivalents include loss on foreign exchange revaluation.
- Interest paid is exclusive of, and purchase of Fixed Assets is inclusive of, interest capitalised.
- Opening cash and cash equivalent of respective years includes cash and cash equivalents of companies which became subsidiaries/joint venture of the group and excludes the cash balances of companies which ceased to be subsidiaries.
- Closing cash balance as at March 31, 2007 includes Rs. 72,259.4 million ringfenced for a specific purpose.
- Interest paid during FY 2003-04 is net of Rs. 863.1 million reversed for interest upto March 31, 2003 in respect of loans from Steel Development Fund (SDF) which has been adjusted against the outstandings of loans from SDF.

Annexure XX

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Consolidated Restated Financial Information

1. Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements relate to Tata Steel Limited (“the Company”) and its subsidiary companies. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the following basis:

- The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary companies have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after fully eliminating intra-group balances and intra-group transactions resulting in unrealised profits or losses as per Accounting Standard 21—Consolidated Financial Statements issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- In case of foreign subsidiaries, revenue items are consolidated at the average rate prevailing during the year. All assets and liabilities are converted at the rates prevailing at the end of the year. Exchange gains/(losses) arising on conversion are recognised under Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.
- Investments in Associate Companies have been accounted under the equity method as per Accounting Standard 23—Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- Interests in Joint Ventures have been accounted by using the proportionate consolidation method as per Accounting Standard 27—Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- The financial statements of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures used in the consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Company i.e. June 30, 2007, except for certain associates (as indicated # below) for which financial statements as at reporting date are not available. These have been consolidated based on last available financial statements.
- The excess of cost to the Company, of its investment in the subsidiary company and joint venture over the Company’s portion of equity is recognised in the financial statement as Goodwill.
- The excess of the Company’s portion of equity of the subsidiary and joint venture on the acquisition date over its cost of investment is treated as Capital Reserve.
- Minority interest in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries consists of :
 - a) The amount of equity attributable to minorities at the date on which investment in a subsidiary is made; and
 - b) The minorities’ share of movements in equity since the date the parent subsidiary relationship came into existence.
- Minority interest’s share of net profit for the year of consolidated subsidiaries is identified and adjusted against the profit after tax of the group.
- Intra-group balances and intra-group transactions and resulting unrealised profits have been eliminated.

The list of subsidiary companies and joint ventures which are included in the consolidation and the Company's holdings therein as at June 30, 2007 are as under:

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation</u>	<u>Ownership in (%) either directly or through subsidiaries as at June 30, 2007</u>
Subsidiaries		
Adityapur SEZ Limited	India	51.00
Adityapur Toll Bridge Company Ltd.	India	55.05
Bangla Steel & Mining Company Ltd.	Bangladesh	100.00
Best Bar (VIC) Pty. Ltd.	Australia	71.00
Best Bar Pty. Ltd.	Australia	71.00
Burwill Trading Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
Corus Group Limited and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates (b)	United Kingdom	100.00
Easteel Construction Services Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
Easteel Services (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100.00
Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc.	Philippines	67.00
Eastern Steel Services Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
Eastern Wire Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Ltd.	India	100.00
Hooghly Met Coke and Power Company Ltd.	India	97.99
International Shipping Logistics FZE	UAE	51.00
Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Ltd.	India	100.00
Kalimati Coal Company Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100.00
Kalimati Investment Company Ltd.	India	100.00
Lanka Special Steels Ltd.	Sri Lanka	100.00
Materials Recycling Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
N.T.S. Steel Group Public Company Ltd.	Thailand	67.66
NatFerrous Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
NatSteel (Xiamen) Ltd. (formerly known as Southern NatSteel (Xiamen) Limited)	China	100.00
NatSteel Asia (S) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
NatSteel Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
NatSteel Australia Pty. Ltd. (formerly know as EW Reinforcement Pty.Ltd.)	Australia	100.00
NatSteel Equity IV Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
NatSteel Middle East FZE	UAE	100.00
NatSteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Ltd.	China	100.00
NatSteel Trade International Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
NatSteel Vina Company Ltd.	Vietnam	56.50
PT Materials Recycling Pte. Ltd.	Indonesia	100.00
Rawmet Ferrous Industries Pvt. Ltd.	India	100.00
Siam Construction Steel Company Ltd.	Thailand	67.89
Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd.	Thailand	100.00
Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Ltd.	Thailand	67.89
Sila Eastern Ltd. @	Thailand	49.00
Tata Incorporated	USA	100.00
Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd.	India	99.99
Tata Refractories Ltd.	India	71.28
Tata Steel (KZN) (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	90.00
Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Ltd (formerly known as Millennium Steel Public Company Ltd.).	Thailand	67.90
Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
Tata Steel UK Ltd.	United Kingdom	100.00
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd.	India	91.36
The Tata Pigments Ltd.	India	100.00
TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH	Germany	51.00
TKM Transport Management Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	51.00

Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Ownership in (%) either directly or through subsidiaries as at June 30, 2007
TM International Logistics Ltd.	India	51.00
TRL Asia Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	62.73
TRL China Ltd.	China	71.28
TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte. Ltd.	Hong Kong	100.00
TS Resources Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100.00
Tata Steel Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	100.00
Tulip Netherlands (No. 1) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00
Tulip Netherlands (No. 2) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00
Tulip UK Holdings (No.1) Ltd.	United Kingdom	100.00
Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2) Ltd.	United Kingdom	100.00
Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3) Ltd.	United Kingdom	100.00
Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Company Ltd.	China	95.00
Wuxi NatSteel Metal Products Company Ltd.	China	95.00
Joint Ventures		
mjunction Services Ltd. (formerly known as Metaljunction Services Ltd.) ..	India	50.00
Tata BlueScope Steel Ltd.	India	50.00
Tata Ryerson Ltd.	India	50.00
The Dhamra Port Company Ltd.	India	50.00
Tata NYK Shipping Pte Ltd.	Singapore	50.00
Associates		
Almora Magnesite Limited	India	39.00
Indian Steel Rolling Mills Limited (Re 1/-) (a) #	India	20.56
Industrial Energy Limited	India	26.00
Jamshedpur Injection Powder Limited	India	30.00
Kalinga Aquatics Limited (Re 1/-) (a) #	India	30.00
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited (Re 1/-) (a) #	India	27.78
Kumardhubi Metal Casting & Engineering Limited (Re 1/-) (a) #	India	49.31
Metal Corporation of India Limited (Re 1/-) (a) #	India	42.05
Nicco Jubilee Park Limited (Re 1/-) (a) #	India	21.60
Rujuvalika Investments Limited	India	24.12
Southern Steel, Berhad	Malaysia	27.03
Strutech Tubes (India) Private Limited (part of the year)	India	20.00
Steel Asia Development and Management Corporation (Re 1/-) (a)	Philippines	40.00
Steel Asia Industries, Inc. (Re 1/-) (a)	Philippines	50.00
Steel Asia Manufacturing Corporation (Re 1/-) (a)	Philippines	40.00
Tata Construction & Projects Limited (Re 1/-) (a) #	India	29.66
Tata Metaliks Limited	India	47.65
Tata Sponge Iron Limited	India	39.74
Tayo Rolls Limited	India	36.53
The Tinplate Company of India Limited	India	31.89
TKM Overseas Limited	United Kingdom	49.00
TRF Limited	India	36.32

@ Subsidiary on account of management control

- (a) The investments in these associates have been reported at Nil value as the company's share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of investment
- (b) The percentage holding of 100% represents Tata Steel's holding in Corus. Corus may hold less than 100% in its subsidiaries.

2. Significant Accounting Policies as at June 30, 2007

(a) Basis for Accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles, accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as applicable, and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Revenue Recognition

- (i) Sales comprises sale of goods and services, net of trade discounts and include exchange differences arising on sales transactions.
- (ii) Export incentive under the Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme has been recognised on the basis of credits afforded in the pass book.
- (iii) In one subsidiary, the income from services are recognised upon completion of the relevant shipping activities and related services. Income and expenses relating to incomplete voyages are carried forward as voyages-in-progress. Despatch earnings are accounted for on receipt basis.

(c) Employee Benefits

- (i) Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the profit and loss account of the year in which the related service is rendered.
- (ii) Post employment benefits are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account for the year in which the employee has rendered services. The expense is recognised at the present value of the amount payable towards contributions. The present value is determined using the market yields of government bonds, at the balance sheet date, at the discounting rate.
- (iii) Other long-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account for the period in which the employee has rendered services. Estimated liability on account of long-term benefits is discounted to the current value, using the yield on government bonds, as on the date of balance sheet, at the discounting rate.
- (iv) Actuarial gains and losses in respect of post employment and other long-term benefits are charged to the profit and loss account.
- (v) Miscellaneous Expenditure

In respect of Employee Separation Scheme (ESS), net present value of the future liability for pension payable is amortised equally over five years or upto financial year ending March 31, 2010, whichever is earlier.

The increase in the net present value of the future liability for pension payable to employees who have opted for retirement under the Employee Separation Scheme of the Company is charged to the profit and loss account.

(d) Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are valued at cost less depreciation. Pre-operation expenses including trial run expenses (net of revenue) are capitalised. Interest on borrowings and financing costs during the period of construction is added to the cost of fixed assets.

Blast Furnace relining is capitalised. The written down value of the asset consisting of lining/relining expenditure embedded in the cost of the furnace is written off in the year of fresh relining.

(e) Depreciation

- (I) Capital assets whose ownership does not vest in the Company is depreciated over their estimated useful life or five years, whichever is less.
- (II) In respect of other assets, depreciation is provided on a straight line basis applying the rates specified in Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956 or based on estimated useful life whichever is higher. The details of estimated life for each category is as under:
 - (i) Buildings—30 to 62 years.
 - (ii) Plant and Machinery—6 to 21 years.
 - (iii) Railway Sidings—21 years.
 - (iv) Vehicles and Aircraft—6 to 18 years.
 - (v) Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment—5 to 10 years.

- (vi) Intangibles (Computer Software)—5 to 10 years.
- (vii) Development of property for development of mines and collieries are depreciated over the useful life of the mine or lease period whichever is less, subject to maximum of 10 years.
- (viii) Blast Furnace relining is depreciated over a period of 10 years (average expected life).
- (ix) Freehold land is not depreciated.
- (x) Leasehold land is amortised over the life of the lease.
- (xi) Roads—30 to 62 years.

In some subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates depreciation is calculated on written down value basis and intangible assets are amortised over the period for which the rights are obtained. The depreciation charge in respect of these units is not significant in the context of the consolidated financial statements.

In case of certain foreign subsidiaries, the assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

(f) Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign Currency Transactions (FCT) and forward exchange contracts used to hedge FCT (including firm commitments and forecast transactions) are initially recognised at the spot rate on the date of the transaction/contract.

Monetary assets and liabilities relating to foreign currency transactions and forward exchange contracts remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated at year end rates.

The differences in translation and realised gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions (including option contracts), other than those relating to fixed assets are recognised in the profit and loss account. Further in respect of transactions covered by forward exchange contracts, the differences between the contract rate and the spot rate on the date of the transaction is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the contract. Exchange difference relating to monetary items that are in substance forming part of the Company's net investment in non-integral foreign operations are accumulated in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve Account.

Exchange differences (including arising out of forward exchange contracts) in respect of liabilities incurred to acquire fixed assets prior to April 1, 2004, are adjusted to the carrying amount of such fixed assets.

(g) Investments

Long term investments are carried at cost less provision for permanent diminution in value of such investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value. Stock-in-Trade has been valued at cost or at available market quotation whichever is lower scripwise. When investment is made in partly convertible debentures with a view to retain only the convertible portion of the debentures, the excess of the face value of the non-convertible portion over the realisation on sale of such portion is treated as a part of the cost of acquisition of the convertible portion of the debenture.

(h) Inventories

Finished and semi-finished products produced and purchased by the Company are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. Purchased goods-in-transit are carried at cost.

Work-in-progress is carried at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Coal, iron ore and other raw materials produced and purchased by the Company are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. Purchased raw materials-in-transit are carried at cost.

Stores and spare parts are carried at cost. Necessary provision is made and charged to revenue in case of identified obsolete and non-moving items.

Cost of inventories is generally ascertained on the 'weighted average' basis. Work-in-progress and finished and semi-finished products are valued on full absorption cost basis.

(i) Relining Expenses

Relining expenses other than expenses on Blast Furnace relining are charged as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

(j) Research and Development

Research and Development costs (other than cost of fixed assets acquired) are charged as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

(k) Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax is accounted for by computing the tax effect of timing differences which arise during the year and reverse in subsequent periods.

(l) In case of certain subsidiaries, Purchased Goodwill is amortised over a period of 60 months.

3. Prior Period Adjustments: In the financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and quarter ended June 30, 2007, certain items of income/expenses have been identified as prior period items. These prior-period items mainly represent liabilities no longer required. The liabilities included provisions which were made based on estimates available at that point of time. For the purpose of this statement, such prior period items have been appropriately adjusted in the respective prior years.

The cumulative year wise adjustments and the details thereof are given below:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Rs. in million</u>
Quarter ended June 30, 2007	(176.7)
Year ended March 31, 2007	(448.0)
Year ended March 31, 2006	(461.8)
Year ended March 31, 2005	(687.2)
Year ended March 31, 2004	(387.6)
Year ended March 31, 2003	(407.2)
Adjusted to opening reserves as at April 1, 2002 in the Restated Balance Sheet	<u><u>(2,568.5)</u></u>

The details of the above prior year adjustments are as follows:

<u>Details of Prior Period Adjustments</u>	<u>Rs. in million</u>
Raw materials consumed	(594.5)
Purchase of power	(515.6)
Others	(412.7)
Stores and spares consumed	(253.1)
Depreciation	(154.6)
Commission, rebate and discounts	(154.5)
Payment to Employees	(148.6)
Excise duty	(108.5)
Freight and handling charges	(136.3)
Purchase of finished and semi-finished products	(90.1)
Total	<u><u>(2,568.5)</u></u>

4. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India had deferred the date of applicability of Accounting Standard (AS) 15, Employee Benefits (revised 2005). As early application of the Standard was encouraged, the Group adopted AS 15 (revised 2005) on Employee Benefits effective April 1, 2006. Consequent to the adoption, an amount of Rs. 1,195.8 million (net of deferred tax Rs. 559.9 million) has been adjusted against General Reserve as at April 1, 2006, in accordance with the transitional provision in the Standard. The carrying amount of investment in Associates as at June 30, 2007 includes an adjustment of Rs. 70.8 million to General Reserve consequent to the adoption of AS 15 (revised 2005), Employee Benefits.

5. Contingent Liabilities as at June 30, 2007 :

a) Guarantees

The Company has given guarantees aggregating Rs. 12,074.2 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 2,155.6 million) to banks and financial institutions on behalf of others.

b) Claims not acknowledged by the Company

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>As at</u>	
	<u>June 30, 2007</u>	<u>March 31, 2007</u>
	<u>(Rs. in million)</u>	
Excise	1,980.0	1,947.2
Customs	235.0	136.6
Sales Tax	3,275.6	3,284.0
State Levies	1,004.3	989.2
Suppliers and Service Contract	752.7	926.0
Labour Related	327.2	327.3
Income Tax	655.5	655.5
Others	3,420.8	308.7

- c) Claim by a party arising out of conversion arrangement—Rs. 1,958.2 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 1,958.2 million). The Company has not acknowledged this claim and has instead filed a claim of Rs. 1,396.5 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 1,396.5 million) on the party. The matter is pending before the Calcutta High Court.
- d) The Excise Department has raised a demand of Rs. 2,354.8 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 2,354.8 million) denying the benefit of Notification No. 13/2000 which provides for exemption to the integrated steel plant from payment of excise duty on the freight amount incurred for transporting material from plant to stock yard and consignment agents. The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT Kolkata.
- e) The State Government of Orissa introduced “Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio Economic Development Act 2004” with effect from February 2005 levying tax on mineral bearing land computed on the basis of value of minerals produced from the mineral bearing land. The Company had filed a Writ Petition in the High Court of Orissa, challenging the validity of the Act. Orissa High Court held in November 2005 that State does not have authority to levy tax on minerals. The State Government of Orissa moved to Supreme Court against the order of Orissa High Court and the case is pending with Supreme Court. The liability, if it materialises, as at June 30, 2007 would be Rs. 3,929.2 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 3,276.3 million).
- f) The Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi has passed an award on October 20, 1998 with reference to an industrial dispute regarding permanent absorption of contract labourers engaged by the Company prior to 1981, directing the Company to absorb 658 erstwhile contract labourers w.e.f. August 22, 1990. A single bench of the Patna High Court has upheld this award. The Company challenged this award before the division bench of the Jharkhand High Court, which has set aside the orders of the single bench of Patna High Court as well as the Tribunal and remanded back the case to the tribunal for fresh hearing on all issues in accordance with law. The Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi by its award dated March 31, 2006 pronounced on June 13, 2006 held that the contract workers were not engaged by the management of the Company in the permanent and regular nature of work before February 11, 1981 and they are not entitled to permanent employment under the principal employer. The opposing union has filed SLP against this award in the Supreme Court. The liability, if it materialises, would be to the tune of Rs. 1,227 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 1,193.5 million).
- g) Uncalled liability on partly paid shares and debentures Rs. 0.1 million (31.3.2007: Rs.0.1 million)
- h) Bills discounted Rs. 2,425.4 million (31.3.2007: Rs. 3,866.9 million).
- i) Cheques discounted: Amount indeterminate.
6. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account and not provided for: Rs. 34,951.9 million (31.3.2006: Rs. 26,164.9 million).
7. (i) The Company and its subsidiaries has given undertakings to (a) IDBI, IFCI, IIBI and State Bank of Patiala not to dispose of its investment in The Tinsplate Company of India Limited, (b) ICICI Bank Ltd. (formerly ICICI), IFCI and IIBI not to dispose of its investment in the Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd. (ISRM). The ISRM is under liquidation, (c) IDBI not to dispose of its investment in Wellman Incandescent India Ltd., (d) IDBI and ICICI Bank Ltd. (formerly ICICI) not to dispose of its investment in Standard Chrome Ltd., (e) Citibank N.A. New York and Bank of America not to dispose of its investment in Tata Incorporated, New York, (f) SBI, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Patiala and WBIDC Ltd., not to dispose of its investment in Hooghly Met Coke and Power Co. Ltd., (g) IL&FS Trust Company Ltd. not to transfer, dispose off, assign, charge or lien or in any way encumber its holding in Taj Air Ltd., without the prior consent of the respective financial institutions/banks so long as any part of the

loans/facilities sanctioned by the institutions/banks to these seven Companies remains outstanding. The Company has also furnished a Security Bond in respect of its immovable property to the extent of Rs. 200 million in favour of the Registrar of the Delhi High Court and has given an undertaking not to sell or otherwise dispose of the said property. (ii) The Promoters' (i.e. L & T Infrastructure Development Projects Ltd. and Tata Steel Ltd.) combined investments in The Dhamra Port Company Ltd., (DPCL) representing 51% of DPCL's paid up equity share capital are pledged with IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd. (iii) In respect of loans taken by Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte. Limited, Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1) Limited, and Tata Steel Netherlands B.V., the conditions of the loan agreements entered into by the respective companies with the consortium of lenders require that Tata Steel Limited continues to control (directly or indirectly) all the respective companies.

8. The Company has, on August 20, 2005, signed an agreement with the Government of Jharkhand to participate in a special health insurance scheme to be formulated by the Government of Jharkhand for the purpose of providing medical facilities to the families of the people below poverty line. The state government would develop a suitable scheme and the Company has agreed to contribute to such scheme, when operational, a sum of Rs. 250 million annually for a period of 30 years or upto the year of operation of the scheme whichever is less. The scheme is yet to be formed and no contribution has been made till June 30, 2007.
9. The Company has, on August 20, 2005 signed an agreement with the Government of Jharkhand to partner with the State for developing sports infrastructure for the National Games 2007 to be held in Jharkhand. The Company has, on request from the Government of Jharkhand, paid Rs. 1,500 million as advance towards the same. Based on the information received from the Government of Jharkhand about the commencement of work, the amount of Rs. 1,500 million has been recognised as an expense during the quarter ended June 30, 2007.
10. The Company, pursuant to the Sale Agreement signed on April 2, 2007 has sold its Cold Rolling Mill at Sisodra, as a going concern to Theis Precision Steel India Pvt. Ltd. (Theis), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Friedr. Gustav Theis Kaltwalzwerke GmbH, Germany at a consideration of Rs. 670 million.
11. Exchange gain/(loss) under Exceptional Items for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 represents net gain of Rs. 5,379.4 million relating to exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings and deposits.
12. Actuarial gain/(loss) for Employee Benefits under Exceptional Items for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 represents a credit of Rs. 41,211.3 million on account of actuarial gains of Pension Liability in Corus Group Plc.
13. In accordance with the shareholders' approval in the annual general meeting held on July 5, 2006, the Company has, on a preferential basis, issued the following securities to Tata Sons Limited, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XIII of the SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000:
 - a) 27,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each at a price of Rs. 516 per share involving an amount of Rs. 13,932 million.
 - b) 28,500,000 Warrants, where each Warrant would entitle Tata Sons Limited to subscribe to one Ordinary Share of the Company against payment in cash. As per the SEBI Guidelines, an amount equivalent to 10% of the price i.e. Rs. 51.60 per Warrant has been received from Tata Sons Limited on allotment of the Warrants. The price at which the Warrants will be exercised will be determined in accordance with the SEBI prescribed pricing formula applicable at the time of exercise. Accordingly the outstanding warrants have not been considered for computation of diluted earnings per share as at March 31, 2007.
 - c) On April 16, 2007, Tata Sons Limited has exercised the option to convert 28,500,000 warrants into Ordinary shares of the Company at a price of Rs. 484.27 per share. The Committee of Directors at its meeting held on April 17, 2007 has approved the allotment to Tata Sons Limited of 28,500,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs. 474.27 per share.
 - d) The amounts of Rs. 15,402.6 million received from the preferential issue and Rs. 12,331.1 million received on conversion of the warrants has been invested in Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited.
14. In respect to acquisition of NatSteel Asia Pte. Ltd. and its subsidiaries (The NSA Group) during the year 2004-05, the estimated price consideration of S\$ 470,102,000 used for the purpose of accounting for the acquisition of the NSA Group by the Company from NatSteel Ltd. ("NSL") on February 15, 2005 was subject to certain adjustments. Accordingly, the initial recorded goodwill on acquisition (net of amortisation of S\$ 810,000) of S\$ 31,590,000 as well as consolidated assets and liabilities and the results of the business as reflected in the consolidated financial statement of the NSA Group as at March 31, 2005 were adjusted in 2005-06, when the final purchase consideration was determined.

15. The Company has, on March 22, 2006, acquired 24.99% of equity stake in the Millennium Steel Public Company Limited, Thailand (Millennium Steel) by way of preferential allotment. The Company also announced a tender offer to the balance shareholders of the Company subject to the aggregate equity holding of the Company in Millennium Steel would be over 51%. The tender offer closed on March 31, 2006 and the Company received offers equivalent to 42.12% of the paid up capital of Millennium Steel. An announcement of the results of the tender offer was filed with the Stock Exchange of Thailand on April 4, 2006. The consideration for the said shares was paid by NatSteel Asia Pte. Ltd. on April 3, 2006 and received by the participating shareholders on April 4, 2006. The Company has been legally advised that Millennium Steel is not a subsidiary as at March 31, 2006 and, consequently, the investment in Millennium Steel has been accounted as an Associate in accordance with Accounting Standard AS-23, issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for the year then ended.
16. a) Tata Steel UK Limited (Tata Steel UK), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, through open market purchased 20.66% shares of Corus Group plc (Corus) on January 31, 2007 and additional 2.18% during February 2007.
- b) The Company, through Tata Steel UK, acquired Corus through a Scheme of Arrangement approved by the shareholders of Corus and sanctioned by the Honorable Court of Justice, England and Wales on April 2, 2007.
- c) The financial statements of Corus for the period from January 31, 2007 to March 31, 2007 have not been considered for consolidation as Tata Steel Limited did not have “significant influence” or “control” having regard to the provisions of the UK Takeover Code and the Scheme.
- d) The Company has, on April 2, 2007, completed the £6.2 billion (US\$12 billion) acquisition of Corus Group Limited (Corus) at a price of 608 pence per ordinary share in cash. Accordingly, the results for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 include the financials of Corus from April 2, 2007 to June 30, 2007. The financial position and results of Corus Group Limited for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 are given as below:

	Amount (Rs. in million)
Funds Employed	
Share Capital	148,631.9
Reserves & Surplus	234,399.0
Secured Loans	26,620.8
Unsecured Loans	83,844.8
Deferred Tax Liability	11,080.3
Minority Interest	346.5
Current Liabilities	171,887.9
Provisions	33,845.8
Application of Funds	
Fixed Assets	226,822.7
Investments	7,628.6
Goodwill on Consolidation	6,363.9
Current Assets	374,756.3
Loans & Advances	95,085.5
Income	
Sale of products and other services	247,859.0
Other Income	239.5
Expenses	
Manufacturing and other expenses	217,503.3
Depreciation	7,610.7
Interest	1,101.2
Exceptional items	(41,211.3)
Profit/(Loss) for the quarter	63,094.6

17. NatSteel Asia Pte. Ltd. and its subsidiaries (The NSA Group) has a quoted equity investment in an Associated Company, Southern Steel Berhad (“SSB”) which is stated in the financial statements at a carrying value of S\$ 48,683,000 as at June 30, 2007. The carrying value is arrived at after accounting for its share of results in SSB’s profit after tax and minority interest, translation gain and dividends of S\$ 5,614,000, S\$ 797,000 and S\$ 2,553,000 respectively for the quarter ended June 30, 2007. The figures

used for equity accounting of SSB's results for the financial years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and quarter ended June 30, 2007 used for the purpose of consolidation are unaudited and are prepared under the Financial Reporting Standards in Malaysia.

18. For the following companies unaudited Financial Statements have been considered for consolidation as at June 30, 2007: PT Materials Recycling Pte. Ltd., Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc., Wuxi NatSteel Metal Products Co. Ltd., NatSteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Ltd., Easteel Services (M) Sdn. Bhd., NatSteel Equity IV Pte. Ltd., TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte. Ltd., TS Resources Australia Pty. Ltd., Tata NYK Shipping Pte Ltd., Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Ltd., Bangla Steel and Mining Co. Ltd., Tata Incorporated and Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited.
19. The Company has taken certain Plant and Machinery on finance lease, having an aggregate cost of Rs. 37.9 million (31.3.2006: Rs. 45.1 million). The element of the lease rental applicable to the cost of the assets has been charged to the profit and loss account over the estimated life of the asset and financing cost has been allocated over the life of the lease on an appropriate basis. The total charge to the profit and loss account for the year ended March 31, 2007 is Rs. 6.2 million (2005-06 : Rs. 11.9 million). The total minimum lease payments due as at March 31, 2007 is Rs 19.3 million (present value: Rs. 16.3 million).

In NatSteel Asia Pte. Ltd. and Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Ltd., being subsidiaries, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease are (i) Not later than one year Rs. 261.2 million (31.3.2006: Rs. 197 million) (ii) Later than one year but not later than five years Rs. 871.7 million (31.3.2006: Rs. 485.8 million) (iii) Later than five years Rs. 1,965.2 million (31.3.2006: Rs. 1,745.3 million). The total charge to the profit and loss account for the year ended March 31, 2007 is Rs. 200 million (2005-06: Rs. 171 million). The future minimum lease payments under finance lease for later than one year but not later than five years is Rs. 44.2 million (31.3.2006: Rs. 6.6 million).
20. The notes to the accounts of Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited (TKES), a subsidiary, state that: The accumulated losses of the Company as at March 31, 2007 exceed its paid up Share Capital. The Company has practically closed its operations. Pending the preparation of a scheme, the financial statements have been prepared on a "going concern" basis. The report of the auditors to the members of TKES contains an audit qualification on this account. Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd. has a negative net worth of Rs. 77.1 million as at June 30, 2007 (31.3.2007: Rs. 78.5 million).
21. In one subsidiary, in terms of the Licence Agreement dated January 29, 2002 with Board of Trustees for the Port of Kolkata, the subsidiary is required to invest in equipment and infrastructure as follows:

Purpose of Investment	Phasing of Investment			Total
	Within 18 months	Within 24 months	Within 36 months	
	(Rs. in million)			
For Procurement of Equipment for ship to shore handling and vice versa and horizontal transfer of cargo	230.6	28.5	—	259.1
Storage of cargo	—	17.4	12.0	29.4
Office building, workshop, etc.	—	7.5	2.5	10.0
Utility Services	—	2.2	—	2.2
Total	230.6	55.6	14.5	300.7

As at June 30, 2007 the subsidiary's investments in equipments and infrastructure aggregate to Rs. 258 million. The management of the subsidiary company has requested the Port Trust Authorities for suitable modification to the investment obligation in view of the changes in the business and economic scenario. The Port Trust Authorities have, subject to sanction of Central Government approved the changes proposed by the subsidiary in the specifications of the equipments and other required infrastructure.

22. The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited, a subsidiary, was declared a sick industrial company within the meaning of Section 3(i)(o) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as 'SICA'). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) sanctioned a scheme vide its Order dated October 22, 2003, November 21, 2003 and December 18, 2003 for rehabilitation of the company by takeover of its management by Tata Steel Limited.

The significant notes appearing in the accounts of The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited are given below:

As per clause 6.12 (xiii) of BIFR order dated November 21, 2003, all liabilities not disclosed in the audited balance sheet for the year ended March 31, 2002 including notes on accounts as then would be the personal

responsibility of the erstwhile promoters to discharge. In view of the above, the following liabilities, which were not disclosed in the said balance sheet including the notes on accounts, have not been provided for or recognised in the accounts for financial years 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 as well as in the accounts for quarter ended June 30, 2007:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(Rs in million)</u>
Show cause notices/Demand raised by Central Excise Authorities (Under Appeal)	34.1
The Sales Tax Assessment is pending from the year 1998-99 onwards. Additional liability, if any, for pending assessment has not been ascertained (Under Appeal)	47.7
Employee State Insurance demand (Under Appeal)	14.9
Gratuity for ex-employees	7.3
Leave liability for ex-employees	3.3
Labour court cases	0.1
Income tax demand (Under Appeal)	30.5
Railway dues	0.4
Power dues	62.1
Liability for loan for Learjet Aircraft purchase	14.9
Wealth tax	39.0

The items indicated above are not exhaustive and any other liability, which may come to the notice of the present management also, would be the personal liability of the erstwhile promoters.

23. Hooghly Met Coke and Power Company Ltd., a subsidiary has entered into an agreement with Tata Power Company Ltd. (TPCL) for the sale on "as is where is" basis of its undertaking earmarked for the creation of the Power Plant facility at Haldia. Pending fulfillment and completion of all formality relating to the transfer and assignment, amounts received from TPCL for transfer of assets aggregating to Rs. 843.8 million has been included in Current Liabilities as at June 30, 2007.
24. During the financial year 2003-04, Agreements were signed with the Unions and the outstanding issues regarding arrear payments were settled. The consequential additional liability of Rs. 746.8 million on such settlements over and above the provision available was charged to the Profit and Loss Account for the year 2003-04. Accounts for earlier years have not been re-stated for the above liability.
25. During the year 2003-04, in one subsidiary the liability for ESS which was earlier charged to the Profit and Loss account over 120 months was now charged fully in the year in which the employee was relieved from service. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 192.1 million (Rs. 123.2 million net of deferred tax) representing unamortised employee separation cost as at March 31, 2003 was adjusted against Securities Premium Account during 2003-04 with the approval of the Honourable High Court of Judicature of Cuttack. The profit before taxes for the year ended March 31, 2004 was lower by Rs. 28.9 million consequent to this change.
26. Interest during financial year 2003-04 is net of Rs. 863.1 million reversed due to change in rates sanctioned by Joint Plant Committee w.e.f April 1, 1998 in respect of loans from Steel Development Fund (SDF). Interest for the year ended March 31, 2005 includes a provision of Rs. 293.5 million in respect of earlier years.
27. The Company had issued during 1992-93, 11,550,000 Secured Premium Notes (SPN) of Rs. 300 each aggregating to Rs. 3,465 million with Warrants attached for subscribing to one ordinary share of Rs. 10 each per SPN at a premium of Rs. 70 per share. The warrant holders have exercised their option in respect of 11,161,201 Detachable Warrants. For the balance of 388,799 Detachable Warrants for which option has not been exercised, the option is deemed to have lapsed except in respect of approximately 12,446 Detachable Warrants applicable to matters which are in dispute and for which the option is deemed to be kept alive for the time being. In terms of issue of SPNs, they have been redeemed on August 24, 1999.
28. Provision for taxation for the financial year 2002-03 is net of tax credit of Rs. 1,286.3 million available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax paid under Section 115 JA of Income Tax Act, 1961, in earlier years.
29. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 are prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 25 on Interim Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Accordingly, the information in the notes above includes figures as at June 30, 2007 mainly in cases where such information is presented in the aforesaid Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.
30. Figures pertaining to the subsidiary companies and joint ventures have been reclassified wherever necessary to bring them in line with the Company's financial statements.

Annexure XXI

Consolidated Statement of Secured Loans

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Banks and Financial Institutions	—	—	634.7	2,949.9	6,088.0	8,732.6
Joint Plant Committee—Steel Development Fund	16,422.4	16,502.4	16,092.5	14,976.7	14,537.5	15,148.1
Privately Placed Non-Convertible Debentures . .	1,750.0	1,750.0	4,625.0	5,500.0	8,150.0	10,600.0
International Finance Corporation, Washington—A Loan US \$ 100 million equivalent (repayable in foreign currency)	4,070.5	4,353.5	—	—	—	—
International Finance Corporation, Washington—B Loan US \$ 300 million equivalent (repayable in foreign currency)	12,211.5	13,060.5	—	—	—	—
Working Capital Demand Loans / Term Loans from Banks	36,440.0	11,164.0	2,952.8	1,585.4	663.4	600.0
Cash Credits / Packing Credits from Banks	2,143.4	2,737.5	722.1	1,668.0	1,676.8	2,393.5
Government of India	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Assets Under Lease	4,241.0	44.2	6.6	0.9	1.6	—
Total	77,279.0	49,612.3	25,033.9	26,681.1	31,117.5	37,474.4

Consolidated Statement of Unsecured Loans

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Fixed Deposits (including interest accrued and due)	235.6	241.4	369.4	590.0	1,077.9	1,230.5
Inter Corporate Deposits	—	—	—	—	4.9	31.8
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	76.9	86.9	123.5	156.8	187.1	214.6
Government of Orissa	—	—	—	35.6	71.1	106.7
Banks and Financial Institutions	523,643.7	198,812.7	8,101.7	5,662.7	2,491.7	3,885.8
Non-Convertible Debentures	—	—	—	—	—	200.0
Interest Free Loan under Sales Tax Deferral Scheme	4.6	5.2	5.7	17.7	4.7	7.0
Assets under lease	8,902.9	—	—	—	—	—
Others	27,232.9	496.8	140.1	12.4	24.6	—
Total	560,096.6	199,643.0	8,740.4	6,475.2	3,862.0	5,676.4

Annexure XXII

Consolidated Statement showing Agewise Analysis of Sundry Debtors

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>As at June 30, 2007</u>	<u>As at March 31</u>				
		<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
			<u>(Rs. in million)</u>			
Due for a period exceeding six months	7,978.7	2,927.3	1,572.9	1,567.5	1,123.5	2,398.6
Others	179,710.8	15,818.2	11,355.2	12,461.9	6,978.8	9,327.4
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	<u>(4,962.5)</u>	<u>(1,880.2)</u>	<u>(740.9)</u>	<u>(788.7)</u>	<u>(541.7)</u>	<u>(1,140.8)</u>
Total	<u>182,727.0</u>	<u>16,865.3</u>	<u>12,187.2</u>	<u>13,240.7</u>	<u>7,560.6</u>	<u>10,585.2</u>

Annexure XXIII

Consolidated Statement of Loans and Advances

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
			(Rs. in million)			
Advances with public bodies	4,143.8	3,803.3	3,786.3	3,061.9	1,875.9	1,662.4
Other advances	111,197.2	14,555.2	6,851.5	4,736.8	5,127.1	6,330.7
Advance payment against taxes	1,971.4	2,172.6	1,585.2	947.5	560.9	—
	117,312.4	20,531.1	12,223.0	8,746.2	7,563.9	7,993.1
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(1,963.8)	(727.7)	(841.2)	(830.1)	(689.8)	(405.8)
Total	115,348.6	19,803.4	11,381.8	7,916.1	6,874.1	7,587.3

Annexure XXIV

Consolidated Summary of Investments

Particulars	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
A LONG TERM INVESTMENTS						
At cost less provision for diminution in value						
1 In Associates						
Cost of Investment (Including Goodwill net of Capital Reserve arising on Consolidation)	2,615.2	1,681.4	4,481.6	2,242.1	639.6	643.7
Add: Share of post acquisition profit/loss (net)	2,390.2	1,694.1	1,068.2	907.9	427.8	210.2
	5,005.4	3,375.5	5,549.8	3,150.0	1,067.4	853.9
2 Others						
(a) Shares (Quoted) (Note i)	3,560.9	118,873.3	3,272.0	2,606.9	2,820.3	2,494.5
(b) Shares (Unquoted)	10,101.0	4,725.2	4,724.5	4,511.9	2,811.4	2,621.0
3 Investment Properties	1,148.0	—	—	—	—	—
	19,815.3	126,974.0	13,546.3	10,268.8	6,699.1	5,969.4
B CURRENT INVESTMENTS (At lower of cost and fair value)						
(Quoted)						
4 Units in Unit Trust of India	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	0.1	96.5
5 Others	17.6	17.9	17.9	236.8	120.1	1,503.3
(Unquoted)						
6 Investment in Mutual Funds (Note ii) . . .	9,691.3	37,634.6	20,902.7	15,334.1	15,730.4	4,430.9
7 Others	363.7	246.4	220.0	—	—	111.8
	10,174.7	38,001.0	21,242.7	15,673.0	15,850.6	6,142.5
Total Investments	29,990.0	164,975.0	34,789.0	25,941.8	22,549.7	12,111.9

Notes:

i) Includes investment of Rs. 115,229.7 million in Corus Group plc. as at March 31, 2007.

ii) Includes Rs. 32,625.9 million ringfenced for a specific purpose as at March 31, 2007.

Annexure XXV

Consolidated Statement of Other Income

Particulars	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Income from Investments	320.0	3,174.1	1,562.1	1,059.5	985.1	184.3
Profit on sale / redemption of Long term Investments	—	—	—	236.9	81.5	—
Profit on sale / redemption of Current Investments	157.4	263.6	106.6	403.6	77.6	56.4
Profit on sale of capital assets (net of loss on assets sold/scrapped/written off)	547.3	107.1	421.4	361.1	358.8	222.6
Gain from swaps and cancellation of forward covers/options	717.4	835.9	377.3	0.2	5.5	2.2
Total	<u>1,742.1</u>	<u>4,380.7</u>	<u>2,467.4</u>	<u>2,061.3</u>	<u>1,508.5</u>	<u>465.5</u>

Annexure XXVI

Consolidated Accounting Ratios

Particulars	As at / for the quarter ended June 30, 2007	As at / For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
1 Adjusted Profit after Tax, Minority Interest and Share of Profits of Associates (Rs. in million)	63,486.5	41,475.5	37,039.9	35,323.4	17,639.3	10,048.9
2 Weighted average number of Equity Shares for:						
a) Basic EPS	603,290,412	571,738,387	552,291,844	552,068,801	552,068,801	552,068,801
b) Diluted EPS	603,301,191	571,748,618	552,302,434	552,078,763	552,078,651	552,073,803
3 Number of Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year/period	608,301,401	579,801,401	552,801,401	552,068,801	368,045,867	368,045,867
4 Net Worth (Rs. in million) (Note v) . .	215,075.6	146,335.7	100,672.6	71,909.8	46,435.6	34,519.9
5 Accounting Ratios:						
Earning per Share:						
—Basic EPS (Rs.) (1)/(2a)	105.2	72.5	67.1	64.0	32.0	18.2
—Diluted EPS (Rs.) (1)/(2b)	105.2	72.5	67.1	64.0	32.0	18.2
Return on Net Worth (1)/(4)-%	29.5%	28.3%	36.8%	49.1%	38.0%	29.1%
Net Asset Value Per Share (Rs.) (4)/(3)	353.6	252.4	182.1	130.3	126.2	93.8

Notes:

- i) The above ratios have been computed on the basis of the Restated Summary Statements—Annexures XVII and XVIII.
- ii) The effect of potential dilution pursuant to the Rights Issue has not been considered since the quantum of equity shares that will ultimately be subscribed cannot be ascertained at present.
- iii) EPS for the years ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 has been re-computed after considering the bonus shares issued during the year ended March 31, 2005.
- iv) Outstanding warrants issued to Tata Sons Ltd., have not been considered for computation of diluted earning per share as at March 31, 2007. (Refer Note 13, Annexure XX).
- v) Goodwill has not been deducted for calculation of the Net Worth.
- vi) Return on Net Worth (%) represents Profit as Restated after Minority Interest and Share of Profits of Associates, divided by Net Worth.
- vii) Net Assets Value is calculated as Net Worth at the end of each financial year/period divided by the number of equity shares at the end of each financial year/period.
- viii) The basic EPS, diluted EPS and return on net worth for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 have not been annualised.

Annexure XXVII
Consolidated Capitalisation Statement

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Pre-Issue as at March 31, 2007</u>	<u>Pre-Issue as at June 30, 2007</u> (Rs. in million)	<u>Adjusted for Rights Issue and issue of CCCP's</u>
Borrowings:			
Secured	49,612.3	77,279.0	77,279.0
Unsecured	199,643.0	560,096.6	560,096.6
Total Debts	249,255.3	637,375.6	637,375.6
Shareholders Funds:			
Equity Share Capital	5,800.0	6,085.0	7,302.9
Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share Capital	—	—	54,807.6
Share Warrants	1,470.6	—	—
Reserves and Surplus	141,162.8	210,953.8	246,274.2 (Note V)
Less: Miscellaneous Expenditure	2,097.7	1,963.2	1,963.2
Total Shareholders Funds	146,335.7	215,075.6	306,421.5
Debt/Equity Ratio	1.7	3.0	2.1

Notes:

- i) The above has been computed on the basis of the Restated Summary Statements.
- ii) Subsequent to June 30, 2007 (which is the last date as on which financial information has been given in this document), there has been no increase in the share capital of Tata Steel Limited.
- iii) Above capitalisation statement is prepared on the assumption that the proposed rights issue of 121,794,571 Equity Shares @ Rs. 300 per share and 548,075,570 Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCCP's) @ Rs. 100 per share will be subscribed fully.
- iv) Above capitalisation statement is without considering USD 875 million 1% Foreign Currency Convertible Alternative Reference Securities ("CARS") due in 2012 which are convertible into qualifying securities as is defined in the subscription agreement or into Ordinary Shares of Tata Steel Limited listed on the BSE and NSE.
- v) Reserves have not been adjusted for any issue expenses that will be adjusted against the Securities Premium Account consequent to the issue of rights shares and CCCP's and the premium on redemption of CARS.

Annexure XXVIII

Consolidated Segment Information, as Restated

Particulars	Period/Year	Business Segments			Unallocable	Eliminations	Total
		Steel	FAMD	Others			
		(Rs. in million)					
Revenue :							
Total External Sales	Apr-June '07	279,338.0	1,833.3	29,917.0	534.4	—	311,622.7
	2006-07	213,409.3	13,176.3	25,547.5	—	—	252,133.1
	2005-06	171,128.7	13,100.6	18,992.1	—	—	203,221.4
	2004-05	129,512.8	13,087.9	17,385.4	—	—	159,986.1
	2003-04	93,713.1	6,592.0	10,989.3	—	—	111,294.4
	2002-03	77,416.6	4,366.2	9,585.4	—	—	91,368.2
Add: Inter segment sales	Apr-June '07	44,807.0	1,485.0	4,172.9	1,998.9	—	52,463.8
	2006-07	12,972.4	2,548.3	5,006.5	—	—	20,527.2
	2005-06	6,444.9	1,137.1	3,958.3	—	—	11,540.3
	2004-05	9,679.8	1,408.5	3,426.4	—	—	14,514.7
	2003-04	5,340.2	709.7	1,751.1	—	—	7,801.0
	2002-03	3,954.2	567.5	1,270.2	—	—	5,791.9
Total Revenue	Apr-June '07	324,145.0	3,318.3	34,089.9	2,533.3	—	364,086.5
	2006-07	226,381.7	15,724.6	30,554.0	—	—	272,660.3
	2005-06	177,573.6	14,237.7	22,950.4	—	—	214,761.7
	2004-05	139,192.6	14,496.4	20,811.8	—	—	174,500.8
	2003-04	99,053.3	7,301.7	12,740.4	—	—	119,095.4
	2002-03	81,370.8	4,933.7	10,855.6	—	—	97,160.1
Less: Inter segment sales	Apr-June '07	44,807.0	1,485.0	4,172.9	1,998.9	—	52,463.8
	2006-07	12,972.4	2,548.3	5,006.5	—	—	20,527.2
	2005-06	6,444.9	1,137.1	3,958.3	—	—	11,540.3
	2004-05	9,679.8	1,408.5	3,426.4	—	—	14,514.7
	2003-04	5,340.2	709.7	1,751.1	—	—	7,801.0
	2002-03	3,954.2	567.5	1,270.2	—	—	5,791.9
Total Sales	Apr-June '07	279,338.0	1,833.3	29,917.0	534.4	—	311,622.7
	2006-07	213,409.3	13,176.3	25,547.5	—	—	252,133.1
	2005-06	171,128.7	13,100.6	18,992.1	—	—	203,221.4
	2004-05	129,512.8	13,087.9	17,385.4	—	—	159,986.1
	2003-04	93,713.1	6,592.0	10,989.3	—	—	111,294.4
	2002-03	77,416.6	4,366.2	9,585.4	—	—	91,368.2
Segment result after prior period adjustments but before interest, exceptional items and tax	Apr-June '07	38,239.7	1,234.1	1,484.2	(789.3)	(60.8)	40,107.9
	2006-07	59,530.1	5,701.0	709.4	3,278.6	(894.7)	68,324.4
	2005-06	47,854.9	5,749.0	1,880.8	1,742.1	(380.7)	56,846.1
	2004-05	47,476.2	6,928.8	1,894.0	959.6	(326.5)	56,932.1
	2003-04	27,660.6	1,691.5	832.3	506.8	(278.5)	30,412.7
	2002-03	16,599.1	654.3	599.9	144.3	(125.8)	17,871.8
Less: Interest	Apr-June '07						8,920.8
	2006-07						4,111.9
	2005-06						1,616.0
	2004-05						1,981.3
	2003-04						1,293.0
	2002-03						3,153.9
Profit before exceptional items and tax	Apr-June '07						31,187.1
	2006-07						64,212.5
	2005-06						55,230.1
	2004-05						54,950.8
	2003-04						29,119.7
	2002-03						14,717.9
Exceptional items							
Less: Employees' Separation Compensation	Apr-June '07						548.9
	2006-07						1,530.3
	2005-06						542.0
	2004-05						1,205.7
	2003-04						2,339.0
	2002-03						2,325.1
Less: Provision for Contingencies	Apr-June '07						—
	2006-07						—
	2005-06						—
	2004-05						8.0
	2003-04						19.6
	2002-03						10.4

Particulars	Period/Year	Business Segments				Unallocable	Eliminations	Total
		Steel	FAMD	Others				
		(Rs. in million)						
Less: Contribution for Sports Infrastructure . . .	Apr-June '07							1,500.0
	2006-07							—
	2005-06							—
	2004-05							—
	2003-04							—
	2002-03							—
Add: Exchange Gain / (Loss)	Apr-June '07							5,379.4
	2006-07							—
	2005-06							—
	2004-05							—
	2003-04							—
	2002-03							—
Add: Actuarial Gain / (Loss) for Employee Benefits	Apr-June '07							41,211.3
	2006-07							—
	2005-06							—
	2004-05							—
	2003-04							—
	2002-03							—
Profit before Tax	Apr-June '07							75,728.9
	2006-07							62,682.2
	2005-06							54,688.1
	2004-05							53,737.1
	2003-04							26,761.1
	2002-03							12,382.4
Taxes	Apr-June '07							12,466.2
	2006-07							21,323.3
	2005-06							17,783.7
	2004-05							18,734.3
	2003-04							9,223.4
	2002-03							2,417.2
Profit after Tax	Apr-June '07							63,262.7
	2006-07							41,358.9
	2005-06							36,904.4
	2004-05							35,002.8
	2003-04							17,537.7
	2002-03							9,965.2
Segment Assets as at	June 30, 2007	735,527.3	7,618.5	122,153.1	Annexure XX, Note 29			
	March 31, 2007	189,254.9	6,103.0	60,370.9	98,661.9	(25,219.3)		329,171.4
	March 31, 2006	148,609.5	3,288.8	15,109.6	6,730.0	(4,601.6)		169,136.3
	March 31, 2005	135,721.3	3,125.3	9,693.0	9,151.0	(8,412.2)		149,278.4
	March 31, 2004	100,931.2	2,617.4	7,413.8	2,326.4	(719.6)		112,569.2
	March 31, 2003	98,759.5	2,710.4	8,770.2	2,466.5	(262.5)		112,444.1
Segment Liabilities as at	June 30, 2007	228,080.1	2,657.8	71,113.8	Annexure XX, Note 29			
	March 31, 2007	41,208.7	2,267.1	29,948.4	16,182.5	(17,703.0)		71,903.7
	March 31, 2006	27,575.4	1,395.3	3,630.1	11,863.4	(1,203.6)		43,260.6
	March 31, 2005	29,642.0	1,117.3	2,966.7	12,233.8	(928.1)		45,031.7
	March 31, 2004	18,639.2	1,070.9	2,534.3	6,042.6	(843.6)		27,443.4
	March 31, 2003	15,167.9	798.8	1,899.4	4,303.0	(215.7)		21,953.4
Total Cost incurred during the year to acquire Segment Assets	Apr-June '07				Annexure XX, Note 29			
	2006-07	25,336.5	2,714.2	6,329.6	—	(300.9)		34,079.4
	2005-06	16,350.7	118.4	2,857.7	—	59.3		19,386.1
	2004-05	19,447.2	292.1	845.1	—	(95.9)		20,488.5
	2003-04	9,676.5	30.2	391.2	—	—		10,097.9
	2002-03	4,407.1	54.1	278.0	—	(38.8)		4,700.4
Segment Depreciation	Apr-June '07				Annexure XX, Note 29			
	2006-07	9,617.8	156.5	335.5	—	—		10,109.8
	2005-06	8,237.1	140.7	225.9	—	—		8,603.7
	2004-05	6,162.1	102.7	189.8	—	—		6,454.6
	2003-04	6,124.6	102.1	178.8	—	—		6,405.5
	2002-03	5,412.7	101.1	183.1	—	—		5,696.9
Non-Cash Expenses other than depreciation . . .	Apr-June '07				Annexure XX, Note 29			
	2006-07	1,915.8	34.2	27.8	652.0	—		2,629.8
	2005-06	427.4	(6.1)	28.3	49.8	—		499.4
	2004-05	239.0	(2.2)	41.8	36.4	—		315.0
	2003-04	854.7	39.9	119.1	498.7	—		1,512.4
	2002-03	1,133.7	170.3	266.3	3.5	—		1,573.8

Information about Secondary Segments :- Geographical

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the year ended March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Revenue by Geographical Market						
India	Annexure XX,	160,858.0	137,150.9	126,375.4	93,809.7	75,421.4
Outside India	Note 29	91,275.1	66,070.5	33,610.7	17,484.7	15,946.8
	—	252,133.1	203,221.4	159,986.1	111,294.4	91,368.2
Addition to Fixed Assets and Intangible Assets						
India	Annexure XX,	26,929.8	18,177.7	20,468.3	10,041.0	4,698.3
Outside India	Note 29	7,149.6	1,208.4	20.2	56.9	2.1
	—	34,079.4	19,386.1	20,488.5	10,097.9	4,700.4

	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
		(Rs. in million)				
Carrying Amount of Segment Assets						
India	Annexure XX,	226,364.2	146,862.5	131,891.1	111,891.1	112,031.0
Outside India	Note 29	102,807.2	22,273.8	17,387.3	678.1	413.1
	—	329,171.4	169,136.3	149,278.4	112,569.2	112,444.1

The Company has disclosed Business Segment as the primary segment. Segments have been identified taking into account the nature of the products, the differing risks and returns, the organisational structure and internal reporting system. The Company's operations predominantly relate to manufacture of Steel and Ferro Alloys and Minerals. Other business segments comprises Tubes, Bearings, Refractories, Pigments, Port Operations, Municipal Services and Investment Activities.

Segment Revenue, Segment Results, Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments as also amounts allocated on reasonable basis. The expenses, which are not directly relatable to the business segment are shown as unallocated corporate cost. Assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated corporate assets and liabilities respectively.

	As at June 30, 2007	As at March 31				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Unallocable Assets exclude :						
Investments		162,450.1	32,614.3	24,254.5	21,109.5	10,714.4
Miscellaneous Expenditure	Annexure XX,	2,097.7	2,560.1	2,182.4	1,561.0	102.5
Goodwill on Consolidation	Note 29	403.7	122.4	112.9	4.1	4.1
Purchased Goodwill		1,792.9	1,017.6	1,204.9	—	—
	—	166,744.4	36,314.4	27,754.7	22,674.6	10,821.0
Unallocable Liabilities exclude :						
Secured Loans		49,612.3	25,033.9	26,681.1	31,117.5	37,474.4
Unsecured Loans	Annexure XX,	199,643.0	8,740.4	6,475.2	3,862.0	5,676.4
Provision for Employee Separation	Note 29					
Compensation		11,183.0	14,025.6	15,304.8	15,818.1	14,633.6
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)		8,981.9	9,921.8	8,512.9	8,519.6	8,595.2
Minority Interest		5,983.9	1,235.7	935.2	486.6	309.7
	—	275,404.1	58,957.4	57,909.2	59,803.8	66,689.3

Transactions between segments are primarily for materials which are transferred at market driven prices and common costs are apportioned on a reasonable basis.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CORUS GROUP LIMITED

The financial data with respect to Corus Group Limited is presented under UK GAAP for financial years ending December 28, 2002 and January 3, 2004 and presented under the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU ("IFRS") for financial years ending January 1, 2005, December 31, 2005 and December 30, 2006.

	UK GAAP ⁽¹⁾		IFRS ⁽¹⁾		
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Turnover	7,188	7,953	8,373	9,155	9,733
Raw materials and consumables	3,339	3,516	3,635	4,010	4,721
Maintenance costs (excluding own labour)	682	696	770	771	793
Other external charges (including fuels and utilities, hire charges and carriage costs)	1,209	1,296	1,278	1,453	1,554
Employment costs	1,582	1,694	1,586	1,636	1,483
Other operating costs (including rents, rates, insurance and general expenses)	474	516	473	508	555
Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	(34)	3	(208)	(144)	(67)
Own work capitalized	(11)	(18)	(19)	(26)	(24)
Total operating costs	7,241	7,703	7,515	8,208	9,015
EBITDA before restructuring, impairment and disposals	(53)	250	858	947	718
Depreciation and amortisation (net of grants released)	340	316	273	274	269
Operating (loss)/profit before restructuring, impairment and disposal items	(393)	(66)	585	673	449
Less: Restructuring, impairment and disposal items	(62)	97	(32)	30	(8)
Less: Finance costs	109	111	123	127	202
Add: Finance income	17	13	12	31	34
Add: Share of post-tax profits of joint ventures and associates ⁽²⁾	13	5	21	1	24
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(410)	(256)	527	548	313
Provision for taxes	55	52	119	116	119
(Loss)/profit after taxation	(465)	(308)	408	432	194
Profit after taxation from discontinued operations ⁽³⁾	—	—	33	19	35
Minority interests	(7)	(3)	(6)	(1)	6
(Loss)/profit after minority interests	(458)	(305)	447	452	223
Basic earnings per share - all operations ⁽⁴⁾	(71.15)	(46.25)	50.34	50.84	24.92
Total shareholders' funds	2,722	2,797	3,025	3,352	3,930
Total debt	1,506	1,393	1,442	1,692	1,395
Total assets (net) ⁽⁵⁾	4,273	4,192	4,772	5,359	5,638
Cash flow from operating activities - all operations	(52)	59	363	657	125
Cash flow from investing activities - all operations	360	(197)	(200)	(354)	99
Cash flow from financial activities - all operations	(263)	148	55	(33)	(244)

⁽¹⁾ Corus Group financial statements were previously prepared under UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (UK GAAP), which differs in a number of areas from International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Group has previously made publicly available a detailed description of the move to IFRS and the nature of reconciling items from UK GAAP at the date of transition (being 4 January 2004). The comparative periods of 2003 and 2002 have not been restated.

⁽²⁾ For the purposes of IFRS the equity accounted results of joint ventures and associates are shown as a single item in the income statement, net of interest and taxation. Whilst the previous UK GAAP presentation was different, each of the 2003 and 2002 years have been re-presented to show the results on a consistent basis.

⁽³⁾ As required by IFRS 5 'Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations', Corus' aluminium rolled products and extrusions businesses have been classified as discontinued operations in 2006, 2005 and 2004. The disposal of these businesses to Aleris International Inc. was completed on 1 August 2006.

Turnover, group operating profit and profit before taxation for those three years exclude the results of these businesses, which are shown as a single net amount in the consolidated income statement below profit after taxation from continuing operations. This presentation was not required for UK GAAP.

- (4) At an AGM on 9 May 2006 Corus shareholders approved a consolidation of the ordinary shares of the company, such that 5 existing ordinary shares of 10p each were exchanged for 1 new ordinary share of 50p, and so on in proportion for any other number of existing shares. The proportion of the issued share capital held by each shareholder following the share capital consolidation was, save for fractional entitlements, unchanged. The basic earnings per share figures were restated for 2004 and 2005 to reflect this change. For the purposes of this document the 2003 and 2002 basic earnings per share figures have also been re-presented on a pro-forma basis to reflect a consistent basis of share capital.
- (5) Total assets calculated as total assets less current liabilities less provisions.

STOCK MARKET DATA FOR EQUITY SHARES OF THE COMPANY

The Company's Equity Shares are listed on the BSE and NSE. As the Company's shares are actively traded on the BSE and NSE, stock market data has been given separately for each of these Stock Exchanges.

The Company's equity shares are also listed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Limited (CSE). However pursuant to a resolution passed by the shareholders at the AGM held on July 23, 2003, the Company has made an application for delisting of its equity shares, which application is currently pending. The Global Depository Receipts issued by the Company are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The high and low closing prices recorded on the BSE and NSE for the preceding three years and the number of Equity Shares traded on the days the high and low prices were recorded are stated below.

BSE

Year ending March 31	High (Rs.)	Date of High	Volume on date of high (no. of shares)	Low (Rs.)	Date of Low	Volume on date of low (no. of shares)	Average price for the year (Rs.)
2005	443.0	March 15, 2005	2,876,793	175.0	May 17, 2004	6,462,878	295.8
2006	536.4	March 31, 2006	2,007,376	330.8	June 13, 2005	930,364	382.5
2007	670.7	May 2, 2006	1,441,863	385.0	June 14, 2006	2,338,515	501.2

NSE

Year ending March 31	High (Rs.)	Date of High	Volume on date of high (no. of shares)	Low (Rs.)	Date of Low	Volume on date of low (no. of shares)	Average price for the year (Rs.)
2005	442.8	March 15, 2005	5,244,292	175.3	May 17, 2004	11,625,312	295.8
2006	536.5	March 31, 2006	3,874,417	330.8	June 13, 2005	2,761,506	382.6
2007	671.1	May 2, 2006	4,500,387	384.2	June 14, 2006	5,002,309	501.3

The high and low prices and volume of Equity Shares traded on the respective dates during the last six months is as follows:

BSE

Month, Year	High (Rs.)	Date of High	Volume on date of high (no. of shares)	Low (Rs.)	Date of Low	Volume on date of low (no. of shares)	Average price for the year (Rs.)
April, 2007	579.1	April 24, 2007	4,221,641	424.1	April 2, 2007	952,411	511.7
May, 2007	658.9	May 23, 2007	2,590,373	551.9	May 7, 2007	679,935	598.2
June, 2007	641.1	June 5, 2007	566,512	579.8	June 11, 2007	563,668	606.0
July, 2007	721.1	July 24, 2007	986,138	593.4	July 2, 2007	378,487	663.9
August, 2007	689.7	August 31, 2007	1,897,587	544.3	August 17, 2007	3,830,779	617.8
September, 2007 ..	850.4	September 28, 2007	3,224,628	683.4	September 4, 2007	1,129,603	724.6

NSE

Month, Year	High (Rs.)	Date of High	Volume on date of high (no. of shares)	Low (Rs.)	Date of Low	Volume on date of low (no. of shares)	Average price for the year (Rs.)
April, 2007	579.8	April 24, 2007	10,472,216	423.9	April 2, 2007	2,643,267	511.7
May, 2007	659.7	May 23, 2007	7,692,520	552.5	May 7, 2007	1,885,037	598.5
June, 2007	641.7	June 5, 2007	1,512,556	580.1	June 11, 2007	1,314,819	606.0
July, 2007	721.7	July 24, 2007	2,897,659	600.7	July 3, 2007	1,582,258	667.4
August, 2007	689.7	August 31, 2007	5,599,765	544.4	August 17, 2007	10,466,918	617.7
September, 2007 ..	850.5	September 28, 2007	8,769,797	682.1	September 5, 2007	3,412,589	724.7

The market price was Rs. 511.5 on BSE on April 18, 2007, the trading day immediately following the day on which Board meeting was held to finalize the offer price for the Issue.

The market price was Rs. 511.3 on NSE on April 18, 2007, the trading day immediately following the day on which Board meeting was held to finalize the offer price for the Issue.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements, the schedules and notes thereto and the other information included elsewhere in this Letter of Offer. The acquisition of Corus by the Company was completed on April 2, 2007, shortly after the end of the Company's most recent fiscal year. Accordingly, except where stated otherwise, the discussion below is limited to management's discussion and analysis of the historical financial condition and results of operations of the Company, excluding Corus. See "Acquisition of Corus". Where the financial results discussed below relate to the Company's financial results after April 2, 2007 that include the financial results of Corus, including particularly the Company's consolidated financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2007, specific reference is made to that fact. The Company's results of operations discussed below relating to periods before the acquisition of Corus are not necessarily indicative of the Company's results of operations that will be achieved in the future, and they are not comparable to the Company's financial results after April 2, 2007, including the consolidated financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2007, which include the financial results of Corus.

This section contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results may differ materially from those discussed in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those described under "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements." The Company's financial statements are prepared in conformity with Indian GAAP. Indian GAAP and Indian auditing standards differ in certain respects from IFRS and UK GAAP and other accounting principles and auditing standards in other countries with which prospective investors may be familiar.

Overview

The Company is an integrated steel company headquartered in Mumbai, India, with a presence in nearly 50 countries. As a result of the Company's recent acquisition of Corus, it is currently the world's sixth largest steel company in terms of actual crude steel production. The Company, including Corus, currently has an aggregate crude steel production capacity of 28.1 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 30.9 mtpa. Of this total, the Company's:

- Indian operations have a crude steel production capacity of 5.0 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 5.1 mtpa;
- Corus subsidiary has a crude steel production capacity of 21.2 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 22.1 mtpa;
- NatSteel subsidiary has a crude steel production capacity of 0.7 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 2.0 mtpa; and
- Tata Steel Thailand subsidiary has a crude steel production capacity of 1.2 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 1.7 mtpa.

For the year ended March 31, 2007, the Company's net sales were Rs. 252,133 million, compared to Rs. 203,221 million for the year ended March 31, 2006, and its profit after taxes and adjustments was Rs. 41,359 million, compared to Rs. 36,904 million for the year ended March 31, 2006. The Company's business is divided into three main segments for financial reporting purposes: (1) the steel segment, (2) the ferro alloys segment and (3) the other operations segment.

Factors Affecting the Results of Operation

The following are the key factors affecting the Company's results of operations. See "—Results of Operations for the Years Ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007" for a discussion of the extent to which these factors have affected the Company's results of operations in the years stated.

Recent Capacity Expansions

The Company is continuing to expand its operations organically. Expansion programs generally entail significant capital and operating expenditures, including cash consideration paid or debt incurred in connection with the expansion, marketing of new products and services and the addition of new employees. If successful, such expansion programs may lead to significant production and sales growth. Accordingly, such initiatives affect the comparability of the results of operations for different periods. Below are details about the Company's expansion program in recent years.

Between April 2005 and March 2006, the Company expanded its crude steel production capacity at the Jamshedpur facilities from 4.0 mtpa to 5.0 mtpa. The Company also increased the finishing capacity of its Jamshedpur facilities by adding a new rebar mill with reinforcement bar production capacity of 0.6 mtpa and by increasing the capacity of its hot strip mill from 2.6 mtpa to 3.1 mtpa.

The Company is further increasing its crude steel production capacity at the Jamshedpur facilities by 2008, from 5.0 mtpa to 6.8 mtpa. As of March 31, 2007, Rs. 19,373 million capital expenditures were incurred in connection with the 1.8 mtpa expansion program. The total capital expenditures incurred in connection with the 1.8 mtpa expansion program are expected to be approximately Rs. 45,500 million. In addition, the Company is also expecting to increase its flat products production capacity at the Jamshedpur facilities by 2.9 mtpa after the 1.8 mtpa expansion is completed. The capital expenditures incurred in connection with the 2.9 mtpa expansion program are expected to total approximately Rs. 91,000 million.

In addition to the expansion at Jamshedpur, the Company is setting up a 6.0 mtpa greenfield steel plant in Orissa, India and is planning to build a 5.0 mtpa greenfield steel plant in Chhattisgarh, India and a 12.0 mtpa greenfield steel plant in Jharkhand, India. See “Business—Expansion and Development Program”. The Company is also exploring other expansion opportunities, including construction of a greenfield ferro chrome project in South Africa that will produce 134,500 tonne per annum of ferro chrome. See “Business—Expansion and Development Program—Other Growth Projects”.

Recent Acquisitions

In addition to organic expansion, the Company has also made four significant acquisitions in recent years. Similar to expansion programs, acquisitions entail significant capital and operating expenditures, and accordingly, such initiatives affect the comparability of the results of operations for different periods. Below are details about the Company’s expansion program in recent years.

In February 2005, the Company acquired all of the steel assets of NatSteel in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Australia and China (except for the assets of Changzhou Wujin NatSteel Company Limited), through an equity investment of S\$305 million. NatSteel has a crude steel plant in Singapore with a capacity of 0.6 mtpa and finishing plants in Singapore, China, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam and Australia with a combined finishing capacity of approximately 2.0 mtpa. The results of operations of NatSteel have been included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements with effect from February 16, 2005.

In March 2006, the Company acquired a 25.0% interest in Tata Steel Thailand (formerly Millennium Steel), and, pursuant to a tender offer that closed on March 31, 2006 and was publicly announced on April 4, 2006, a further 42.1% interest, leading to a total interest of 67.1%. The total acquisition price was the Thai baht equivalent of US\$173 million. Tata Steel Thailand has a crude steel production capacity of 1.2 mtpa and a finishing capacity of 1.7 mtpa, spread among three facilities in Thailand. The Company’s initial 25.0% interest in Tata Steel Thailand was accounted for as an investment in an associate company under the equity method in the Company’s results of operations for the period from March 22, 2006 to April 4, 2006. From April 4, 2006, Tata Steel Thailand has been treated as a subsidiary in the Company’s consolidated financial statements and its operations are now included as part of Tata Steel Thailand.

In March 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited through an equity investment of Rs. 435 million. Rawmet has a ferro alloy plant near Cuttack, India, consisting of two 16.5 MVA semi-closed electric arc furnaces having a production capacity of approximately 50,000 tpa of high carbon ferro chromes.

On a consolidated basis, the Company’s crude steel production capacity increased from 5.6 mtpa to 6.9 mtpa in the year ended March 31, 2007, while its actual crude steel production increased from 5.3 mtpa to 6.8 mtpa over the same period. Finishing capacity increased from 7.1 mtpa for the year ended March 31, 2006 to 8.8 mtpa for the year ended March 31, 2007, while its actual finished steel production increased from 6.3 mt to 8.0 mt over the same period. The increase in steel and finishing production capacity was primarily attributable to the Company’s acquisition of Tata Steel Thailand.

In April 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of Corus. See “Business—The Corus Acquisition”. As a result of the acquisition, the combined group is now the world’s sixth largest steel company in terms of actual crude steel production capacity, with a presence in nearly 50 countries and strong market positions in

Europe and the Asia Pacific region. Because the acquisition of Corus by the Company was completed on April 2, 2007, shortly after the end of the Company's most recently completed fiscal year, the following discussion and the related financial information does not reflect the effects of the acquisition of Corus, except where otherwise stated.

Recent Joint Ventures

In October 2004, in order to enhance the Company's import/export capabilities from India, the Company entered into a 50/50% joint venture with Larsen & Toubro Limited, an Indian engineering and construction company, to develop a deep sea port at Dhamra, on the east coast of India. The port is expected to be operational by October 2009. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 24,500 million.

In November 2005, the Company acquired a 50% interest in a joint venture with BlueScope Steel for coated steel and building solutions business in India and other South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation countries. The joint venture has already set up building solutions facilities at the Company's Pune, Bhivadi and Chennai plants. The coated steel plant will be commissioned in Jamshedpur and currently site development work is in progress. The Company expects the project to be commissioned by early 2009.

In December 2006, the Company and Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK Line) entered into a 50/50% joint venture agreement to establish a shipping company to cater to dry bulk and break bulk cargo to enhance strategic control over logistics.

In May 2007, the Company signed a memorandum of understanding to enter into a joint venture with Vietnam Steel Corp. Under the joint venture, the Company may acquire a minimum 65% interest in a new steel plant in Vietnam and a 30% interest in the Thach Khe Iron Ore Joint Stock Company to undertake mining in the Thach Khe iron ore mine. The new steel plant will be located in the Ha Tinh province and phased in over a ten-year period. The joint venture is conditional upon the satisfactory completion of a feasibility study and financing.

Revenue Drivers

The primary factors affecting the Company's sales revenues are its volume of sales, its product mix and the price of steel. The Company derives its revenues primarily from the sale of finished steel products. The market for steel is substantially driven by changes in supply and demand in the global steel market, which are significantly affected by the state of the global economy and competition and consolidation within the steel industry.

The first step in the Company's production process, other than producing or acquiring raw materials, is the production of crude steel. The Company's primary crude steel production facilities are located at Jamshedpur. It also has crude steel production facilities at NatSteel's Singapore plant and at Tata Steel Thailand's plant. Crude steel produced by the Company is then converted at various finishing plants into finished steel products. In India, the Company has finishing capabilities at both its Jamshedpur facilities as well as at a number of other smaller plants, and it also uses conversion agents, who convert crude steel into finished steel products on behalf of the Company. Internationally, through its NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand subsidiaries, the Company has finishing capabilities in a number of Asia Pacific countries. The Company's revenues ultimately depend on sales of finished steel, but they are influenced by both crude steel and finished steel production capacity. The Company's business plan is focused on maximizing the amount of crude steel that is converted into finished steel, thereby taking full advantage of the Company's low cost crude steel production. Consequently, increases in both crude steel and finished steel production are necessary to maximize the Company's revenues. The Company's production of both crude steel and finished steel increased in the year ended March 31, 2007, as a result of the Company's acquisition of Tata Steel Thailand. The Company's production of both crude steel and finished steel will substantially increase as a result of its acquisition of Corus.

The Company's product mix also affects the Company's revenues. In general, a higher percentage of high value added product sales impacts the Company's revenues favorably, as such products tend to have higher prices and profit margins than other products. For example, within the flat product category, cold rolled, galvanized and tinplate products command higher prices and margins, while in the long products category, wires are considered to be high value added products. High value added products also benefit from lower volatility in sale prices, and therefore more predictable revenues, due to a larger percentage of such products being sold on a contracted basis (where the price and volume of products sold are fixed on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis,

subject to some limited variation in the contracted volume), rather than in the spot market where prices vary daily, and also due to more significant barriers to entry for potential competitors in the production of high value added products.

The Company's sales revenues also depend on the price of steel on international markets. The global price of steel, in turn, depends upon a combination of factors, including the availability and cost of raw material inputs, worldwide production and capacity, fluctuations in the volume of steel imports, transportation costs and protective trade measures.

Production Costs

Along with revenues, production costs are the most significant factor affecting the Company's results of operations. The Company's principal production costs are raw material costs, purchases of semi-finished steel, labor related expenses and other production-related costs such as freight and energy costs.

The Company's raw material costs benefit from the Indian iron ore and coal mines that the Company operates, as well as from the extraction and production by the Company of some other key inputs in the production process, including ferro alloys, refractories and sponge iron. The Company also generates some of its own electricity. However, the Company also purchases raw materials from third parties and is therefore subject to fluctuations in the market price of such materials, including in the price of coal, which doubled between March 2004 and March 2005 due to global supply and demand imbalances. In the year ended March 31, 2007, the Company sourced 70% of its coal requirements from its captive Indian coal mines and imported the balance from third parties under annual contracts.

While the Company's Indian operations are generally self-sufficient in terms of crude steel used in their finishing production, its NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand subsidiaries currently purchase scrap and semi-finished steel from third parties to supplement their own production. Moreover, even the Company's Indian operations have occasionally purchased sponge iron and pig iron from third parties, as, for example, during the expansion of the Jamshedpur facilities in the year ended March 31, 2005, when one of the blast furnaces was shut down for approximately five months. Consequently, the Company is subject to fluctuations in the market price of such semi-finished steel products. During the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006, a continuing shortage in the supply of important inputs for the steel making process, including scrap and sponge iron, as well as freight capacity constraints, led to steep increases in the price of such materials. In order to minimize its exposure to such market price fluctuations, the Company plans to increase its crude steel production capacity at its facilities in India so as to be able to supply a larger portion of the requirement of its NatSteel and Tata Steel Thailand subsidiaries for semi-finished steel.

Other production costs include freight costs, repairs to machinery and energy costs. The Company's smaller scale of operations has in the past resulted in such other production costs accounting for a relatively larger percentage of its revenues than those of some of its larger competitors.

Business Segments

The Company's business is divided into three main segments for financial reporting purposes: (1) the steel segment, which includes principally the production and sale of finished and semi-finished steel products, including wires, as well as the Company's iron ore and coking coal mining operations; (2) the ferro alloys segment, which includes the production of chrome ore and manganese ore as well as ferro chrome and ferro manganese; and (3) the other operations segment, which includes the production and sale of tubes, bearings, refractory products and pigments and also includes municipal services provided to the city of Jamshedpur, investment activities and trading revenue from steel trading by the Company's Tata Inc. subsidiary.

The Company's principal business segment is the steel segment, which generated approximately 83% of the Company's total revenues in both years ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006. The Company's ferro alloys segment contributed 6% of total revenues in the year ended March 31, 2007 (as compared to 7% in the year ended March 31, 2006), due to lower prices of ferro chrome and ferro manganese products. The other operations segment accounted for 11% of total revenues in both years ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006.

Segmental analysis is only available on a total revenue basis, which includes inter segment revenue. Net sales are total revenue less inter segment revenue.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and for the period ended June 30, 2007
Consolidated Financial Results Overview of the Company

The following table sets forth selected financial information for the Company, including as a percentage of net sales, for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (excluding Corus) and for the period ended June 30, 2007 (including Corus).

	For the year ended March 31,						For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	
	2005		2006		2007		(Rs. million)	%
	(Rs. million)	%	(Rs. million)	%	(Rs. million)	%		
Net sales ⁽¹⁾	159,986	100%	203,221	100%	252,133	100%	311,623	100%
Material expenses ⁽¹⁾	41,711	26%	67,058	33%	91,714	36%	145,681	47%
Employee expenses ⁽¹⁾	14,144	9%	16,725	8%	18,850	7%	40,006	13%
Manufacturing and Other expenses ⁽¹⁾	42,805	27%	56,456	28%	67,516	27%	77,272	25%
Total expenditure ⁽¹⁾	98,661	62%	140,239	69%	178,080	71%	262,959	84%
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	61,326	38%	62,982	31%	74,053	29%	48,664	16%
Depreciation	6,455	4%	8,604	4%	10,110	4%	10,298	3%
EBIT	54,871	34%	54,379	27%	63,943	25%	38,366	12%
Add: Other income	2,061	1%	2,467	1%	4,381	2%	1,742	1%
Less: Interest (net)	1,981	1%	1,616	1%	4,112	2%	8,921	3%
(Add)/Less: Exceptional items ⁽¹⁾	1,214	1%	542	0%	1,530	1%	(44,542)	– 14%
Profit before taxes ⁽¹⁾	53,737	34%	54,688	27%	62,682	25%	75,729	24%
Provision for tax ⁽¹⁾	18,734	12%	17,784	9%	21,323	8%	12,466	4%
Profit after taxes and adjustments before minority interest and share of profit of associates	35,003	22%	36,904	18%	41,359	16%	63,263	20%

⁽¹⁾ Each of these items have been calculated in the same manner as in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account Data table in the “—Summary Financial Data” section.

The financial information for the year ended March 31, 2007 includes the operations of Tata Steel Thailand for the entire fiscal year, but only seven days of operations as an associate in the year ended March 31, 2006.

Recent Developments

On April 2, 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of Corus. See “Acquisition of Corus”. This section sets forth selected financial information for the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2007, on a consolidated basis including the financial results of Corus. Since the information set forth below includes the financial results of Corus, while the financial information for the Company relating to periods before the acquisition of Corus does not include the financial results of Corus, the selected financial information for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 discussed in this section is not directly comparable to the historical financial information of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 discussed elsewhere in the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” Similarly, the interim financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 included elsewhere in this Letter of Offer are not directly comparable to the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, also included elsewhere in this Letter of Offer.

In addition, on October 26, 2007, the Company announced the results of operations for Tata Steel Limited on a stand alone basis for the quarter and six months ended September 30, 2007. These results, although not generally comparable to the financial results described below, will form part of the Company’s consolidated results of operation for the quarter and six-months ended September 30, 2007 and are described below in the “Material Developments” on page 227 of this Letter of Offer.

Results of Operations for the Quarter Ended June 30, 2007

In the quarter ended June 30, 2007, the Company had net sales of Rs. 311,623 million. TSL's contribution to net sales in this period was Rs. 63,764 million, while Corus' contribution was Rs. 247,859 million. During this period, steel segment total revenues (including inter segment sales, which are not included in net sales) were Rs. 324,145 million, while ferro alloys segment total revenues were Rs. 3,318 million and total revenues from other operations were Rs. 34,090 million. Substantially all of the Corus total revenues consisted of steel segment total revenues.

The Company's total expenditures in the quarter ended June 30, 2007, excluding depreciation and interest, were Rs. 262,959 million. As a percentage of net sales, total expenditures in the quarter ended June 30, 2007 were 84%. TSL's expenditures accounted for Rs. 45,456 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2007 (17% of the Company's total expenditures for the period), while Corus' expenditures accounted for Rs. 217,503 million (83% of the Company's total expenditures for the period). Material expenses accounted for Rs. 145,681 million of total expenditures in the quarter ended June 30, 2007, out of which TSL's material expenses accounted for 18% and Corus' material expenses accounted for 82%. Manufacturing and other expenses accounted for Rs. 77,272 million of total expenditures in the quarter ended June 30, 2007, out of which TSL's manufacturing expenses accounted for 19% and Corus' manufacturing expenses accounted for 81%. Employee expenses accounted for Rs. 40,006 million of total expenditures in the quarter ended June 30, 2007, out of which TSL's employee expenses accounted for 12% and Corus' employee expenses accounted for 88%.

Depreciation expenses were Rs. 10,298 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

In addition to net sales, in the quarter ended June 30, 2007, the Company also had other income of Rs. 1,742 million, which related principally to Rs. 717 million in gains from swaps and cancellation of forward covers and Rs. 547 million in net profits from the sale of capital assets.

Net interest expenses were Rs. 8,921 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2007. Of this amount, TSL's interest expenses accounted for 88% and Corus's interest expenses accounted for 12%.

In the quarter ended June 30, 2007, gain from exceptional items of Rs. 44,542 million mainly comprised Rs. 41,211 million in actuarial gain for employee benefits, Rs. 5,379 million in exchange gain and Rs. 1,500 million in contributions for sports infrastructure. The actuarial gain for employee benefits was primarily due to an increase in the benchmark yield rates. The exchange gain consisted primarily of reduction in the value of foreign currency debt as a result of appreciation of the Rupee against the US Dollar and the Japanese Yen during the quarter. The contributions to sports infrastructure related to Rs. 1,500 million contributed towards the development of sports infrastructure for the National Games in the state of Jharkhand.

Provision for taxation was Rs. 12,466 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2007. As a percentage of net sales, provision for taxation in the quarter ended June 30, 2007 was 4%. TSL's provision for taxation accounted for Rs. 7,071 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2007 (57% of the Company's total provision for taxation in the quarter ended June 30, 2007), while Corus' provision for taxation accounted for Rs. 5,395 million (42% of the Company's total provision for taxation). The Company's provision for current tax was Rs. 8,668 million and its provision for deferred tax was Rs. 3,749 million.

As a result of the factors set forth above, the Company's profit after taxes in the quarter ended June 30, 2007, before adjustments, minority interest and share of profit of associates, was Rs. 63,263 million.

Cash Flow Data for the Quarter Ended June 30, 2007

Net cash from operating activities in the quarter ended June 30, 2007 was Rs. 32,851 million. The working capital changes in this period were mainly due to a decrease of Rs. 28,588 million in trade payables and other liabilities, an increase in inventories of Rs. 7,135 million and decrease of Rs. 16,204 million in trade and other receivables. The decrease in trade payables and other liabilities was principally due to an actuarial adjustment of pension liabilities at Corus resulting from an increase in the benchmark yield rates.

Net cash used in investing activities in the quarter ended June 30, 2007 was Rs. 400,819 million. The main components of net cash used in investing activities in this period were Rs. 411,575 million in cash used for the acquisition of subsidiaries and joint ventures, which related primarily to the acquisition of Corus, and Rs. 8,875 million used in purchases of net fixed assets. The net cash inflow attributable to the purchase and sale of investments was Rs. 17,895 million.

Net cash from financing activities in the quarter ended June 30, 2007 was Rs. 287,486 million. The main components of net cash from financing activities in this period were proceeds of Rs. 284,032 million from borrowings and Rs. 12,331 million from equity capital, which were partially offset principally by Rs. 7,370 million in interest paid. The additional borrowings were principally made in connection with the Company's acquisition of Corus.

Year Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to the Year Ended March 31, 2006

Net Sales

The Company's net sales increased by 24% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 203,221 million to Rs. 252,133 million. The increase in net sales resulted principally from an increase in the volume of products sold by the steel segment and the inclusion of Tata Steel Thailand sales for the entire year ended March 31, 2007 in the Company's consolidated accounts.

The following table presents the Company's net sales by segment for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007.

Total Revenues by Segment

	Year ended March 31,	
	2006	2007
	(Rs. million)	
Steel	177,574	226,382
Ferro alloys	14,238	15,725
Other operations	22,950	30,554
Total Revenues	214,762	272,660
Inter segment revenue	(11,540)	(20,527)
Net sales	<u>203,221</u>	<u>252,133</u>

Steel Segment

Steel segment total revenues increased by 27% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 177,574 million to Rs. 226,382 million. The increase in steel segment total revenues was mainly due to the inclusion of Tata Steel Thailand sales in the Company's consolidated accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007 as well as due to increased sales volumes throughout the segment. Tata Steel Thailand's net sales in the year ended March 31, 2007 amounted to Rs. 25,870 million, or 11% of the Company's steel segment total revenues.

Sales volumes of flat products increased in the year ended March 31, 2007, from 3.13 mt to 3.24 mt and sales volumes of long products increased from 3.49 mt to 5.15 mt. While sales of flat products were relatively constant, the increase in volume of sales of long products is mainly due to increase in sales volumes from NatSteel, the consolidation of Tata Steel Thailand for the entire year ended March 31, 2007, and increased sales volumes at the Company's Indian operations due to the 0.6 mtpa expansion of the bar mill at the Jamshedpur plant which was expanded and in operation for the entire year ended March 31, 2007, as compared with three month's of operations in the financial year ended March 31, 2006.

The Company's steel segment sales in India decreased as a proportion of total steel segment net sales, from 65% in the year ended March 31, 2006 to 64% in the year ended March 31, 2007, while international steel segment sales, including exports from India, increased as a proportion of total steel segment net sales from 35% in the year ended March 31, 2006 to 36% in the year ended March 31, 2007. The increase in the share of international sales was principally attributable to the inclusion of Tata Steel Thailand sales in the Company's consolidated accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007.

Excluding inter-segment sales, export sales of steel segment products by the Company from India amounted to approximately 11% and 8% of steel segment net sales in the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. The decrease in the share of export sales in the year ended March 31, 2007 was attributable to lower volumes exported due to strong demand in the domestic market.

Ferro Alloys Segment

Ferro Alloys segment total revenues increased by 10% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 14,238 million to Rs. 15,725 million. While the volume of ferro alloy products sold decreased slightly from 1,627 thousand tonnes to 1,611 thousand tonnes, the increase in revenue was primarily due to an increase in ferro alloy product prices.

Other Operations

Total revenues of the other operations segment increased by 33% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 22,950 million to Rs. 30,554 million, mainly due to increases in the sale of tubes and refractory materials as well as an increase in trading operations at Tata Inc. Tata Inc.'s trading operations derives its revenues primarily from the trading of steel products.

Total Expenditure

The following table presents the Company's total expenditures (excluding depreciation and interest) for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007.

Total Expenditure

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2006	2007
	(Rs. Million)	
Material expenses	67,058	91,714
Employee expenses	16,725	18,850
Manufacturing and Other expenses	56,456	67,516
Total expenditure	140,239	178,080

The Company's total expenditures, excluding depreciation and interest, increased by 27% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 140,239 million to Rs. 178,080 million. As a percentage of net sales, expenditures increased from 69% to 71% in the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. NatSteel expenditures accounted for Rs. 42,076 million in the year ended March 31, 2007 (24% of the Company's total expenditures in the year ended March 31, 2007) as compared to Rs. 38,135 million in the year ended March 31, 2006 (27% of the Company's total expenditures in the year ended March 31, 2006). Tata Steel Thailand expenditures accounted for Rs. 22,975 million (13% of the Company's total expenditures in the year ended March 31, 2007).

Material Expenses

Material expenses increased by 37% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 67,058 million to Rs. 91,714 million. These expenses represented 33% and 36% of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, respectively. The primary factors causing the increase in material expenses were an increase in the purchase of steel and other products and an increase in the raw materials consumed. Excluding the contribution of Tata Steel Thailand, the main factors causing the increase in material expenses were an increase in the production of steel at the Jamshedpur facilities and an increase in the price of imported coal and zinc and consumption of coke.

The purchase of finished steel, semi-finished steel and other products increased by 41% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 42,104 million to Rs. 59,539 million. These purchases represented 21% and 24% of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, respectively. The total increase in the purchase of finished, semi-finished steel and other products was mainly due to the inclusion of Tata Steel Thailand's operations in the Company's accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007. The purchase of finished and semi-finished products also increased at NatSteel by Rs. 4,724 million. Because the capacity of Tata Steel Thailand and NatSteel's finishing operations exceeds their crude steel producing operations, both Tata Steel Thailand and NatSteel are net purchasers of billets and other semi-finished steel products. In the year ended March 31, 2007, Tata Steel Thailand purchased Rs. 16,064 million of finished, semi-finished steel. NatSteel

purchased Rs. 34,263 million of finished, semi-finished steel and other products as compared to Rs. 29,538 million in the year ended March 31, 2006. This increase was partly offset by a reduction in such purchases by the Company's Indian operations, due principally to the use of raw materials from the Company's mines in place of purchased raw materials.

Raw materials consumed increased by 29% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 24,954 million to Rs. 32,175 million. These purchases represented 12% and 13% of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007 respectively. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the Company's volume of operations. The increase in volume of operations resulted from both the inclusion of Tata Steel Thailand's raw material costs in the Company's consolidated accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007 and raw materials consumed by NatSteel, as well as an increase in production at the Company's Indian operations. The increases in the raw materials consumed during the year ended March 31, 2007 were also partly due to higher prices of coking coal and zinc and increased production at Tata Steel Thailand. The average price of semi-soft coal purchased and consumed by the Company increased from Rs. 5,467 per tonne to Rs. 6,431 per tonne in the year ended March 31, 2007, and the average price of zinc purchased and consumed by the Company increased from Rs. 76,162 per tonne to Rs. 166,529 per tonne during the same period.

Employee Expenses

Payments to, and provisions for, employees increased by 13% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 16,725 million to Rs. 18,850 million. These expenses represented 8% and 7% of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, respectively. The increase was primarily attributable to the inclusion of Tata Steel Thailand's employee salaries and wages in the Company's consolidated accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007. The balance of the increase was due to annual incremental increases in salaries, partly offset by a reduction in manpower due to attrition and the implementation of the early separation scheme at the Company's Indian operations.

The number of employees at Tata Steel Limited on a standalone basis (without the inclusion of its subsidiaries and associates) declined from 38,182 as at March 31, 2006 to 37,205 as at March 31, 2007. Tata Steel Limited has undertaken a number of initiatives in recent years to increase the productivity of its Indian employees. These initiatives included the closure of plants, restructuring manpower in ongoing plants pursuant to retirement and early retirement schemes and outsourcing of non-core activities. See "Business—Employees".

Manufacturing Expenses

Manufacturing and other expenses increased by 20% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 56,456 million to Rs. 67,516 million. These expenses represented 28% and 27% of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, respectively.

Freight and handling charges increased by 23% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 12,254 million to Rs. 15,084 million. The increase in freight and handling charges was due to an increase in production volumes. The inclusion of Rs. 342 million of freight and handling charges for Tata Steel Thailand in the Company's accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007 also contributed to the increase in expenditures along with an increase of Rs. 409 million in NatSteel and Rs. 882 million at the Company's logistics support unit, TMILL, due to higher levels of operation.

Expenditure for stores and fuel oil increased by 60% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 9,160 million to Rs. 14,676 million. Of the total increase of Rs. 5,516 million, higher production levels at Tata Steel Limited accounted for Rs. 3,629 million of such expenditures. The remainder of the increase was mainly due to the inclusion of Rs. 1,468 million of Tata Steel Thailand expenditures for stores and fuel oil in the Company's accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007 and an increase at NatSteel of Rs. 276 million.

Repairs to machinery increased by 3% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 6,779 million to Rs. 6,983 million, mainly due to increased maintenance costs at the Jamshedpur facilities.

Purchase of power increased by 35% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 9,728 million to Rs. 13,154 million, due principally to the inclusion of Tata Steel Thailand's costs in the Company's accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007. Tata Steel Thailand's purchase of power during this period amounted to Rs. 1,906 million,

or 14% of the Company's power expenses, while the balance of the increase was mainly due to an increase at NatSteel of Rs. 516 million and an increase in purchased power of Rs. 1,025 million by Tata Steel Limited as a result of an increase in operations and an increase in the units of power sold to consumers.

Conversion charges increased by 20% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 5,568 million to Rs. 6,686 million. Conversion charges consist of payments to conversion agents that convert semi-finished steel to rebars and wire rods and wires, tailor flat products to various sizes as required by end-customers, and convert chrome ore and manganese ore to ferro chrome and ferro manganese. The increases were mainly due to a Rs. 1,046 million increase in conversion charges for products at Tata Steel Limited and the inclusion of Rs. 91 million in conversion charges at Tata Steel Thailand for the entire year ended March 31, 2007.

Segmental Analysis of Expenditures

The table below sets forth gross expenditures (including depreciation but before adjustment for inter-segment transfers) by segment for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007.

Gross Expenditures by Segment

	Year ended March 31,	
	2006	2007
	(Rs. million)	
Steel	130,126	167,041
Ferro alloys	8,489	10,027
Other operations	21,414	30,110
Total	<u>160,029</u>	<u>207,178</u>

Steel Segment. Steel segment gross expenditures increased by 28% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 130,126 million to Rs. 167,041 million. Within the steel segment, gross expenditures were 73% and 74% of total steel revenues in the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. Gross expenditures in the steel segment increased primarily due to the inclusion of Tata Steel Thailand's operations in the Company's consolidated accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007. The total expenditures of Tata Steel Thailand in the year ended March 31, 2007 amounted to Rs. 23,852 million (14% of steel segment gross expenditures). The balance of the increase was mainly due to increases in expenditures of Rs. 12,442 million Tata Steel India operations and Rs. 4,011 million at NatSteel. These expenditures are primarily attributable to higher raw materials consumption, stores consumption and the purchase of power.

Ferro Alloys Segment. Ferro alloys segment gross expenditures increased by 18% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 8,489 million to Rs. 10,027 million. Within the ferro alloys segment, gross expenditures were 60% and 64% of total revenues for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. Gross expenditures in the ferro alloys segment increased primarily due to an increase in conversion charges and raw materials consumed.

Other Operations Segment. Gross expenditures in the other operations segment increased by 41% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 21,414 million to Rs. 30,110 million, mainly due to increases in expenses in the tubes and the logistics support units. The expenditures of the tubes unit increased by Rs. 2,411 million, due to higher consumption of materials as a result of increased production and higher freight costs. The expenditures of the logistics support unit increased by Rs. 928 million, mainly due to an increase in operations. The expenses of Tata Incorporated increased by Rs. 2,883 million due to increases in the costs of materials in connection with a higher level of trading operations.

Depreciation

Depreciation increased by 18% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 8,604 million to Rs. 10,110 million. The increase was due principally to the capitalization of a number of facilities at the Jamshedpur facilities and the full year's depreciation for the additions made in the most recent financial year. In addition, Tata Steel Thailand's depreciation expenses were Rs. 876 million in the year ended March 31, 2007.

Other Income

Other income increased by 78% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 2,467 million to Rs. 4,381 million. The increase was principally due to increase in gain of Rs. 459 million from the cancellation of foreign exchange covers and hedges and income from investments of Rs. 1,612 million.

Interest (Net)

Interest expenses increased by 154% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 1,616 million to Rs. 4,112 million. The increase was principally due to the inclusion of Rs. 437 million of interest expense at Tata Steel Thailand for the entire year, an increase in interest expense at NatSteel of Rs. 200 million and a 40% increase of Rs. 494 million, in interest expense at Tata Steel Limited. Interest expense at the Company's Indian operations increased primarily due to an increase in interest rates on non-Rupee denominated loans, an increase in swap charges for hedging foreign exchange and interest rate risk and an increase in the total principal outstanding and interest rates on working capital loans.

Exceptional Items

In the year ended March 31, 2007, exceptional items consisted of employee separation compensation, which increased by 182%, from Rs. 542 million to Rs. 1,530 million principally due to an increase in the number of cases for which employee separation compensation was payable.

Provision for Tax

Provision for tax increased by 20% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 17,784 million to Rs. 21,323 million due to an increase in the Company's profits before tax of Rs. 7,994 million. The effective tax rate (current and deferred) for the Company was 32% in the year ended March 31, 2006 and 33.7% in the year ended March 31, 2007. The decrease in the year ended March 31, 2007 was primarily due to an increase in exempt income. Provisions for current tax increased by 32% in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 16,044 million to Rs. 21,245 million mainly due to an increase in revenues.

Profit after Taxes

As a result of the factors set forth above, the Company's profit after taxes before minority interest and share of profit of associates increased by 12% in year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 36,904 million to Rs. 41,359 million. Basic earnings per share increased from Rs. 67.1 to Rs. 72.5 and diluted earnings per share increased from Rs. 67.1 to Rs. 72.5 for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Year Ended March 31, 2006 Compared to the Year Ended March 31, 2005*Net Sales*

The Company's net sales increased by 27% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 159,986 million to Rs. 203,221 million. The increase in net sales resulted principally from an increase in the volume of products sold by the steel segment and the inclusion of NatSteel sales in the Company's consolidated accounts.

The following table presents the Company's net sales by segment for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006.

Total Revenues by Segment

	Year ended March 31,	
	2005	2006
	(Rs. million)	
Steel	139,193	177,574
Ferro alloys	14,496	14,238
Other operations	20,812	22,950
Total Revenues	174,501	214,762
Inter segment revenue	(14,515)	(11,540)
Net sales	<u>159,986</u>	<u>203,221</u>

Steel Segment

Steel segment total revenues increased by 28% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 139,193 million to Rs. 177,574 million. The increase in steel segment total revenues was due principally to the inclusion of NatSteel sales in the Company's consolidated accounts as well as due to increased sales volumes throughout the segment. NatSteel's net sales in the year ended March 31, 2006 amounted to Rs. 40,521 million, or 23% of the Company's steel segment total revenues.

Sales volumes of flat products increased in the year ended March 31, 2006, from 2.63 mt to 3.13 mt, while sales of long products increased from 1.46 mt to 3.49 mt, respectively. Sales volumes of flat products decreased as a proportion of steel segment volumes from 64% in the year ended March 31, 2005 to 47% in the year ended March 31, 2006, while sales volumes from sales of long products increased as a proportion of steel segment volumes from 36% to 53% over the same period. The increase in long products sales volumes and in the share of sales volumes attributable to long products, can attributed to the inclusion of NatSteel sales in the Company's sales volumes for the year ended March 31, 2006, as NatSteel sells exclusively long products.

The Company's steel segment sales in India decreased as a proportion of total steel segment net sales, from 84% in the year ended March 31, 2005 to 71% in the year ended March 31, 2006, while international steel segment sales, including exports from India, increased as a proportion of total steel segment net sales from 16% in the year ended March 31, 2005 to 29% in the year ended March 31, 2006. The decrease in the share of Indian net sales was attributable to the inclusion of NatSteel sales in the Company's consolidated accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2006.

Excluding inter-segment sales, export sales of steel segment products by the Company from India amounted to approximately 13% and 7% of steel segment net sales in the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively. The decrease in the share of export sales in the year ended March 31, 2006 was attributable to lower volumes exported and lower prices in the products exported due to lower global steel prices.

Ferro Alloys Segment

Ferro Alloys segment total revenues decreased by 2% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 14,496 million to Rs. 14,238 million. The volume of ferro alloy products sold increased from 1,517 tt to 1,551 tt, but this increase was more than offset by a decrease in manganese ore and ferro manganese prices.

Other Operations

Total revenues of the other operations segment increased by 10% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 20,812 million to Rs. 22,950 million, mainly due to increases in the volumes of tubes and refractory materials sold and higher prices for refractory materials sold.

Total Expenditure

The following table presents the Company's total expenditures (excluding depreciation and interest) for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006.

Total Expenditure

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2005 (Rs. million)	2006 (Rs. million)
Material expenses	41,711	67,058
Employee expenses	14,144	16,725
Other manufacturing expenses	42,805	56,456
Total expenditure	<u>98,661</u>	<u>140,239</u>

The Company's total expenditures, excluding depreciation and interest, increased by 42% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 98,661 million to Rs. 140,239 million. As a percentage of net sales, expenditures

increased from 62% to 69% in the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively. NatSteel expenditures accounted for Rs. 38,135 million (27% of the Company's total expenditures in the year ended March 31, 2006) and Rs. 5,244 million (5% of the Company's total expenditures in the year ended March 31, 2005).

Material Expenses

Material expenses increased by 61% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 41,711 million to Rs. 67,058 million. These expenses represented 26% and 33% of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2006, respectively. The primary factors causing the increase in material expenses were an increase in the purchase of steel and other products and an increase in the raw materials consumed. Excluding the contribution of NatSteel, the main factors causing the increase in material expenses were an increase in the production of steel at the Jamshedpur facilities and an increase in the price of imported coal and zinc.

The purchase of finished, semi-finished steel and other products increased by 81% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 23,271 million to Rs. 42,104 million. These purchases represented 15% and 21% of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2006, respectively. The total increase in the purchase of finished, semi-finished steel and other products was mainly due to the inclusion of NatSteel's operations in the Company's accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2006. Because the capacity of NatSteel's finishing operations exceeds its crude steel producing operations, NatSteel is a net purchaser of billets, scrap and other semi-finished steel products. In the year ended March 31, 2006, NatSteel purchased Rs. 29,538 million of finished, semi-finished steel and other products. The increase in the purchase of such products by the Company due to the acquisition of NatSteel was offset in part by a reduction in such purchases by the Company's Indian operations compared to the year ended March 31, 2005, due principally to the main blast furnace at Jamshedpur recommencing operations after being shut down between December 2004 and April 2005 for a capacity upgrade. During the shut down, the Company's Jamshedpur operations used significant amounts of finished, semi-finished steel and other products as substitutes for hot metal, which was only available in decreased volumes. After the blast furnace was returned on-line with a capacity upgrade in the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2006, the Company resumed the use of hot metal inputs, which became available in even higher quantities than before the shut down.

Raw materials consumed increased by 35% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 18,440 million to Rs. 24,954 million. These purchases represented 12% of net sales for each of the years ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2006. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the Company's volume of operations. The increase in volume of operations resulted from both the inclusion of NatSteel's raw material costs in the Company's consolidated accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2006, as well as an increase in the capacity of the Company's G blast furnace in April 2005, from 1.2 million tonnes to 1.8 million tonnes. The increases in the raw materials consumed during the year ended March 31, 2006 were also partly due to higher prices of coking coal and zinc. The average price of semi-soft coal purchased by the Company increased from Rs. 3,598 per tonne to Rs. 5,467 per tonne in the year ended March 31, 2006, and the average price of zinc purchased by the Company increased from Rs. 62,040 per tonne to Rs. 76,162 per tonne during the same period.

Employee Expenses

Payments to, and provisions for, employees increased by 18% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 14,144 million to Rs. 16,725 million. The increase was primarily attributable to the inclusion of NatSteel's employee salaries and wages in the Company's consolidated accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2006, although these expenses represented 9% and 8% of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2006, respectively. The balance of the increase was due to annual incremental increases in salaries, partly offset by a reduction in manpower due to attrition and the implementation of the early separation scheme at the Company's Indian operations.

The number of employees of Tata Steel Limited on a standalone basis (without the inclusion of its subsidiaries and associates) declined from 39,648 as at March 31, 2005 to 38,182 as at March 31, 2006.

Manufacturing Expenses

Manufacturing and other expenses increased by 32% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 42,805 million to Rs. 56,456 million. These expenses represented 27% and 28% of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2006, respectively.

Freight and handling charges increased by 24% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 9,922 million to Rs. 12,254 million. The increase in freight and handling charges was due to an increase in sales volumes, which were partly offset by a decrease in ocean freight charges. The inclusion of Rs. 799 million of freight and handling charges for NatSteel in the Company's accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2006 also contributed to the increase in expenditures.

Expenditure for stores and fuel oil increased by 26% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 7,286 million to Rs. 9,160 million. Of the total increase of Rs. 1,874 million, higher production levels at Tata Steel Limited accounted for Rs. 1,285 million of such expenditures. The remainder of the increase was due to the inclusion of Rs. 627 million of NatSteel expenditures for stores and fuel oil in the Company's accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2006.

Repairs to machinery increased 3% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 6,558 million to Rs. 6,779 million, mainly due to increased maintenance costs during the shut down of several facilities at the Jamshedpur facilities.

Purchase of power increased by 33% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 7,317 million to Rs. 9,728 million, due principally to the inclusion of NatSteel's costs in the Company's accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2006. NatSteel's purchase of power during this period amounted to Rs. 1,380 million, or 14% of the Company's purchase of power expenses, while the balance of the increase was mainly due to an increase in purchased power by the Company's Indian operations as a result of an increase in operations and an increase in the amount of power sold to consumers.

Conversion charges decreased by 2% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 5,671 million to Rs. 5,568 million, due to lower conversion charges for the conversion of chrome ore and manganese ore to ferro chrome and ferro manganese. Conversion charges consist of payments to conversion agents that convert semi-finished steel to rebars, wire rods and wires, tailor flat products to various sizes as required by end-customers, and convert chrome ore and manganese ore to ferro chrome and ferro manganese.

Segmental Analysis of Expenditures

The table below sets forth gross expenditures (including depreciation but before adjustment for inter-segment transfers) by segment for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006.

Gross Expenditures by Segment

	Year ended March 31,	
	2005	2006
	(Rs. million)	
Steel	92,307	130,126
Ferro alloys	7,568	8,489
Other operations	19,412	21,414
Total	<u>119,287</u>	<u>160,029</u>

Steel Segment. Steel segment gross expenditures increased by 41% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 92,307 million to Rs. 130,126 million. Within the steel segment, gross expenditures were 66% and 73% of total revenues in the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Gross expenditures in the steel segment increased primarily due to the inclusion of NatSteel's operations in the Company's consolidated accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2006. The total expenditures of NatSteel in the year ended March 31, 2006 amounted to Rs. 38,739 million (30% of steel segment gross expenditures).

Ferro Alloys Segment. Ferro alloys segment gross expenditures increased by 12% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 7,568 million to Rs. 8,489 million. Within the ferro alloys segment, gross expenditures were 52% and 60% of total revenues for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Gross expenditures in the ferro alloys segment increased primarily due to an increase in power costs.

Other Operations Segment. Gross expenditures in the other operations segment increased by 10% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 19,412 million to Rs. 21,414 million, mainly due to increases in expenses in the tubes and logistics support operations within the Company. The expenditures of the tubes unit increased by Rs. 982 million, due to higher consumption of materials as a result of increased production and higher freight costs. The expenditures of the logistics support unit increased by Rs. 606 million, mainly due to an increase in operations.

Depreciation

Depreciation increased by 33% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 6,455 million to Rs. 8,604 million. The increase was due principally to the capitalization of a number of facilities at the Jamshedpur facilities that were built during the year ended March 31, 2006, including the G furnace, the new rebar mill and the new sinter plant. In addition, NatSteel's depreciation expenses in the year ended March 31, 2006 amounted to Rs. 603 million.

Other Income

Other income increased by 20% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 2,061 million to Rs. 2,467 million. The increase was principally due to a gain of Rs. 377 million from the cancellation of foreign exchange covers, hedges and increase in income from investments of Rs. 503 million.

Interest (Net)

Interest expenses decreased by 18% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 1,981 million to Rs. 1,616 million. The decrease was principally due to the redemption of non-convertible debentures, which accounted for a decrease in interest paid of Rs. 185 million, and lower interest payable on Steel Development Fund loans, which accounted for Rs. 300 million of the decrease. Steel Development Fund loans are loans provided by the Indian Government to certain Indian steel producers for modernizing and expanding their facilities.

Exceptional Items

In the year ended March 31, 2006, exceptional items consisted of employee separation compensation. Employee separation compensation decreased by 55% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 1,206 million to Rs. 542 million, principally due to an increase from 3.50% to 5.00% in the discounting rate used for calculating the present value of the future compensation under the Company's early separation scheme. The discounting rate increase was due to an increase the market yields of Indian Government bonds as at March 31, 2006, in accordance with the revised Indian Accounting Standard on Employee Benefits AS-15. See "—New Accounting Pronouncements—Accounting Standard On Employee Benefits AS-15".

Provision for Tax

Provision for tax decreased by 5% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 18,734 million to Rs. 17,784 million due to a decrease in the Company's effective tax rate. The Company's effective tax rate, which is income tax expense (current and deferred) as a percentage of profit before tax, decreased from 34.9% to 32% in the year ended March 31, 2006. The decrease in the effective tax rate was principally due to a reduction in the Indian corporate tax rate, from 35.9% at March 31, 2005 to 33.7% at March 31, 2006.

Provisions for current tax decreased by 15% in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 18,773 million to Rs. 16,044 million. The decrease in current income tax charge in the year ended March 31, 2006 was principally due to the reduction in the tax rate, higher income tax depreciation due to an increase in the capitalization of assets and an increase in exempt income from dividends.

Profit after Taxes

As a result of the factors set forth above, the Company's profit after taxes increased by 5% in year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 35,003 million to Rs. 36,904 million. Basic earnings per share increased from Rs. 64.0 to Rs. 67.1 and diluted earnings per share increased from Rs. 64.0 to Rs. 67.1 for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company financed its capital requirements during the year ended March 31, 2007 with cash from operations, short-term and long-term debt and sale of shares and warrants to Tata Sons.

In the short-term, the combined Company believes that it has sufficient resources available to meet its planned capital requirements. However, its sources of funding could be adversely affected by an economic slowdown or other macroeconomic factors beyond its control. Any decreases in the demand for Company's products and services could lead to an inability to obtain funds from external sources on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or in a sufficient amount, or at all.

Cash Flow Data

The following table sets forth selected items from the Company's consolidated cash flows statement for the periods indicated.

Summarized Cash Flows

	Year ended March 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(Rs. million)		
Net cash from operating activities	31,748	37,355	55,030
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	(20,008)	(25,002)	(162,882)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	(11,086)	(9,451)	204,803
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	654	2,902	96,951

The increase in net cash from operating activities in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 37,355 million to Rs. 55,030 million, was primarily due to an increase in profits and trade payables and other liabilities, which was partially offset by an increase in trade and other receivables and an increase in inventories. The increase in trade payables and other liabilities was primarily due to an increase in the level of the Company's Indian and NatSteel operations and the incorporation of Tata Steel Thailand's accounts for the entire year ended March 31, 2007. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 31,748 million to Rs. 37,355 million, was primarily due to a decrease in inventories and an increase in trade payables and other liabilities, principally due to an increase in the level of the Company's Indian operations. This increase was offset in part by an increase in trade and other receivables at NatSteel.

The increase in net cash used in investing activities in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 25,002 million to Rs. 162,882 million, was primarily due to an increase in purchases of investments from Rs. 82,007 million to Rs. 285,519 million. These investments were primarily made in connection with the Company's market purchases of 22.84% of the outstanding shares of Corus in January and February 2007 at a cost of Rs. 115,230 million. This increase was partially offset by sales of investments, which increased from Rs. 73,561 million to Rs. 153,425 million. These sales primarily consisted of the Company's disposition of certain investments in mutual funds. The increase in net cash used in investing activities in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 20,008 million to Rs. 25,002 million, was primarily due to an increase in purchases of investments in mutual funds.

The increase in net cash from financing activities in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. (9,451) million to Rs. 204,803 million, resulted primarily from an increase in proceeds from borrowings, which increased from Rs. 8,212 million to Rs. 227,607 million, and an increase in proceeds from issuance of equity capital through the sale of shares and warrants in the Company, which increased from Rs. 7 million to Rs. 15,403 million. Additional borrowings were made in connection with the Company's acquisition of Corus and on July 19, 2006, the Company made a preferential issuance of ordinary shares and warrants to the Company's largest shareholder, Tata Sons. This increase in net cash from financing activities was offset in part by the repayment of certain borrowings. The decrease in net cash used in financing activities in the year ended March 31, 2006, from Rs. 11,086 million to Rs. 9,451 million, resulted primarily from an increase in proceeds from borrowings, which increased from Rs. 2,013 million to Rs. 8,212 million, partly offset by repayment of certain borrowings and an increase in dividends paid, which increased from Rs. 3,979 million to Rs. 7,117 million.

Capital Expenditure

Tata Steel Limited has invested approximately Rs. 55,137 million over the last three fiscal years to fund its planned capital expenditures. Capital expenditures totaled Rs. 19,784 million, Rs. 15,276 million and Rs. 20,077 million in the years ended March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. In accordance with Indian GAAP, Tata Steel Limited accounts for capital expenditures by capitalizing pre-operation expenses, including trial-run expenses, net of revenue. Interest on borrowings and financing costs during the period of construction are added to the costs of fixed assets.

Tata Steel Limited's capital expenditures during the three years ended March 31, 2007 related principally to capacity expansion and the modernization of its existing facilities, as set forth in the table below.

Major Capital Expenditures

Facility	Purpose	Date Completed	Capital Expenditure (Rs. million)
Jamshedpur	Increase in the capacity of the G blast furnace from 1.2 mtpa to 1.8 mtpa; increase in the capacity of the two basic oxygen converters, from 1.5 mtpa to 1.8 mtpa and from 2.7 mtpa to 3.2 mtpa, respectively; addition of a new sinter plant with a capacity of 2 mtpa; addition of a new rebar mill with a reinforcement bar capacity of 0.6 mtpa; increase in the capacity of the raw material bedding and blending yard from 4 mtpa to 7.6 mtpa; conversion to a vertical caster; increase in the capacity of a hot strip mill from 2.6 mtpa to 3.1 mtpa; addition of a new lime kiln with a capacity of 425 tonnes per day; improvements in the blast furnace's coal injection capability; and the addition of a fourth blast furnace stove.	April 2004 – March 2007	37,362
West Bokaro Coal Mines	Addition of a new block of coal mining at the West Bokaro coal mines.	September 2004	4,171

The combined Company plans to continue to invest in its production infrastructure and equipment over the next several years, including through committed capital expenditures for ongoing projects and new projects and acquisitions.

Tata Steel Limited has planned capital expenditures totaling approximately Rs. 56,270 million for the year ended March 31, 2008, covering primarily the 1.8 mtpa Jamshedpur plant capacity expansion, the 2.9 mtpa Jamshedpur plant capacity expansion, the development of iron ore and coal mines and sustaining and improving various facilities. With respect to the 1.8 mtpa expansion program at Jamshedpur, Tata Steel Limited has planned total capital expenditures of Rs. 45,500 million through the end of calendar year 2008; Rs. 18,154 million of this amount has been incurred in the years ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007 and a portion has been included in the capital expenditure budget for the year ended March 31, 2008. In addition, Tata Steel Limited expects to incur capital expenditures of Rs. 91,000 million in connection with the 2.9 mtpa expansion program at Jamshedpur, which will commence following the completion of the 1.8 mtpa expansion project. See "Business—Expansion and Development Program—Jamshedpur". If Tata Steel Limited's application for a lease for new captive iron one mines is approved by the State Government of Orissa, Tata Steel Limited also intends to incur Rs. 146,680 million in capital expenditures over the next five years ending March 31, 2012 in connection with the construction of three new greenfield steel plants in Orissa, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand. The total cost of these projects is expected to be approximately Rs. 750,000. See "Business—Expansion and Development Program—Orissa Steel Project" and "Business—Expansion and Development Program—Other Greenfield Projects". These expenditures are expected to be funded through cash generated from operations and through other external equity or debt financing.

Corus has planned capital expenditures totaling approximately GBP 402 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The approximate total amounts for the most significant Corus capital expenditures are set forth in the table below.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Expected Completion Date</u>	<u>Total Capital Expenditure</u> (in GBP million)
IJmuiden	Increasing galvanizing and cold rolling capacity	2008	153
Scunthorpe	Long products strategic developments	2007	130
Teesside	Slab caster enhancement	2007	20
IJmuiden	Replacement of the control system for the hot rolling mill	2007	17
Scunthorpe	Reline of Queen Bess blast furnace	2007	17
Port Talbot	No. 4 and no. 5 blast furnace heat recovery scheme	2007	14
France	Enhancement of distribution sites around Paris	2007	6

Replacement of the computer control system for the hot strip mill at IJmuiden is progressing to plan, with completion scheduled for the third quarter of 2007. The installation of a new continuous galvanizing line and new 3-stand cold rolling mill has started at IJmuiden. The galvanising line will increase Corus' capacity to supply the automotive market in order to reinforce its existing market position and produce specialty high strength steel grades. Improvements of the cold rolling mill will also increase cold rolling capacity in support of the new galvanising line.

Implementation of a heat recovery scheme at Port Talbot for blast furnaces 4 and 5 was also started in 2006. This system is designed to eliminate the requirement to use natural gas as an enrichment fuel for both blast furnace stoves. Waste gas from the blast furnaces will be used as alternative fuel and will have a beneficial environmental impact.

A strategic scheme is underway at Scunthorpe that includes developments of the medium section mill, rod mill and bloom casting. Its first objective is to enable the rolling of transport rail and other rail sections, as well as enhancing the other section rolling capabilities. The second stage of the plan will allow the production of large bloom to use as rail feedstock. This scheme is progressing in line with current plans.

The Queen Bess blast furnace at Scunthorpe was rebuilt in 1997 and a mid campaign repair commenced in October 2006 during which stove coolers, throat armour, hearth refractory and the gas cleaning plant were replaced. This mid campaign repair will support operations at the furnace for approximately 10 years (or 10mt of production) before new replacements will be required.

The slab caster enhancement project at Teesside involves installing hydraulic width control and making structural modifications and improvements to water-cooling systems. The benefits of the scheme mainly arise from increased caster output and improved quality. As the project is undertaken pursuant to an off-take agreement entered into in January 2005 with a consortium of external slab purchasers, almost 76% of the total investment costs will be funded by the external consortium of re-rollers.

Works to improve the competitiveness of Corus' French distribution activities through a number of logistics and warehousing enhancements are expected to be completed in the last quarter of 2007.

To the extent that the Company makes additional future acquisitions, it is expected that such acquisitions will require additional funding. Factors that could affect the feasibility of such projects and the Company's ability to timely complete them, include receiving financing on reasonable terms, obtaining required regulatory permits and licenses, the expiration of any agreements with local governments related to such projects, demand for the Company's products, and general economic conditions. Any of these factors may cause the Company to delay, modify or forego some or all aspects of its expansion plans. Consequently, the Company cannot assure prospective investors that it will be able to complete its projects on schedule, within budget, or at all, or achieve an adequate return on its investment.

Liabilities and Sources of Financing

The Company historically has funded its short-term working capital requirements with cash generated from operations, overdraft facilities with banks, short and medium term borrowings from lending institutions and the issuance of medium term notes. Combined short term loans and bank overdrafts at Tata Steel Limited and NatSteel increased by Rs. 6,742 million in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 1,931 million to Rs. 8,673 million. Overall borrowings of the Company increased by Rs. 215,481 million in the year ended March 31, 2007, from Rs. 33,774 million to Rs. 249,255 million principally in connection with the Company's acquisition of Corus and expenditures in connection with other acquisitions and expansions.

In February 1999, the Company signed a commercial borrowing agreement with the Japan Bank of International Cooperation and various financial institutions for JPY 6,778,711,200. The loan has a maturity of 11 years and has a variable interest rate linked to LIBOR. As at May 31, 2007, JPY 2,711,479,200 of principal under this facility was outstanding.

In June 2005, the Company signed secured loan agreements totaling US\$400 million with the International Finance Corporation, consisting of an A-loan of US\$100 million loaned directly by the International Finance Corporation and a B-loan of US\$300 million, both of which have variable interest rates linked to LIBOR. Five percent of the A-loan must be repaid quarterly commencing on May 15, 2011. The B-loan must be repaid in eleven quarterly installments of US\$16,700,000 commencing on May 15, 2009 and a final payment of US\$16,300,000 made on February 15, 2012. On January 24, 2007, the full amount available under these facilities was drawn to finance the Company's acquisition of Corus.

In March 2006, the Company signed an external commercial borrowing agreement comprising the Japanese yen equivalent of US\$495 million and a separate tranche of US\$5 million. The loan has a maturity of seven years and has a variable interest rate linked to LIBOR. On April 6, 2006, the full amount available under these facilities was drawn and remains outstanding.

In March 2006, the Company signed two external commercial borrowing agreements of approximately EUR 50 million and EUR 11.5 million, to fund its expansion projects at Jamshedpur. Each of these loans has a repayment period of ten years and an availability period of approximately three years and two years, respectively, with a variable interest rate linked to LIBOR. The Italian Export Credit Agency (SACE) has guaranteed the EUR 50 million loan and German ECA (Hermes) has guaranteed the EUR 11.5 million loan. As at May 31, 2007, a total of EUR 1.8 million of principal was outstanding under these loans.

In July 2006, the Company allotted to Tata Sons, on a preferential basis, 27,000,000 ordinary shares at a price of Rs. 516 per share, for an aggregate amount of Rs. 13,932 million. In addition, the Company also issued to Tata Sons 28,500,000 warrants to subscribe to an equal amount of ordinary shares, at a price per warrant of Rs. 51.6, for aggregate proceeds to the Company of Rs. 1,471 million. On April 16, 2007, Tata Sons fully exercised the warrants and on April 17, 2007, 28,500,000 ordinary shares were issued to Tata Sons at a price of Rs. 484.27 per share, for total proceeds to the Company of Rs. 13,801 million. The price paid upon exercise of the warrants was determined in accordance with a pricing formula prescribed by the SEBI.

In October 2006, the Company signed a syndicated loan facility comprising the Japanese yen equivalent of US\$750 million. The loan has a maturity of seven years and has a variable interest rate linked to LIBOR. The full amount available under this facility was drawn to finance the Company's capital expenditures and acquisitions. At May 31, 2007, the full amount of the facility is outstanding.

In October 2006, the Company signed a US\$1,450 million facility agreement. The facility was subsequently amended to increase the available amount to US\$1,780 million. The facility has a maturity of 13 months and has a variable interest rate linked to LIBOR. The full amount of the facility was drawn on October 18, 2006. US\$330 million of this facility was repaid in April 2007 using the cash received from Tata Sons' exercise of warrants to purchase Company shares as described below. The facility was repaid on October 22, 2007 using the funds advanced against equity to Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited by Tata Steel Limited from the proceeds of the short term bridge loan from the State Bank of India and other banks.

In October 2006, the Company entered into a GBP 235 million letter of credit facility. The facility has a maturity of 1 year and has a variable interest rate linked to LIBOR. The full amount of the facility was drawn on

February 1, 2007 in connection with the Company's acquisition of Corus. The Company intends to repay an estimated amount of GBP 140 million by the middle of November 2007 using funds advanced against equity to Tulip UK Holdings No. 1 through Tata Asia Holdings Pte Limited by Tata Steel Limited from the proceeds of the short term bridge loan from the State Bank of India and other banks.

In December 2006, the Company entered into a GBP 170 million letter of credit facility. The facility has a maturity of 1 year and has a variable interest rate linked to LIBOR. GBP 90 million of the facility was drawn on February 1, 2007 in connection with the Company's acquisition of Corus, and the remaining amount was cancelled. On October 19, 2007 the facility was repaid using the funds advanced against equity to Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited by Tata Steel Limited from the proceeds of the short term bridge loan from the State Bank of India and other banks.

In December 2006, the Company entered into a GBP 65 million letter of credit facility. The facility has a maturity of 1 year and has a variable interest rate linked to LIBOR. The full amount under the facility was drawn on February 1, 2007 in connection with the Company's acquisition of Corus. On October 19, 2007 the facility was repaid using the funds advanced against equity to Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited by Tata Steel Limited from the proceeds of the short term bridge loan from the State Bank of India and other banks.

In January 2007, the Company entered into a GBP 200 million letter of credit facility. The facility has a maturity of 1 year and has a variable interest rate linked to LIBOR. The full amount under the facility was drawn on January 29, 2007 in connection with the Company's acquisition of Corus.

On July 20, 2007, Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited signed another facility agreement under which the total sums drawn and outstanding are GBP 150 million.

On October 17, 2007 the Company entered into a loan agreement with the State Bank of India and other banks for Rs. 95,000 million. The facility is more fully described on page 50-51 of this Letter of Offer.

The Company has used and expects to use these and other funding sources to be raised in the future to meet the capital expenditure requirements for funding its growth projects and for funding future mergers, acquisitions or strategic alliances. In connection with such future financing requirements, the Company was authorized by its shareholders at its July 5, 2006 annual general meeting to raise long term funds of up to Rs. 65,000 million and to increase its borrowing limit to Rs. 200,000 million from Rs. 105,000 million. On August 29, 2007, the Company received shareholder approval to issue up to US\$500 million (or its equivalent) of securities.

In addition to the foregoing, the Company has entered into or intends to enter into a number of additional financing arrangements to finance and refinance its acquisition of Corus. These arrangements are described below under "—Financing of Corus Acquisition."

The following table sets forth the Company's consolidated secured and unsecured debt position and a summary of the maturity profile for its debt obligations as at June 30, 2007:

Consolidated Obligations in Respect of Borrowings

	<u>Less than or equal to 1 Year</u>	<u>2-5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	(Rs. million)			
Secured Loans and borrowings	9,654	42,736	8,466	60,857*
Unsecured Loans and borrowings	<u>204,010</u>	<u>202,243</u>	<u>153,844</u>	<u>560,097</u>
TOTAL	<u>213,664</u>	<u>244,979</u>	<u>162,310</u>	<u>620,954</u>

* Excludes loans from Steel Development Fund (SDF) of Rs. 16,422.4 million, as the Company has filed a writ petition before the High Court at Kolkata in Feb 2006 claiming refund of the balance lying with SDF and the matter is subjudice.

The Company's gross interest expense on its total loans and borrowings was Rs. 2,125 million in the year ended March 31, 2006 and Rs. 6,357 million in the year ended March 31, 2007. The increase in interest payments is primarily attributable to additional borrowings incurred to finance the Company's capital expenditures and its acquisition of Corus.

Some of the Company's financing agreements and debt arrangements contain financial covenants that require the Company to satisfy and/or maintain financial tests and ratios, including requirements to maintain debt to equity ratios, liquidity ratios and debt coverage ratios. In addition, such agreements and arrangements also require the Company to obtain prior lender consents for certain specified actions, including issuing new securities, changing management, merging, consolidating, selling assets, creating subsidiaries or making certain investments.

Contingent Liabilities

The following table sets forth the Company's contingent liabilities as at the dates indicated.

Contingent Liabilities

	Year ended March 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(Rs. million)		
Guarantees ⁽¹⁾	3,850	2,196	2,156
Excise duties	531	2,049	1,947
Customs	252	212	137
Sales tax	3,518	2,996	3,284
State levies	925	1,071	989
Income tax	855	755	656
Claims by third parties ⁽²⁾	2,569	1,426	1,253
Other contingencies	280	904	309
Total	<u>12,780</u>	<u>11,609</u>	<u>10,731</u>

(1) Guarantees by the Company to banks and other financial institutions on behalf of others.

(2) Claims by third parties include claims by suppliers and under service contracts, labor related claims and lease related claims.

Financing of Corus Acquisition

On January 31, 2007, the UK Panel on Takeovers and Mergers announced the winning bid by the Company, of GBP 6.08 per share, in the auction for the acquisition of Corus, pursuant to a scheme of arrangement. Also on January 31, 2007, the Company purchased, through open market purchases, 20.66% of Corus' shares, and the Company purchased an additional 2.18% of Corus' shares in February 2007. The aggregate price for these purchases was GBP 1,350 million. These purchases, together with the acquisition of the remaining shares of Corus by the Company pursuant to the scheme of arrangement, aggregated to a total share purchase price for Corus of GBP 6,004 million (including GBP 108 million, being the liability for the Sharesame Scheme) which does not include acquisition costs and debt refinancing costs.

Following the auction, Corus' board unanimously recommended the Company's offer to Corus shareholders and Corus' shareholders voted to approve the offer on March 7, 2007. In accordance with English law, the High Court of Justice subsequently approved the scheme of arrangement by which the acquisition would take place and the scheme became effective on April 2, 2007.

The Company used GBP 731 million of available cash, including cash reserved from the proceeds of a preferential allotment of shares and warrants to Tata Sons in July 2006 and the conversion of warrants in April 2007. In addition, the Company used all or part of the cash received under the following existing borrowing facilities to finance its acquisition of Corus, including related costs and expenses. Each of these facilities is described in further detail above under "—Liabilities and Sources of Financing", and further information regarding the financing of the acquisition of Corus is included in "Objects of the Issue—Corus Acquisition."

- US\$500 million JPY facility agreement entered into in March 2006.
- US\$400 million loan agreement entered into in June 2005.
- US\$750 million JPY syndicated loan facility entered into in October 2006.

- US\$1,780 million facility entered into in October 2006.
- GBP 235 million under the Company's letter of credit facility entered into in October 2006.
- GBP 170 million letter of credit facility entered into in December 2006.
- GBP 65 million letter of credit facility entered into in December 2006.
- GBP 200 million under the Company's letter of credit facility entered into in January 2007.

In addition, the Company entered into a number of borrowing arrangements to finance its acquisition of Corus, including related costs and expenses. These facilities included:

- A senior facilities agreement (the "Senior Facilities Agreement"), dated October 20, 2006, and amended on January 30, 2007, comprising GBP 2,050 million in term loans, including loan notes, guarantees and a GBP 350 million revolving credit facility for the working capital purposes of Tata Steel UK Limited and each of its subsidiaries from time to time (including Corus and its subsidiaries from time to time). The term loans were drawn in full including loan notes and guarantees by the Company on April 10, 2007 and refinanced in full on May 3, 2007. The revolving credit facility was never drawn.
- A mezzanine facility agreement (the "Mezzanine Facility Agreement"), dated October 20, 2006, and amended on January 30, 2007, for GBP 1,650 million. GBP 1,570 million was drawn by the Company on April 10, 2007 and refinanced in full on May 3, 2007.

On April 27, 2007, the borrowings and lender commitments under the Senior Facilities Agreement and Mezzanine Facility Agreement were refinanced in connection with the Company's establishment of the following borrowing arrangements:

- A GBP 3,670 million senior facility, consisting of a GBP 1,670 million five year amortizing term loan, a GBP 1,500 million seven year amortizing term loan and a GBP 500 million five year revolving credit facility. These facilities are secured by the assets of Corus and are non-recourse to TSL. On May 3, 2007, these term loans were fully drawn including principal and interest guaranteed on loan notes in connection with the refinancing. As of May 31, 2007, the revolving credit facility was undrawn.
- A GBP 520 million facility with a maturity of 6 months. On April 30, 2007, this facility was fully drawn and used in part to refinance the remainder Senior Facilities Agreement and Mezzanine Facility Agreement.

The Company intends to part refinance approximately the purchase price of Corus. To that end, the board of directors of the Company have approved the following offerings:

- The rights offering of Equity Shares described in this Letter of Offer to raise approximately Rs. 36,538 million.
- The concurrent rights offering of mandatory convertible preference shares described in this Letter of Offer in the ratio of nine new preference share for each ten ordinary shares to raise approximately Rs. 54,808 million.
- The Company pursuant to a subscription agreement dated August 6, 2007 with Citigroup Global Markets Limited, ABN Amro Rothschild and Standard Chartered Bank, has issued US\$875 million 1% Foreign Currency Convertible Alternative Reference Securities ("CARS") due in 2012 which are convertible into qualifying securities as is defined in the subscription agreement or into ordinary shares of Tata Steel Limited listed on the BSE and the NSE.
- An issuance of up to US\$1,200 million issuance of equity-related instruments in such form as the Company considers appropriate. This issue would be made on an ex-rights basis and on terms as may be determined at the time of the issue, subject to shareholder approval.

Following these offerings, the Company intends to use some or all of the available commitments under its refinanced facilities to fund growth projects and future mergers, acquisitions or strategic alliances.

The issuance of ordinary shares by the Company, whether directly or following the exercise of rights or warrants or the conversion of convertible securities, will dilute the equity interests of current holders of the Company's ordinary shares and could depress the prevailing market price of the Company's ordinary shares. Even prior to the time of actual exercise or conversion, the perception of a significant market "overhang" resulting from the existence of the Company's obligation to honor the exercise and conversion of these securities, as well as any perception of market overhang resulting from the Company's ability to issue ordinary shares or securities convertible into or exercisable for ordinary shares, could depress the market price of the Company's ordinary shares and other securities convertible into or exercisable for the Company's ordinary shares.

In addition, the Company's ability to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, equity-related or debt instruments in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties including, among other things, the amount of capital that other entities may seek to raise in the capital markets, economic and other conditions that may affect investor demand for the Company's securities, the liquidity of the capital markets and the Company's financial condition and results of operations. As a result, the Company may not be able to raise this additional equity on terms or with a structure that is favorable to the Company, if at all.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Overview

The Company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and energy and transportation tariffs. The Company selectively hedges such risks using various derivative contracts available in the market. All hedging activity is overseen by the Risk Management Committee and is based on the Company's internal Risk Management Policies, as approved by the Board of Directors, and in accordance with the applicable national regulations where the Company operates.

Exchange and Interest Rate Risk

Tata Steel Limited's presentation currency and the measurement currency of its Indian subsidiaries is the Indian rupee. The measurement currency of the Company's subsidiaries located in other countries is the Singapore dollar in the case of NatSteel, the Thai baht in the case of Tata Steel Thailand and Sila Eastern Limited, the Sri Lankan rupee in the case of Lanka Special Steels Limited, the U.S. dollar in the case of Tata Inc and GBP in the case of Corus.

The Company's products are typically priced in rupees for Indian sales and in British pounds, U.S. dollars or Euros for international sales. The Company's direct costs for labor and transportation are primarily incurred in rupees. The Company purchases significant quantities of low ash coal and certain alloys from third parties. In addition, most of the capital equipment employed by the Company, along with related spares and technical and design services, is sourced from outside India. These costs are primarily incurred in U.S. dollars, Euros and British pounds, and also in Australian dollars, Swiss francs, Japanese yen and Swedish kroner, among others. Other costs, such as interest expense, are incurred in rupees, U.S. dollars, Japanese yen and Euros, among others.

Although the Company has been a net exporter and earner of foreign exchange since the year ended March 31, 2002, in the year ending March 31, 2007, the Company was a net importer of foreign exchange due principally to its planned capital expenditures. The Company's mix of costs and revenues is such that an appreciation of the rupee against the U.S. dollar tends to result in a decrease in the Company's revenues relative to its costs, while a depreciation of the rupee against the U.S. dollar tends to result in an increase in the Company's revenues relative to its costs.

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding debt, including loans and other borrowings, by currency and interest rate method, as at June 30, 2007:

Outstanding Debt

	Rupee Denominated	Sing Dollar Denominated	Yen Denominated	USD Denominated	AUD Denominated	Others @ Denominated	Total #
	(Rs. million)	(Rs. million)	(Rs. million)	(Rs. million)	(Rs. million)	(Rs. million)	(Rs. million)
Fixed Rate	6,308	4,529	895	637	1,088	81,603	95,059
Variable Rate . .	3,946	3,992	48,881	19,649	60	448,970	525,498
Interest free	23	20	—	134	—	218	396
TOTAL . . .	10,277	8,541	49,776	20,420	1,148	530,791	620,954

Excludes loans from Steel Development Fund (SDF) of Rs. 16,422.4 million, as the Company has filed a writ petition before the High Court at Kolkata in Feb 2006 claiming refund of the balance lying with SDF and the matter is subjudice.

@ Others include Rs. 411,269 million and Rs. 49,387 million being Sterling denominated loans taken by Tata Steel Asia Holding Pte Ltd and its subsidiaries and Corus Group respectively.

The Company uses foreign currency forward and option contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments and forecasted transactions, on a case-by-case basis. The Company also uses hedging transactions to manage the interest rate and currency risk on its capital account. Such transactions are governed by the Company's Risk Management Policy, which attempts to (i) determine the financial value of expected earnings in advance, (ii) ensure that the Company is neutral to adverse currency and interest movements and (iii) ensure that business planning is not impacted during the financial year due to adverse currency and interest rate movements. The Company does not use derivative contracts for speculative purposes.

In addition, the Company now derives a significant portion of its turnover and incurs much of its costs in the EU due to its recent acquisition of Corus. Within the EU, Corus has substantial assets and sales in the UK, which is not a member of the euro-zone and The Netherlands, which is a member of the euro-zone, and therefore fluctuations in the sterling and euro exchange rate impacts Corus' revenues. In 2006, GBP 7,880 million, or 81% of Corus' total turnover, was derived from Europe. Turnover in other export markets and Corus' major supplies purchases, including iron ore and coal, are mainly denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, Corus' revenues are impacted by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar to sterling and the U.S. dollar to euro exchange rates. Volatility in exchange rates affects Corus' results from operations in a number of ways. It impacts Corus' revenues from export markets, affects the strength of Corus' competitors and exposes Corus' United Kingdom customers to similar pressures. Corus has hedged some of its currency exposure through the use of forward currency contracts.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company's revenue is exposed to the market risk of price fluctuations related to the sale of its steel products. Market forces generally determine prices for the steel products that the Company sells both inside and outside of India. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs (including the costs of raw material inputs) and global and Indian economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may reduce the revenue that the Company earns from the sale of its steel products. The Company is currently self-sufficient in terms of its iron ore needs, as it is able to extract sufficient iron ore from its captive mines to satisfy its needs. However, the Company's costs are exposed to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of coking coal, ferro alloys, zinc, scrap and other raw material inputs. The Company's exposure to fluctuations in the price of coking coal is limited as a result of the Company's ability to obtain a large percentage of these products from its own production facilities.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Recent Developments

1. Tata Steel Limited filed its audited financial results for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 with the Stock Exchanges in accordance with clause 41 of the Listing Agreement:

		Quarter ended on 30.09.2007	Quarter ended on 30.09.2006	Six Months ended on 30.09.2007	Six Months ended on 30.09.2006	Financial Year ended on 31.03.2007
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(A)						
1	Steel Production Tonnes	1,279,672	1,257,822	2,344,504	2,366,336	4,928,548
2	Steel Sales "	1,218,326	1,183,994	2,259,289	2,299,060	4,794,012
3	Export turnover (F.O.B Value) Rs.Crores	597.21	545.95	959.21	1,002.89	1,957.91
	US \$ Mill.	146.42	116.99	234.61	216.37	434.18
(B)						
1	Net Sales/Income from Operations Rs. Crores	4,785.09	4,202.28	8,982.67	8,101.73	17,552.02
2	Other Income "	94.32	177.23	240.44	255.16	433.67
3	Total Income (1+2) "	4,879.41	4,379.51	9,223.11	8,356.89	17,985.69
4	Total Expenditure					
	a) (Increase) /decrease in stock in trade "	(15.89)	1.03	(92.98)	(68.86)	(82.47)
	b) Purchases of finished, semi-finished steel and other products "	107.15	91.87	193.17	229.15	450.60
	c) Raw materials consumed "	799.86	732.63	1,543.34	1,429.26	3,121.46
	d) Staff Cost "	376.93	362.71	753.52	666.11	1,454.83
	e) Purchase of Power "	238.68	225.61	471.46	454.09	921.69
	f) Freight and handling "	279.96	274.67	526.10	533.16	1,117.45
	g) Depreciation "	205.01	195.73	416.25	390.87	819.29
	h) Other Expenditure "	972.96	808.94	1,863.45	1,572.70	3,595.19
	i) Total Expenditure (4a to 4h) "	2,964.66	2,693.19	5,674.31	5,206.48	11,398.04
5	Interest (net) "	202.15	47.77	282.14	77.06	173.90
6	Exceptional Items					
	a) Employee Separation Compensation "	(56.29)	(44.26)	(110.87)	(62.70)	(152.10)
	b) Contribution for Sports Infrastructure "	—	—	(150.00)	—	—
	c) Exchange Gain /(Loss) (See Note 4) "	90.31	—	643.33	—	—
	Total of Exceptional items (6a to 6c) "	34.02	(44.26)	382.46	(62.70)	(152.10)
7	Profit before tax (3-4-5+6) "	1,746.62	1,594.29	3,649.12	3,010.65	6,261.65
8	Tax Expense "	555.79	492.80	1,236.18	955.75	2,039.50
9	Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) (7-8) "	1,190.83	1,101.49	2,412.94	2,054.90	4,222.15
10	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value ; Rs 10 per Share) "	609.17	580.67	609.17	580.67	580.67
11	Reserves excluding revaluation reserves "	—	—	—	—	13,368.42
12	Basic Earnings per Share (not annualised) (after Exceptional items) Rupees	19.55	19.15	39.79	36.41	73.76
13	Diluted Earnings per Share (not annualised) (after Exceptional items) Rupees	17.62	19.15	37.81	36.41	73.76
14	Aggregate of Public Shareholding					
	Number of shares Nos.	403,316,773	404,816,773	403,316,773	404,816,773	403,316,773
	% of shareholding %	66.23%	69.74%	66.23%	69.74%	69.48%

NOTES:**1. Segment Revenue, Results and Capital Employed**

Particulars	Quarter ended on 30.09.2007	Quarter ended on 30.09.2006	Six months ended on 30.09.2007	Six months ended on 30.09.2006	Financial Year ended on 31.03.2007
	(Rs. Crores)				
Revenue by Business Segment:					
Steel business	4,298.31	3,764.56	8,115.00	7,219.76	15,627.86
Ferro Alloys and Minerals	433.76	349.43	752.65	701.79	1,574.35
Others	332.24	310.48	644.73	580.11	1,257.50
Total	5,064.31	4,424.47	9,512.38	8,501.66	18,459.71
Less: Inter segment revenue	279.22	222.19	529.71	399.93	907.69
Net sales / income from operations	4,785.09	4,202.28	8,982.67	8,101.73	17,552.02
Segment results before interest, exceptional items and tax;					
Steel business	1,682.49	1,364.04	3,100.12	2,600.29	5,643.82
Ferro Alloys and Minerals	176.15	142.23	297.56	292.81	573.67
Others	(6.82)	16.43	(6.97)	43.01	53.62
Unallocated (including exceptional items)	96.95	119.36	540.55	151.60	164.44
Total	1,948.77	1,642.06	3,931.26	3,087.71	6,435.55
Less:					
Interest	202.15	47.77	282.14	77.06	173.90
Profit before tax	1,746.62	1,594.29	3,649.12	3,010.65	6,261.65
Less: Taxes	555.79	492.80	1,236.18	955.75	2,039.50
Profit after tax	1,190.83	1,101.49	2,412.94	2,054.90	4,222.15
Segment Capital Employed:					
Steel business	11,301.84	10,373.07	11,301.84	10,373.07	10,625.37
Ferro Alloys and Minerals	291.62	270.45	291.62	270.45	149.90
Others	287.51	278.59	287.51	278.59	276.20
Unallocated	17,846.70	2,739.07	17,846.70	2,739.07	8,237.32
Total	29,727.67	13,661.18	29,727.67	13,661.18	19,288.79

2. The Company has raised Rs. 3,578.75 Crores (US\$875 million, including the green shoe option US\$150 million) through the issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Alternative Reference Securities ("CARS"). The CARS will convertible into either Qualifying Securities (which may be in the form of depositary receipts with restricted rights of withdrawal representing underlying ordinary shares with differential rights as to voting) or ordinary shares. The CARS will be convertible at an initial conversion price of Rs. 876.62 per share, which is at a premium of 35% to the Company's closing share price on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited as on August 06, 2007. The CARS carry a coupon rate of 1% p.a. The outstanding CARS, if any, at maturity will be redeemable at a premium of 23.34% of the principal amount, with an effective YTM of 5.15%.
3. The Board has fixed 5th November 2007 as the record date for the purpose of simultaneous but unlinked rights issues of 121,794,571 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 290 per share in the ratio of 1:5, aggregating to Rs. 3,654 Crores and 548,075,571 - 2% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Rs. 100 each in the ratio of 9:10, aggregating Rs. 5,481 Crores. Further, as decided by the Board six CCPS of Rs. 100 each, will be compulsorily and automatically converted into one equity share of Rs. 10 at a premium of Rs. 590 per share on September 1, 2009.
4. Item 6(c) of the Exceptional item represent a gain of Rs. 776.74 Crores for the six months ended 30th September 2007 (Rs. 90.31 Crores for the quarter) on account of unrealized exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings and a realized loss of Rs. 133.41 Crores for the six months ended 30th September 2007 (Rs. Nil for the quarter) on foreign currency deposits mainly in relation to the acquisition of Corus. The net gain of Rs. 643.33 Crores is due to the appreciation of the Rupee against the various foreign currencies during the period ended 30th September 2007.

5. Information on investor complaints pursuant to clause 41 of the listing agreement for the quarter ended 30.9.2007:

<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Received during the quarter</u>	<u>Resolved during the quarter</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>
1	14	14	1

6. Figures for the previous period have been regrouped and reclassified to conform to the classification of the current period, wherever necessary.
7. The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and were approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting of date.
2. Tata Steel Limited has entered into a MOU with the Vietnam Steel Corporation (“VSC”) dated May 29, 2007. VSC has been mandated by the Vietnamese Government to select a foreign partner for a steel project based on the principle that such foreign partner who develops the steel project would be entitled to participate, with an equity contribution of 30% in Thach Khe Iron Ore Joint Stock Company which has undertaken an iron ore mining and processing project which is located in the province of Ha Tinh. VSC has selected Tata Steel Limited as the sole partner for the steel project. In accordance with the terms of the MOU, Tata Steel Limited is to conduct a feasibility study through international consultants of repute to assess the techno-commercial viability of the steel project. The cost of carrying out the feasibility study is to be borne by Tata Steel Limited. Based on the successful completion of the feasibility study, Tata Steel Limited has agreed to subscribe to a majority stake of 65% in the steel project. Tata Steel Limited has agreed to facilitate the funding for the loan in the steel project and would also facilitate the funding for VSC’s equity in the steel project. The terms of this MOU shall terminate upon the earliest to occurred of the following: (i) expiry of 18 months from the date of execution of this MOU subject to the completion of mining feasibility study by October 2007, unless mutually extended; (ii) mutual agreement or (iii) execution of definitive agreements.
3. Tata Steel Limited has entered into a MOU with Riversdale Mining Limited (“Riversdale”), a company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on August 3, 2007. In accordance with the terms of the MOU Tata Steel Limited will become a strategic investor in Riversdale’s Mozambique coal project by acquiring a 35% stake in it for a sum of A\$100 million. The Mozambique coal project includes coal tenements of premium hard coking coal in Benga and Tete, located in the Tete province in Mozambique, which are fully owned by Riversdale through its subsidiary. The MOU contemplates the relationship between Riversdale and Tata Steel to develop the project. Riversdale is presently conducting a scoping study which is likely to be completed in August 2007. The Definitive Agreements are expected to be finalised and executed by November 2007.
4. The Company has pursuant to a subscription agreement dated August 6, 2007 with Citigroup Global Markets Limited, ABN Amro Rothschild and Standard Chartered Bank has issued USD 875 million 1% Foreign Currency Convertible Alternative Reference Securities (“CARS”) due in 2012 which are convertible into qualifying securities as is defined in the subscription agreement or into ordinary shares of Tata Steel Limited listed on the BSE and the NSE.

The CARS will be convertible at an initial conversion price of Rs. 876.6 per share, which is at a premium of 35% to the Tata Steel Limited’s closing share price on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited as on August 06, 2007. The outstanding CARS, if any, at maturity will be redeemable at a premium of 23.3% of the principal amount.

The CARS were issued on September 4, 2007 and were listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange on September 5, 2007.

On October 26, 2007, the Company announced the results of operations for Tata Steel Limited on a stand alone basis for the quarter and six months ended September 30, 2007. On an unconsolidated basis, Tata Steel Limited had net sales of Rs. 47,851 million for the quarter and Rs. 89,827 million for the six-month period on total expenditures of Rs. 29,647 million and Rs. 56,743 million, respectively. Net profit after tax was Rs. 11,908 million and Rs. 24,129 million for the quarter and six-month period, respectively.

5. Save as stated elsewhere in the Letter of Offer, there are no material changes and commitments, which are likely to affect the financial position of the Company since June 30, 2007 (i.e. last date up to which audited information is incorporated in the Letter of Offer)

6. Tata Steel Limited entered into a memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) with Vietnam Steel Corporation (“VSC”) on October 31, 2007 for setting up a cold rolling mill project in Vietnam to cater to the market for cold rolled sheets in the domestic and international markets (“Project”). Tata Steel Limited and VSC (“Parties”) have entered into this MOU to record the broad principles on the basis of which the Parties will participate in the Project. The Parties have agreed that they will endeavour to complete the feasibility studies for the Project not later than 9 months from the signing of this MOU.

Tata Steel Limited has agreed to subscribe to a majority stake at the maximum of 65% in the Project. VSC will subscribe to a minimum of 35% of the equity in the Project. The Parties would further discuss and determine the equity stake of each party in the Project during the course of the finalization of the definitive agreements. This MOU shall terminate upon the earliest of the following events: (a) the Parties cannot reach an agreement on definitive agreements within 10 months from the date of execution of this MOU, unless mutually extended, (b) by mutual agreement or (c) execution of definitive agreements.

7. Equity Shares

- a) Week end prices of Equity Shares of the Company for the last four weeks on the BSE and NSE are as below:

<u>Week Ended on</u>	<u>Closing Rate BSE (Rs.)</u>	<u>Closing Rate NSE (Rs.)</u>
October 26, 2007	990.60	987.75
October 19, 2007	851.70	852.15
October 12, 2007	848.10	850.35
October 5, 2007	832.90	834.00

- b) Highest and Lowest Price of the Equity Share of the Company on BSE and NSE during the period April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007 (for the last year):

	<u>Highest (Rs.)</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Lowest (Rs.)</u>	<u>Date</u>
BSE	670.70	May 2, 2006	385	June 14, 2006
NSE	671.1	May 2, 2006	384.2	June 14, 2006

DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INDEBTEDNESS

Details of Secured Borrowings

Tata Steel Limited long term secured borrowings on a stand alone basis as on June 30, 2007 are as follows:

1. Working Capital

Tata Steel Limited has working capital facilities with a consortium of banks consisting of the following banks:

- State Bank of India
- Central Bank of India
- Punjab National Bank
- HDFC Bank Limited
- Citibank N.A.
- Deutsche Bank A.G.
- HSBC Limited
- ICICI Bank Limited
- Bank of America N.A.
- Standard Chartered Bank

The total cash credit limit granted under this facility is Rs. 5,500 million. As of June 30, 2007, the total outstanding in respect of the same was Rs. 1,354 million. In addition, a non fund based limit of Rs. 4,250 million is also available to the Tata Steel Limited under this facility.

This facility has been secured by a first charge by way of hypothecation of the Tata Steel Limited's current assets, namely, stocks of raw materials, semi finished and finished goods, stores and spares not relating to plant and machinery, bills receivables and book debts including receivables from hire purchase/leasing and all other moveables of the Tata Steel Limited's unit at Jamshedpur, both present and future but excludes such moveables as permitted by the above mentioned banks from time to time.

B. Secured Loans

<u>Lender*</u>	<u>Total sanctioned Amount (in million)</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding (in Rs. Million)</u>	<u>Date(s) of Availment</u>	<u>Rate of Interest</u>	<u>Repayment Terms</u>
Joint Plant Committee-Steel Development Fund	—	16,422.4**	Various dates	2% below the bank rate as applicable on April 1 of every year	Loan is repayable in 16 equal installments after completion of 4 years (moratorium period) from the date of receipt of the last tranche relating to the loan.

* Secured by mortgages, ranking pari passu inter se on all present and future fixed assets, excluding land and buildings mortgaged in favour of the Government of India for constructing a hostel for trainees and setting up a dispensary and a clinic at Collieries, land and buildings, plant and machinery and moveables of the Tubes Division and the Bearings Division mortgaged in favour of the financial institutions and banks, assets of the Ferro Alloys Plant at Bamnibal mortgaged in favour of State Bank of India and assets of the Cold Rolling Complex (W) at Tarapur (excluding investments) of Tata Steel Limited, subject to the prior floating charge in favour of the State Bank of India and other banks with respect to cash credits. This loan is not secured by charge on moveable assets of the Tata Steel Limited.

** The loan includes Rs. 6,867.1 million representing repayments and interest on such loans for which application of funding are awaiting sanction.

Lender*	Total sanctioned Amount (in million)	Amount Outstanding (in Rs. Million)	Date(s) of Availment	Rate of Interest	Repayment Terms	Security
International Finance Corporation	USD 100	4,070.5	Various dates	1.05% per annum above LIBOR on the interest determination date for that interest period for three months	Repayment to be made in twenty equal installments, each representing 5% of the principal amount on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each calendar year commencing on May 15, 2011	Secured by charge on the immoveable properties of Tata Steel Limited at Jamshedpur and additionally secured on all moveable properties of Tata Steel Limited (excluding current assets) located at Jamshedpur ranking pari passu with the security for debentures
International Finance Corporation	USD 300	12,211.5	Various Dates	0.55% per annum above LIBOR on the interest determination date for that interest period for three months	12 equal installments of USD 25 million each on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each calendar year commencing on May 15, 2009	
Government of India	—	Rs. 0.1	—	—	—	Secured respectively by a first mortgage on the lands together with the buildings for hostel and dispensary and clinic constructed thereon.
Government of India	—	Rs. 0.1	—	—	—	
Cash credits from various banks	—	1,353.6	Various dates	Various rates	Payable on demand	Secured by hypothecation on stocks, stores and book debts, ranking in priority to the floating charge under above loans.

2. Non-Convertible Debentures

Debenture Holder	Total sanctioned Amount (in Rs. Million)	Amount Outstanding (in Rs. Million)	Rate of Interest	Redemption Terms	Security
Privately placed with various parties . . .	1,500	500	12.60% per annum payable on October 11 of every year on the outstanding amount up to maturity/redemption.	The non convertible debentures are redeemable at par in three installments in the ratio of 30:30:40 commencing at the end of the sixth year from the date allotment (October 11, 1999).	Secured by mortgages, ranking pari passu inter se on all present and future fixed assets, excluding land and buildings mortgaged in favour of the Government of India for constructing a hostel for trainees and setting up a dispensary and a clinic at Collieries, land and buildings, plant and machinery and moveables of the Tubes Division and the Bearings Division mortgaged in favour of the financial institutions and banks, assets of the Ferro Alloys Plant at Bamnival mortgaged in favour of State Bank of India and assets of the Cold Rolling Complex (W) at Tarapur (excluding investments) Tata Steel Limited subject to the prior floating charge in favour of the State Bank of India and other banks with respect to cash credits
LIC Mutual Fund . . .	250	250	14.25% per annum payable quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 in each year.	The non convertible debentures are redeemable at par in three annual installments in the ratio of 33:33:34 commencing at the end of the 9 th year from the date of allotment (October 28, 1998)	
Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,000	1000	10.50% per annum	The non convertible debentures are redeemable at par in three equal installments at the end of the 9 th , 10 th and 11 th year from the date of allotment.	

3. Details of Unsecured Borrowings

The unsecured loans of Tata Steel Limited outstanding as on June 30, 2007 are as follows:

Lender	Amount Outstanding (in Rs. Million)	Date of availment
Euro Hermes Loan from Deutsche Bank Frankfurt	355.70	Various dates
Japan Bank for International Cooperation and various financial institutions	894.50	February, 1999
JPY Syndicated ECB Loan	19,356.0	Various dates
Canara Bank, London ECB Loan	203.50	Various dates
JPY Syndicated Standard Chartered Bank Loan ...	29,525.2	Various dates
Euro Sace Loan from Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt (repayable in foreign currency)	857.80	Various dates
Short term loan from IDBI Bank	2,500	March 5, 2007
Interest free loans under Sales Tax Deferral Scheme	4.7	—
TOTAL	53,697.4	

Corporate Actions:

Some of the corporate actions for which Tata Steel Limited requires the prior written consent of lenders include the following:

1. to pay commission to directors, managers or other person for furnishing guarantees, counter guarantees or for undertaking any other liability in connection with any financial assistance to be obtained by Tata Steel Limited in connection with other obligations;
2. to declare and/ or pay dividend to any of its shareholders whether equity or preference, during any financial year unless Tata Steel Limited has paid to the lender the installment of principal, interest charge, costs, and other monies payable by Tata Steel Limited in that year or has made provisions satisfactory to the Lender for making the payment;
3. to enter into partnership, profit sharing or royalty agreement (not including bonus or royalty to foreign collaborators in amounts specified in agreements approved by lenders) or other arrangements, whereby its agreement or profits are shared by with other person/firm/company or enter into any management contract or similar arrangement whereby the business operations are managed by any other person/company;
4. to create any subsidiary or permit any company to become its subsidiary;
5. to amend its Memorandum and Articles of Association or alter the capital structure;
6. to transfer or otherwise dispose off its undertaking or any of its capital or fixed assets or part with any of its other assets except in the ordinary course of business; and
7. to undertake or permit any merger, amalgamation or compromise with its shareholders, creditors or effect any scheme of amalgamation or reconstruction.

OUTSTANDING LITIGATION AND DEFAULTS

Except as described below, there are no outstanding litigation, suits or criminal or civil prosecutions, proceedings or tax liabilities against the Company, our Directors, our Promoter or group companies and there are no defaults, non payment of statutory dues, over dues to banks/ financial institutions, defaults against banks/ financial institutions, defaults in dues payable to holders of any debentures, bonds or fixed deposits, and arrears on preference shares issued by the Company (including past cases where penalties may or may not have been awarded and irrespective of whether they are specified under paragraph (i) of part 1 of Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956). The following are the outstanding litigation or pending litigations or suits or proceedings against Tata Steel Limited involving a claim of Rs. 100 million and more, and criminal complaints or cases, defaults, non payment or overdues of statutory dues, proceedings initiated for any economic or civil offences and disciplinary action taken by SEBI or stock exchanges against Tata Steel Limited, its subsidiaries and other group companies and outstanding or pending litigations or suits or proceedings against the subsidiaries and other group companies. The compiled position of claims against Tata Steel Limited involving an amount of less than Rs. 100 million is given separately. The position of claims involving the outstanding litigation or pending litigations or suits or proceedings against Corus involving a claim of GBP 5 million and more, and criminal complaints or cases, defaults, non payment or overdues of statutory dues, proceedings initiated for any economic or civil offences and disciplinary action taken by any regulator or government authority is given separately.

A. Litigation against Tata Steel Limited

1. Criminal Cases (including cases filed against employees of Tata Steel Limited)

- i. Shivdeo Singh (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 174/83 (A)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur under sections 427, 447 and 34 of the IPC in a case relating to removal of encroachment of land by Tata Steel Limited. The case has been stayed by the Jharkhand High Court in its order relating to a criminal miscellaneous petition (624/05). The case is currently pending.
- ii. Ramdas Singh (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 317/93 (A)) against Tata Steel Limited, A.N. Singh (director) and certain officers of Tata Steel Limited in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur. The complaint has been filed under sections 147, 148, 342, 379 and 448 of the IPC. The case relates to unauthorized occupation of the Tata Steel Limited's premises. The complainant filed a special leave petition (2806/05) in the Supreme Court of India against the order dated March 2, 2005 passed in a writ petition (280/04) filed before the Jharkhand High Court discharging Ashok Mehta and A.N. Singh. The case is currently pending.
- iii. Abdul Salam (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 52/95 (A)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited and certain officers of Tata Steel Limited. The complaint has been filed under section 468 of the IPC. The case relates to wrongful occupation of a shop built by Tata Steel Limited in a market area. Tata Steel Limited has filed a petition to quash this complaint in the Jharkhand High Court. The petition to quash the complaint is in appeal against the order of the court of the 1st Additional District Judge which had sustained an order of the Trial Court on July 16, 2005 dismissing a petition to quash the complaint. The case is currently pending.
- iv. Lachhman Giri (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 15/96 (A)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited and certain officers of Tata Steel Limited. The complaint has been filed under sections 147, 148, 427, 447, 448, 504, 506 and 379 of the IPC and relates to encroachment of land. The evidence of the complainant is being recorded.
- v. M. C. Dutta (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 80/99 (A)) against Tata Steel Limited and certain officers of Tata Steel Limited in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur. The complaint has been filed under sections 465, 468, 471 and 34 of the IPC and relates to the age given by the complainant in the records of Tata Steel Limited. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- vi. J. P. Thakur (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 76/01 (A)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited, T. Mukherjee (director) and certain officers of Tata Steel Limited. The complaint has been filed under sections 342, 384 and 34 of the IPC. The complainant has alleged that his resignation was induced by threats issued

to him. Tata Steel Limited has filed a criminal revision petition before the Additional District Judge on the point of framing of charges. The case is currently pending.

- vii. Brij Kishore Singh (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 704/01 (A)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited and others under sections 342, 347, 387, 504 and 506 of the IPC. The complainant has alleged that his resignation was induced by threats issued to him. The case is currently pending for recording of evidence.
- viii. Ramnath Pandey (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 913/01 (A)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited and others. The complaint has been filed under sections 427 and 447 of the IPC. The case relates to the removal of unauthorized encroachments from land leased to Tata Steel Limited. The case is currently pending.
- ix. M.S.P. Singh (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 1152/01 (A)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited and others. The complaint has been filed under sections 193, 466, 471 and 120 of the IPC. The complaint relates to an alleged fabricated document filed in Court by Tata Steel Limited. The case is currently pending.
- x. Mukesh Jha (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 1134/04) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited and others. The complaint has been filed under section 341 of the IPC. The complaint relates to the removal of an encroachment from the property of Tata Steel Limited. The case is currently pending before the Jharkhand High Court, where Tata Steel Limited has filed a petition to quash the complaint.
- xi. Shyam Narayan Singh (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 81/06) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited and J. J. Irani (director) under section 420 of the IPC. A criminal miscellaneous petition (849/06) has been filed before the Jharkhand High Court on the issue of cognizance of the offence. The Jharkhand High Court has stayed the proceedings, pending disposal of the petition.
- xii. The State of Jharkhand and J. P. Thakur (complainant) have filed a criminal revision petition (170/2005) in the court of the First Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur against T. Mukherjee (Director) and T. P. Deshpande. The case relates to an allegation that the resignation of the complainant was induced by threats issued to him. The case is currently pending.
- xiii. Srikant Singh (complainant) and others have filed a criminal complaint (C1 1663/05) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited, B. Muthuraman (director) and others. The complaint has been filed under sections 278, 283 and 431 of the IPC. The complaint relates to an allegation of nuisance caused by Tata Steel Limited by its failure to widen/maintain a road. A criminal miscellaneous petition (143/07) has been filed in the trial court on behalf of B. Muthuraman and others on the issue of cognizance of the complaint. The case is currently pending.
- xiv. Mathura Singh (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 129/02) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited and others. The complaint relates to the offence under section 127 of the IPC as a result of the removal of an encroachment by Tata Steel Limited. The case is currently pending.
- xv. A.K. Jha (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (C1 502/06) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited and others. The complaint has been filed under section 9 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 read with sections 51, 57, 11 (a), (d), (c), (h) (k), (m) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and section 26 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 read with sections 427, 166 of the IPC, and section 22 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. The complaint is currently pending for enquiry under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
- xvi. Santosh Singh (complainant) has filed criminal appeal (99/99) in the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Jamshedpur against State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited against conviction by the trial court. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- xvii. Dave Christopher Rodricks and others (complainants) have filed a case (G.R. 365A/1989) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (Director) and P. N. Roy (former Director). The case relates to the offences under sections 338 and 304 of the

IPC. Pursuant to a criminal miscellaneous petition (2046/1991) been filed by J. J. Irani and a separate criminal miscellaneous petition (2117/1991) filed by P. N. Roy, the Jharkhand High Court has amalgamated the petitions on July 4, 1991. The case is currently pending.

- xxviii. The State of Jharkhand, through Gagan Prasad Chowdhary (complainant) has filed a case (G.R. 187A/1990) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against K.K. Pandey and others. The case, which relates to offences under sections 147, 148, 323 and 324 of the IPC, is currently pending for final hearing.
- xix. The State of Jharkhand, through Maheshwar Singh (complainant), has filed a case (G.R. 1861A/1990) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against M. D. Maheswari and others. The case relates to offences under sections 287, 337, 338, 304A and 201 of the IPC. Tata Steel Limited had filed a petition in the Trial Court, Jamshedpur seeking to dismiss the criminal proceedings, which was rejected by an order dated April 6, 2005. Tata Steel Limited has challenged this order in a writ petition (200/2005) before the Jharkhand High Court. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- xx. The State of Bihar (complainant) has filed a case (G.R. 59/1995) in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited. The case arises out of a case (G.R. 65/95) pertaining to cognizance taken under sections 279, 427, 304, 201 and 202 of the IPC and section 151 of the Indian Railways Act, 1989. The case is currently pending for evidence.
- xxi. The State of Jharkhand, through M.S.P. Singh (complainant) has filed a case (G.R. 953/1997) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against A. K. Das and others. The case relates to offences under sections 420, 465, 469, 471 and 201 of the IPC, arising out of an allegation of forgery of training certificates by Tata Steel Limited officers. The case is currently pending for final arguments of the prosecution.
- xxii. The State of Jharkhand, through R.K. Singh (complainant) has filed a case (G.R. 1535/2000) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against B. Chakravarty. The case relates to the offences under sections 323 and 341 of the IPC arising from an incident wherein the complainant allegedly attacked a superior, and was discharged from service. The case is currently pending.
- xxiii. Shyamlal Ram has filed a case (GR 1796/2002) in the Court of the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, Howrah against B. Muthuraman (Director) and others. The case relates to the offences under sections 120B, 406, 411, 410 and 420 of the IPC arising from the cancellation of a contract for purchase of scrap metal. A petition (226/2003) has been filed in the Calcutta High Court seeking quashing of the criminal proceedings in the lower court, pursuant to which a stay order (dated May 12, 2003) has been passed. The case is currently pending.
- xxiv. The State of Jharkhand, through Biswajeet Dutta (complainant) has filed a case (G.R. 1221/2001) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Sitaram Singh. The case relates to the offences under sections 287 and 304A of the IPC as a result of the fatal accident of Bilop Dutta. The case is currently pending, with evidence of the prosecution being recorded.
- xxv. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 1278/2002) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against S. R. Ancha and R. K. Sinha. The case relates to the offences under sections 287 and 304A of the IPC as a result of a fatal accident caused by a blast furnace of Tata Steel Limited. The case has been stayed pending disposal of a special leave petition (5159/06) filed in the Supreme Court of India on the point of whether such cases are under the jurisdiction of the factory inspector or the police.
- xxvi. The State of Jharkhand, through Dhyan Singh Sardar (complainant) has filed a case (G.R. 668/2004) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Sanjay Kumar Sahu, an employee of Tata Steel Limited. The case relates to offence under sections 279, 337, 338 and 304A of the IPC, arising from a fatal road accident involving the employee. Prosecution evidence in the case is being recorded.
- xxvii. The State of Jharkhand, through Sitadevi (complainant), has filed a case (G.R. 1500/2004) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Rajendra Prasad and Arvind Kumar, employees of Tata Steel Limited. The case relates to the offences under sections 287 and

304A of the IPC, as a result of the fatal accidents of Ramu Kumar and Shivagiri. The case is currently pending, with prosecution evidence being recorded.

- xxviii. The State of Jharkhand, through Aruna Dwivedi (complainant), has filed a case (G.R. 1795/2004) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Heera Prasad, Mahinder Chowdhary, Ashok Kumar Jha and Jatashanker Mishra. The case relates to offences under sections 379, 427 and 34 of the IPC. Prosecution evidence in the case is being recorded.
- xxix. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 409/2006) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against B. K. Das and B. S. Mahato. The case relates to the offence under section 304 of the IPC as a result of a fatal accident of two contract labourers and arises out of Bistupur PS no. 49/2006. The case has been stayed by the Supreme Court of India, pending decision on a criminal miscellaneous petition (226/2006) filed on the issue of whether the subject matter is within the jurisdiction of the factory inspector or the police.
- xxx. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 965/2006) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Birender Singh and Islam Khan. The case relates to the offences under sections 287, 337, 335 and 34 of the IPC arising from a hard landing of Tata Steel Limited's aircraft. The case is currently pending.
- xxxi. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 966/2006) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Captain A. K. Sinha. The case relates to the offences under sections 287, 337, 335 and 34 of the IPC, arising from the hard landing of Tata Steel Limited's aircraft in the Jamshedpur airport. The chargesheet in the case is to be filed.
- xxxii. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 1136/2006) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against A. K. Singh. The case relates to the offences under sections 287 and 304A of the IPC as a result of a fatal accident in Tata Steel Limited factory and arises out of Bistupur PS no. 146/2006. The evidence of the prosecution is currently being filed.
- xxxiii. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 828/2006) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Arhile Ojha (accused). The case relates to the offences under sections 323, 330, 420, 406, 357 and 120(B) of the IPC as a result of the action of the accused detaining certain trucks and arises out of Bistupur PS no. 115/2006. The case is currently pending, and Tata Steel Limited has filed a discharge petition on behalf of the accused.
- xxxiv. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 1536/2006) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Nahul Singh. The case relates to the offences under sections 287 and 304A of the IPC as a result of a fatal accident in a Tata Steel Limited factory. The case is currently pending.
- xxxv. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 2212/2006) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Balka Hansdah. The case relates to the offences under sections 287 and 304A of the IPC as a result of a fatal accident in Tata Steel Limited factory. The chargesheet is to be filed in the case.
- xxxvi. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 9907/2007) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Vihar Duggar. The case relates to the offences under sections 279 and 338 of the IPC relating to a rash driving incident and arises out of Bistupur PS no. 8/2007. The case is currently pending.
- xxxvii. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 2009/2003) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Jayprakash Lal. The case relates to the offences under sections 287 and 304A of the IPC as a result of a fatal incident in a factory of Tata Steel Limited and arises out of Bistupur PS no. 228/2003. The case is currently pending for evidence of the prosecution.
- xxxviii. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 1356/2005) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Avnet Singh and others. The case relates to offences under sections 279 and 304A of the IPC as a result of a fatal accident in Tata Steel Limited factory and arises out of Bistupur PS no. 171/2005. Prosecution evidence in the case is currently being recorded.
- xxxix. The State of Jharkhand through Factory Inspector has filed a complaint (C2 2663/02) under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948 against Dr. T. Mukherjee (Occupier), Mr. D. Sengupta

(Manager) and others. It relates to fatal accident occurred on July 27, 2002 in the G. Blast Furnace. An application seeking exemption for personal appearance under section 205 of Cr. P. C. has been submitted. The case is currently pending.

- xl. The State of Jharkhand through Factory Inspector filed a complaint (C2 914/2000) against Tata Steel Limited and Dr. J.J. Irani under section 92 of the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1987 in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur. This case relates to the fatal accident occurred at Power House No. 4 on December 11, 1999. Discharge petition filed on behalf of Dr. J.J. Irani, on the point of jurisdiction of Boiler Inspector and not Factory Inspector. The case is currently pending.

2. *Labour Cases*

- i. The Government of Jharkhand through the Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has filed two cases in the court of Judicial Magistrate 1st class under section 22 (A) of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 against Tata Steel Limited, A.N. Singh (director) and others. The cases are currently pending.
- ii. The Government of Jharkhand through Inspector under the CLRA has filed five cases in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dhanbad against Tata Steel Limited, B. Muthuraman (director), T. Mukherjee (director) and others for violation of section 10 (1) of the CLRA. Criminal miscellaneous petitions have been filed in the Jharkhand High Court on behalf of Tata Steel Limited on the point of order for taking cognizance. The cases are currently pending.
- iii. The State of Bihar has filed a criminal revision petition (212/90) in the Jharkhand High Court against the decision (C2 224/90) of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur. The case relates to proceedings against J. J. Irani (director) under the Factories Act, 1948, which were dismissed by the order of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- iv. The State of Bihar has filed a criminal revision petition (213/90) in the Jharkhand High Court against the decision (C2 225/90) of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur. The case relates to proceedings against J. J. Irani (director) under the Factories Act, 1948, which were dismissed by the order of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- v. The State of Bihar has filed a criminal revision petition (214/90) in the Jharkhand High Court against the decision (C2 226/90) of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur. The case relates to proceedings against J. J. Irani (director) under the Factories Act, 1948, which were dismissed by the order of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- vi. Sukhdeo Sahni (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (3892/2003) in the Jharkhand High Court. The writ petition has been filed against part of the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal – I, Dhanbad, in a reference case (98/97), and relates to the order directing reinstatement of the petitioner without back wages as a result of his illegal dismissal. The petition is currently pending.
- vii. Ashutosh Prasad Sinha (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (3956/2004) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-I, Dhanbad and Tata Steel Limited. The writ petition is filed against the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, passed in a reference case (1 of 2000) wherein the petitioner was reinstated with 50% back wages. The Jharkhand High Court has clubbed this case with a similar petition (1549/2004) which is pending.
- viii. Mohammed Yunus (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (4449/2004) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Tata Steel Limited's management. The petitioner seeks to quash the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, passed in a reference case (286/99) and to obtain an order directing Tata Steel Limited to provide him employment, as the son and dependent of a workman. The case is currently pending in the Jharkhand High Court.
- ix. Jumed Khan (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (5896/2004) in the Jharkhand High Court against the General Manager of one of Tata Steel Limited's collieries. The petitioner seeks to quash part of the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad in a reference case

(134/91) wherein Tata Steel Limited was permitted to deduct penal rent in relation to the property situated at Quarter No. 4, Block No. PA, Sijua Colliery, District Dhanbad, at the market amount. The petition is currently pending.

- x. Jethulal Jaiswara (petitioner) has filed a letters patent appeal (414/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad and Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the decision of the Jharkhand High Court in a writ petition (5201/2004), dismissing the appeal against a decision of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal in a reference case (92/2000), which had held that Tata Steel Limited was not required to give employment to the son of the petitioner. The appeal is currently pending.
- xi. The Employees State Insurance Corporation, Ahmedabad, has filed an appeal (FA 240 of 2003) before the Gujarat High Court in against the decision of the Employees State Insurance Tribunal, Ahmedabad (Tribunal) dated August 16, 2002. The appeal is against an order of Tribunal whereby Tata Steel Limited was made exempt from the purview of the scheme under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. The amount involved in the case is Rs. 0.08 million. The appeal is currently pending.
- xii. The Employees State Insurance Corporation, Chennai issued a demand for Rs. 0.23 million to Tata Steel Limited for dues under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 by its letter dated March 21, 2002. An exemption application has been filed by Tata Steel Limited and a final order is awaited.
- xiii. The Employees State Insurance Corporation, Jamshedpur has issued a demand for Rs. 160 million to Tata Steel Limited for dues under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (3801/07) before the Jharkhand High Court, seeking renewal of a pre-existing exemption from the provisions under the scheme. The High Court has granted a stay on the demand made by the Employees State Insurance Corporation, and the case is currently pending for hearing.
- xiv. The Deputy Labour Commissioner (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 4/2003) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against A. N. Singh (director) and others. The complaint has been filed for violation of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The case is currently pending.
- xv. The State of Jharkhand through the Inspector under the CLRA, has filed five cases (C2 1699/05, C2 1700/05, C2 1701/05, C2 1702/05 and C2 1703/05) in the court of the Sub-Divisional Judicial magistrate, Jamshedpur against B. Muthuraman (director), T. Mukherjee (director) and S. Manzer Hussain. The cases relate to the violation of section 10 (1) of the CLRA. B. Muthuraman has filed five criminal miscellaneous petitions (1117/05, 1111/05, 1116/05, 1115/05 and 1112/05 respectively) in the Jharkhand High Court, seeking to quash the proceedings initiated. The cases are currently pending.
- xvi. The State of Jharkhand, through the Factory Inspector, has filed a case (C2 756/03) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against T. Mukherjee (director) and others. The case relates to the offence under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948 arising from the fatal accident of two contractor labourers in Tata Steel Limited's factory on October 21, 2002. The evidence of the prosecution has been recorded and the defence is currently adducing evidence.
- xvii. The State of Jharkhand, through the Factory Inspector, has filed a case (C2 760/04) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against T. Mukherjee (director) and others. The case relates to the offence under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948 arising from the fatal accident of a contractor worker in Tata Steel Limited's factory on September 3, 2003. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (165/04) in the Jharkhand High Court relating to section 106 of the Factories Act, 1948, pursuant to which the proceedings in the court of the Judicial Magistrate has been stayed.
- xviii. The State of Jharkhand, through the Factory Inspector, has filed a case (C2 1187/04) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against T. Mukherjee (director) and others. The case relates to the offence under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948 arising from the fatal accident of an employee in Tata Steel Limited's factory on November 18, 2003. The case is currently pending.

- xix. The State of Jharkhand, through the Factory Inspector, has filed a case (C2 5538/04) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against T. Mukherjee (director) and others. The case relates to the offence under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948 arising from the fatal accident of two employees of a contractor in Tata Steel Limited's factory on September 8, 2004. The case is currently pending.
- xx. The State of Jharkhand, through the Factory Inspector, has filed a case (C2 5950/04) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against T. Mukherjee (director) and others. The case relates to the offence under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948 arising from the fatal accident of a contractor employee in Tata Steel Limited's factory on September 29, 2004. The case is currently pending.
- xxi. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 432/97) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director). The complaint has been filed under rule 62 (BH), sub-rule 5(c), rule 55 A(2) read with rule 123 of Bihar Factories Rules, 1950. The case relates to a fatal accident near the central kitchen of Tata Steel Limited on January 10, 1997 involving Sri Ashok, a contractor worker of Laxmi Construction Limited. The case is currently pending.
- xxii. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 1079/98) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director) under rule 55A (2) of Bihar Factories Rules, 1950. The case concerns the fatal accident of M.S. Kumhar at a construction site of Tata Steel Limited on September 24, 1998. A criminal revision petition has been filed in the Jharkhand High Court against an order passed in this case. The case is currently pending.
- xxiii. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 919/99) in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director). The complaint has been filed under sections 29 and 52 of the Factories Act, 1948 read with rules 56 (A) and 59 (C) of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950. The case relates to issues including non-production of fitness certificate of the cranes used by the contractor, crane drivers not having certificates from qualified doctors, and deprivation of worker's weekly holiday. The case is currently pending.
- xxiv. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed two complaints (C2 913/2000 and C2 914/2000) in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director). The complaints have been filed under section 96(A) of the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1987, and relate to the fatal accidents of two employees of Tata Steel Limited. Tata Steel Limited has filed a petition seeking to discharge J. J. Irani from liability on the grounds that the Factory Inspector lacks jurisdiction. The case is currently pending.
- xxv. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 2855/2001) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director). The complaint has been filed under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948 and relates to contravention of section 7A of the Factories Act, 1948 read with sub-rule 2 of rule 55A of Bihar Factories Rules, 1950. Tata Steel Limited has filed a petition for discharge of J. J. Irani. The Court has allowed the petition and included the name of T. Mukherjee (director). Tata Steel Limited has filed a case (134/2003) against this order including the name of another director, with the Government of Jharkhand filing a case (151/2003) against the order of the court discharging J.J. Irani. Both the cases are pending before the Second Additional District Judge at Jamshedpur.
- xxvi. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (2903/2001) in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director) and others. The complaint has been filed under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948 for contravention of section 33 (1) and 7A read with rule 55A (2) of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and relates to the fatal accident of a contractor worker. Tata Steel Limited has filed a petition seeking to discharge J. J. Irani on the grounds that he was not the occupier of the factory on the date of occurrence of the accident. The case is currently pending.
- xxvii. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 756/2003) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against T. Mukherjee (director) and A. D. Baijal.

The complaint has been filed under sections 92 and 36(2) (b) of the Factories Act, 1948 and relates to a fatal accident involving two employees of Tata Steel Limited. The case is currently pending.

- xxviii. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 810/1991) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director) and P. N. Roy (director). The complaint has been filed under rule 55A (2) of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and relates to a fatal accident of a Tata Steel Limited employee. The case has been stayed by the order of the Jharkhand High Court in a criminal miscellaneous petition (152/2000(R)).
- xxix. The Jamshedpur Contractor Worker's Union has filed two special leave petitions (7652/2006 and 17522-23/2003) in the Supreme Court of India against the decisions of the Patna High Court. The special leave petitions have been converted into civil appeals (4589/06 and 4587-88/2004) by the Supreme Court of India. The appeals concern the order of the Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi directing Tata Steel Limited to absorb 658 labourers on the permanent rolls of Tata Steel Limited. Tata Steel Limited has provided for contingent liability in regard to this case of Rs. 1.19 billion.
- xxx. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 366/1998) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director) and others. The complaint has been filed under section 32 of the Factories Act, 1948 read with rule 55A(1) of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and relates to the fatal accident of Kazibhai Patel, an employee of M/s Stewarts & Lloyds Limited in the coke oven department of Tata Steel Limited on January 13, 1998. The case has been stayed by the order of the Jharkhand High Court in a criminal miscellaneous petition (8903/1999(R)).
- xxxi. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 884/1998) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director) and others. The complaint has been filed under section 21 of the Factories Act, 1948 and relates to the fatal accident of a Tata Steel Limited employee. The case has been stayed by an order of the Jharkhand High Court in a criminal miscellaneous petition (9395/1999 (R)).
- xxxii. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 894/1998) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director) and others. The complaint has been filed under rule 55A (2) of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and relates to the fatal accident of a Tata Steel Limited employee. The case has been stayed by an order of the Jharkhand High Court in a criminal miscellaneous petition (9393/1999 (R)).
- xxxiii. Prashant Adhikari has filed a case (WC 1/05) in the Labour Court against B. Muthuraman (director) and the Adibasi Welfare Society. The case relates to payment of compensation by a contractor, or Tata Steel Limited, in case of failure to obtain payment from the contractor. The case is currently pending.
- xxxiv. Deepak O. has filed a case (MJ 13/06) in the Labour Court against B. Muthuraman (director) and Tata Steel Limited. The case has been filed under section 33C(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and relates to an claim under an industrial dispute. The case is currently pending.
- xxxv. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 895/1998) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against J. J. Irani (director), R. P. Tyagi. The complaint has been filed under section 54 of the Factories Act, 1948 and relates to denial of a weekly holiday to workmen, in violation of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. The case has been stayed by the Jharkhand High Court by its order in a criminal miscellaneous petition (9394/1999 (R)).
- xxxvi. The Factory Inspector (complainant) has filed a complaint (C2 1196/96) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against T. Mukherjee (director) and R. P. Tyagi. The complaint has been filed under rule 55(A) (1) of the Bihar Factory Rules, 1950 and relates to the fatal accident of an employee on April 24, 1996. The Jharkhand High Court has stayed the proceedings in this case by its order in a criminal miscellaneous petition (941/2000) filed before it for quashing the complaint.
- xxxvii. B.K. Srivastava has filed a labour case (BS 1/99) in the Labour Court against T. Mukherjee (director) and Tata Steel Limited. The case relates to an allegation of illegal termination from the service of Tata Steel Limited. The case is currently pending.

- xxxviii. Various ex-employees have initiated six proceedings before the Labour Court against A.N. Singh (director) and Tata Steel Limited in relation to alleged illegal termination. The proceedings are currently pending.
- xxxix. Various ex-employees have initiated five proceedings before the Labour Court against J.J. Irani (director) and Lafarge India Limited in relation to alleged illegal termination under a voluntary retirement scheme. The proceedings are currently pending.
- xl. Various ex-employees have initiated five proceedings before the Labour Court against B. Muthuraman (director) and Lafarge India Limited in relation to alleged illegal termination under a voluntary retirement scheme. The proceedings are currently pending.
- xli. Various ex-employees have initiated ten proceedings before the Deputy Labour Commissioner-cum-Controlling-Authority against B.Muthuraman (director). The proceedings relate to matters including non-payment of gratuity, payment of additional gratuity and forfeiture of gratuity. The proceedings are currently pending.
- xlii. Six proceedings have been filed against Tata Steel Limited in various Industrial Tribunals and Courts relating to matters including non-payment of bonus, reinstatement of workmen etc. These proceedings are currently pending.
- xliii. Tata Steel Limited has eight proceedings pending before the Jharkhand High Court, relating to demands for payment made to Tata Steel Limited by the Employees State Insurance Corporation under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 222.35 million. The proceedings are currently pending.
- xliv. Tata Steel Limited has four proceedings pending before the Employees State Insurance Authorities, Mumbai, in relation to various demands made under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. The proceedings are currently pending.
- xlvi. 16 proceedings have been filed by various petitioners before the Fourth Industrial Tribunal, Kolkata (Tribunal) against Tata Steel Limited. The proceedings relate to the issue of whether the petitioners are 'workmen' within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and are therefore to be regularized. These are currently pending before the Tribunal.
- xlvi. Tata Steel Limited has provided for contingent liability of Rs. 319.53 million in relation to 19 labour proceedings pending.

3. *Excise Cases*

- i. The Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs has filed a tax appeal (3/2007) before the Jharkhand High Court against the order of CESTAT (Tribunal), Mumbai in appeal number E522 of 2002. The order of the CESTAT denied Tata Steel Limited from availing modvat credit on certain capital goods. However, the order reduced the demand imposed on Tata Steel Limited from Rs. 35.6 million to Rs. 1.61 million and replaced the penalty of Rs. 37.2 million with a redemption fine of Rs. 2 million. The Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs has filed the appeal against this reduction. The case is currently pending.
- ii. The Excise authorities have issued an order (C.S.No. 58/97 Application no. 530/97) against Tata Steel Limited in relation to faulty invoices submitted by it. A penalty of Rs. 19.6 million and redemption fine of Rs. 11 million has been imposed upon Tata Steel Limited. J. J. Irani (director) has been imposed with a penalty of Rs. 10 million and Ekambaram with a penalty of Rs. 20 million. Tata Steel Limited has deposited a duty of Rs. 10.8 million under protest, as well as a bond and bank guarantee for Rs. 104 million. The case is currently pending before the CEGAT, Chennai.
- iii. The Commissioner, Central Excise, Jamshedpur has issued a demand (letter C.No.V(72)(15)45/APP/Adj/Jsr/2005/11938 dated August 8, 2006) on Tata Steel Limited for excise duty on transaction value of materials cleared to mines and collieries. The amount demanded is Rs. 108.98 million. The demand is pending, with Tata Steel Limited preparing to file an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals), Patna.
- iv. The Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs has filed an appeal (E-389-03 Mum) in the CESTAT, Mumbai against the order (PKA/423 to 424/M.III & NGP/2002 dated October 31,

2002) of the Commissioner (Appeals) relating to excise liability of Tata Steel Limited. The case relates to a show-cause-cum-demand notice issued demanding Rs. 252.56 million from Tata Steel Limited as differential duty on value adopted for clearance of wire rods. The order of the Commissioner (appeals) favoured Tata Steel Limited, and has been appealed in the current case. The amount involved is Rs. 166.99 million.

- v. Tata Steel Limited has proceedings pending before the excise tribunals in Hosur, Kolkata and Durgapur, relating to issues including refund applications, excess credit taken and conversion of DEPB into DFRC. The aggregate amount involved in these proceedings is approximately Rs. 264.6 million.
- vi. Tata Steel Limited has provided for contingent liability of Rs. 1.93 billion in relation to 113 excise proceedings currently pending.

4. *Customs Cases*

- i. The Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs, Bhubaneswar has filed an appeal (C.A. D7388 of 2007) in the Supreme Court of India against the order of the CESTAT, Mumbai dated July 25, 2006 (Order no.A/658/WZB/06). The CESTAT, in its order, reduced the redemption fine of Rs. 65 million and penalty of Rs. 40 million imposed on Tata Steel Limited for undervaluation of importation of a blast furnace to Rs. 20 million and Rs. 10 million respectively. The appeal is currently pending.
- ii. Apart from the above, the Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs, Bhubaneswar has filed 12 appeals in 2006 in the CESTAT, Kolkata against certain orders dated March 31, 2005 passed by the Commissioner of Central Excise, Bhubaneswar. The orders against which the appeals have been filed allow Tata Steel Limited the benefit of complete exemption of duty for the importation of low silica limestone through Paradip port under a customs notification (79/95 dated March 31, 1995). The aggregate amount claimed by the Commissioner, Central Excise & Customs, Bhubaneswar under the appeals is Rs. 54.77 million. The case is currently pending.
- iii. The Deputy Commissioner, Customs, Custom House, Paradip has issued 66 show cause notices against Tata Steel Limited during the years from 2003 to 2005 relating to various issues including alleged irregular availment of exemption from duty under various notifications, irregular availment of exemption on clearance of goods, penalty for import of cooking coal moisture and consequent reduction in assessable value etc. The amounts claimed in the show cause notices aggregates approximately to Rs. 133.64 million. The case is currently pending.
- iv. The Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata has issued an order (O.in.O 207/03) claiming an amount of USD 14.98 million from Tata Steel Limited in relation to duty payable for import of steel billets. The case is currently pending.
- v. Apart from the above, there are 15 proceedings pending before the Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata, relating to issues including availment of exemptions despite non-fulfillment of conditions of exemption notifications, refund claims and improper classification of items. The aggregate amount involved in these proceedings is approximately Rs. 81.62 million.
- vi. There are eight proceeding pending before the CEGAT, New Delhi and Kolkata relating to issues including denial of refund claims barred by time, classification of items and availment of benefits under various notifications. The aggregate amount involved in these proceedings is approximately Rs. 28.74 million.
- vii. There are three proceedings pending before the Collector of Customs, Kolkata relating to issues including improper classification of imported goods, refund claim and improper availment of benefits under notifications. The aggregate amount involved in these proceedings is approximately Rs. 10.99 million.
- viii. There are 14 proceedings pending before Commissioners of Central Excise in Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, New Delhi, Nagpur and Pune relating to issues including improper availment of credit, contravention of provisions of exemption notifications and shortages caused by handling losses. The aggregate amount involved in these proceedings is approximately Rs. 29.12 million.

- ix. There are eight proceedings pending before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Paradip relating to refunds claimed by Tata Steel Limited for excess customs duty paid. The aggregate amount involved in these proceedings is Rs. 3.1 million.
- x. Tata Steel Limited has provided for contingent liability of Rs. 136.53 million in relation to four customs proceedings pending before various Courts.

5. *Service Tax*

- i. Tata Steel Limited was issued with a show cause notice (SCN V (Stax) (15)11 APP/Adj/JSR/06/9979) dated June 23, 2006 by the Commissioner of Central Excise, Joint Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur. The notice challenges the availment of abatement and non-payment of service tax by Tata Steel Limited for transport of goods by road. The amount involved is a duty of Rs.162.26 million and an education cess of Rs. 3.28 million. A reply to the notice has been filed by Tata Steel Limited.
- ii. Apart from the above show cause notices, Tata Steel Limited has also been issued with four show cause notices in relation to issues such as non-payment of service tax despite providing taxable services, availment of abatement and non-payment of service tax despite transport of goods by road. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is Rs. 34.62 million. The matter is currently pending.

6. *Income Tax*

- i. The Income Tax Department has filed an appeal (ITA/536/M/04) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai for assessment year 1999-2000. The order pertains to the issue of whether the commission and management fees paid to non-resident lead managers and co-managers is liable to tax under section 195 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 80 million. The appeal has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.
- ii. The Income Tax Department has filed two appeals (ITA/3983/M/03 and ITA/3980-3987/M/03) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the combined order of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) dated January 21, 2003. The order applies to the tax liability for the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88, 1989-90 to 1991-92 and 1994-95 to 1995-96. The appeals pertain to issues including deduction of provision for leave salary, initial contribution to superannuation fund, guaranteed payments as per contracts, guest house expenses and investment allowance on plant and machinery. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 550 million. The appeal has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.
- iii. The Income Tax Department has filed appeals (appeal nos. ITA/805/M/04 to ITA/812/M/04) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the orders of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals). The issue involved relates to disallowance of income tax deductions for contributions to approved pension funds. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 182.7 million. The case has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.
- iv. The Income Tax Department has filed an appeal (ITA/4371/Mum/05) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai for the assessment year 1996-97. The issue involved in the dispute relates to allowance of relining expenditure as revenue expenditure. The appeal has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.

7. *Sales Tax*

- i. The Assessing Officer, Jamshedpur has issued a demand notice (no. 3611) dated July 11, 1997 to Tata Steel Limited. The demand notice claims sales tax of Rs. 230.66 million from Tata Steel Limited for the period 1990 to 1991, following disallowance of part of sales made from different stockyards and tax thereon @ 8% treating them to be sales in course of inter state sale to unregistered dealers. The matter is currently pending.

- ii. The Assessing Officer, Jamshedpur has issued a demand notice (no. 4876) dated March 5, 1997 to Tata Steel Limited. The demand notice claims sales tax of Rs. 103.08 million from Tata Steel Limited for the period 1991-1992, treating certain stock transfers within the state of Bihar and despatches for the purpose of export sales to be inter-state sale to unregistered dealers.
- iii. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Jamshedpur, has issued a demand notice (no. 852) dated January 24, 2006 to Tata Steel Limited. The demand notice claims sales tax of Rs. 185.2 million from Tata Steel Limited for the period 2001-2002, based on the disallowance of certain stock transfers and treatment of the same as inter state sales to unregistered dealers.
- iv. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Jamshedpur, has issued a demand notice (no. 9694) dated December 28, 2005 to Tata Steel Limited. The demand notice claims sales tax of Rs. 383.19 million from Tata Steel Limited for the period 1988-1989, based on the disallowance of claims for certain stock transfers.
- v. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Jamshedpur, has issued a demand notice (no. 19861) dated February 9, 2007 to Tata Steel Limited. The demand notice claims sales tax of Rs. 416.84 million from Tata Steel Limited for the period 2002-2003, based on the disallowance of certain stock transfers and exports and treatment of the same as inter state sales to unregistered dealers.
- vi. The Sales Tax department has issued a demand upon Tata Steel Limited regarding non-submission of central sales tax forms, F forms and export documents under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The aggregate amount claimed from Tata Steel Limited is approximately Rs. 403.35 million.
- vii. Tata Steel Limited has provided for contingent liability of Rs. 3.21 billion in relation to 223 sales tax cases currently pending.

8. *Environmental Cases*

- i. The State of Bihar has filed three civil appeals (4722/1999, 4724/1999 and 4723/1999) in the Supreme Court of India against Tata Steel Limited and others. The case relates to the 1992 amendment to the Mineral Area Development Authority Act, 1986 as amended in 1992. The case is currently pending for further hearing.
- ii. The State of Jharkhand has filed a special leave petition (2552/2003) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The petition is against the judgment of the Jharkhand High Court in a letters patent appeal (117/2000) on July 23, 2002 relating to the payment of royalty on coal. The aggregate liability in this case is Rs. 293.3 million. The case is currently pending before the Jharkhand High Court.
- iii. The Goa Foundation (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (260/2005) in the Supreme Court of India against the Union of India and Tata Steel Limited. The petitioner seeks an order quashing the circulars issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, dated November 5, 1998, December 27, 2000 and May 14, 2002, which purport to amend the notification of the, dated January 27, 1994 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- iv. Anil Kumar has filed a writ petition (5825/2002) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The case relates to the seeking of permission from the Central Government for sale of coal slurry, and is yet to be admitted. The monetary liability of Tata Steel Limited in the case has not been ascertained.
- v. Shivam Bricks Limited and 27 others have filed a writ petition (5863/2003) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Union of India, Tata Steel Limited and others. The writ petition has been filed for quashing clause 1(1) of the notifications dated September 14, 1999 and August 27, 2003 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests under rule 5(3) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
- vi. M/s Fly Ash Products Industries, Sabalpur (petitioner) has filed a writ petition in the Jharkhand High Court against the Union of India, Tata Steel Limited and others. The petition has been filed to direct Tata Steel Limited to use fly ash bricks manufactured by the petitioner as per the guidelines of the Indian Standards Institute. The case is currently pending.

- vii. Rajender Prasad Choudhary and 14 others (petitioners) have filed a writ petition in the Jharkhand High Court against the Union of India, Tata Steel Limited and others. The petitioners seek to obtain an order quashing the notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, dated September 19, 1999 and August 27, 2003, issued under rule 5 (3) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and letter no. 9-5/O3 HSMD of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, dated April 3, 2003. Similar writ petitions have been filed before the Jharkhand High Court by Jharkhand Clay Products and Ajay Sharma and others respectively, seeking to quash the above notifications and letters. The case is currently pending.
- viii. Asharfi Lal Shah (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (953/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand, Tata Steel Limited and others. The petition has been filed for setting aside the order of the Additional Collector, Hazaribagh dated August 14, 2003 in a miscellaneous case (3/2003), wherein the jamabandi (record of rights) in favour of the petitioner was cancelled. The case is currently pending.
- ix. The National Mineral Development Corporation (petitioner) has filed a revision case (12(01) of 2007) in the Mines Tribunal, Delhi against the State of Chhattisgarh and Tata Steel Limited. The petitioner has filed the case against the recommendation in favour of Tata Steel Limited made by the Chhattisgarh state government for grant of a prospecting license over 2500 Ha, Deposit-I, Bailadila. The case is currently pending.
- x. The State of Jharkhand, through Divisional Forest Officer, Chaibasa has filed a case (C340/01) in the court of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Sariaela against the employees of Tata Steel Limited. The case has been filed under section 33 of the Forests Act, 1958. The Jharkhand High Court has stayed the proceedings in the lower Court under a criminal revision petition (1090/2003). The case is currently pending before the Jharkhand High Court.
- xi. M/s. Jayswal Neco has filed a revision case (12 (07) of 2007) in the Mines Tribunal, Delhi against the State of Chhattisgarh. Since the subject matter of the is a piece of land, including certain areas over which a prospecting license has been approved in favour of Tata Steel Limited, Tata Steel Limited has filed an application for being impleaded as a party. It has been made a party and the case is currently pending for hearing in the Mines Tribunal.

9. Civil Cases

- i. The Bihar State Electricity Board has filed an appeal (7223/2000) in the Supreme Court of India against Tayo Rolls Limited. The appeal is against the decision of the Patna High Court dated June 20, 2006. Tata Steel Limited's interim application (65/2003) for intervention has been allowed. Final hearings in the case have been concluded on April 27, 2006.
- ii. The State of Jharkhand has filed a special leave petition (26260/2004) in the Supreme Court of India against Tata Steel Limited and A.N. Singh (director). The petition is against the judgment of the Jharkhand High Court in a civil writ jurisdiction case (3819/93) regarding payment of water charges. The aggregate amount involved in the case is Rs. 1.36 billion.
- iv. The Jamshedpur Citizens' Forum has filed a special leave petition (15472/2006) in the Supreme Court of India against the State of Jharkhand, Tata Steel Limited and others. The petition is against the judgment of the Jharkhand High Court in a writ petition case (517/2006), relating to the notification of the Jharkhand state government dated December 6, 2005 for formation of a municipal corporation in Jamshedpur. The case is currently pending.
- v. Kuni Gope has filed a writ petition (779/2002) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited and others (respondents). The petition is filed to obtain an order directing the respondents to produce the electricity bills for the period December, 2000 to October, 2001 and December, 2001 and to quash the bills for the month of July, 1999 onwards, as the same have been raised on commercial rates.
- vi. Ram Lakhan Sharma (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (4580/2003) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited, Jharkhand State Electricity Board and others (respondents). The writ petition is filed to obtain an order mandating the grant of separate electric connection in that portion of Holding No. 110, New Sitaramdera that is occupied by the petitioner.

- vii. The Jamshedpur Animal Welfare Society has filed a writ petition (239/2004) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand, Tata Steel Limited and others. The writ petition is filed to obtain an order directing cancellation of the permission given to Tata Steel Limited to kill mad dogs.
- viii. The Damodar Valley Corporation has filed a miscellaneous appeal (1/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Jharkhand State Electricity Board and Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is filed against the order (4/04-05) of the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission dated September 6, 2004 relating to the tripartite agreement between Tata Steel Limited, the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Bihar State Electricity Board.
- ix. Turret Industrial Security Limited (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (70/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited and others. The writ petition is filed to obtain an order directing the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to include the liability of Indian Steel and Wire Products, Limited towards the petitioner in proceedings relating to the winding up of the latter.
- x. Sanjay Singh has filed a writ petition (2906/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited and others. The petition is filed to obtain an order directing Tata Steel Limited to accept electricity dues in respect of connection nos. 12880, est No. 14500000, consumer no. 0024810 and not against connection no. 871 which is in the name of Mohan Complex and not to disconnect electricity.
- xi. Bharat Singh (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (4025/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand, Tata Steel Limited and others (respondents). The writ petition is filed to quash the order (memo no. 2570 dated September 7, 2005) of the District Collector, whereby the District Collector has directed two respondents to remove the brick kiln of the petitioner.
- xii. Nathuni Prasad has filed an appeal (SA 142/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is filed against the judgment in a title appeal (20/89) arising out of a suit (19/85) whereby the suit for declaration was decreed on contest.
- xiii. The Jharkhand State Electricity Board has filed a writ petition (2809/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited and the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission. The writ petition is filed to quash the order (8/04-05) of the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission, dated January 31, 2005, wherein it was held that in view of production loss suffered by Tata Steel Limited, open access was granted to Tata Steel Limited. The case is currently pending.
- xiv. Ramo Birua has filed a writ petition in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The case relates to the Kolhan government estate and the Secretary of State of India, in council and its Khewatdar No. 1 existing since before Independence. The Petitioner has alleged that Tata Steel and State Government could not enter into an agreement with regard to lease of land without permission of Kolhan Government Estate. The case is currently pending.
- xv. The State of Jharkhand and others have filed a letters patent appeal (159/2007) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the order of the Jharkhand High Court in a criminal miscellaneous petition (413/2005) requiring that Tata Steel Limited be refunded the sum of Rs. 54.1 million deposited by it in pursuance of interim order of the Jharkhand High Court passed in a writ petition decision (5260/2004). The case is currently pending.
- xvi. Continental Equipment India Limited has filed a suit (657/2001) in the Trial Court, Tis Hazari, against Tata Steel Limited. The suit is filed for recovery of Rs. 0.605 million from Tata Steel Limited against purchase order dated August 11, 1988 placed by Tata Steel Limited for supply of kitchen equipment. The case is currently pending.
- xvii. The State of Chhattisgarh through the Collector of Stamps has filed an inquiry case (13/B-105/2000-2001) in the Chhattisgarh High Court, Bilaspur against Tata Steel Limited and another. The case relates to the stamp duty amount payable for the conveyance of Tata Steel Limited's cement division in Sonadih. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited is to be determined by the Chhattisgarh High Court. The case is currently pending.

- xviii. Rita Devi and others have filed a revision petition (63/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The civil revision petition arises from the order of the Munsiff's Court, Jamshedpur in a miscellaneous case (34/91), relating to an execution case (49/92). The case is currently pending.
- xix. N. Sharma has filed a writ petition (3259/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The writ petition is filed for quashing the order of the Trial Court, Jamshedpur in a suit (TS 237/77) wherein the Court allowed Tata Steel Limited to file certain documents as evidence at a belated stage. The case is currently pending.
- xx. Mohammed Hussain has filed an interim application (IA 122/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The petition has been filed in an appeal (SA 268/2005) pending before the Jharkhand High Court against the order of the Second Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur passed in a case (TA 32/92). The case is currently pending.
- xxi. Long Tom Vikash Samity has filed a civil contempt petition (1056/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Assistant Security Officer (works), Tata Steel Limited and others. The petition arises out of the order of the Jharkhand High Court in a civil writ jurisdiction case (30001/94) and is filed to initiate contempt proceedings against Tata Steel Limited for non-compliance with the order of the Jharkhand High Court. The case is currently pending.
- xxii. Shivnath Singh and others have filed a civil contempt petition (71/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against B. Muthuraman (director) and others (respondents). The petition arises from the decision of the Jharkhand High Court in a civil writ jurisdiction case (494/97) and has been filed to call upon the respondents to show cause for non-compliance with the order passed by the Jharkhand High Court. The case is currently pending.
- xxiii. Sanderson Industries Limited and another (petitioners) have filed a writ petition (1251/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The writ petition arises out of the decision of the Trial Court, Jamshedpur, in a miscellaneous petition (18/01) and is filed to quash the order of the Trial Court rejecting the application of the petitioners. The case relates to repayment of an inter-corporate loan of Rs. 20 million by Sanderson Industries Limited.
- xxiv. Lalu Prasad (appellant) has filed an appeal (SA 20/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited and another. The appeal has been filed against the order of the Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur in a case (TA 6A/91), wherein the Court dismissed the case of the appellant on the grounds of insufficient evidence. The case is currently pending.
- xxv. N.C. Mukhi (appellant) has filed an appeal (SA 23/92) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the decision of the Second Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur in a case (TA 20/89) setting aside the judgment of the First Additional Munsiff's Court, Jamshedpur in a suit (TS 2/85), wherein the Munsiff's Court directed that the appellant was entitled to certain benefits as the relative of an ex-employee of Tata Steel Limited.
- xxvi. Noonibala has filed an appeal (SA 99/92) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the order of the Second Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur in a case (TA 14/86-87) and suit (TS 894/68), relating to declaration of title and confirmation of possession of certain property. The case is currently pending.
- xxvii. Vishwashriya Steel Limited (petitioner) has filed an appeal (FA 42/99) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the decision of the lower Court in a suit (TS 2/88), wherein a decree was obtained against the petitioner, requiring the petitioner to pay the sum of Rs. 1.41 million to Tata Steel Limited.
- xxviii. Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited has filed a miscellaneous application (MA 76/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the order of the Trial Court, Jamshedpur in a miscellaneous suit (MS 21/98), relating to the payment of a sum of Rs. 223.71 million to Tata Steel Limited.
- xxix. The State of Jharkhand has filed two letters patent appeals (167/2000 and 168/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeals are against the orders of the Jharkhand High Court in two civil writ jurisdiction cases (1369/97 and 1836/98), relating to certain leased property.

- xxx. L.R. Fero Alloys Limited (petitioner) has filed an appeal (FA 19/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the decision of the Trial Court, Ranchi, in a miscellaneous suit (MS 15/99), wherein the petitioner was held liable to pay the sum of Rs. 1.28 million to Tata Steel Limited.
- xxxi. Bhagwan Singh (appellant) has filed an appeal (SA 525/04) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the decision of the first appellate Court in an appeal (TA 12/91), affirming the order of the Munsiff's Court, Jamshedpur in the suit (13/1982) wherein the court passed an ex parte order directing that the appellant vacate the suit land and deliver vacant possession after removing illegal structure within 60 days.
- xxxii. L Devi has filed a writ petition (1662/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The writ petition arises from the decision of the lower court in an execution case (42/93) where the Court rejected an objection challenging the maintainability of the case. Pursuant to the writ petition, the execution case has been stayed.
- xxxiii. Jhapat Lal Jha has filed an appeal (SA 109/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the order passed by the lower Court in a case (TA 16/97) whereby Tata Steel Limited was permitted to take delivery of possession in pursuance of the order.
- xxxiv. K Khatoon has filed a writ petition (3386/05) in Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The writ petition has been filed to set aside the order of the Munsiff's Court in a suit (TS 47/98). The case is currently pending.
- xxxv. Iftekhar Ahmad Khan has filed an appeal (SA 214/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited and others. The appeal is filed to set aside the order and decree of the first appellate court in its appellate decision (TA 4/02) confirming the order of the trial court.
- xxxvi. The State of Jharkhand, through the inspector as appointed under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 has filed a case (C2 3358/05) in the court of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur against B.K. Singh. The case relates to the violation of sections 23 and 24 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976. Tata Steel Limited has filed a petition in the Jharkhand High Court to quash the order taking cognizance. The case is currently pending for final hearing.
- xxxvii. The State of Jharkhand, through the food inspector appointed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 has filed a case (C2 3369/06) in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur against I.D. Trivedi and B.K. Jha. The case relates to section 16 (A) (C) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Tata Steel Limited has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (1564/06) in the Jharkhand High Court to quash the order taking cognizance. The case is currently pending.
- xxxviii. Tata Steel Limited has a proceeding pending before the Naidu Commission in relation to an incident which occurred on January 2, 2006. The incident concerned a case of police firing upon certain persons protesting against the allotment of land to Tata Steel Limited in connection with Tata Steel Limited's plans to set up a steel plant at Kalinganagar, Orissa. Thirteen people died as a result of the police action. The State Government of Orissa has ordered an investigation by the Naidu Commission. Tata Steel Limited has denied its involvement and liability.
- xxxix. The State of Bihar has filed a writ petition (3819/1993) in the Ranchi Bench of Patna High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The petition relates to the payment for water supply to Tata Steel Limited. The amount demanded (vide letter dated September 30, 1993) from Tata Steel Limited by the State of Bihar is Rs.1.63 billion as on March 31, 2007. As an interim measure and without admitting any liability, Tata Steel Limited has paid an amount of Rs. 1.1 billion for the period upto March 1995 and an amount of Rs. 370 million for the period of May, 1995 to March, 2007. The case is pending before the Jharkhand High Court.
- xl. Tata Steel Limited has provided for contingent liability of Rs. 683.22 million in relation to 61 cases on supplier and service contracts.
- xli. Tata Steel Limited has provided for contingent liability of Rs. 968.89 million in relation to 23 cases on state levies.

- xlii. Tata Steel Limited has provided for bills discounted of Rs. 3.85 billion in relation to 11 cases on bills discounted.

10. *Property Litigation*

- i. Gashi Ram Mahto (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (6361/02) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited and the State of Jharkhand (respondents). The petitioner seeks that an order be issued to the respondent requiring issue of a rent receipt in respect of plots situated at Mouza Uniyan. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- ii. M. S. P. Singh has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (228/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited and the State of Jharkhand. The case arose from the decision in a complaint (CI 1003/2000), relating to the penalty for failure to vacate Tata Steel Limited quarters under section 630 of the Act. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- iii. Biswanath Singh (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (5520/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited and the State of Jharkhand. The writ petition has been filed against the order of the Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum East passed in a mutation appeal (39/2001), wherein the petitioner's appeal regarding mutation of land records was rejected.
- iv. Briua has filed an appeal (SA 121/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited. The appeal, filed in relation to the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is against the decision of the lower court in an execution case (13/99) wherein the title suit and title appeal were decreed in favour of Tata Steel Limited in regard to land situated in Sitaramdera busti. The case is currently pending.
- v. The Chandinagar Samity has filed an appeal (SA 516/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal, filed in relation to the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is against the decision of the appellate court in a case (TA 12/92), wherein the Trial Court, Jamshedpur affirmed the order in a trial suit in regard to the land situated in Mouza Sakchi.
- vi. Purnima Sharma has filed a writ petition (1190/04) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited. The writ petition relates to the decision of the appellate court in a case (TA 2/03) under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the Bihar Land Reforms Act 1950, wherein the party has alleged that he is responsible for construction of a lake and beautification of the suit property. The case is currently pending.
- vii. L. N. P. Singh has filed a criminal revision petition (1047/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited. The petition arose from the decision of the lower court in a complaint case (CI 23/02), relating to the penalty for failure to vacate Tata Steel Limited quarters under section 630 of the Act. The case is currently pending.
- viii. Bir Prasad has filed a criminal revision petition (1083/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited. The petition arose from the decision of the lower court in a case (CI 770/2000/Cr Appeal 161/05) relating to the penalty for failure to vacate Tata Steel Limited quarters under section 630 of the Act. The case is currently pending.
- ix. Mathura Singh has filed a writ petition (1383/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited. The writ petition has been filed to quash the order of the Commissioner, Singhbhum, Kolhan Division in a case (BPLE appeal 5/04) under the Bihar Public Land Encroachment Act, 1956.
- x. Raghunath Singh (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (5781/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition has been filed against the decision of the lower court in a case (BPLE case 295/99) under the Bihar Public Land Encroachment Act, 1956 and has been filed to obtain an order against the respondents preventing them from demolishing the house of the petitioner.
- xi. Abdul Kalam (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (5859/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition has been filed against the decision of the lower court in a case (BPLE 1/05 and a miscellaneous case

(187/04) under the Bihar Public Land Encroachment Act, 1956, and has been filed to obtain an order against the respondents preventing them from interfering with the peaceful possession of the petitioner over the suit land.

- xii. Chamari Mistry (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (6008/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition has been filed against the decision of the lower court in a case (BPLE 126/89) under the Bihar Public Land Encroachment Act, 1956, and has been filed to obtain an order against the respondents preventing them from demolishing the house of the petitioner.
- xiii. Suraj Singh and Champa Devi have filed writ petitions (5919/05 and 6029/05 respectively) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petitions have been filed against the decisions of the lower court in cases (BPLE 197/95 and BPLE 824/94 respectively) under the Bihar Public Land Encroachment Act, 1956 and have been filed to obtain orders against the respondents preventing them from demolishing the houses of the petitioners.
- xiv. Badruddin Khan has filed a criminal revision petition (708/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited. The petition is filed against the decision of the lower court in an appeal (202/2004), relating to the penalty for failure to vacate Tata Steel Limited quarters under section 630 of the Act. The case is currently pending.
- xv. J.P. Choubey has filed a writ petition (3468/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition is against the decision of the lower court in an eviction suit (26/96). The case is currently pending.
- xvi. Long Tom Vikash Samity (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (4036/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition has been filed to obtain an order directing Tata Steel Limited not to close down roads connecting the basti to other areas
- xvii. Poonam Singh (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (2803/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition is filed to quash the decision of the lower court in an eviction suit (28/2000) and for the issuance of an order against the respondents to show that relevant documents of the quarters have been handed over to Tata Steel Limited.
- xviii. Suresh Narayan Singh has filed a writ petition (1228/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and J. J. Irani (director). The writ petition is against the order of the lower court in an eviction suit (22/03) whereby evidence was closed. The case is currently pending.
- xix. Ramfal Mishra has filed a writ petition (1786/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition has been filed pursuant to a public interest litigation and the decision of the lower court in a suit (TS 23/04). The petition relates to the Bihar Public Lands Encroachment Act, 1956 and has been filed to obtain an order directing the respondents not to take coercive steps in relation to the anti-encroachment drive conducted at Jamshedpur.
- xx. Manjula Devi (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (2187/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition is filed pursuant to a public interest litigation and the decision of the lower court in a case (BPLE 444/91) under the Bihar Public Lands Encroachment Act, 1956 wherein the petitioner was sought to be evicted from encroachments on public land.
- xxi. Chandan Manan and others (petitioners) have filed a writ petition (2332/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition is filed to obtain compensation of Rs. 0.2 million from Tata Steel Limited for alleged illegal demolition of the petitioners' house and garage pursuant to the anti-encroachment drive conducted at Jamshedpur.
- xxii. Jasbir Singh and another (petitioners) have filed a writ petition (2257/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition has

been filed to obtain an order calling upon the respondents to give reasons and prove that they possessed legal authority for the demolition of the garages of the petitioners, pursuant to the anti-encroachment drive conducted at Jamshedpur.

- xxiii. Nirmal Sarkar (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (1547/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition seeks to obtain an order staying the decision of the lower court in an appellate decision (BPLE Appeal 218/06-07) under the Bihar Public Lands Encroachment Act, 1956 wherein a ruling favourable to Tata Steel Limited was issued. The case is pending for hearing.
- xxiv. Nirbhay Singh has filed a writ petition (2181/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition is filed pursuant to the decision of the lower court in an appellate decision (BPLE Appeal 172/07) under the Bihar Public Lands Encroachment Act, 1956 and seeks to quash an ultimatum published in the newspaper relating to removal of the encroachment of the petitioner.
- xxv. Narayan Das has filed a writ petition (2174/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited (respondents). The writ petition is filed to quash the order of the lower court in an appellate decision (BPLE Appeal 63/02-03) under the Bihar Public Lands Encroachment Act, 1956.
- xxvi. Kanhaiya Lal has filed an appeal (SA 163/91) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal has been filed against the order passed by the First Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur in a case (TA 17/86), wherein an execution case has been stayed. The petition relates to khas possession of suit land.
- xxvii. Akshey Das (petitioner) has filed a civil writ jurisdiction case (476/98) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited. The petition is filed to quash the order of the lower court in a decision (BPLE 220/91) under the Bihar Public Lands Encroachment Act, 1956, wherein the petitioner was directed to remove an encroachment.
- xxviii. Jiten Rajak (petitioner) has filed a civil writ jurisdiction case (3161/99) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Steel Limited. The petition is filed to quash the order of the lower court in an appellate decision (BPLE Appeal 111/96-97) under the Bihar Public Land Encroachment Act, 1956.
- xxix. The Tisco Mazdoor Union (petitioner) has filed an appeal (SA 40/02) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The appeal is against the judgment of the Third Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur in an eviction appeal (17/94-13/97), in which the Trial Court, Jamshedpur directed eviction of the petitioner and mandated delivery of possession of GR No. 41-P-Road, Bistupur.
- xxx. Ratilal Govindji Mistry and others (petitioners) have filed an eviction suit (4237/03) in the City Civil Court, Mumbai against Tata Steel Limited and another. The petitioners seek to obtain a decree directing Tata Steel Limited to vacate the plot bearing City Survey No. 141, Survey No. 23, Hissa No. 5A (P), Village Megathane, Govind Mistry Estate, Dattapada Road, Borivili.
- xxxi. Vijay Kumar Limited has filed a civil miscellaneous petition (505/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The petition is filed for restoration of a title partition suit filed in the lower court. The title partition suit was dismissed for default in an appeal (FA 29/03).
- xxxii. Bijay Kumar Lal Das has filed a case (29/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited. The case arises from the decision of the lower court in dismissing a suit (50/2000). The Court has admitted the appeal and called for the records of the lower court.
- xxxiii. Gokul Chandra Sharma (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (5588/2002) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Managing Director of Tata Steel Limited (director), State of Jharkhand and others. The writ petition is filed to obtain an order directing mutation of the name of the petitioner instead of Gulam Rasool in respect of the property located at H No. 620/B, Burmamines and to provide water and electricity connection.
- xxxiv. Jai Narayan Singh (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (977/2003) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand, Tata Steel Limited and others (respondents). The writ petition is filed to obtain an order directing the respondents to settle the land with the occupants of holdings including the petitioner in 86 bustees.

- xxxv. Suresh Narayan Singh has filed a writ petition (1228/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against J. J. Irani (director). The writ petition arises out of the order of the lower court in an eviction suit (22/03) and has been filed to quash the order passed in the eviction suit whereby evidence was closed.
- xxxvi. Leela Devi (petitioner) has filed a civil writ jurisdiction case (3033/93) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tata Steel Limited, State of Jharkhand and others. The petition has been filed for issuance of an order directing restoration of possession of Lake Cafeteria, Jubilee Park to the petitioner.
- xxxvii. Various persons have filed 160 title suits against Tata Steel Limited relating to the title of land leased by Tata Steel Limited.
- xxxviii. Tata Steel Limited has filed approximately execution 388 cases in various Courts, relating to the decrees passed in favour of Tata Steel Limited pertaining to land, market and estate to take delivery of possession of these premises through the process of the Court.

11. *Money Suits*

- i. Tata Steel Limited is a defendant in money suits filed by various parties in the Jharkhand High Court, court of the Sub-Judge and other Courts. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited in these suits is Rs. 15.16 million.

12. *Arbitration Proceedings*

- i. Lindsay International Private Limited (petitioner) has filed a petition (AP 496/2006) in the Kolkata High Court under sections 9 and 11 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 against Tata Steel Limited. Tata Steel Limited was awarded a contract from the petitioner for selling goods on a freight on board basis. Tata Steel Limited, in turn sub-contracted with Ispat Karmet (Kazakhstan) and another Tata Steel Limited for manufacturing and supply of equipment. The plant was commissioned but the petitioner alleged that the equipment supplied was defective and not operational. Subsequent to this, the petitioner filed a petition under section 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for interim relief to remove the machinery and claiming losses suffered to the tune of Rs. 29.81 million. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.

13. *Consumer cases*

- i. Manju Bhaduri has filed a consumer case (CC. 121/2002) in the Consumer Court, Chaibasa against Tata Steel Limited under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 alleging disconnection of electricity in House No. 26, Purulia Highway. The case is currently pending.
- ii. Manju Singh has filed a consumer case (CC 187/2005) against Tata Steel Limited in the Consumer Court, Jamshedpur under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 in relation to a dispute on electric billing. The case is currently pending.
- iii. Sarju Bhagat filed has filed a consumer case (CC 46/02) in the Consumer Court, Saraikela against Tata Steel Limited under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 alleging non-supply of water and illegal tapping by other members of society. The case is currently pending.
- iv. Shastri Hembram has filed a consumer case (CC 154/02) in the Consumer Court, Jamshedpur against Tata Steel Limited under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 for a claim of pension scheme. The case is currently pending.
- v. Tata Steel Limited has 16 other consumer cases filed against it under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 pending at various district and state consumer forums in the country aggregating to Rs. 7.37 million. The cases are currently pending.

B. Litigation by Tata Steel Limited**1. Criminal Cases**

- i. Tata Steel Limited and Basab Bandhopadhyay have filed a criminal complaint (C1 192/98(A)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited and other employees (accused). The complaint relates to misappropriation by the accused of steel sent for conversion and relates to the offences under sections 406 and 34 of the IPC. The aggregate amount involved in the complaint is Rs. 120 million (approximately). The Jharkhand High Court has granted the accused a stay in a criminal miscellaneous petition (5298/99 (R)). No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- ii. Tata Steel Limited through P.R. Das has filed a complaint (C1 1005/99 (B)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Rehabilitation India Limited and Samir Ghosh. The complaint relates to the offences under sections 403, 408, 420, 468, 471 and 34 of the IPC. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending before the Jharkhand High Court.
- iii. Kamal Duggal has filed a complaint (C1 776/06) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur. The complaint relates to a theft in the factory of Tata Steel Limited. The State of Jharkhand has filed a counter case (C2 1888/06) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur. The case is currently pending.
- iv. The State of Jharkhand through Jaganath Singh has filed a case (G.R. 1401/99) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against Sheikh Sumsul. The case relates to the offences under sections 148, 307, 393 and 397 of the IPC and arises from Bistupur P.S. Case no: 191/99. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- v. The State of Jharkhand has filed a case (G.R. 917A/90) in the court of the Second Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur against Hidayat Khan and others. The case relates to the offences under sections 148, 149, 307, 326 and 302 of IPC and arises from Bistupur P.S. Case no: 185/90 dated June 12, 1990. Two of the accused parties, namely P. Khan and R.R. Singh have expired, and discharge petitions have been filed on behalf of two other accused parties, namely K. V. Murty and R.R.P. Singh. The case is currently pending for evidence of the prosecution.
- vi. The State of Jharkhand has filed a petition (G.R. 59/1995) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against K.K. Tiwary, T.P. Toppno, Ashok Kumar, T. Tiwary, O.P. Mishra, V.K. Shrivastava, Bhimsen Das, and A. K. Mondal. The petition relates to the offences under sections 297, 427 and 308 of the IPC and section 151 of the Railways Act, 1989. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending for framing of charges.
- vii. T. Mukherjee (director) has filed a criminal revision petition (134/03 (B)) in the court of the Second Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur against the Factory Inspector (Circle 1) and the State of Jharkhand. The petition has been filed against the order of the lower court dated June 2, 2003, discharging J. J. Irani (director) and including T. Mukherjee (director) as an accused for offences under section 397, 399 and 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- viii. T. Mukherjee (director) and D. P. Deshpande have filed a criminal revision petition (170/05 (B)) in the court of the First Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur against J. P. Thakur and the State of Jharkhand. The case concerns a complaint (C1 76/01) made by J. P. Thakur that his resignation from Tata Steel Limited was forcefully taken by the persons named in the complaint. The revision petition currently pending was filed against the order of the lower court in the complaint case (C1 76/01) dismissing the petition by Tata Steel Limited seeking to discharge the complaint.
- ix. J. J. Irani (director) has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (8903/99) in the Jharkhand High Court. The petition is filed to quash the criminal proceedings (C2 5211/05) initiated in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur, relating to the fatal accident of a contractor employee on September 29, 2005. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- x. The State of Jharkhand, through P. Yadav has filed a criminal revision petition (151/03 (A)) in the court of the Second Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur. This petition arises from the petition of the State of Jharkhand (C2 2885/01) for discharging J. J. Irani (director) under section 397 of Criminal Procedure Code. The case is currently pending.

- xi. Tata Steel Limited, through Sanjay Choubey, has filed a case (C1 383/02(B)) in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur against S. S. Parvez (the accused). The case has been filed under sections 406, 420, 471 and 477 (A) of the IPC and relates to misappropriation of Tata Steel Limited's money by an officer. The accused in the case is absconding and the case is pending.
- xii. Naresh Kumar Sinha (appellant) and others have filed a criminal appeal (C1 176/1999) in the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Jamshedpur against the State of Bihar and others. The appeal has been filed against an order of the lower court (7/1991) wherein the appellant, who was charged under section 379 of the IPC in a case relating to removal of encroachment from Tata Steel Limited's land, was released after admonition under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- xiii. Subrata Das, the head of Tata Steel Limited's Sijua Colliery, has filed a special leave petition (412/2004) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition has been filed against an order of the Jharkhand High Court in a criminal miscellaneous petition (386/03), and relates to a criminal complaint filed by Wakil Paswan and another ex-employee against Subrata Das and D. B. Raman under section 3 (i)(x) and 2 (vii) of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The proceedings have currently been stayed in the Jharkhand High Court.
- xiv. V. R. Kochar and P. P. Tandon have filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (1152/2004) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and J. K. Jaiswal (complainant). The petition has been filed to quash the criminal proceedings in a criminal case (91/1989) filed before the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Hazaribagh, relating to the offences under sections 447 and 379 of the IPC, as well as the order of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Hazaribagh taking cognizance. The case relates to the removal of slurry by Tata Steel Limited from the land owned by the complainant. The case is currently pending.
- xv. Tata Steel Limited (petitioner) has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (153/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and J. K. Jaiswal (complainant). The petition has been filed to quash the criminal proceedings in a complaint case (307/1989) filed before the court of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Hazaribagh, including the order summoning the petitioner. The case relates to the removal of slurry from the land of the complainant.
- xvi. Mohamed Asadullah (petitioner) has filed a criminal revision petition (186/05 (B)) under section 397 of Criminal Procedure Code in the court of the First Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur against J. P. Thakur and State of Jharkhand. A separate revision petition (C1 76/01) has been filed by the petitioner. A discharge petition under section 245(1) of Criminal Procedure Code was filed before the Trial Court, Jamshedpur which was rejected. The case is currently pending for hearing before Additional District Judge-1 at Jamshedpur.
- xvii. R. K. Mishra and Gurudayal Singh (accused) have filed a criminal appeal (206/1999) in the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Jamshedpur against the State of Bihar and S. S. Besra. The appeal is against the decision (G.R. 1202/1993) of the Trial Court, Jamshedpur convicting the accused for offences under sections 147, 323 and 341 of IPC. The case relates to some actions of the security officers of Tata Steel Limited, whereby political leaders were prevented from entering the Tata main hospital. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- xviii. S. A. Hassan and Subodh Jha (appellants) have filed criminal appeals (139/2000) in the court of the Fourth Additional District Judge, Jamshedpur against the State of Bihar and Laxmi Devi. The appeals are from the decision (34/1986) of the Trial Court, Jamshedpur convicting the appellants of offences under sections 379 and 427 of the IPC and imposing a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years and one year, respectively, the sentences to run concurrently. The case relates to the removal of encroachment on Tata Steel Limited's land by Tata Steel Limited's security officers. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- xix. Krishna Singh (appellant) has filed a criminal appeal (8/07) in the court of the District Judge, Jamshedpur against the State of Jharkhand and Mathura Singh. The appeal is against the order of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur convicting the appellant of offences under sections 379 and 427 of the IPC in relation to encroachment of Tata Steel Limited's land. The case is currently pending for hearing.

- xx. N. P. Sinha (appellant) has filed a criminal appeal (20/2004) in the court of the First Additional District Judge, Seraikella against the State of Jharkhand and the Factory Inspector. The case relates to an order of conviction (C2 case 86/1996) by the lower court, Saraikela for the fatal accident of a contractor employee in Tata Steel Limited's shop at Adityapur under the Factories Act, 1948. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- xxi. Ukil Sardar (appellant) has filed a criminal appeal (170/1998) in the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Jamshedpur against the State of Bihar and others. The appeal has been filed against conviction (G.R. 218/1996) of the appellant by the lower court and imposition of a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years under section 379 of the IPC and for one year under section 427 of IPC. The case relates to a death caused by rash and negligent driving. The case is currently pending for hearing.
- xxii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (CS 223/2007) in the court of the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Chennai against Srinivasan, a former employee of Tata Steel Limited. The petition, which relates to misappropriation of funds by an employee of Tata Steel Limited, has been filed under section 192 of Criminal Procedure Code for offences under section 405, 408, 409, 415, 418, 468 and 477A of IPC. The aggregate amount involved in the case is Rs. 11.48 million. The case is currently pending.
- xxiii. There are 16 cases filed by Tata Steel Limited for offences relating to dishonour of cheques under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 and different provisions of the IPC pending at different forums in the country. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is Rs. 21.42 million. The cases are currently pending.

2. *Labour Cases*

- i. A. N. Singh (director) has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (216/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition arises from the decision (C2 1886/02) of the lower court for violation of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- ii. A. N. Singh (director) has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (263/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition arises from the decision (C2 1963/05) of the lower court for violation of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- iii. B. Muthuraman (director) has filed five criminal miscellaneous petitions (1117/05, 1111/05, 1116/05, 1115/05 and 1112/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petitions are filed to quash the proceedings (C2 1699/05, C2 1700/05, C2 1701/05, C2 1702/05 and C2 1703/05, respectively) in the lower court taking cognizance of violations of section 10(1) of the CLRA. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending for hearing on point of admission.
- iv. B. Muthuraman (director) has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (109/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition is filed to quash the criminal proceedings instituted against the director under the CLRA including the order (CLA 45/04) passed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dhanbad. The case relates to the usage of contract labourers by Tata Steel Limited despite a notification of the Central Government prohibiting the same.
- v. Tata Steel Limited, along with R. S. Singh, L. S. Divakar, Subrato Das and S. L. Chopra (petitioners) have filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (100/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition is filed to quash the criminal proceedings against the petitioners under the CLRA, including the order (CLA 69/04) passed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dhanbad. The case relates to the usage of contract labourers by Tata Steel Limited despite a notification of the Central Government prohibiting the same.
- vi. A. D. Baijal, R. S. Singh, C. N. Divakar and Vijay Kumar (petitioners) have filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (108/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition has been filed to quash the criminal proceedings against the petitioners under the CLRA, including the order (CLA 45/04) passed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dhanbad. The case relates to the usage of contract labourers by Tata Steel Limited despite a notification of the Central Government prohibiting the same.

- vii. Tata Steel Limited, along with R. S. Singh, L. S. Divakar, S. K. Singh and Rajbali Singh (petitioners) have filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (101/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition has been filed to quash the criminal proceedings against the petitioners under the CLRA, including the order (CLA 98/04) passed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dhanbad. The case relates to the usage of contract labourers by Tata Steel Limited despite a notification of the Central Government prohibiting the same.
- viii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 94/04) in the Jharkhand High Court against S K Choudhry. The appeal arises from the decision of the first appellate court in an appeal (TA 6/98) wherein it upheld the judgment of the lower court directing damages and compensation to be paid to an ex-employee for his pre-mature superannuation from Tata Steel Limited. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- ix. Tata Steel Limited has filed two writ petitions, (15830/1999) and 6999/03) before the Allahabad High Court, in response to certain demands made to Tata Steel Limited by the Employees State Insurance Corporation, Kanpur, under the Employees State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is Rs. 137.4 million. The case is currently pending.
- x. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (991/2003) before the Kolkata High Court challenging the order dated April 25, 2002, wherein Tata Steel Limited's application for exemption from the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948 was rejected. In addition to this, Tata Steel Limited also has a pending proceeding (43/2000) in the Employees State Insurance Tribunal at Kolkata relating to a demand notice issued to Tata Steel Limited claiming dues of Rs. 0.15 million under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. A stay has been granted on the demand notice, and the case is pending final disposal.
- xi. Tata Steel Limited has filed three appeals before the Bombay High Court in case (7/1988, 8/1998 and 12/1988). The appeals were filed from the decision of the Employees State Insurance Tribunal, Nagpur issued on September 17, 2004. The Tribunal had rejected the petition of Tata Steel Limited which had sought to dismiss three demands made upon it under the Employees State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948. Tata Steel Limited subsequently paid the sum of Rs. 0.72 million (contributions due) and Rs. 0.06 million (damages for delayed payment) demanded by the Employees State Insurance Corporation under protest. The appeals in relation to the payment are currently pending before the Bombay High Court.
- xii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a special leave petition (1595/2003) before the Supreme Court of India against Dhanjay Misra and others. The petition has been filed against the judgment (OJC 13779/99) of the Orissa High Court, and relates to the acceptance of the resignation letter of Dhanjay Misra by Tata Steel Limited.
- xiii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a letters patent appeal 233/1996 before the Jharkhand High Court against the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal – I, Dhanbad and the general secretary of the TISCO Mining Supervisor Progressive Front. The appeal is against the decision of the Jharkhand High Court in a civil writ jurisdiction case (2564/90), wherein overtime wages were made payable to the overman and mining sirdars for handing over charge to their successors at the end of a shift. The case is pending for final hearing.
- xiv. Tata Steel Limited has filed writ a petition (6160/2002) before the Jharkhand High Court, seeking to quash the order dated September 9, 2002 passed by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Dhanbad, directing Tata Steel Limited to pay Rs. 0.14 million as compensation for the death of Abdul Gaffer as a result of an accident at the work site. The case is pending for final hearing, and in the meantime Tata Steel Limited has been directed to make a payment of Rs. 0.05 million.
- xv. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (390/2003) before the Jharkhand High Court against the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal II, Dhanbad and Samarendar Singh. The writ petition challenges the award dated August 27, 2002 passed by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal II, Dhanbad ordering reinstatement of Samarendar Singh. The case is currently pending.
- xvi. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (0508/2003) before the Jharkhand High Court against the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal II, Dhanbad and the Secretary, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh. The petition challenges the award (reference case 68/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal II, Dhanbad dated August 26, 2002, whereby Tata Steel Limited was directed to regularize 42 temporary security guards. The case is pending for final hearing.

- xvii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (3795/2004) before the Jharkhand High Court seeking to quash the award (reference case 105/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, dated January 23, 2004, wherein Tata Steel Limited was directed to treat the workman concerned as being in service as per the date of birth assessed by management. The case is pending for final hearing.
- xviii. In addition to the above, Tata Steel Limited has filed three writ petitions (527/2005, 7772/2005 and 1571/2006) before the Jharkhand High Court, seeking to quash awards passed by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal – II, Dhanbad in cases (156/01, 67/99 and 305/2000) wherein Tata Steel Limited was directed to reinstate certain ex-employees with back wages.
- xix. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (7810/2006) before the Jharkhand High Court against certain workmen, seeking to quash the award (MJ 2/1990) dated January 6, 2006 passed by the Ld. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Dhanbad, wherein the application of the respondents claiming additional wages under section 33-C (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for working on Sundays was allowed. The petition is pending for admission.
- xxi. T. Mukherjee (director) has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (914/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition is filed to quash the order (C2 1209/06) of the Trial Court, Jamshedpur taking cognizance of an offence under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948 as a result of the fatal accident of a contractor employee on January 19, 2006.
- xxii. T. Mukherjee (director) has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (1049/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition is filed to quash the order (C2 5211/05) of the Trial Court, Jamshedpur taking cognizance of an offence under section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948, relating to the fatal accident of a contractor employee on September 20, 2005.
- xxiii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a letters patent appeal (306/2007) in the Supreme Court of India. The appeal has been filed against the decision of the Jharkhand High Court in a civil writ petition (2751/1997) relating to upgradation of the wages of Mohammed Rashid and five others to the level of Tyndal Category IV employees. The appeal is currently pending.

3. *Excise Cases*

- i. Tata Steel Limited has filed a special leave petition (17993/2006) in the Supreme Court of India against the order of the Jharkhand High Court, Ranchi in relation to a writ petition (2463/2006). The order of the Jharkhand High Court denied Tata Steel Limited of availment of cenvat credit on rails and other materials used as inputs. The aggregate amount involved in the case is Rs. 46.25 million. No order has been passed and the case is pending for hearing.
- ii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a tax appeal (15/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against the order of the CESTAT, Mumbai in a case (E522/2002). The decision of the CESTAT denied Tata Steel Limited from availing modvat credit on certain capital goods. However, the decision reduced the demand made on Tata Steel Limited to Rs. 1.61 million and replaced a penalty with a redemption fine of Rs. Two million. No order has been passed and the case is pending for hearing.
- iii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (EDM 439/2003) in the CESTAT, Mumbai against the order (Order-in-Original No. 37/COMMR/2003) dated June 30, 2006, of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur. The appeal relates to the correctness of the availment of modvat credit by Tata Steel Limited on certain capital goods. The liability of Tata Steel Limited in this case amounts to Rs. 144.9 million. No order has been passed and the case is pending for hearing.
- iv. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (EDM 351/2004) in the CESTAT, Mumbai against the order (Order-in-Original No.1/COMMR/2004) dated January 27, 2004, of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur. The case relates to whether “saddles”, used to store hot rolled coils are moveable property upon which duty is payable. The liability of Tata Steel Limited in this case is a duty of Rs. 3.036 million, redemption fine of Rs. 4 million and a penalty of Rs. 3.03 million. A stay has been granted by the CESTAT and the case is pending for final hearing.
- v. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (202/2006) before the CESTAT, Kolkata against the order (Order-in-Original No.27/COMMR/2005) dated December 26, 2005, of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur. A show cause notice was issued against Tata Steel Limited, stating that it had wrongly availed of the exemption granted by Central Excise Notification No. 13/2000 dated March 1, 2000, relating to an integrated steel plant. Thereafter, the Commissioner of Central

Excise, Jamshedpur passed an order dated January 25, 2006 confirming the duty demand of Rs. 1.17 billion and imposing a penalty of Rs. 1.17 billion. The case is currently pending final hearing.

- vi. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (27-30/2007/Stay Petition 13-16/2007) before the CESTAT, Kolkata against the order (Order-in-Original No.09/COMMR/2006) dated September 28, 2006, of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur. In the year 1997-1998, an audit was carried out by the central excise department at Tata Steel Limited's factory and office in Jamshedpur, subsequent to which, a show cause notice was issued regarding non-payment of a duty of Rs. 459.1 million and a penalty of the equal amount. An order issued pursuant to the show cause notice confirmed a duty amount of Rs. 346.3 million, penalty of Rs. 131.1 million and Rs. 220 million. The current appeal is against this imposition, which has been challenged in the present appeal before Tribunal. The appeal is pending for hearing.
- vii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (235/2007) before the CESTAT, Kolkata against the order (Order-in-Original No.2/COMMR/2007) dated January 8, 2007, of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur. A demand-cum-show cause notice was issued to Tata Steel Limited for alleged short levy of central excise duty from Tata Steel Limited on abatement of certain levies claimed as deduction in determining the assessable value of goods. The Commissioner of Central Excise confirmed the duty liability of Tata Steel Limited of Rs. 111.7 million against which the current appeal has been filed. The appeal is pending for hearing.
- viii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (349/2007/Stay Petition 300/2007) before the CESTAT, Kolkata against the order (Order-in-Original No.6/COMMR/2007) dated March 20, 2007, of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur. The dispute relates to valuation of materials dispatched by Tata Steel Limited to its own units. The excise department had objected to the dispatch being made without payment of duty on transaction value. Tata Steel Limited thereafter approached the Jharkhand High Court in a writ petition (5865/2006) and was directed to reapproach the commissioner after filing relevant documents to establish its claim. Subsequently, the Commissioner of Central Excise confirmed the duty liability of Tata Steel Limited of Rs. 54.5 million along with a penalty of equal amount. The current appeal is being filed against this order.
- ix. Tata Steel Limited has been issued with a show cause notice (SCN no. Cno. V (72) (15) 05/APP/ADJ/JSR/2006/1716) dated February 23, 2006, by the Commissioner, Central Excise and Customs, Jamshedpur. The show cause notice alleges availment of irregular cenvat credit by the steel division of Tata Steel Limited on the basis of iron ore received from the mine division during the period February to December, 2005. The amount demanded under the notice is a duty amount of Rs. 326.3 million and an education cess of Rs. 6.21 million. A reply has been filed by Tata Steel Limited and the case is pending for hearing.
- x. Tata Steel Limited has been issued with a show cause notice (SCN No. Cno. V(72)(15) 65/APP/ADJ/JSR/2006/1897) dated October 9, 2006 by the Commissioner, Central Excise & Customs, Jamshedpur. The show cause notice alleges availment of irregular cenvat credit by the steel division of Tata Steel Limited on the basis of iron ore received from the mine division during the period January to June, 2005. The amount demanded under the notice is a duty amount of Rs. 199.46 million and an education cess of Rs. 3.98 million. A reply has been filed by Tata Steel Limited and the case is pending for hearing.
- xi. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal in the CESTAT, Kolkata ("Tribunal") against the Order in Original No.02-03/Commr/2006 dated January 30, 2006. The appeal is against the decision of the Commissioner of Central Excise demanding duty for excess receipt of material at the stockyard. The amount involved is Rs. 410.01 million. The Tribunal has passed an order (no.S/912-925A-579-592/Kol/06 dated July 10, 2006) remanding the case to Commissioner, Central Excise, Jamshedpur to decide the matter afresh as per the direction given by the Tribunal.
- xii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal in the CESTAT, Kolkata against the order (Order in Original 09/Commr/2006 dated September 28, 2006) of the Commissioner, Central Excise, Jamshedpur. The appeal relates to a demand made on Tata Steel Limited for clearance of excisable goods without payment of duty. The amount involved is Rs. 696.26 million. The case is currently pending.

- xiii. Tata Steel Limited has filed two letters patent appeals (302/2000 and 303/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against the UIO. The appeal is against the order of the lower court in cases (FA 14/79 and FA 102/77), relating to applicability of certain central excise notifications (dated April 24, 1962 and March 1, 1964). The case is currently pending.
- xiv. Apart from the above show cause notices, Tata Steel Limited has also been issued with 18 other show cause notices in relation to issues such as short payment of duty due to undervaluation, wrongful availment of cenvat credit of excise duty, clearances of scrap without payment of duty etc. The aggregate amount involved in these show cause notices is approximately Rs. 135.65 million. The case is currently pending.
- xv. Apart from the above cases, Tata Steel Limited has 16 appeals pending before the CESTAT, Kolkata relating to issues such as denial of modvat credit, undervaluation and evasion of excise duty, wrong availment of modvat credit etc. The aggregate amount involved in these cases (where quantified) is approximately Rs. 66.94 million. The case is currently pending.
- xvi. Tata Steel Limited also has 12 appeals pending before the Commissioner (Appeals), Central Excise, Patna relating to issues such as undervaluation by non-inclusion of advertisement expenses, availment of irregular credit, wrongful availment of cenvat credit etc. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is Rs. 63.27 million.

4. *Customs Cases*

- i. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (C. A. 4433/2006) in the Supreme Court of India against the Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs, Bhubaneswar. The appeal is against the order (Order No.A/658/WZB/06) dated July 25, 2006 of the CESTAT (Tribunal), Mumbai wherein a redemption fine of Rs. 20 million and penalty of Rs. 10 million was imposed on Tata Steel Limited for undervaluation of importation of a blast furnace.

5. *Service Tax Cases*

- i. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (06/2007) before CESTAT, Kolkata against the order (Order-in-Original 19/S.Tax/Commissioner/2006) dated November 14, 2006 passed by the Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur. The proceedings in this case was initiated by issuance of a show cause notice alleging non payment of service tax by Tata Steel Limited on receipt of services from foreign supplier. The Commissioner confirmed payment of service tax of Rs. 23.1 million (out of which a sum of Rs. 10.7 million already paid by Tata Steel Limited has been appropriated against the aforesaid total demand). In addition, a penalty of like amount was imposed by the order, from which an appeal was preferred to CESTAT, Kolkata. The appeal is currently pending for hearing.

6. *Income Tax Cases*

- i. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai against the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Mumbai for the assessment year 2004-05. The order pertains to issues that include transfer pricing adjustment, reduction of deduction under section 80HHC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 erroneous calculation of interest under section 234C of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs.21.1 million. The appeal filed by Tata Steel Limited on January 17, 2007 is yet to come up for hearing.
- ii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai against the order of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Mumbai for the assessment year 2003-04. The order pertains to issues that include transfer pricing adjustment, reduction of deduction under section 80HHC of the Income Tax Act, 1961, erroneous calculation of interest under section 234C of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs.150.7 million. The appeal filed by Tata Steel Limited on April 25, 2006 has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.
- iii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai against the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Mumbai for the assessment year 2002-03. The order pertains to issues that include transfer pricing adjustment, reduction of

deduction under section 80HHC of the Income Tax Act, 1961, addition of provision for doubtful debts and advances to book profit computation under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, and addition of deferred tax provision under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs.30.3 million. The appeal filed by Tata Steel Limited on April 26, 2005 has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.

- iv. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai against the order of the Additional Commissioner of Income-tax, Mumbai for the assessment year 2001-02. The order pertains to issues that include additions made under section 14A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and addition of provision for bad and doubtful debts and advances under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in computation of book profits. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 24.7 million. The appeal filed by Tata Steel Limited on April 28, 2004 has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.
- v. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai against the order of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Mumbai for the assessment year 2000-01. The order pertains to issues that include disallowance of expenditure on an abandoned project, expenses on afforestation, addition of provision for doubtful debts and advances in computing book profits under section 115JA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and computation of capital gains on sale of Tata Steel Limited's cement division. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 84.6 million. The appeal filed by Tata Steel Limited on April 25, 2006 has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.
- vi. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai for the assessment year 1999-2000. The order pertains to the failure to deduct tax at source under section 195 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 on legal expenses incurred on euro issue. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 3.8 million. The hearing is due as the case is currently pending.
- vii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (ITA/4118/Mum/2005) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai for the assessment year 1996-97. The order pertains to issues including carrying forward of losses, disallowances with respect to contribution to superannuation fund, expenditure on guest houses and expenditure on business meetings and conferences. The appeal has not come up for hearing and the case is currently pending.
- viii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (ITA/4119/Mum/2005) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai for Assessment Year 1997-98. The order pertains to issues including disallowances of loading of wages in closing stock, expenditure on guest houses, expenditure incurred on business meetings and conferences, expenditure on techno feasibility reports and contributions to institutions. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 7.1 million. The appeal has not come up for hearing and the case is currently pending.
- ix. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (ITA/4120/Mum/2005) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai for Assessment Year 1998-99. The order pertains to issues including carrying forward of losses, expenditure on techno feasibility report, and liability arising on the basis of employee separation schemes. The appeal has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.
- x. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (ITA/4121/Mum/2005) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai for Assessment Year 1999-2000. The order pertains to issues including disallowance of prior period expenses, disallowance under section 14A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in computing book profits under section 115JA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and application of 35% tax rates on capital gains embedded in book profits. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 95.7 million. The appeal has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.
- xi. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (ITA/4122/Mum/2005) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai for Assessment Year 2000-2001. The order pertains to issues including disallowance under section 14A of the

Income Tax Act, 1961 in computing book profits under section 115JA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, depreciation on assets of Tata Steel Limited in Gopalpur, liability arising due to employee separation schemes and disallowance of techno-feasibility reports. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 44.3 million. The appeal has not come up for hearing and is currently pending.

- xii. Tata Steel Limited has filed separate appeals (ITA/3938/M/03, ITA/3964/M/03 to 3970/M/03) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the combined order dated February 21, 2003. The order pertains to the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88, 1989-90 to 1991-92 and 1994-95 to 1995-96. The appeals pertain to issues including expenditure on guest houses, expenditure on tea and coffee, expenditure on business meetings, conferences, clubs, expenditure on partly convertible debentures and expenditure on techno-economic feasibility study. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 125 million. The case is currently pending.
- xiii. Tata Steel Limited has filed appeals (ITA NO. 135 to 141/Pat/2001) before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Ranchi, against the order dated February 26, 2001 for assessment years 1998-99 and 1999-2000. The appeal pertains to the issue of non-deductibility of tax at source on payments made to employees in Jamshedpur for leave travel, conveyance expenses, free petrol and reimbursement of entertainment expenses. The tax liability involves an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 190 million including a penalty of Rs. 70.4 million. The appeal has been adjourned to a future date and is currently pending.

7. Sales Tax

- i. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal before the Additional Commissioner, Sales Tax, Cuttack against the decision of the Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax, Cuttack. The decision of the Assistant Commissioner denied Tata Steel Limited the benefit of 30 days additional time to furnish certain sales tax declarations. Tata Steel Limited has paid a certain amount in protest, but has preferred an appeal to the Additional Commissioner in relation to the case. The amount involved in the case is Rs. 255.06 million.

8. Mining and Environment cases

- i. Tata Steel Limited has filed a special leave petition (21613/2003) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition is filed against the judgment (117/2000) of the Jharkhand High Court passed on July 23, 2002 relating to the payment of royalty on coal. The aggregate liability in this case is Rs. 293.3 million. The case is currently pending before the Jharkhand High Court.
- ii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a special leave petition (24861/2004) against the State of Bihar before the Supreme Court of India. The petition is against the judgment (3338/92) of the Jharkhand High Court dated August 20, 2004 dismissing Tata Steel Limited's writ petition (3338/1992) against payment of additional road tax from April 1, 1983 to January 31, 1992. The aggregate liability involved is Rs. 23.4 million. The case is currently pending.
- iii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a special leave petition (2812/2006) before the Supreme Court of India against Ruplal Manjhi and others. The petition is filed against the final order of the Jharkhand High Court in its order dated September 5, 2006, dismissing certain appeals (553/2005 to 566/2005). The cases relate to the issue of enhancement of compensation from Rs. 418 per decimal to Rs. 1,500 per decimal. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited is Rs. 7.5 million. The case is currently pending before the Court.
- iv. Tata Steel Limited has filed a letters patent appeal (574/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The appeal is against the judgment of a single bench of the Jharkhand High Court in a civil writ jurisdiction case (764/1999), dated August 22, 2006, wherein the legality of a notification (SC-10-A/99-547) dated February 10, 1999, issued by the Department of Mines and Zoology, Government of Bihar was upheld. The notification pertains to the payment of royalty on a daily basis. The case is currently pending before the Jharkhand High Court.
- v. Mohammed Fasiuddin, J. P. Mishra and K. M. Patnaik have filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (7394/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and the Deputy

Forest Officer. The petition relates to the violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by Tata Steel Limited's continuation of mining operations in the Noamundi forest area even after expiry of the temporary permit granted for the same.

- vi. Mohammed Fasiuddin, M. S. Malliwal, J. P. Mishra, S. B. Singh and K. M. Patnaik have filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (8978/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and the Deputy Forest Officer. The petition is filed against the order of the Judicial Magistrate, Chaibasa on August 9, 2000, rejecting a petition under section 305 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The case relates to violation of section 33 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 by Tata Steel Limited, as a result of mining work and felling of trees without prior permission.

9. Civil Cases

- i. Tayo Rolls Limited has filed a special leave petition (4710/2000) in the Supreme Court of India against the Bihar State Electricity Board. The appeal is against the decision of the Patna High Court in a civil writ jurisdiction case (1655/1999 (R)), dated June 20, 2006. Tata Steel Limited has filed an intervention application (65/2003) to appear as party in the case in a civil appeal (7220-7239/2000). The case is currently pending.
- ii. Tata Steel Limited has filed two special leave petitions (591/2001 and 592/2001) in the Supreme Court of India against the State of Bihar. The petitions arise from the decisions of the Jharkhand High Court in two civil writ jurisdiction cases (1659/85 and 1671/91), relating to road cess, education cess and health cess. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited is Rs. 25.6 million, with a bank guarantee having been provided by Tata Steel Limited for part of this amount. The case is currently pending.
- iii. Tata Steel Limited has filed two special leave petitions (26453/2004 and 26454/2004) in the Supreme Court of India against the Bihar State Electricity Board (now the Jharkhand State Electricity Board) and others. The petitions arise from the decisions of the Jharkhand High Court in civil writ jurisdiction cases (2574/93 and 746/92), relating to the issue of annual minimum guarantee remission. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited is Rs. 56 million. The case is currently pending.
- iv. Tata Steel Limited and A.N. Singh (director) have filed a special leave petition (24150/2004) in the Supreme Court of India against the State of Jharkhand. The petition is against the judgment of the Jharkhand High Court in a civil writ jurisdiction case (3819/93) regarding payment of water charges. The aggregate amount involved in the case is Rs. 1.36 billion. The case is currently pending.
- v. Tata Steel Limited has filed a special leave petition (14926/2006) in the Supreme Court of India against the State of Jharkhand and others. The petition has been filed against the decision of the Jharkhand High Court in a writ petition case (517/2006), relating to the notification of the Jharkhand state government dated December 6, 2005 for formation of a municipal corporation in Jamshedpur.
- vi. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (2021/2007) in the Supreme Court of India against the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission. The appeal is against the judgment of the Electricity Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi, dated September 19, 2006, dismissing an appeal (159/2006) on the grounds that the case was to be referred to arbitration, rather than being decided on merits. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited in the case is Rs. 106.5 million.
- vii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a case before the General Manager cum Chief Engineer, Bihar State Electricity Board. The case has been filed pursuant to the decision of the Patna High Court directing disposal within six months of the dispute raised by Tata Steel Limited in relation to payment of annual general maintenance bills. The case involves a sum of Rs. 210.62 million.
- ix. Tata Steel Limited has filed a letters patent appeal (102/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against Faowali Sao (respondent). The appeal is against the order of the Jharkhand High Court in a civil writ jurisdiction case (2408/99 (R)) whereby Tata Steel Limited was directed to provide a commercial electricity connection in the shop premises of the respondent.
- x. Tata Steel Limited has filed nine civil writ jurisdiction cases (1688/2000, 1689/2000, 1690/2000, 1691/2000, 1692/2000, 1694/2000, 1699/2000, 1700/2000 and 1701/2000) in the Jharkhand High

Court against the Bihar State Electricity Board and others. The petitions are filed to quash the order of the General-Manager-Chief-Engineer, dated April 19, 2000, wherein the entire claim of Tata Steel Limited under Clause 13 of the high tension agreement for the financial year 1972-73 has been rejected. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited in these cases is Rs. 8.1 million, with Tata Steel Limited having paid a part thereof.

- xi. Tata Steel Limited has filed a civil writ jurisdiction case (4048/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Bihar State Electricity Board. The petition is filed to quash the circular/notification issued by the Bihar State Electricity Board, dated July 11, 2000 and August 16, 2000, relating to the revision of past monthly bills for electricity surcharge and for not levying delayed payment surcharge. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited is Rs. 140.7 million, out of which Tata Steel Limited has paid an amount of Rs. 84.3 million.
- xii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a civil writ jurisdiction case (1593/2001) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Bihar State Electricity Board. The petition is filed to quash the circular dated March 17, 2001, whereby the Bihar State Electricity Board fixed the rate of fuel cost surcharge for year 2000-01 at the rate 244.01p per unit and for quashing the supplementary bill dated March 26, 2001 issued on account of differential amount of fuel cost surcharge on the basis of this circular. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited is approximately Rs. 11.7 million.
- xiii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (5780/2001) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition is filed to quash the demand of the Jharkhand State Electricity Board, made vide letter dated November 9, 2001 for payment of Rs. 12.9 million by Tata Steel Limited based on average billing for a period, due to a defective meter and to quash the disconnection notice dated November 9, 2001.
- xiv. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (5704/2003) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and the Jharkhand State Electricity Board. The writ petition is filed to obtain an order quashing demand made on Tata Steel Limited for Rs. 181.1 on account of differential in reduced contract demand, annual minimum guarantee, delayed payment surcharge etc.
- xv. Tata Steel Limited has filed two writ petitions (5963/2004 and 5964/2004) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Jharkhand State Electricity Board and others. The petitions are filed to obtain an order quashing the notice issued by a letter (letter 1697 dated September 8, 2004), demanding amounts of Rs. 8.71 million and Rs. 4.91 million for KND-16 and KND-15 respectively.
- xvi. Tata Steel Limited has filed two writ petitions (5971/2004 and 5985/2004) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Jharkhand State Electricity Board and others. The petitions are filed to obtain an order relating to, (a) quashing of the current monthly bills (from January, 2004 to August 2004) raised on the basis of high tension tariff instead of domestic supply-high tension tariff, (b) raising of fresh bills for the above mentioned period and (c) quashing of the notice issued on August 9, 2004, whereby Tata Steel Limited has been asked to pay current energy. The total liability aggregates to approximately Rs. 4.31 million.
- xvii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (1762/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Jharkhand State Electricity Board and others. The writ petition is filed to quash the memo (no. 1389, dated November 9, 2004) issued by the Electrical Superintending Engineer, directing Tata Steel Limited to pay Rs. 56.1 million as dues for the period 1992 to 1993 on account of minimum guarantee charges with delayed payment surcharge upto July, 2004.
- xviii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (3872/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Jharkhand State Electricity Board. The writ petition is filed to quash the demand notice issued by the Jharkhand State Electricity Board, dated February 6, 2004 against connection no. J-31 for Rs. 21.6 million.
- xix. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (5393/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Jharkhand State Electricity Board and others. The writ petition is filed to quash the order (2/2006 dated June 16, 2006), issued by the Vidyut Upvokta Sikayat Niwaran Forum whereby the Jharkhand State Electricity Board has declined to pay interest @ 6% on the security deposit maintained by Tata Steel Limited, despite the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- xx. Tata Steel Limited and R. H. Suryavanshi have filed a writ petition (1915/2005) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and others. The petition is filed to quash the water bills issued for the period July, 1998 till date. The amount involved in the case is Rs. 700 million.

- xxi. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court against the Union of India, Steel Development Fund and Joint Plant Committee (respondents). The case relates to utilization of amounts contributed by Tata Steel Limited to the Steel Development Fund. Based on Tata Steel Limited's claim, the Calcutta High Court has passed an interim order restraining the respondents from utilizing any amounts from the contributions made by Tata Steel Limited to the Steel Development Fund, except for the use towards its members, including Tata Steel Limited. The refund amount claimed by Tata Steel Limited, together with interest thereon, was Rs. 16.09 billion as on March 31, 2006. A final hearing of the case is pending.
- xxii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a petition in the Orissa High Court against the State of Orissa. The petition relates to the imposition of cess by the Orissa government on mineral bearing land of Tata Steel Limited under the Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development Act, 2004. The aggregate amount involved in the case is Rs. 818.19 million. The order (dated December 5, 2005) passed by the Orissa High Court in favour of Tata Steel Limited in this case has been challenged in the Supreme Court of India and same is pending for hearing.
- xxiii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a revision case (3/2006) in the court of the Commissioner, Chaibasa against the Deputy Collector, East Singhbhum. The revision case is against the order of the Deputy Collector dated October 20, 2005 in a certificate appeal case (5/2003-04), confirming the demand raised against Tata Steel Limited of 122.2 million as rent charges, in regard to the shops of Tata Steel Limited.
- xxiv. Tata Steel Limited has several execution proceedings relating to money suits pending in the Courts of the Sub-Judge I, III, V and VI, Jamshedpur. 23 of the proceedings are against system trainees of Tata Steel Limited who have terminated their contract with Tata Steel Limited prior to completion of a contractually mandated three year period. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is Rs. 6.9 million. Tata Steel Limited has also instituted seven execution proceedings in money suits against the Union of India relating to demurrage charges. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is Rs. 0.58 million. Apart from the above, Tata Steel Limited has filed ten other execution proceedings against various entities, relating to money suits. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is Rs. 2.93 million.
- xxv. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 320/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against Ambika Singh and the State of Jharkhand. The appeal has been filed against the order of the lower court in a case (TA3/04) filed before it.
- xxvi. Tata Steel Limited and others have filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (1564/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Sanjay Kumar. The petition is filed to quash the order (C2 3369/06) of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur, taking cognizance of an offence under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
- xxvii. Tata Steel Limited and B.K. Singh have filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (121/07) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition arises from the order of the lower court and is filed for quashing the order (C2 3358/05) taking cognizance of an offence under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
- xxviii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a civil writ jurisdiction case (265/86) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand (respondent). The petition has been filed to obtain an order preventing the respondent from giving effect to, or acting in pursuance of a letter (1111/C (R) dated December 22, 1985) of the District Collector, regarding an inquiry into the purpose of a lease granted to Tata Steel Limited and restraining it from further construction.
- xxix. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 68/91) in the Jharkhand High Court against Mohan Lal. The appeal is against the decision of the lower Court in a case (TA 17/86), wherein Tata Steel Limited was unable to prove title over the suit land.
- xxx. J. J. Irani (director) has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (2046/91) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition has been filed to quash the order of the court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Jamshedpur in a criminal case (G.R. 365 A/88), wherein the Court refused to recall a warrant of arrest issued on the director.
- xxxi. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (143/92) in the Jharkhand High Court against the South Eastern Roadways. The appeal is against the order (MS 132/83) of the Trial Court, relating to a money suit filed by Tata Steel Limited. The sum involved in the dispute is Rs. 0.57 million.

- xxxii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 63/94) in the Jharkhand High Court against H.B. Das. The appeal is against the order of the first appellate court in an appeal (TA 3A/87) wherein the judgment of the lower court in a suit (TS 199/71), relating to declaration of right, title and possession of suit land. The case is currently pending.
- xxxiii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 64/94) in the Jharkhand High Court against H B Das. The appeal is against the order of the first appellate court in a case (TA 5/87) wherein the judgment of the lower court, relating to declaration of right, title and possession of suit land.
- xxxiv. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 67/96) in the Jharkhand High Court against Punj and Sons. The appeal is against the order of the lower court in a case (TA 12/86), wherein Tata Steel Limited had sought eviction of Punj and Sons from land leased to Tata Steel Limited.
- xxxv. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (FA 41/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against S.K. Saha. The appeal is against the decision of the Trial Court, Jamshedpur in a case (MS 1/94), relating to a claim for money.
- xxxvi. T. Mukherjee (director) has filed a criminal miscellaneous petition (941/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition is filed to quash the order of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur in a case (C2 1996/96), wherein T. Mukherjee was named as an accused in a criminal proceeding.
- xxxvii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (FA 44/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against an order of the Trial Court in relation to an employee, Raj Kumar Panday. The case relates to a breach of service by the employee of Tata Steel Limited, who was required to furnish a sum of Rs. 0.3 million to Tata Steel Limited in case of resignation prior to a three year period. The order of the Trial Court required the employee to pay a sum of Rs. 0.1 million as he had been in service for two of the three years mandated. The case is currently pending.
- xxxviii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (FA 48/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against an order of the lower court in relation to an employee, Sashi Kant. The case relates to a breach of service by the employee of Tata Steel Limited, who was required to furnish a sum of Rs. 0.3 million to Tata Steel Limited in case of resignation prior to a three year period. The order of the Trial Court required the employee to pay a sum of Rs. 0.1 million as he had been in service for two of the three years mandated. The case is currently pending. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- xxxix. Tata Steel Limited has filed a petition (28/ 2005) in the Calcutta High Court against ICCL. The petition relates to the claim by ICCL arising out of a conversion arrangement. Tata Steel Limited has challenged the claim and has instead filed a claim for Rs. 1.39 billion against ICCL. The case is currently pending before the Calcutta High Court.

10. *Property Litigation*

- i. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (5047/04) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and others (respondents). The writ petition has been filed against the decision of the lower court in a suit (112/02) under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, and seeks to obtain an order recording the illegal possession of the respondent.
- ii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (6918/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Madhusudhan Mahto. The writ petition is filed against the order of the District Collector in a case (TA Mis 173/89-90) dated July 18, 2005 under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, whereby compensation was given to the respondent at the present market value of his property. The case is pending for hearing on the point of admission.
- iii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (6816/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Alomoni Kumari. The writ petition has been filed to quash certain letters issued by the Department of Land Reforms, State of Jharkhand and some other correspondence relating to the release of certain plots of Tata Steel Limited under the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 as raiyati land.
- iv. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 23/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Tisco Mazdoor Union (respondent). The appeal has been filed to set aside the order of the lower court in an eviction appeal (15/94), relating to the eviction of the respondent. The case is currently pending.

- v. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (4691/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Tisco Mazdoor Union. The writ petition is filed to quash the order of the lower court in an eviction appeal (6/94) allowing the submission of certain documents as additional evidence.
- vi. Tata Steel Limited has filed a civil writ jurisdiction case (3481/98) in the Patna High Court at Ranchi against the State of Bihar and others. The petition is filed to quash the order of the Assistant Settlement Officer in a case (341/89-90) under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.
- vii. Tata Steel Limited has filed two appeals (FA 34/99 and FA 35/99) in the Patna High Court at Ranchi against M.M. Sharma. The appeals are against the order of the lower court in a case (LA 1/90) under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, relating to the acquisition of land by Tata Steel Limited for laying of electrical poles. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited in these cases is Rs. 0.17 million.
- viii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a civil writ jurisdiction case (4057/2000) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand. The petition has been filed to quash the order of the lower court in an appeal (BPLE Appeal 11/98) under the Bihar Public Lands Encroachment Act, 1956, relating to the removal of encroachments.
- ix. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (1468/02) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and others. The writ petition is filed to quash the order of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamshedpur in a case (261/97) under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.
- x. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (1978/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and others. The writ petition is filed to quash the order of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamshedpur in a case (343/99) under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.
- xi. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (1981/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and others. The writ petition is filed to quash the order of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamshedpur in a case (264/01-02) under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.
- xii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (5645/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and others. The writ petition is filed to quash the order of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamshedpur in a case (274/96-97) under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.
- xiii. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 78/94) in the Jharkhand High Court against Yasin. The appeal is against the decision of the lower court in a case (TA 23/78) relating to certain land falling within a market area.
- xiv. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 172/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against Kalipada Gour (respondent). The respondent had filed a case (TA 10/99) in the lower court, to obtain a direction of title in respect of suit land and to restrain Tata Steel Limited from interfering with possession. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- xv. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal (SA 23/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Tisco Mazdoor Union. The case arises out of the decision of the lower court in an eviction appeal (15/94).
- xvi. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (5892/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tisco Mazdoor Union (respondent). The writ petition is filed against the order of the lower court in an eviction appeal (16/94) rejecting Tata Steel Limited's prayer to defer from hearing the appeal till the conclusion of another case (SA 40/02) filed by the respondent. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- xvii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (5894/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tisco Mazdoor Union (respondent). The writ petition is filed against the order of the lower court in an eviction appeal (14/94) rejecting Tata Steel Limited's prayer to defer from hearing the appeal till the conclusion of another case (SA 40/02) filed by the respondent. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- xviii. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (5896/05) in the Jharkhand High Court against Tisco Mazdoor Union (respondent). The writ petition is filed against the order of the lower court in an eviction appeal (18/94) rejecting Tata Steel Limited's prayer to defer from hearing the appeal till the conclusion of another case (SA 40/02) filed by the respondent. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.

- xix. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (4691/06) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Tisco Mazdoor Union. The writ petition is filed for quashing the order of the lower court in an eviction appeal (6/94) wherein an application was filed to admit certain documents as additional evidence.
- xx. Tata Steel Limited has filed an appeal before the Secretary, Department of Industries, Government of Jharkhand against the MD, Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority. The appeal has been filed against the order of the MD, Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority dated July 9, 2005 in the issue of demand of interest on land cost and maintenance levy. The aggregate liability of Tata Steel Limited in this case is approximately Rs. 20 million.
- xxi. Tata Steel Limited has filed a civil writ jurisdiction case (363/1997) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Bihar (now Jharkhand) The petition seeks to quash the action of the Circle officer and the Assistant Settlement Officer of the Hazaribagh District whereby certain land of which the surface rights are under lease granted to Tata Steel Limited has been settled with other villagers. The case is currently pending.
- xxii. Tata Steel Limited has filed appeals (55/2005, 56/2005, 57/2005, 58/2005 and 60/2005) before the Jharkhand High Court against various parties. The appeals seek to set aside the judgment (land reference case 601/91) of the Sub-Judge II, Hazaribagh dated September 19, 2005 under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The cases relate to the enhancement of the compensation for land acquisition and are currently pending before the Jharkhand High Court for hearing.
- xxiii. Tata Steel Limited has filed appeals (104/2006 to 118/2006) before the Jharkhand High Court against various parties. The appeals are against the judgment and decrees of the lower court (LR cases 505/92, 506/92, 507/92 to 513/92, 515/92, 517/92, 519/92, 523/92, 524/92, 526/92 and execution cases 13/2006 to 27/2006) passed on March 23, 2006 relating to enhancement of compensation for acquisition of land in West Bokaro. The aggregate amount involved in the cases is Rs. 41.29 million.
- xxiv. Tata Steel Limited has filed appeals (551/2006, 945/2006 to 950/2006) before the Jharkhand High Court against various parties. The appeals are against the judgment dated September 19, 2006 and award dated November 24, 2006 of the Sub-Judge II, Hazaribagh (LR cases 522/92, 520/92, 525/92, 518/92, 516/92, 514/92 and 521/92) issued under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 increasing the amount of compensation payable.
- xxv. Tata Steel Limited has filed a writ petition (2539/2006) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and others. The writ petition is filed to quash a letter (no. 5/Sa.Bhu.Pu.Singh-02/06-1113/Ra) issued by the Deputy Secretary to the Government, Revenue and Land Reforms Department, Government of Jharkhand, dated March 28, 2006 whereby land measuring 11.20 acres in khata No. 19 within 15 R.S. has been released.
- xxvi. Tata Steel Limited has filed a special leave petition in the Supreme Court of India against the State of Bihar. The petition arises out of a civil writ jurisdiction case (2424/1997) in the Patna High Court, relating to a demand raised by the Deputy Commissioner, Jamshedpur for payment of Rs. 161.4 million on account of rent and interest in respect of Tata Steel Limited's built shops and stalls. Tata Steel Limited, under the instructions of the Supreme Court of India, filed an appeal with the Deputy Commissioner Jamshedpur by further depositing Rs.38.9 million out of the amount collected from such shops and stalls. Pursuant to the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, Tata Steel Limited has filed a revision petition which is pending for hearing.
- xxvii. Tata Steel Limited has filed nearly 231 cases in various Courts against former employees. The cases are filed under section 630 of the Act and relate to the failure of these employees to vacate the quarters allotted to them after cessation of their employment.
- xxviii. Tata Steel Limited has filed nearly 93 eviction suits in various Courts against both employees and non-employees. The cases are filed under section 630 of the Act and relate to the failure of the employees/non-employees to vacate the quarters allotted to them by Tata Steel Limited. [There are some cases against some employees where simultaneously cases under section 630 of the Act are also pending.]
- xxix. Tata Steel Limited has filed nearly 14309 cases in various Courts against unauthorized encroachers. The cases are filed under Bihar Public Land Encroachment Act, 1956 and relate to unauthorized encroachers on land leased by Tata Steel Limited from the Bihar state government.

- xxx. Tata Steel Limited has filed 73 title suits in various Courts relating to the title of land leased by Tata Steel Limited.

11. *Railway Claims*

- i. Tata Steel Limited has filed ten cases before the Railway Claims Tribunal, claiming compensation under the Railway Act, 1989 for non-delivery of various items including steel cables, steel billets and TMT bars. The aggregate sum claimed by Tata Steel Limited in these cases for non-delivery is Rs. 5.37 million.
- ii. Tata Steel Limited has filed 27 cases before the Railway Claims Tribunal, claiming compensation under the Railway Act, 1989 for over-charging for coal transportation. The aggregate sum claimed by Tata Steel Limited in these cases is Rs. 14.55 million.

12. *Money Suits*

- i. Apart from the above, Tata Steel Limited has also filed 15 money suits in the court of the Sub-Judge, V, relating to recovery of money for reasons including breach of service contracts, misappropriation of funds and short supply of caustic soda. The aggregate amount claimed by Tata Steel Limited in these cases is Rs. 15.49 million.
- ii. In addition to the above, Tata Steel Limited has also obtained decrees in its favour in 111 money suits filed in various Sub-Judge Courts. The aggregate amount owing to Tata Steel Limited by reason of these execution decrees is Rs. 47.42 million.

13. *Arbitration Proceedings*

- i. Tata Steel Limited has initiated arbitration proceedings against Delta Brands Incorporated (DBI) for a claim of USD 1.93 million. Tata Steel Limited has entered into supply and services contract with DBI for design and supply of imported and indigenous equipment, supervision, erection, etc. DBI abandoned the contract for various reasons. DBI filed a counter claim against Tata Steel Limited's claim including a statement of defense. Tata Steel Limited has to file a reply to DBI's counter claim and statement of defense. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.

Statement of Contingent Liability as on June 30, 2007 (Amount in Rs.)

- (a) The Company has given guarantees aggregating Rs. 12,074.2 million to banks and financial institutions on behalf of others.
- (b) Claims not acknowledged by the Company:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>As at June 30, 2007</u> <u>(In Rs. million)</u>
Excise	1,980.0
Customs	235.0
Sales Tax	3,275.6
State Levies	1,004.3
Suppliers and Service Contract	752.7
Labour Related	327.2
Income Tax	655.5
Others	3,420.8

- (c) Claim by any party arising out of conversion arrangement: Rs. 1,958.2 million. The Company has not acknowledged this claim and has instead filed a claim of Rs. 1,396.5 million on the party. The matter is pending before the Calcutta High Court.
- (d) The Excise Department has raised a demand of Rs. 2,354.8 million denying the benefit of Notification No. 13/2000 which provides for exemption to the integrated steel plant from payment of excise duty on the freight amount incurred for transporting material from plant to stock yard and consignment agents. The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT Kolkata.
- (e) The State Government of Orissa introduced 'Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development Act, 2004' with effect from February 2005 levying tax on mineral bearing land computed on the basis of value of minerals produced from the mineral bearing land. The Company

had filed a writ petition in the High Court of Orissa challenging the validity of the Act. The High Court held in November that the State does not have authority to levy tax on minerals. The State Government of Orissa moved to the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court of Orissa and the case is pending. The liability, if it materializes as at June 30, 2007 would be Rs. 3,929.2 million.

- (f) The Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi has passed an award on October 20, 1998 with reference to an industrial dispute regarding permanent absorption of contract labourers engaged by the Company prior to 1981, directing the Company to absorb 658 erstwhile contract labourers with effect from August 22, 1990. A single bench of the Patna High Court has upheld this award. The Company challenged this award before the division bench of the Jharkhand High Court, which has set aside the orders of the single bench of the Patna High Court as well as the Tribunal and remanded back the case to the tribunal for fresh hearing on all issues in accordance with law. The Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi by its award dated March 31, 2006 held that the contract workers were not engaged by the management of the Company in the permanent and regular nature of work before February 11, 1981 and they are not entitled to permanent employment under the principal employer. The opposing union has filed SLP against this award in the Supreme Court. The liability, if it materializes would be Rs. 1,227 million.
- (g) Uncalled liability on partly paid shares and debentures: Rs. 0.1 million.
- (h) Bills discounted: Rs. 2,425.4 million.
- (i) Cheques discounted: Amount not determinable

In the event that any of the above contingent liabilities materialize, the Company's financial condition may be adversely affected.

Litigation Against Directors

- (i) J. P. Telecommunications (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (29/2005) in the court of the Special Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kanpur against Ratan N. Tata and others, under sections 467, 418, 420 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code in a case alleging delay in refund of a security deposit paid by the complainant. Two revision petitions have been filed on behalf of R.N. Tata in the Allahabad High Court. The case has been stayed by the High Court by its order passed in a criminal revision petition (1969/2006). The case is currently pending.
- (ii) Subodh Kumar Sangwan (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (17282/2005) in the court of the Second Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Meerut against Ratan N. Tata and others, under sections 420 and 292 of the Indian Penal Code in a case relating to a defective product supplied to the complainant. The complaint has been stayed by the Allahabad High Court in a criminal miscellaneous petition (15547/06) filed before it. The case is currently pending.
- (iii) Om Prakash Sharma (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Agra, against Ratan N. Tata and another under sections 406, 420, 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code in a case alleging over-charging for services provided. The Magistrate has yet to take cognizance of offence complained of, and the case is at the pre-summoning evidence stage.
- (iv) Raj Kumar Shah (complainant) has filed a complaint (OC/10/2006) before the District Forum, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi against Ratan N. Tata in his capacity as director of Tata Teleservices Limited. The complainant claims relief of Rs. 0.07 million for deficient service by Tata Teleservices Limited.
- (v) Singhal & Sons (complainant) has filed a complaint (17/2006) before the District Forum, KG Marg, New Delhi, against Ratan N. Tata, in his capacity as director of Tata Teleservices Limited, claiming relief of Rs. 0.13 million for deficient services provided by Tata Teleservices and faulty generation of a bill.
- (vi) Mahendra Reddy has filed a complaint (314/2004) against Ratan N. Tata in his capacity as director of Tata Teleservices Limited, claiming relief of Rs. 0.11 million for deficient service provided by Tata Teleservices Limited.
- (vii) Jagdish Enterprises has filed a complaint in the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Aurangabad, against Ratan N. Tata and others, in a case alleging deficiency in service and claiming an amount of Rs. 0.47

million. An interim application filed to drop the name of Ratan N. Tata from the litigation was rejected by an order, against which an application has been filed challenging rejection of interim application. The case is currently pending.

- (viii) Binu Anand Khanna (complainant) has filed a criminal complaint (399/2001) before the Joint Registrar, Delhi High Court, against Ratan N. Tata and others in a case relating to declaration and damages for wrongful termination, claiming damages of Rs. 10 million. An appeal filed for rejection of the complaint was dismissed September 30, 2005. An appeal has been filed before the division bench of the Delhi High Court challenging the said order of rejection. The case is currently pending.
- (ix) Narayan Rao Badakule (complainant) has filed a consumer complaint in the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Betul against Telco, Mumbai, Ratan .N. Tata and another. The complaint relates to a hire purchase agreement, wherein the complainant had committed a default in payment of the monthly installments and as a consequence thereof, the vehicle was repossessed. An application has been filed for deletion of the name of Ratan N. Tata from the complaint. The case is currently pending.
- (x) Parag Jain (complainant) has filed two separate consumer complaints in the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Sagar, against Ratan N. Tata and others, claiming a compensation of Rs. 0.29 million. The complaint relates to defaults by the complainant in payment of certain monthly installments in relation to a vehicle, as a result of which, the vehicle was repossessed. The case has been currently posted for hearing.
- (xi) N. Poongodi (petitioner) has filed a petition in the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practice Commission, Delhi, against Ratan N. Tata. The petition relates to repossession of three commercial vehicles and one excavator following defaults on a hire purchase facility provided to the petitioner. The legal validity of the repossession has been upheld by the Bombay High Court (54/134 of 2004) and the Supreme Court (506/507 of 2004). Execution proceedings have been commenced against the petitioner, in relation to which, insolvency proceedings are pending in the Madras High Court.
- (xii) A writ petition (129/1998) has been filed in the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Jabalpur seeking directions to lodge a first information report against Tata Motors Limited, Commercial Automobiles Limited, Ratan N. Tata and all directors of Tata Motors Limited under sections 465, 466, 471 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code, in relation to a hire-purchase transaction.
- (xiii) A criminal miscellaneous application (6919/2004) has been filed in the Gujarat High Court, Ahmedabad, where Mr. Ratan Tata has been impleaded as party.
- (xiv) The Reserve Bank of India has filed a complaint in the Court of Chief Magistrate, Kolkata under section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 58 E(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 against IFB Finance Limited, Sam Palia and other directors of IFB Finance Limited for the failure to comply with the order passed by Company Law Board, Eastern Region Branch, Kolkata relating to repayment to depositors as per the terms and conditions stipulated in orders dated January, 2000 and March, 2001. The case is currently pending.
- (xv) The State Bank of Mysore has filed a recovery application in the Debt Recovery Tribunal, Bangalore under section 19 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 against IFB Finance Limited, Sam Palia and other directors of IFB Finance Limited for recovery of its dues. The case is currently pending.

Litigation involving Promoter

Outstanding Litigation : Nil

Statement of Contingent Liability as on March 31, 2007:

- (i) Tata Sons Limited has given guarantees to banks, financial institutions and others in respect of cash credit, loan arrangements etc. allowed to other companies of the maximum amount of Rs.19.19 billion. The amounts outstanding against the above guarantees as on March 31, 2007 were Rs. 183.84 billion. A part of the above cash credit, loan arrangements, etc. are secured against the assets of the borrowers.
- (ii) Tata Sons Limited has provided guarantees for performance to lenders in relation to loans extended by them to certain subsidiaries. The maximum exposure of the Company in the event of the projected stipulations not being met has been estimated at Rs. 6.5 billion.

- (iii) Tata Sons Limited has given an undertaking to a financial institution to maintain at least 51% of the shareholding in a certain subsidiary so long as any amount is outstanding under certain facilities granted by them to that subsidiary.
- (iv) Tata Sons Limited has pledged shares of the book value of Rs. 27.35 billion held in a subsidiary of the Company as security for the assistance availed by that company from certain banks.
- (v) Tata Sons Limited has received a sales tax demand of Rs 43.9 million for subscriptions received under the Brand Equity – Business Promotion Agreement for the financial years 1998-99 to 2001-02. A deposit of Rs. 6.6 million was made in January 2004, with the case currently being on appeal.
- (vi) Tata Teleservices Limited, a subsidiary of Tata Sons Limited, has allotted in earlier years, 520 million shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs. 7 per share to a financial investor. Tata Motors Limited has entered into an agreement with the lenders of the investor under which Tata Motors Limited is entitled to and would acquire these shares at the issue price plus an amount computed at the rate of 6 per cent annualized, if the security of these shares is invoked by the lenders.
- (vii) Tata Teleservices Limited had issued redeemable preference shares in December 2002, aggregating Rs. 8.35 billion which are redeemable at the end of 76 months, of which Tata Sons Limited holds shares of the nominal value of Rs. 4.06 billion. The Company has entered into a put option agreement with the shareholders under which the maximum liability of the Company, if the option is exercised by the other shareholders, would be Rs. 4.29 billion.

Litigation involving subsidiaries of Tata Steel Limited

1. Corus Group Limited

The outstanding litigation or pending litigations or suits or proceedings against Corus Group Limited disclosed in this chapter involve a claim of GBP 5 million and more, and criminal complaints or cases, defaults, non payment or overdues of statutory dues, proceedings initiated for any economic or civil offences and disciplinary action taken by any regulator or government authority.

Litigation against Corus Group Limited

- (i) Following a break-out at the ISCOR Limited blast furnace, ISCOR Limited has made a claim against Corus in connection with design and engineering work on the blast furnace conducted by Corus in 1992. ISCOR Limited has made a claim against Danieli Corus Europe B.V. for Euro 15 million. Preliminary court proceedings were concluded in November 2006, but no future hearing has yet been set.
- (ii) Following the use of rubble sourced from the IJmuiden site to fill Minerva harbor in The Netherlands between 1968 and 1969, the harbor has been returned to the municipality of Amsterdam and soil and groundwater pollution has been identified. Remediation costs are being sought from Corus Staal B.V. by Hennis (the contractor involved) and, depending on the method of remediation chosen; costs could be approximately Euro 15 million. No further developments in procedure are anticipated until October 1, 2008.
- (iii) Two claims, totaling approximately Euro 10.8 million, have been made against Corus subsidiaries in connection with their refusal to pay a levy imposed by electricity grid companies on electricity transported between August 1, 2000 and December 31, 2000. These claims have been made against Aluminium Delfzijl and Corus Staal B.V. by Essent Netbeheer B.V. and Noord West Net. Approximately Euro 7 million has already been paid by Corus, but is subject to appeal. The outcome of a hearing held on May 10, 2007 in the International Court of Justice in Luxembourg is awaited.

Litigation by Corus Group Limited

- (i) Twelve Corus group companies have joined a group of litigants in making claims against the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs in connection with the treatment of dividends paid from foreign subsidiaries and availability of tax credits. The amount in dispute is GBP 8.3 million and the parties involved are currently considering a preliminary ruling from the ECJ made on December 12, 2006.
- (ii) Corus Staal B.V. has issued proceedings in France and Germany in connection with alleged infringement by Arcelor Packaging International SA of the nitrogen steel patent held by Corus. The aggregate quantum

of these claims is in excess of Euro 20 million. Infringement proceedings in Germany are stayed. Corus lost its validity claim on September 11, 2007 and the relevant part of the Corus patent is revoked in Germany. The proceedings in France are pending.

- (iii) In February 2006 damage was caused at the Scunthorpe works when a forklift operated by PD Logistics Limited collided with a conveyor resulting in damage to property and loss of services at the Dawes Lane Coke Ovens. Corus UK Limited issued proceedings, claiming loss of approximately GBP 9 million from PD Logistics Limited on April 30, 2007. PDL Logistics Limited filed a defence on July 20, 2007. A case management conference is expected to take place by November 2007.
- (iv) Various claims have been made by Corus group companies and are in progress against the US Government in connection with US anti-dumping legislation and increased duties applied to foreign imports. Claims relate to imports of hot rolled steel into the United States and tariffs charged. There are no more duties payable since April 23, 2007. However tariffs and duties currently being challenged amount to approximately USD 30 million in aggregate. Appeals to either the Court of International Trade or the Court of Appeal Federal Circuit are under consideration or pending.

2. Tata Refractories Limited

Litigation against Tata Refractories Limited

- (i) There are four cases pending against Tata Refractories Limited before the CESTAT for various claims which include duties demand on internal consumption and for cenvat on capital goods. The duties demanded in these claims aggregates approximately to Rs. 4.35 million. Penalties sought to be imposed on Tata Refractories Limited in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.23 million.
- (ii) The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal has disallowed an appeal made by Tata Refractories Limited against an order of the assessing officer for assessment year 1985-86. The assessing officer had disallowed deduction of water cess and penalty paid by Tata Refractories Limited. The tax liability aggregates approximately to Rs. 2.92 million. The Tribunal has referred the reference application made by Tata Refractories Limited to the Orissa High Court.
- (iii) The assessment officer had disallowed a deduction made by Tata Refractories Limited for investment allowance on increased cost due to exchange rate fluctuations for assessment year 1985-86. The tax liability aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.41 million. The Orissa High Court has directed the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal to frame questions and refer the same to the Court.
- (iv) The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal has disallowed an appeal made by Tata Refractories Limited against an order of the assessing officer for assessment year 1986-87. The assessing officer had disallowed deduction of water cess paid by Tata Refractories Limited. The tax liability aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.20 million. In response to the disallowance of the appeal, Tata Refractories Limited has filed a reference application before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal seeking to refer the case to the High Court.
- (v) The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal disallowed an appeal made by Tata Refractories Limited against an order of the assessing officer for assessment year 1990-91. The assessing officer had disallowed deduction on depreciation of D.G. sets, investment allowance on D.G. sets and investment allowance on increased cost due to exchange rate fluctuations. The tax liability in this case aggregates approximately to Rs. 2.42 million. Tata Refractories Limited has filed an appeal before the Orissa High Court, which is currently pending.
- (vi) The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal disallowed an appeal made by Tata Refractories Limited against an order of the assessing officer for assessment year 2001-02. The assessing officer had disallowed deduction on the "Friendly Departure Scheme" of Tata Refractories Limited. The tax liability in this case aggregates approximately to Rs. 7.80 million. Tata Refractories Limited has filed an appeal before the Orissa High Court. The case is currently pending.
- (vii) The assessment officer has disallowed deductions made by Tata Refractories Limited on its "Friendly Departure Scheme", subscription by Tata Sons Limited, bad and doubtful debts and diminution in value of investments for assessment year 2002-2003. The tax liability in this case aggregates approximately to Rs. 39.15 million. The case is currently pending before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.

- (viii) The assessment officer has disallowed deductions made by Tata Refractories Limited on its “Friendly Departure Scheme”, bad and doubtful debts and diminution in value of investments for assessment year 2003-2004. The tax liability in this case aggregates approximately to Rs. 45.93 million. The case is currently pending before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.
- (ix) The assessment officer has disallowed a deduction made by Tata Refractories Limited on its “Friendly Departure Scheme” for assessment year 2004-2005. The tax liability in this case aggregates approximately to Rs. 10.40 million. The case is currently pending before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Sambalpur.
- (x) There are eight central sales tax cases pending against Tata Refractories Limited at various stages. The tax liability in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs. 57.17 million.
- (xi) There are five cases pending under the Orissa Sales Tax Act, 1947 against Tata Refractories Limited at various stages. The tax liability in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs. 59.14 million.
- (xii) G. C. Sahu has raised an industrial dispute against Tata Refractories Limited for rejection of his demand for employment by the management of Tata Refractories Limited. The Government of Orissa has referred the case to the Labour Court, Bhubaneswar for adjudication. The case is currently pending.
- (xiii) Pitambar Tandia (plaintiff) has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited in Labour Court, Sambalpur. The plaintiff was discharged from service after being on unauthorized leave for more than 10 days. The plaintiff was dismissed after a domestic enquiry was conducted by Tata Refractories Limited. The plaintiff has challenged this dismissal order. The case is currently pending.
- (xiv) Dandapani Swain (plaintiff) has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited in the District Labour Court, Sambalpur. Tata Refractories Limited had compensated the plaintiff as he was suffering from silicosis. The plaintiff has filed this case challenging the calculation of compensation made by Tata Refractories Limited. The case is currently pending.
- (xv) The Government of Orissa has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited and certain employees in the court of Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Jharsuguda for the fatal accident of an employee while he was on duty. The case is currently pending.
- (xvi) The District Labour Officer, Jharsuguda has filed a case against a contractor engaged by Tata Refractories Limited in the court of Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Jharsuguda for non-payment of minimum wages and for violation of rule 22(4) of the Orissa Minimum Wages Rules. The resident director of Tata Refractories Limited has been impleaded in this case as the principal employer. The case is currently pending.
- (xvii) The District Labour Officer, Jharsuguda has filed a case against the resident director of Tata Refractories Limited in the court of Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Jharsuguda for non-formation of a works committee in Tata Refractories Limited. The case is currently pending.
- (xviii) The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax has filed a complaint against Tata Refractories Limited before the Special Court, Cuttack where it has been alleged that Tata Refractories Limited has filed incorrect returns by suppressing the fact of installation of diesel generator sets for the assessment year 1992-93. The case is currently pending.
- (xix) L. D. Mohanty (plaintiff) has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited in the court of the Civil Judge, Sambalpur. The plaintiff has filed this case to challenge the superannuation order of the company. The plaintiff has alleged that Tata Refractories Limited had entered the date of his birth incorrectly in the services record maintained by it. The case is currently pending.
- (xx) HCL has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited and others before the court of the Sub-Judge, Ghatsila. HCL has filed this case claiming compensation aggregating approximately Rs. 0.03 million along with 18% interest for non-delivery of material in time by a transporter. Tata Refractories Limited has been alleged to be jointly liable for non-submission of certain forms to the insurance Tata Refractories Limited which would enable HCL to claim compensation from the insurance company.
- (xxi) Santoshini Rout (plaintiff) has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited and others before the Civil Judge, Sambalpur. The plaintiff has *inter alia* prayed for a decree of declaration that she is the legal heir of Gunasgar Rout and for payment of all dues owed by Tata Refractories Limited to Gunasagar Rout. The amount claimed aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.15 million. The case is currently pending.

- (xxii) B. K. Mohanty (plaintiff) has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited in the Labour Court, Sambalpur. Tata Refractories Limited had dismissed the plaintiff for unauthorized absence. The Government of Orissa had referred the dispute to the Labour Court after dispute conciliation had been inconclusive for a period of 10 years since the dispute was raised. The Labour Court had passed an order in favour of the plaintiff. Tata Refractories Limited has challenged this order in the Orissa High Court. The case is currently pending.
- (xxiii) TRSC Union has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited and others (defendants) in the Court of the Civil Judge, Sambalpur. The TRSC Union has prayed for declaration that certain defendants are not office bearers of the TRSC Union. The case is currently pending.
- (xxiii) S. Baliar Singh (plaintiff) has filed a case against the Government of Orissa and others including Tata Refractories Limited in the Orissa High Court. The plaintiff has prayed to be approved as a “Government recognised” teacher and for payment of commensurate salary. The case is currently pending.
- (xxiv) N. N. Mishra (plaintiff) has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited in the Orissa High Court. The plaintiff has challenged the award of the Labour Court, Bhubaneswar in favour of Tata Refractories Limited which had upheld the propriety of an enquiry conducted by Tata Refractories Limited and consequently validated the dismissal of the plaintiff was justified.
- (xxv) The Secretary of TRECS (plaintiff) has filed a case against the Provident Fund Commissioner and Tata Refractories Limited in the Orissa High Court. The plaintiff has challenged the order of the Provident Fund Commissioner where an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 0.38 million was calculated as dues payable to the provident fund and Rs. 0.08 million was held to be interest for delayed payment towards the provident fund. The case is currently pending.
- (xxvi) Jumbo Engineering Limited (plaintiff) has filed a money suit against Tata Refractories Limited in the court of the Sub-Judge, Sareikala. The plaintiff has claimed an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 11.98 million towards interest on delay of payment of bills. The case is currently pending.
- (xxvii) Anil Gaikwad (plaintiff) has filed a case against Tata Refractories Limited in the City Civil Court, Kolkata. The plaintiff has challenged the action of Tata Refractories Limited in refusing to release the employee in terms of the “Friendly Departure Scheme”. The case is currently pending.

Litigation by Tata Refractories Limited

- (i) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case against 12 vendors in the court of the Sub-Judge, Sambalpur. Tata Refractories Limited has filed this case to evict the vendors who had illegally encroached on land which belongs to the company. The court has passed a decree in favour of the company, which has applied for execution of the same. This decree has been challenged by the vendors in the District Court. The case is currently pending.
- (ii) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a title suit against the Government of Orissa in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jharsuguda. Tata Refractories Limited has filed this case for recording its name in the register of records as owner of certain land which had been wrongly recorded in the name of the previous owner. The case is currently pending.
- (iii) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case against the Tehsildar, Land Rent before the Commissioner of Land Records, Cuttack. Tata Refractories Limited has challenged the enhanced land rent fixed by the Settlement Officer during the settlement. This order had been challenged by Tata Refractories Limited before the Commissioner of Records, Cuttack who confirmed the order of the Settlement Officer. Tata Refractories Limited challenged the order of the Commissioner before the Orissa High Court. The Orissa High Court directed Tata Refractories Limited to pay Rs. 2,500 towards annual rent as an interim measure and remanded the case to the Commissioner for fresh disposal. The case is currently pending.
- (iv) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case against the Executive Officer, Belpahar Notified Area Council in the Orissa High Court. The case has been filed by Tata Refractories Limited to challenge the assessment of holding tax of approximately Rs. 1 million sought to be imposed upon it. The Orissa High Court, while admitting the primary case filed by Tata Refractories Limited, has dismissed certain other cases in this regard. Subsequently, Tata Refractories Limited has challenged these orders of dismissal by the Orissa High Court in the Supreme Court of India. The cases are currently pending.
- (v) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a writ petition against the Government of Orissa and others before the Orissa High Court. The petition has been filed challenging the order of the Municipal Administration

refusing to exclude Tata Refractories Limited from Belpahar Notified Area Council. The Orissa High Court has allowed the writ petition and has directed the state government to reconsider the objection of Tata Refractories Limited regarding declaration of its land as an industrial township and for its exclusion from the preview of Belpahar Notified Area Council. However, the Orissa High Court while allowing this writ petition has dismissed other writ petitions in this regard. This dismissal has been challenged by Tata Refractories Limited in the Supreme Court of India. The cases are currently pending.

- (vi) Tata Refractories Limited has filed two cases against Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Sambalpur in the Orissa High Court. The company has challenged the order of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner,, Sambalpur directing it to discharge dues for consuming water from Lillary Nullah under the provisions of the Orissa Irrigation Act, 1959. The amount claimed aggregates approximately to Rs. 6.59 million. The Orissa High Court has admitted both the cases filed and has passed an order of stay in favour of Tata Refractories Limited. However, the case has been referred to a larger bench for final disposal, and is currently pending.
- (vii) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case against the President Officer of the State Industrial Disputes Tribunal, Orissa in the Orissa High Court. Tata Refractories Limited has challenged the order of the Presiding Officer refusing to approve the company's actions in dismissing an employee from service due to unauthorized absence. The Orissa High Court has directed Tata Refractories Limited to provide a copy of the enquiry report to the dismissed employee. The case is currently pending.
- (viii) Tata Refractories Limited had filed a case against the Executive Officer, Belpahar Notified Area Council in the Orissa High Court. Tata Refractories Limited has challenged a demand notice of the Executive Officer for payment of Rs. 0.05 million towards payment of a license fee. The order of the Orissa High Court dismissing the petition has been challenged by Tata Refractories Limited in the Supreme Court of India.
- (viii) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a criminal miscellaneous case against the Commissioner of Income Tax in the Orissa High Court. Tata Refractories Limited has challenged the cognizance taken by the Special Court, Cuttack of the offence of filing false returns against the directors of Tata Refractories Limited. The case is currently pending.
- (ix) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case against the Provident Fund Commissioner, Rourkela in the Orissa High Court. Tata Refractories Limited has challenged an order of the Provident Fund Commissioner for imposing a penalty aggregating approximately to Rs. 3.1 million for delaying payment to the pension fund. The case is currently pending.
- (x) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case against an order of the Labour Court, Bhubaneswar in the Orissa High Court. Tata Refractories Limited has challenged an award passed by the Labour Court holding a certain individual as an employee of Tata Refractories Limited. The case is currently pending.
- (xi) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case against G.C. Sahoo in the Orissa High Court. Tata Refractories Limited has *inter alia* challenged the order passed by the Labour Court, Bhubaneswar, where the court refused to hear preliminary issues as to whether the plaintiff can be considered as a workman. The case is currently pending.
- (xii) The B.R. High School along with Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case against the Provident Fund Commissioner in the Orissa High Court. The plaintiffs have challenged the order passed by the Provident Fund Commissioner against the company imposing a penalty under section 14B of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and making short payment towards provident fund dues for the period 1982 to 1999. The amount involved aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.44 million. The case is currently pending.
- (xiii) Tata Refractories Limited along the secretary of the managing committee of the B.R. High School has filed a case against S.K. Pujari and others in the Orissa High Court. The plaintiffs have demanded refund of salary from the teachers of the high school since the teachers had received salary from the Government of Orissa for the same period. The case is currently pending.
- (xiv) Tata Refractories Limited has filed an appeal in the Orissa High Court against Sahade Ghose. The case has been filed in appeal against an order of the District Judge, who had modified a decree of the subordinate Court in favour of Tata Refractories Limited, relating to encroachment of vacant land. The case is currently pending.

- (xv) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case in appeal against Durga Luhura in the Orissa High Court. Tata Refractories Limited has filed this appeal to challenge the order passed by the Sub-Judge, Sambalpur wherein compensation money payable to the defendant was enhanced. The amount involved aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.85 million. The case is currently pending.
- (xvi) Tata Refractories Limited has filed a case in the Orissa High Court against an order of the Industrial Tribunal, Rourkela. Tata Refractories Limited has challenged an order passed by the Industrial Tribunal where it refused to approve the management's decision to dismiss certain employees for unauthorized absence. The case is currently pending.
- (xvii) Tata Refractories Limited has filed three money suits against certain employees of Tata Refractories Limited in the court of the Civil Judge, Sambalpur. Tata Refractories Limited has filed these cases since the employees had left the services of Tata Refractories Limited in breach of the terms and conditions of their employment agreement. The amount involved in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.34 million.
- (xviii) Tata Refractories Limited has filed one case before the National Consumer Forum against the New India Assurance Company Limited for an insurance claim amount aggregating approximately Rs. 1.07 million along with interest towards a fire accident that had occurred on November 29, 1994. The case is currently pending.

3. Tata Pigments Limited

Litigation against Tata Pigments Limited

- (i) B.P.S. Pawar has filed a criminal revision petition (390/2003) in the Jharkhand High Court against the State of Jharkhand and Tata Pigments Limited. The Jharkhand High Court has granted a stay order in the case against the implementation of an order passed by the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Jamshedpur with regard to an occupational health centre. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.

Litigation by Tata Pigments Limited

- (i) Tata Pigments Limited has filed a writ petition (2808/2005) against the State of Jharkhand in the Jharkhand High Court. The case relates to the payment of the employees state insurance contribution by Tata Pigments Limited for the period October 1996 to March 2004, and involves an amount aggregating approximately to Rs. 4.13 million. A demand note for an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 7.36 million has also been raised by the Employees State Insurance Corporation. The case is currently pending.
- (ii) Tata Pigments Limited has filed two cases under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 for dishonour of cheques for an amount aggregating approximately to Rs. 0.32 million. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- (iii) Tata Pigments Limited has filed a money suit (59/2002) against K.D. Kumar in the court of Sub-judge for claim of Rs. Rs. 0.41 million. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities as of March 31, 2007:

(a) Tax involved in pending income tax appeals:	Rs. 0.14 million
(b) Sales Tax demands against which appeals are pending:	Rs. 4.8 million
(c) Excise demands:	Rs. 0.11 million
(d) Entry Tax demands:	Rs. 2.47 million
(e) Employees State Insurance matters:	Rs. 7.3 million
(f) Other amounts for which the company is contingently liable:	Rs. 0.43 million

4. Kalimati Investment Company Limited

- (i) Kalimati Investment Company Limited has filed two appeals before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai, and two appeals before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Mumbai. These appeals involve an amount aggregating to approximately Rs.1.25 million. The appeals have not come up for hearing and are currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Rs. 0.99 million

5. Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited

Litigation against Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited

- (i) The ESI Court has passed three orders under section 45A of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 against Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited. The orders relate to a demand for an amount aggregating approximately Rs. 0.48 million. The cases are currently pending.
- (ii) The Income Tax Department has passed four orders against Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited for assessment years 1997-98, 1998-99, 2000-01 and 2001-02, which, in aggregate, involve a tax liability aggregating approximately to Rs. 16.77 million. The cases are currently pending.

Litigation by Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited

- (i) Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited has filed a writ petition (1824/ 2005) before the Kolkata High Court against an order dated August 22, 2005 of the Foreign Exchange Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi passed against Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited, Ishaat Hussain and J.J. Irani (Directors). The case relates to an investigation initiated by the Enforcement Directorate, New Delhi (Directorate) under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 for import of an aircraft. The appeal is against the order of the Appellate Tribunal, directing Tata Korf Engineering Services Limited to deposit 25% of the total penalty amount, aggregating approximately to Rs. 22.5 million, as well as a bank guarantee of the same amount. The Kolkata High Court has passed an order of injunction staying the effect of the order passed by the Appellate Tribunal and has directed the Directorate to file their affidavit in opposition. However, such an affidavit has not been filed by the Directorate and the case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities nor provided for: Nil

6. TM International Logistics Limited

Litigation against TM International Logistics Limited

- (i) The Commissioner, Transport Authority has filed a case before the Orissa High Court against TM International Logistics Limited. The case relates to payment of registration charges for heavy earth moving equipments. The amount involved in the case aggregates approximately to Rs. 3.30 million.
- (ii) The Kolkata Port Trust filed a case against the company relating to cargo shifting charges. The amount involved in the case aggregates approximately to Rs. 94.9 million.
- (iii) Two cases relating to service tax payments by TM International Logistics Limited have been filed before the Orissa High Court. The amount involved in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs. 75.19 million.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

7. Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited (JUSCO)

Litigation against Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited

- (i) Jaspal Singh (plaintiff) has filed a consumer court case (205/2004) before the District Redressal Forum, Jamshedpur against the Chief, Town Electrical, JUSCO. The case relates to disconnection of electricity in the residential address of the plaintiff. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- (ii) Shyam Sunder Babu has filed a writ petition (6494/04) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Managing Director, JUSCO and others for grant of electricity connection under section 43 of Electricity Act, 2003 at Hem Singh Bagan Area at Nanak Kutir. No order has been passed and the case is currently pending.
- (iii) Birendra Prasad Gupta (plaintiff) has filed a title suit (110/2004) in the Munsiff Court, Jamshedpur against JUSCO and Tata Steel Limited (defendants). The suit has been filed to obtain an injunction restraining the defendants from constructing a power sub-station adjacent to the residence of the plaintiff. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- (iv) Ram Lakhan Sharma (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (4580/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against the Jharkhand Electricity Chief, Town Electrical, JUSCO and others. The petition has been filed seeking the issuance of directions for grant of permanent electric connection in the residence of the petitioner. The case is currently pending.

- (v) Badama Devi (petitioner) has filed a writ petition (486/03) in the Jharkhand High Court against JUSCO and others. The petition has been filed seeking prevention of disconnection of electricity connection in the residence of the petitioner. The case is currently pending.
- (vi) Jaiprabha Girihi Nirman Samity has filed a title suit (84/05) in the court of the Sub Judge, Jamshedpur, against JUSCO and others. The suit has been filed to restrain JUSCO from supplying electricity to certain defendants residing in Jaiprabha Girihi Nirman Samity, a housing complex at Kadma. No order has been passed as yet and the case is currently pending.
- (vii) D.P. Mutsudi (petitioner) has filed a case (246-1/2005) in the court of the Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division), Abohar against JUSCO and Tata Steel Limited. The case relates to a claim for payment of Rs. 7.5 million and for declaration that a letter (dated February 7, 2000) issued by Tata Steel Limited for termination of services was illegal. The case is currently pending.
- (viii) Srikant Giri and Umesh Tripathy have filed a case (C1/1663/05) in the Court of the Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur against JUSCO and others (defendants). The case relates to the offences under sections 268, 278, 283, 290 of the Indian Penal Code, arising from alleged acts of the defendants in rendering the environment of Sunsuniya Gate in Jamshedpur obnoxious and hazardous to traffic. The case is pending.
- (ix) Manju Singh has filed a consumer case (187/05) before the District Consumer Forum, Jamshedpur against JUSCO and others. The case relates to an allegation of excess billing and electricity charges, and is currently pending.
- (x) Lakho Devi has filed a title suit (74/05) in the court of the Sub Judge, Jamshedpur against JUSCO and others. The suit relates to the withholding of payments on account of dispute between two parties. The case is currently pending.
- (xi) Shabnam Jahan has filed a miscellaneous petition (01A/06) in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jamshedpur against the managing directors of JUSCO and Tata Steel Limited. The petition relates to the initiation of proceedings under section 107 of Criminal Procedure Code for demolition of certain premises for construction of a new field. The case is currently pending.
- (xii) Pritpal Singh has filed a consumer case (CC 39/06) in the Consumer Redressal Forum, Jamshedpur against JUSCO and Tata Steel Limited. The case relates to an allegation of defective meter reading and ancillary issues. The case is currently pending.
- (xiii) Birendra Prasad Gupta has filed a writ petition in the Jharkhand High Court against JUSCO and others. The petition has been filed against the order of the Second Additional Munsiff, on October 4, 2005, dismissing a prayer for injunction in respect of construction of a sub-station alleged. The case is currently pending.
- (xiv) Tarun Kumar Roy has filed a case (CCC 96/06) before the District Consumer Forum, Jamshedpur against the Chief, Water and Waste Water Management, JUSCO. The case relates to compensation for supply of water for an amount aggregating approximately to Rs. 0.01 million. The case is currently pending.
- (xv) Lalan Rai has filed a criminal case (C1 1131/06) in the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate against the Managing Director, JUSCO and others. The case relates to the offences under sections 323, 341, 500, 506 and 120B of the Indian Penal Code. The case is currently pending.
- (xvi) Arun Kumar Jha has filed a case (C1 361/07) Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur against JUSCO and others. The case relates to the offence under section 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 for the killing of dogs for the purposes of sterilization. The case is currently pending.
- (xvii) Priyaranjan Singh (complainant) has filed a case (C1 509/07) in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate Jamshedpur against JUSCO and others. The case relates to the offences under sections 452, 454, 455, 341, 324, 34 of the Indian Penal Code arising from forced entry into the house of the complainant and removal of certain articles. The case is currently pending.
- (xviii) Gauri Banerjee had filed a title suit (19/2007) in the court of the Sub Judge, Jamshedpur against JUSCO and others. The suit has been filed to obtain a perpetual injunction under sections 37 and 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 in respect of Plot Nos. 151 (Srnathn Pond) and 157, Ward No. 2 Gamariya gora. The suit has been admitted on appeal to the Jharkhand High Court and is currently pending.

- (xix) Two cases have been filed in the Permanent Lok Adalat, Jamshedpur against the managing director, JUSCO. The cases have been filed to obtain compensation aggregating approximately to Rs. 0.1million for deaths caused by operation of a trailer belonging to JUSCO. The case is currently pending.
- (xx) Sixteen employees of a security services agency (Agency) engaged by JUSCO have filed a case in the Labour Court, Jamshedpur against the Agency for non payment of dues. JUSCO and Tata Steel Limited have been made parties to the suit as “principal employers”. The case is currently pending.
- (xxi) Leela Devi (petitioner) has filed a case in the Permanent Lok Adalat, Jamshedpur against JUSCO. The case relates to the failure to provide a separate electricity connection in the shop of the petitioner, though bulk electric supply has been provided to the shop previously. The case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

8. Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited

Litigation against Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited

- (i) Lalwani Industries Limited (petitioner) and others have filed a suit in the Kolkata High Court against Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited (respondent), seeking liquidation of Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited. The suit has been filed as a consequence of non-payment of dues amounting to Rs. 12 million by the respondent. The Kolkata High Court has directed (by order dated April 26, 2007) that payment settlement aggregating approximately Rs. 0.8 million is to be made to the petitioner with interest at the rate of 8% per annum within eight weeks. The Court has directed that in all other cases the amount claimed aggregating approximately to Rs. 11.2 million has to be deposited with the Court. The Court will take up these cases for adjudication and various parties in the suit have been asked to apply. The case is currently pending.
- (ii) Indra Singh and Sons Private Limited has filed a suit before the Kolkata High Court against Indian Steel and Wire Products for recovery of dues aggregating approximately Rs. 260 million. The case is currently pending.

Litigation by Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited

- (i) Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited has filed a suit in the Kolkata High Court against Tatanagar Wire Ropes Private Limited. The suit has been filed for recovery of dues aggregating approximately to Rs. 29.3 million. The case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

9. TKM Transport Management Services Private Limited

Litigation by TKM Transport Management Services Private Limited

- (i) TKM Transport Management Services Private Limited has filed seven recovery suits against various persons for amounts aggregating approximately to Rs. 2.75 million. The cases are currently pending before various courts and tribunals.
- (ii) TKM Transport Management Services Private Limited has filed two income tax appeals before the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax and the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals). The tax impact in these appeals aggregates approximately to Rs. 1.03 million. The cases are currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

Claims against TKM Transport Management Services Private Limited not acknowledged as debts: Rs. 4.91 million

10. Natsteel Asia Pte Limited

Litigation by Natsteel Asia Pte Limited

- (i) NatSteel Asia Pte Limited has filed a case in the Singapore High Court against Jasib Shipyard & Engineering (Malaysia) Sendirian Berhad (“Jasib”). The case has been filed claiming SGD 0.83 million as damages and storage charges payable to Jurong Port Pte Limited for the period November 15, 2007 up to April 30, 2007. NatSteel Asia Pte Limited has also concurrently applied to the Court for the immediate sale of the machinery. The case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil**11. Natsteel Trade International Pte Limited***Litigation by Natsteel Trade International Pte Limited*

- (i) NatSteel Trade International Pte Limited has filed a suit (002405775986-2) against Transcontinental Servicos Alfandegarios E Afretamentos Ltda in the 29th Civil Court, Belo Horizonte city, Minas Gerais State, Brazil. The suit relates to the taking over of iron ore and recovery of advance payment of USD 0.5 million. The case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil**12. Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited***Litigation by Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited*

- (i) Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited has filed a case against Aekbumrung Concrete Co. Limited in the Thonburi Civil Court, Bangkok for payment of debt amounting to USD 0.05 million. In a judgment dated February 13, 1998, the court held that the defendant should disburse USD 0.06 million to the plaintiff as well as payment of 15% of the principal amount as late charges from the date of prosecution (October 27, 1997), until the full repayment is made. The defendant company has gone into bankruptcy since then. The case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil**13. Natsteel Australia Pty Limited***Litigation against Natsteel Australia Pty Limited*

- (i) Liquidators of Australian Coal Technology Pty Limited (ACT) have notified NatSteel Australia Pty Limited of their intention to file suit for recovery of monies aggregating approximately to AUD 2.62 million plus interests and costs. The recovery of the monies as preferential payments will be based on the fact that that payments were made from September 3, 2005 until appointment of voluntary administrator on March 3, 2006, which was when ACT was insolvent. A suit has yet to be filed in this regard.
- (ii) Liquidators of Soliman & Sons Pty Limited (Soliman) have filed a claim against NatSteel Australia Pty Limited for recovery of preferential payments aggregating approximately AUD 0.02 million plus interests and costs on the basis that payments were made when Soliman was insolvent. The case is currently pending.

Litigation by Natsteel Australia Pty Limited

- (i) NatSteel Australia Pty Limited has filed a case against Solimon & Sons Pty Limited claiming AUD 0.08 million as dues payable. The case is currently pending.
- (ii) NatSteel Australia Pty Limited has filed a case against Sarl Pty Limited relating to a claim of AUD 0.15 million as dues payable. The case is currently pending.
- (iii) NatSteel Australia Pty Limited has filed a case against Elimmatta Building P/L relating to a claim of AUD 0.06 million as dues payable. The case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil**4. Hooghly Metcoke and Power Company Limited**

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

15. Adityapur Toll Bridge Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

16. Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

17. Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

18. TRL Asia Private Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

19. TRL China Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

20. Bangla Steel and Mining Company Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

21. International Shipping Logistics FZE

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

22. TKM Overseas Transport (Europe) GmbH

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

23. Adityapur SEZ Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

24. Tata Incorporated, New York

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

25. Lanka Special Steels Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

26. Sila Eastern Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

27. Tata Steel KZN (Pty) Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

28. Tata Steel Asia Holdings Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

29. Siam Iron and Steel Company Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

30. Siam Construction Company Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

31. NTS Steel Group Public Company Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

Trade accounts receivable prior to the merger in 2002 that has been set aside as provision for doubtful accounts: Baht 749.8 million

32. Tulip UK Holdings (No. 1)

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

33. Tulip UK Holdings (No. 2)

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

34. Tulip UK Holdings (No. 3)

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

35. Tata Steel UK Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

36. Tata Steel Netherlands B.V.

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

37. Tulip Netherlands (No. 1) B.V. Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

38. Natsteel Asia (S) Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

39. Burwill Trading Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

40. Natsteel Equity IV Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

41. Eastern Wire Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

42. Eastern Steel Services Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

43. Eastern Construction Services Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

44. Materials Recycling Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

45. Natferrous Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

46. Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Company

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

47. Natsteel Trade International (Shanghai) Company Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

48. Best Bar Pty Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

49. Best Bar (Vic) Pty Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

50. Eaststeel Services Sendirian Berhad

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

51. PT Materials Recycling, Indonesia

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

52. Eastern Steel Fabricators Philippines, Inc

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

53. Kalimati Coal Co. (Pty) Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

54. TS Asia (Hong Kong) Pte Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil
Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

55. TS Resources Australia Pty Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

56. Natsteel (Xiamen) Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

57. Natsteel Vina Company Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

58. Wuxi Natsteel Metal Products Company Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

59. Natsteel Middle East FZE

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

Litigation involving Joint Ventures**1. Tata Bluescope Steel Limited***Litigation against Tata Bluescope Steel Limited*

- (i) Rajesh Kumar (plaintiff) has filed a case in the Labour Court, New Delhi against Tata Bluescope Steel Limited. The plaintiff has alleged that he was a permanent employee of Tata Bluescope Steel Limited and was removed from the services of Tata Bluescope Steel Limited in an illegal manner. The amount claimed as back wages and attendant benefits aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.15 million. The case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

2. mjunction Services Limited*Litigation against mjunction Services Limited*

- (i) mjunction Services Limited has filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against an order of the assessing officer for the assessment year 2003-2004. MJunction Services Limited has appealed against disallowances made by the assessing officer which includes a disallowance of credit for taxes paid aggregating approximately to Rs. 3.71 million. The case is currently pending. mjunction Services Limited has also received a notice under section 22(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 initiating penalty proceedings against mjunction Services Limited for non payment of demand amount aggregating approximately Rs. 1.23 million.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

3. Dhamra Port Company Limited*Litigation against Dhamra Port Company Limited*

- (i) Dhamra Port Company Limited has been impleaded as a party in a miscellaneous case filed before the Orissa High Court. The case has been filed to seek relief which inter alia includes a direction to the Government of Orissa to protect sea turtles by appropriately regulating fishing actions in the Dhamra Port area. The case was partly heard on April 30, 2006 but no orders were passed by the High Court. The case is currently pending.

Litigation by Dhamra Port Company Limited

- (i) Dhamra Port Company Limited has filed a writ petition against the Government of Orissa and others before the Orissa High Court where Dhamra Port Company Limited has prayed for relief which *inter alia* includes demolition and/or eviction of unauthorized encroachments. The case is currently pending.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

4. Tata Ryerson Limited

Outstanding Litigation: Nil

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

Litigation involving Promoter and Promoter Group

Promoter

There are no outstanding litigations and/or pending defaults which, even if decided against company, could result in a significant liability in relation to the profit of Tata Sons Limited.

None of the current directors or persons in control of Tata Sons Limited are prohibited from accessing the capital markets under any order or direction passed by SEBI as of June 1, 2007.

Promoter Group

Outstanding litigation against the five largest companies promoted by Tata Sons Limited are as follows:

1. Tata Consultancy Services Limited (“TCS”)

Litigation against TCS

- (i) Two cases have been filed before the City Civil Court, Mumbai and Small Causes Court, Mumbai against TCS regarding properties licensed to TCS. The amount involved in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs. 89.81 million. The cases are currently pending.
- (ii) Three money suits have been filed against TCS in different courts at various stages of adjudication. The amounts involved in these suits aggregates approximately to Rs.1.76 million. The cases are currently pending.
- (iii) Two cases have been filed against TCS before the Chennai High Court and the Karnataka High Court regarding payment of additional stamp duty. The amounts involved in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs 0.91 million. The cases are currently pending.
- (iv) Five consumer cases have been filed against TCS before various district forums, Civil Courts and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. The amounts involved in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs.0.10 million.
- (v) Two cases have been filed against TCS in the Chennai High Court and the Supreme Court of India regarding payment of arrears of service tax and sales tax. The service tax and sales tax liability of TCS in these cases aggregate approximately to Rs.0.98 million and Rs.4.33 million respectively. The cases are currently pending.
- (vi) An ex-employee has filed a case against TCS before the Sessions Court, Sewri. The case relates to accusations of cheating and breach of trust by the directors of TCS, and involves an amount of approximately Rs. 0.23 million. The case is currently pending.
- (vii) A writ petition has been filed in the Bombay High Court against TCS by the father of a deceased TCS employee. The petition has been filed claiming compensation from TCS aggregating approximately to Rs. 3 million.
- (viii) A case has been filed against TCS before the Copyright Board, relating to non-payment of royalty by TCS. The amount involved aggregates approximately to Rs. 32 million.
- (ix) There are 7 cases pending adjudication before various courts regarding payment of license fees, monthly advertisement charges, fraudulent encashment of cheques, no claim and contribution towards employee's provident fund. The amounts involved in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs. 3.2 million. The matters are currently pending.
- (x) There is an suit for injunction pending in the court of the Additional District Judge, Indore to prevent TCS from using a disputed trade mark on any of TCS's advertisements, promotions etc.

Litigation by TCS

- (i) TCS has filed a writ petition before the Bombay High Court against the Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner of Mumbai for permission to carry out repairs and modification to certain premises. TCS has complied with an interim order passed by the Bombay High Court for payment of Rs. 46.7 million as deposit and furnishing of a bank guarantee of Rs. 40 million. The case is currently pending.

- (ii) TCS has filed a complaint before the Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi relating to fraudulent encashment of cheques. The amount involved in this case aggregates approximately to Rs. 5.5 million. The case is currently pending.
- (iii) There are 89 cases filed by TCS before various courts and tribunals against its ex-employees. The amounts involved in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs. 9.9 million.
- (iv) TCS has filed two trademark disputes before the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks, in addition to three opposition proceedings filed before the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks. The cases are currently pending. The company has also filed 4 opposition proceedings before the Registrar of Trade Marks which are currently pending.
- (v) TCS has filed five software related disputes before various courts and tribunals. The amount involved in these disputes aggregates approximately to Rs. 7.93 million.
- (vi) TCS has filed two cases relating to payment of security deposits. These cases involve amounts aggregating approximately to Rs. 2.16 million and are currently pending adjudication.
- (vii) TCS has filed a case seeking revocation of its bid and return of earnest money which is pending adjudication. The amount involved in this case aggregates approximately to Rs. 2.4 million.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

II. Tata Motors Limited

Litigation against Tata Motors Limited

- (i) 630 criminal cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited or its employees, and are pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts at various stages of hearing.
- (ii) 284 excise cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts in relation to the excise liability of the company. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 1,902.4 million.
- (iii) 123 sales tax cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts in relation to the sales tax liability of the company. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 2,594.0.
- (iv) The Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation has filed two cases against Tata Motors Limited by in relation to payment of octroi duty. These cases are currently pending in the Supreme Court of India on a point of law. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is Rs. 430 million.
- (v) Apart from the above, four other cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited before various Courts relating to payment of octroi duty. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 127 million.
- (vi) Six road tax cases have been filed before various Courts against Tata Motors Limited. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is Rs. 89.24 million.
- (vi) 160 property tax cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited before various Courts, in relation to the property tax liability of Tata Motors Limited. 24 of these cases relate to the manner of fixing the rateable value of a building. 135 other cases pertain to the change in the mode of assessing property tax of recently constructed buildings.
- (vii) The Pimpri Chinchwad New Township Development Authority has filed a petition in the Bombay High Court against Tata Motors Limited, demanding that Tata Motors Limited pay the market rate towards premium of excess land admeasuring 14 acres and 36 gunthas handed over inadvertently to Tata Motors Limited. The amount demanded by in these cases (exclusive of interest) aggregates approximately to Rs. 119 million.
- (viii) Three cases have been initiated against Tata Motors Limited by the revenue authorities in relation to agricultural and non-agricultural land of the company. The amount involved in these cases aggregates to approximately Rs. 14.5 million.
- (ix) 594 labour cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts.

- (x) 2,126 consumer cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited pending adjudication before various Consumer Forums and Commissions at various stages of hearing.
- (xi) 2,005 motor accident claims have been filed against Tata Motors Limited pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts.
- (xii) 1,203 civil cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts at various stages of hearing
- (xiii) Three public interest litigations have been filed against Tata Motors Limited in the Bombay High Court and Supreme Court of India.
- (xiv) 8 cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited under the Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts at various stages of hearing.
- (xv) 67 arbitration cases involving Tata Motors Limited are pending making of an award at various stages of hearing.
- (xvi) 38 environmental cases have been filed against Tata Motors Limited before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts, relating to alleged violations of environmental laws including the Forests Act, 1928, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Litigation by Tata Motors Limited

- (i) Tata Motors Limited has initiated approximately 14,516 cases under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 against various persons, which are pending adjudication before various Courts.
- (ii) Tata Motors Limited has filed three writ petitions in the Bombay High Court challenging the rateable value fixed by the Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation in respect of the vacant land of Tata Motors Limited at Pimpri, Chikhali and Chinchwad. The aggregate amount involved in these petitions is approximately Rs. 142.2 million. The decision of the Bombay High Court in these petitions is currently being challenged by Tata Motors Limited in the Supreme Court of India.
- (iii) Tata Motors Limited has filed a petition in the Bombay High Court challenging the levy of octroi duty by the Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation. The aggregate amount involved in the petition is Rs. 0.52 million.

Contingent liabilities not provided for: Nil

III. Tata Power Company Limited ("TPCL")

Litigation against TPCL

- (i) Sneha Mandal C.H.S. Limited and others have filed a special leave petition before the Supreme Court of India against the decision of the Bombay High Court, which held that the receiving station proposed to be set up by TPCL at the Backbay plot did not contravene Coastal Regulatory Zone Regulations.
- (ii) Ilac Limited has filed a civil suit in the Bombay High Court against TPCL and others claiming damages of about Rs. 205.1 million as compensation for acts including the alleged wrongful disconnection of power supply by TPCL on May 22, 1985.
- (iii) Apart from the above, cases have been filed against TPCL by various entities which are pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts at various stages of hearing. These cases are in relation to issues including sharing of standby charges for electricity, and interpretation of a license to supply electricity to retail consumers in Mumbai.
- (iv) Two appeals have been filed before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) by the Income Tax Department which are pending adjudication. The appeals relate to matters including the issue of whether surplus made on buy back of euro notes could be claimed as capital receipts and whether deduction is required to be at source for payments to lead managers in relation to GDRs. The aggregate amount involved in these appeals is Rs. 286.4 million.
- (v) TPCL has been served with four show-cause notices by authorities in the Excise Department at Jamshedpur, Trombay and Mumbai. The notices relate to matters including shortfall/gain of low sulphur heavy stock, fabrication activities and incorrect availment of modvat credit. The sum involved in these notices aggregates approximately to Rs. 128.83 million.

- (vi) TPCL has been served with a show cause notice by the Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax demanding a sum of Rs. 0.01 million as service tax in relation to transportation of goods by road. A reply has been filed by TPCL, and a personal hearing in relation to the demand is awaited.
- (vii) Alpico Finance Limited (plaintiff) has filed six summary suits before the Bombay High Court against TPCL and others, for an aggregate amount of approximately Rs. 8.55 million. The suits relate to discounting of certain bills of exchange by the plaintiff. The suits are currently pending before the Bombay High Court.
- (viii) TPCL has been served with two show cause notices relating to non-payment of service tax. The notices relate to matters including failure to submit the statutory half yearly return for the half year ending September, 2006 and refund claim in relation to construction of a coal berth jetty. The aggregate amount involved in the case is approximately Rs. 25.36 million.

Litigation by TPCL

- (i) TPCL has initiated six cases against various parties which are pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts at various stages of hearing. These cases are in relation to issues including assessment tax, payment of way leave fees under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971, levy of octroi duty and payment of power supply bills. The amount involved in these cases aggregates to approximately Rs. 186.3 million.
- (ii) The appeals of TPCL against the orders of the Income-Tax Department for AY 2001-02 to AY 2004-05 are pending before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals). The appeal filed by TPCL for the assessment year 2001-02 relates to the claim of TPCL that profit on repatriation of certificates of deposit was a capital receipt and hence not taxable. The liability of TPCL in this appeal is Rs. 181.3 million.
- (iii) TPCL has filed two appeals before the CEGAT in relation to issues including the rate of duty applicable on a cable tray and denial of a refund claim. The amount involved in these appeals aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.43 million.
- (iv) TPCL has filed a writ petition before the Bombay High Court relating to exemption for payment of octroi duty. The amount involved in the petition is Rs. 50.3 million.
- (v) TPCL has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court of India against the order of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, relating to the payment of standby charges billed by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and recoverable from Reliance Energy Limited for the period from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2004. TPCL has been directed to deposit Rs. 2.27 billion with the Supreme Court of India and to provide a bank guarantee for a further sum of Rs. 2.27 billion.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

IV. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited ("VSNL")

Litigation against VSNL

- (i). 47 cases have been filed against VSNL before various consumer forums and courts which are currently at various stages of hearing. The amount involved in these cases aggregates to Rs. 146.78 million.
- (ii) 49 labour related cases have been filed against VSNL pending adjudication before various labour courts as well as civil courts. The amount involved in these cases aggregates to Rs. 3.4 million.
- (iii) Two cases against VSNL relating to payment of property tax are currently pending. The amount involved in these cases aggregates to Rs. 22.98 million.
- (iv) Four cases have been filed against VSNL relating to land acquisition and valuation of land. The amounts involved in these cases aggregates approximately to Rs. 0.2 million.
- (v) Four arbitral proceedings have been initiated against VSNL in relation to various matters. The amount involved in these proceedings aggregates approximately to Rs. 337.4 million.

Litigation by VSNL

- (i) VSNL has filed 19 cases before various consumer forums and courts, which are currently at various stages of hearing. The amounts involved in these proceedings aggregates approximately to Rs. 153.38 million.
- (ii) VSNL has initiated two arbitral proceedings, which are pending adjudication. The aggregate amount involved in these proceedings is Rs. 12.02 million.

Contingent Liabilities (Amount in Rs.):

Letter of Credit	Rs. 207.98 million
Guarantees	Rs. 2.55 billion
Guarantees given on behalf of subsidiaries	Rs. 10.16 billion
Income tax disputes	Rs. 1.93 billion
Income tax disputes where VSNL has a favourable decision in other assessment year for the same issue	Rs. 78.24 million
Income tax disputes other than above:	Rs. 9.25 billion
Claims for other taxes:	Rs. 211.96 million
Other Claims:	Rs. 3.97 billion

V. Indian Hotels Company Limited*Litigation against Indian Hotels Company Limited*

- (i) Five civil cases have been filed against Indian Hotels Company Limited, which are pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts at various stages of hearing. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 13.41 million.
- (ii) Five consumer cases have been initiated against Indian Hotels Company Limited, which are pending adjudication before various consumer courts, Authorities, Tribunals and other Courts at various stages of hearing. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 14.08 million.
- (iii) Three revenue cases have been initiated against Indian Hotels Company Limited, which are pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and other Courts at various stages of hearing. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 353.3 million.
- (iv) A property tax case against Indian Hotels Company Limited is pending adjudication before the New Delhi Municipal Council, New Delhi. The aggregate amount involved in this case is Rs. 425.4 million.

Litigation by Indian Hotels Company Limited

- (i) 16 civil cases have been initiated by Indian Hotels Company Limited and are pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and Courts at various stages of hearing. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 11.65 million.
- (ii) 12 cases have been initiated by Indian Hotels Company Limited in relation to criminal proceedings under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. These proceedings are pending adjudication before various Courts at various stages of hearing and involve an aggregate amount of approximately Rs. 8.77 million.
- (iii) 10 revenue cases have been initiated by Indian Hotels Company Limited, which are pending adjudication before various Authorities, Tribunals and other Courts at various stages of hearing. The aggregate amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 220.64 million.

Contingent Liabilities not provided for: Nil

GOVERNMENT APPROVALS

Tata Steel Limited has received the necessary consents, licenses, permissions and approvals from the government and various governmental agencies required for its present business and except as mentioned below, no further material approvals are required for carrying on its present business in India.

Approvals for the Issue

1. In-principle approval from the National Stock Exchange of India Limited dated September 10, 2007 and;
2. In-principle approval from the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited dated August 10, 2007

General

PAN Number: AAAC2803M

Factory/Unit Approvals

Steel Works, Jamshedpur

1. Discharge Consent Order with Reference No. JA/2117/W/C-6 dated January 13, 2006 issued by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board granting consent under section 25/26 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 granting consent to operate industrial plant at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, East Singhbhum for the period from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005. Renewal applications for the year 2006 and 2007 have been submitted. Renewal is pending.
2. Emission Consent Order with Reference No. JA/2117/W/C-5 dated January 13, 2006 issued by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board granting consent under section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for discharge of emissions for the period from January 1, 2005 – December 31, 2005. Renewal applications for the year 2006 and 2007 have been submitted. Renewal is pending.
3. Consent Letter with Reference No. BMW/JA2029/A-4 dated January 20, 2006 issued by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board granting authorisation for operating a facility for collection, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of biomedical wastes under Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 for a period from September 3, 2004 – September 2, 2006. Renewal application dated August 8, 2006 submitted by Tata Steel Limited. Renewal is pending.
4. Consent Letter with Reference No. T-305 dated May 14, 2007 issued by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board granting authorisation for operating a facility for collection, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes under Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Amendment Rules, 2003 for a period till December 10, 2007.
5. Environment Clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests dated April 16, 2007 for expansion of crude steel plant (5.0MTPA to 6.8 MTPA) at East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand under the EIA Notification dated September 14, 2006.
6. License with Registration No. 2461/SBM for M/s Tata Steel limited issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 25000 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 25000 HP and in case of Electricity Transforming Station not exceeding 200000 KWs and 300000 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories is valid till December 31, 2007.
7. Allotment of Service Tax Code (Registration No.) AAAC2803MST003 for a class of services issued on February 15, 2006 by Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Jamshedpur.
8. License with Registration No. 2012/SBM for M/s Tata Steel Waterworks issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1) (d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 100 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 6473.75 HP and in case of Electricity Transforming Station not exceeding 6360 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.

9. License with Registration No. 2013/SBM for M/s Burmamines Sewage Pumping Station renewed on April 22, 2006 for the calendar year 2006 under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 270 HP and in case of Electricity Transforming Station not exceeding 200 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2006. Application for renewal dated January 4, 2007 has been submitted by Tata Steel Limited. Renewal is pending.
10. License with Registration No. 2014/SBM for M/s Northern Sewage Pumping Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1) (d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 1000 HP issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
11. License with Registration No. 2015/SBM for M/s Bhiwadi Sewage Pumping Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1) (d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 630 HP issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
12. License with Registration No. 2016/SBM for M/s Southern Sewage Pumping Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1) (d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 230 HP and in case of electricity transforming station not exceeding 500 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
13. License with Registration No. 2017/SBM for M/s Bara Sewage Disposal Works issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1) (d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 50 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 1000 HP and in case of electricity transforming station not exceeding 1240 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
14. License with Registration No. 2018/SBM for M/s Sonary Sewage Pumping Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1) (d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 60 HP issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
15. License with Registration No. 5134/SBM for M/s River Pump House issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1) (d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 50 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 16000 HP and in case of electricity transforming station not exceeding 1040 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
16. Licence with Registration No. 5720/SBM for M/s Aviation Services issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 50 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 6 HP and in case of electricity transforming station not exceeding 300 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
17. Licence with Registration No. 7020/SBM for M/s Town Engineering Workshop and Motor Garage issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 50 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 50 HP issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
18. Licence with Registration No. 20650/SBM for M/s Employees Training Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 100 HP and in case of electricity transforming station not exceeding 100 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.

19. Licence with Registration No. 55033/SBM for M/s Southern Sewage Treatment Plant issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 250 HP and in case of electricity transforming station not exceeding 500 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
20. Licence with Registration No. 62201/SBM for M/s Mechanised Laundry issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 50 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 65 HP issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
21. Licence with Registration No. 66742/SBM for M/s Baradwari Sewage Pumping Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 156.3 HP and in case of electricity transforming station not exceeding 250 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
22. Licence with Registration No. 68441/SBM for M/s Baridih Sewage Pumping Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 49 HP and in case of electricity transforming station not exceeding 250 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
23. Licence with Registration No. 68625/SBM for M/s Old Uliyan Sewage Pumping Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 50 HP issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
24. Licence with Registration No. 68626/SBM for M/s New Uliyan Sewage Pumping Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 100 HP issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
25. Licence with Registration No. 68627/SBM for M/s Swarnrekha Sewage Pumping Station issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 20 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 50 HP issued by Inspector of Factories, Jamshedpur is valid till December 31, 2007.
26. License with Registration No. 22317/SBM for M/s Ring Rolling Mill, Tata Steel limited issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 250 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 4169 HP and in case of Electricity Transforming Station not exceeding 3308 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Saraikela-Kharsawan Circle No. 2, Saraikela is valid till December 31, 2007. Tata Steel Limited has submitted Form 29 requesting for closure of the said factory by letter dated July 30, 2007.
27. License with Registration No. 20043/SBM for M/s Growth Shop, Tata Steel Limited issued under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 2,000 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 17100 HP and in case of electricity generation not exceeding 2,200 KWs and in case of transmitting and transforming station not exceeding 6,005 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories, Saraikela-Kharsawan Circle No. 2, Saraikela is valid till December 31, 2007.

Bokaro Tube Division, Jamshedpur (West)

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM002 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.

2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM004 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM005 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM006 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM007 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM008 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
7. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM009 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
8. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM010 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
9. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM011 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
10. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM012 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
11. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM014 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
12. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM015 dated November 18, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at TISCO Works, Bistupur, Jamshedpur HO, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur.
13. Certificate of Registration No. AAAC2803MST003 (Service Tax Code) and PAN No. AAAC2803M dated August 30, 2006 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent, Central Excise Division, Jamshedpur for enumerated services.
14. Certificate of Registration dated June 28, 1957 for registration as a dealer under section 7(1)/7(2) of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and Central Sales Tax (Registration & Turnover) Rules, 1957 issued by the Superintendent of Sales Tax, Jamshedpur mainly for the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail.
15. Letter No. 01 dated March 20, 2006 allotting TIN 20251001839 to Tata Steel Limited issued by Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Jamshedpur Urban Circle.

16. Certificate of Registration No. HZ512(Central) dated June 7, 1958 for registration as a dealer under section 7(1)/7(2) of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 mainly for the business of coal mining and selling issued by the Superintendent of Sales Tax, Hazaribagh.
17. Certificate of Registration No. 20041903133 dated December 21, 2006 issued to Tata Steel Limited by Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax, Ramgarh Circle for coal mining.
18. Certificate of Registration No. GTA/ST/04/HZB/05 dated January 25, 2005 for payment of service tax on services of Goods Transport Agency under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent, Central Excise & Customs, Hazaribagh.
19. Letter No. P/EC/JH/15/150(P179150) dated November 24, 2006 issued by Deputy Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Hazaribagh Sub Circle Office granting licence for existing Petroleum Class B Installation at Banji (Ghatoland), Ghatoland, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand. The licence is renewed upto December 31, 2009.
20. Letter No. P/EC/JH/14/306(P44112) dated November 24, 2006 issued by Deputy Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Hazaribagh Sub Circle Office granting licence for existing Petroleum Class A & B Retail Outlet/Service Station/Consumer Pump at Ghatoland, 309, Ghatoland, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand. The licence is renewed upto December 31, 2009.
21. Letter No. P/EC/JH/14/349(P44320) dated November 24, 2006 issued by Deputy Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Hazaribagh Sub Circle Office granting licence for existing Petroleum Class A & B Retail Outlet/Service Station/Consumer Pump at Ghatoland, Ghatoland, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand. The licence is renewed upto December 31, 2009.
22. Letter No. P/EC/JH/14/257(P43800) dated April 28, 2006 issued by Deputy Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Hazaribagh Sub Circle Office granting licence for existing Petroleum Class B Retail Outlet/Service Station/Consumer Pump at GPundi, 1419, P.O. Ghatoland, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand. The licence is renewed upto December 31, 2008.
23. Registration Certificate bearing Serial No. 02 dated September 20, 2005 for employment of contract labour issued by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Hazaribagh and Registering Officer under Contract labour (R&A) Act, 1970 under section 7(2) of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 for open cast coal mining with the maximum number of contract labour to be employed on any day through each contractor being 600.
24. Registration Certificate bearing Serial No. 01 dated June 23, 2004 for employment of contract labour issued by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Hazaribagh and Registering Officer under Contract labour (R&A) Act, 1970 under section 7(2) of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 for open cast coal mining with the maximum number of contract labour to be employed on any day through each contractor being 600.
25. Registration Certificate bearing Serial No. 03 dated November 16, 2005 for employment of contract labour issued by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Hazaribagh and Registering Officer under Contract labour (R&A) Act, 1970 under section 7(2) of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 for open cast coal mining with the maximum number of contract labour to be employed on any day through each contractor being 600.
26. Licence No. JH/BB/04/2003 dated August 26, 2003 for operating Blood Bank to collect, store, distribute and process whole Human Blood I.P. issued by State Drug Controller Cum Licensing Authority valid from August 23, 2005 up to August 22, 2008.
27. Consent Letter with Reference No. BMW/HZ/A-5 dated March 9, 2007 issued by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board granting authorisation for operating a facility for collection, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of biomedical wastes under Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 for a period from October 20, 2006 – October 19, 2009.
28. Letter dated May 9, 2003 renewed Licence Nos. HZB-63/99 and HZB-63A/99 to sell, stock or exhibit or offer for sale or distribute drugs granted to West Bokaro Colliery Hospital by Regional Licensing Authority, North Chotanagpur Division, Hazaribagh for a period from January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2007.

29. Certificate of Registration No. HZB/20 dated August 4, 2006 granted registration to the genetic clinic of TISCO Central officer Bokaro (Ghatoland) for carrying out Genetic Counseling/Prenatal Diagnostic Procedures/ Prenatal Diagnostics Test issued by Civil Surgeon Cum Chief Medical Officer, Hazaribagh valid till March 17, 2011.
30. Consent Letter No. SEZ/Elect./1083/Ranchi dated July 4, 2006 granting approval under rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 for bringing into use High Tension equipments of Central Power, distribution Station at West Bokaro Colliery issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), South-Eastern Zone, Ranchi.
31. Consent Letter No. DD(E)/SEZ/Per/Quarry-SE(W.B.)/2199 dated November 21, 2005 granting approval under rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 for bringing into use High Tension equipments of Switchboards at receiving sub-stations issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), South-Eastern Zone, Ranchi.
32. Consent Letter No. DD(E)/SEZ/789 dated March 31, 1999 granting approval under rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 for commissioning and bringing into use High Tension equipments of 33 KV Receiving Station issued by Director-General of Mines Safety, South-Eastern Zone, Ranchi.
33. Consent Letter No. DD(E)/SEZ/401/Ranchi dated June 4, 1992 granting approval under rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 for bringing into use High Tension equipments of Horizen Drift Mine Sub-station issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), South-Eastern Zone, Ranchi.
34. Consent Letter No. DD(E)/SEZ/Per/WB/1061/Ranchi dated July 5, 2001 granting permission under rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 for shifting and re-installation job of 11KV/3.3KV Sub-station, Switch Gears, 11KV/3.3KV, 2500 KVA Transformer issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), South-Eastern Zone, Ranchi.
35. Consent Letter No. DD(E)/SEZ/790/Ranchi dated March 31, 1999 granting permission under rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 for bringing into use High Tension equipments of Sub-stations at Bazar Tand, Central Park, Karma Nullah and Deshalin Plant, issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), South-Eastern Zone, Ranchi.
36. Consent Letter No. DD(E)/SEZ/834/Ranchi dated August 30, 1993 granting permission under rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 for bringing into use High Tension equipments of Tailing Pond issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), South-Eastern Zone, Ranchi.
37. Consent Letter No. DD(E)/SEZ/Perm/1037/Ranchi dated August 11, 1994 granting permission under rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 for bringing into use High Tension equipments of primary Crushing Plant 2 Sub-station issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), South-Eastern Zone, Ranchi.
38. Consent Letter No. DDMS(E)/RR/224 dated February 19, 1982 granting provisional approval for commissioning of High Tension equipments 11KV outdoor kiosk, 1500 KVA Transformer, 3.3 KV outdoor kiosk, Lightening arrestors and 11KV off load air breaker isolator at Quarry B Sub-station issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), Ranchi.
39. Consent Letter No. DDMS(E)/RR/187 dated February 16, 1982 granting provisional approval for commissioning of 4 KM long 11 KV O.H. Transmission line between 33 KV main receiving station to Chainpur sub-station issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), Ranchi.
40. Consent Letter No. DD(E)/SEZ/42/Ranchi dated January 17, 1995 granting permission under rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 for bringing into use High Tension equipments of two 10MW power plant issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), South-Eastern Zone, Ranchi.
41. Consent Letter No. DDMS(E)/RR/221 dated February 19, 1982 granting provisional approval for commissioning of 2.5 KM long 6 MVA Capacity 11 KV O.H. Transmission line between 33 KV main receiving station to Quarry B Sub-station and crushing plant sub-station issued by Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electricity), Ranchi.
42. Letter dated April 10, 2007 issued by Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Hazaribagh renewed Licence No. E/HQ/JH/22/237 for Nitrate mixture – Emulsion Explosives and Detonating Fuse under Explosives Rules, 1983 till March 31, 2009.
43. Letter dated April 10, 2007 issued by Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Hazaribagh renewed Licence No. E/HQ/JH/22/238 for Nitrate mixture – Emulsion Explosives and Detonating Fuse under Explosives Rules, 1983 till March 31, 2009.

44. Letter dated April 10, 2007 issued by Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Hazaribagh renewed Licence No. E/HQ/JH/22/239 for Electric and/or Ordinary Detonators under Explosives Rules, 1983 till March 31, 2009.
45. Certificate of Registration No. GTS/38-TATA/DNB/05 dated March 17, 2005 for payment of service tax on services of Goods Transport Service under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent, Central Excise Division, Dhanbad.
46. Letter No. 234 dated April 3, 2006 allotting TIN 20671800791 to Tata Steel Limited issued by Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Jharia Circle, Dhanbad.
47. Certificate of Registration No. DH42 (Central) dated June 12, 1957 for registration as a dealer under section 7(1) of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and Central Sales Tax (Registration & Turnover) Rules, 1957 issued by the Superintendent of Sales Tax, Dhanbad wholly for mining coal, mainly for manufacturing of coal, and partly for washing of coal.
48. Registration No. AD-ET-1 dated July 20, 2002 issued under section 5 of the Jharkhand Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein, Act, 2001 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax for import of enumerated goods.
49. Consent Letter dated September 4, 2006 issued by Director, Office of the Coal Controller, Ministry of Coal granting permission to Tata Steel Limited for supplying 4,00,000 tonnes of washed coking coal to Steel Authority of India Limited under Clauses 6 and 7 of the Colliery Control Order, 2000 read with section 18 of the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Act, 1973.
50. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM031 dated May 18, 2006 for manufacturing of excisable goods at Namdih Road, Burma Mines, Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum), Jharkhand under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise, Customs Service Tax, Jamshedpur.
51. Certificate of Registration No. AAAC2803MST015 (Service Tax Code) dated July 17, 2006 issued under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 by the Superintendent (S Tax), Central Excise & Service Tax, Jamshedpur.
52. Letter dated November 17, 2003 allotting Tax deduction Account No. RCHT00079C to Tata Steel Limited issued by the Officer of the TDS Circle, Jamshedpur.
53. Licence with Registration No. 5255/SBM for M/s Tata Steel limited renewed on March 2, 2007 for the calendar year 2007 under rules 4 to 10 of the Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 and section 6(1)(d) of the Factories Act, 1948 for the maximum number of workers permitted to be employed on any one day not exceeding over 5000 for a total installed capacity not exceeding over 12790 HP and in case of Electricity Transforming Station not exceeding 11820 KWs issued by Inspector of Factories is valid till December 31, 2007.
54. Licence No. G/EC/JH/06/58(G9180) for storage of DA, Oxygen at inside TATA Steel Tubes Division, Jamshedpur, District East Singhbhum, Jharkhand renewed on February 23, 2007 upto September 30, 2009 by Deputy Controller of Explosives, Hazaribagh.
55. Certificate No. MD/1223 CLM No. 020345 & 020346 dated February 14, 2007 issued by Inspector under Jharkhand Weights and Measure Act, tested and certified one floor Mtr. and four dispensing units of FRS diesel pump.
56. Certificate Nos. MD/1223 CLM No. 020344 dated February 14, 2007 issued by Inspector under Jharkhand Weights and Measure Act, tested and certified two dispensing units of diesel pump.
57. Certificate No. MD/1223 CLM No. 020342 and 020343 dated February 14, 2007 issued by Inspector under Jharkhand Weights and Measure Act, tested and certified six weighing scales at central stores and testing of 65 CI weights.
58. Certificate No. MD/1223 CLM No. 020213 dated November 10, 1965 issued by Inspector under Jharkhand Weights and Measure Act, tested and certified one dispensing unit of petrol pump at old office premises.

59. Certificate No. MD/942(4) CLM No. 043951 dated August 17, 2006 issued by Inspector under Jharkhand Weights and Measure Act, tested and certified one road weigh bridge and CI test weights.
60. Registration No. SG/1889/Burma 317 under Jharkhand Shop & Establishment Act, 1953 dated June 24, 1956 issued by Inspection Officer. The registration is valid till December 31, 2007.

Cold Rolling Complex, Wire Rolling Mill, Tarapur Wire Plant

1. Consent Letter no. BO/PCI-II/RO-TN-0764-06/R/CC-641 dated May 24, 2007 issued by Maharashtra Pollution Control Board for online filing of Annual Return in Form 4 under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1989. The license is renewed until December 31, 2007.
2. Consent Letter no. MPCB/WPAE/EIC-TN/157-05/Thane-32 dated January 20, 2005 from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board granting consent to operate plant under section 26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and authorization under rule 5 of Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 and Amendment Rules, 2003 for the manufacture of Ferrous Cold Rolled Sheets is valid till December 31, 2005. The license is renewed until December 31, 2007.
3. Licence No. Palghar 17/2007 for acquisition, storage, sale and use of solvent, raffinate, slop dated May 7, 2003 under Maharashtra Solvent Raffinate and slop (Acquisition, storage, sale and prevention of use in Automobiles) Order 2000 by Govt. of Maharashtra issued by Additional Collector Thane, head Quarter Jawhar is valid till May 6, 2003. The licence is renewed till June 25, 2008.
4. Licence No. P-12(7) 3564/MR/TH-1056 dated February 17, 1994 to import and store petroleum in installation under the Petroleum Act, 1934 for importation of 80 KL of Petroleum issued by Department of Explosives, Government of India is valid till December 31, 1994. The licence is renewed till December 31, 2009.
5. Licence No. PV(WC) S-605/MS/MR/TH/PV/S-167 dated September 23, 1993 to store compressed gas in pressure vessel or vessels under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 for the storage of 30 cubic metres of hydrogen at a pressure not in three (28/1, 28/2 & 28/3) issued by Chief Controller of Explosives is valid till December 31, 1994. The licence is renewed till December 31, 2009.
6. Licence No. PV(WC) S-605/MS/MR/TH/PV/S-158 dated March 16, 1993 to store compressed gas in pressure vessel or vessels under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 for the storage of LPG cubic meters 100 MT Kgs in Two (P-959 & P-960) No. of pressure vessels issued by Chief Controller of Explosives is valid till March 31, 1994. The licence is renewed till March 31, 2009.
7. Licence No. S/HO/MH/03/392 (S644) dated December 18, 2006 to store compressed gas in pressure vessel or vessels under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 for the storage of Liquid Nitrogen in two No. of pressure vessels issued by Chief Controller of Explosives is valid till March 31, 2008. Licence amended vide letter dated December 21, 2006 for installation of additional Liquid Nitrogen storage tank no. VS/C-4/020 and change of company style name as M/s. Tata Steel Limited.
8. Consent Letter no. BO/WPAE/Thane-81/CC-168 dated April 16, 2004 from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board granting consent to operate plant under section 26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and authorization under rule 5 of Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 and Amendment Rules, 2003 for the manufacture of Ferrous Alloyed and no-alloyed Wire Rods is valid till December 31, 2008.
9. Licence No. PALGHAR 39/2007 dated August 2, 2007 under Maharashtra Solvent Raffinate and Slop Order 2000 by Govt. of Maharashtra for purchase of 1,000 KL of furnace oil per month is valid till August 1, 2008.
10. Licence No. P/HQ/MH/15/772/(P6115) to import and store petroleum installation dated April 2, 1985 for existing Class C Installation at Thane issued by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the importation of 360 KL of petroleum is renewed till December 31, 2009.
11. Certificate of Registration No. 400066S1920 under section 22/22A of the Bombay Sales tax Act, 1959 dated April 1, 1999 issued by Sales Tax Department, Maharashtra.

12. Certificate of Registration No. 400066/C/1456 under the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957 dated April 1, 1999 issued by Sales Tax Department.
13. Consent Letter no. BO/ROTN/Thane/PCI-II/79-06/O/CC-87 dated June 12, 2006 from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board granting consent to operate plant under section 26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and authorization under rule 5 of Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 and Amendment Rules, 2003 for the manufacture of Ground Billets is valid till September 30, 2007.
14. Licence No. 238/77 to store Xylene, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity not exceeding 1000 gallons under the Petroleum Act, 1934 dated February 10, 1977 issued by Additional District Magistrate, Thana. The licence is valid till December 31, 2007.
15. Licence No. P/HQ/MH/15/471(P5822) for importation of 62.016 KL of petroleum issued by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Ministry of Commerce is renewed till December 31, 2008.
16. Licence No. S/HO/MH/03/64(S302) dated March 16, 1983 for storage of LPG in pressure vessels in bottling plant has been renewed by letter dated May 25, 2007 issued by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Ministry of Commerce till March 31, 2009.
17. Consent Letter no. BO/WPAE/Thane-82/CC-169 dated April 16, 2004 from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board granting consent to operate plant under section 26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and authorization under rule 5 of Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 and Amendment Rules, 2003 for the manufacture of Steel Wire is valid till December 31, 2008.
18. Certificate No. 1197 dated March 29, 2006 for the use of the Boiler with registration no. MR/13547 issued by Deputy Director, Bombay Boiler Inspection Department under section 7 or 8 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1927 is valid till March 27, 2007. The registration has been renewed till March 27, 2008.
19. Certificate No. 89 dated May 31, 2006 for the use of the Boiler with registration No. MR/10156 issued by Deputy Director of Steam Boilers, Directorate of Steam Boiler Department under section 7 or 8 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1927 is valid till May 23, 2007. The registration has been renewed till May 22, 2008.
20. Licence No. PALGHAR 11/2007 dated June 4, 2007 under Maharashtra Solvent Raffinate and Slop Order 2000 by Govt. of Maharashtra for purchase of 125 KL of furnace oil per month and 50 KL of LDO per month is valid till June 30, 2008.
21. Central Excise Registration Certificate dated December 6, 2005 issued by Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Thane with Registration No. AAAC2803MXM001 for manufacture of excisable goods.

Indore Wire Plant

1. Consent Letter no. A/P/CB/MP/15/78 (P196164) dated May 1, 2007 for storage of 40 KL of furnace oil/LDO issued by Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives.
2. Consent Letter no. A/P/CB/MP/15/79 (P196165) dated May 1, 2007 for storage of 26 KL of furnace oil/LDO issued by Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives.
3. Registration no. 392159 dated April 27, 2007 issued by Nagarpalika Nigam, Indore under MP Shops and Establishments Act, 1958 valid till December 31, 2007.
4. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the EOD Crane (single girder) with Fac. Sr. No. C-01.
5. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the EOD Crane (single girder) with Fac. Sr. No. C-02.
6. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the EOD Crane (single girder) with Fac. Sr. No. C-07.

7. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the EOD Crane (double girder) with Fac. Sr. No. C-04.
8. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the EOD Crane (double girder) with Fac. Sr. No. C-05.
9. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the EOD Crane (double girder) with Fac. Sr. No. C-03.
10. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the Hydra Mobile Crane with Fac. Sr. No. C-06.
11. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the Fork Lift Truck with Sr. No. 4834.
12. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the Fork Lift Truck with Sr. No. 4865.
13. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the Electric Chain Hoist with Hook Opening 33.00 mm.
14. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the Electric Chain Hoist with Hook Opening 38.00 mm.
15. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the Electric Chain Hoist with Hook Opening 40.00 mm.
16. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the Electric Chain Hoist with Hook Opening 35.00 mm.
17. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the Electric Chain Hoist with Hook Opening 37.00 mm.
18. Examination Certificate dated November 16, 2006 issued by the Chartered Engineer (competent person under the Act) under sub-section 1(a)(iii) of section 29 of the MP Factories Act & Rules, 1962 certifying the examination of the Electric Chain Hoist with Hook Opening 34.00 mm.
19. Attachment of Licence No. CM/L-8267585 dated November 14, 2006—IS No. 06006:1983 for uncoated stress relieved strand for prestressed concrete extended till November 15, 2007 issued by Scientist-F & Head, BIS, Bhopal.
20. Attachment of Licence No. CM/L-8269488 dated November 21, 2006—IS No. 14268:1995 for uncoated stress relieved low relaxation seven ply strand for prestressed concrete extended till November 15, 2007 issued by Scientist-E & Director, BIS, Bhopal.
21. Attachment of Licence No. CM/L-8567294 dated October 19, 2006 – IS No. 06003:1983 for indented wire for prestressed concrete for 4.00MM nominal dia issued by Scientist-F & Head, BIS, Bhopal is valid up to October 6, 2008.
22. Attachment of Licence No. CM/L-8570182 dated October 19, 2006 – IS No. 1785(Pt.-I):1983 for Plain hard drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete – Part 1: cold drawn stress relieved wire issued by Scientist-F & Head, BIS, Bhopal is valid up to October 6, 2008.
23. Attachment of Licence No. CM/L-8418580 dated April 10, 2007 – IS No. 1785(Pt.-2):1983 for Plain hard drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete – Part 2: cold drawn stress relieved wire extended till April 15, 2008 issued by Scientist-F & Head, BIS, Bhopal.

24. Consent Letter no. 722/HOPCB/HSMD-IND-2411/2007 dated March 26, 2007 from MP Pollution Control Board renewed authorization under Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 and Amendment Rules, 2003 till March 3, 2009.
25. Consent Letter no. 7069/TS/MPPCB/2006 dated September 18, 2006 from MP Pollution Control Board renewed consent for production of High Carbon High Tensite Black, High Carbon High Tensite Wire, High Carbon High Tensite Strand Wire, with production capacity of 11,7000 MT/year for each under section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 till July 31, 2007. Renewal application has been submitted by Tata Steel Limited which is pending.
26. Consent Letter no. 7068/TS/MPPCB/2006 dated September 18, 2006 from MP Pollution Control Board renewed consent for production of High Carbon High Tensite Black, High Carbon High Tensite Wire, High Carbon High Tensite Strand Wire, with production capacity of 11,7000 MT/year for each under section 25/26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 till July 31, 2007. Renewal application has been submitted by Tata Steel Limited which is pending.
27. Consent Letter no. 179/HOPCB/HSMD/2007 dated January 17, 2007 from MP Pollution Control Board renewed authorization under Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 and Amendment Rules, 2003 for two years from October 23, 2006.
28. Consent Letter no. 47/TS/MPPCB/2006 dated January 2, 2007 from MP Pollution Control Board renewed consent for production of Low relaxation PC Wire (1250 MT/month) and Stainless Steel Wires (500 MT/month under section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 till November 30, 2007.
29. Consent Letter no. 48/TS/MPPCB/2006 dated January 2, 2007 from MP Pollution Control Board renewed consent for production of Low relaxation PC Wire (1250 MT/month) and Stainless Steel Wires (500 MT/month under section 25/26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 till November 30, 2007.
30. Consent Letter no. S/HO/MP/03/159 (s3356) dated March 22, 2007 issued from Deputy Chief Controllor of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Ministry of Commerce and Industry renewed licence for storage of Propane Gas in pressure vessels under Indian Explosives Act, 1884 till March 31, 2010.
31. Licence No. 10/00205/IND/2m(i) dated December 26, 2006 issued by Additional Chief Inspector of Factories, M.P. under Factories Act, 1948 to work a factory employing not more than 250 workers on any one day and having installed motive horse power not more than two thousand where the with the manufacturing process of Wire Drawings & Galvanizing being carried on. The licence is valid till December 31, 2007.
32. Licence No. 75/13679/DHR/2m(i) dated December 26, 2006 issued by Additional Chief Inspector of Factories, M.P. under Factories Act, 1948 to work a factory employing not more than 250 workers on any one day and having installed motive horse power not more than two thousand where the with the manufacturing process of Wire Drawings being carried on. The licence is valid till December 31, 2007.

Borivali Wire Division

1. Permission No. WOR/F/2/69-70 under section 390 and 479 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act to establish and to work a factory for manufacturing different types of low and high steel wires dated May 11, 2006 issued by Assistant Commissioner valid till March 31, 2009.
2. Consent Letter no. BO/ROM/PCI-II/R/CC-414 dated April 4, 2007 from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board granting consent to operate plant under section 26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and authorization under rule 5 of the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 and Amendment Rules, 2003 for the manufacture of Galvanised and Black Steel Wire. The consent is valid till June 30, 2010.
3. Consent Letter dated July 11, 2006 issued by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Ministry of Commerce and Industry renewed licence for storage of LPG in pressure vessels till March 31, 2009.

4. Licence No. P/HQ/MH/15/300(P5657) dated September 29, 1977 issued for existing Petroleum Class C installation renewed by Deputy Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide letter dated January 15, 2007 till December 31, 2009.
5. Licence No. 7/10 (MSD) dated December 12, 1961 to buy, possess and use rectified spirit including absolute alcohol issued by Collector of Bombay is valid till March 31, 2008.
6. Licence No. CR/VGL/MISC/SOLENT/2000/213 for Acquisition, Storage, Sale & Use of 80 KL of L.D.O. dated April 29, 2006 issued by Controller of Rationing & Director of Civil Supplies, Mumbai is valid till July 30, 2008.
7. Certificate No. 880 dated March 10, 2007 for the use of the Boiler with registration no. MR/12841 issued by Deputy Director, Directorate of Steam Boiler Department under section 7 or 8 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1927 is valid till March 2, 2008.
8. Certificate No. 127 dated December 18, 2006 for the use of the Boiler with registration no. MR/10524 issued by Deputy Director, Bombay Boiler Inspection Department under section 7 or 8 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1927 is valid till November 13, 2008.

Bangalore Wire Division

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXM023 dated October 19, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at Plot No. 28(C), Kiadeb Industrial Area, Doddaballapur, Bangalore, Karnataka under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Bangalore.
2. Consent Letter No. CFE-CELL/TISCL-1084/NEIA/2005-2006/102 dated September 20, 2005 from Karnataka State Pollution Control Board granting consent for Establishment (CFE) under the Water and Air Act for establishing an industry to manufacture Steel Bead wire of capacity 500 MT/M at Plot No. 28-C, KIADB Industrial Area, Doddaballapur, Bangalore Rural District is valid for three years from the date of issue.
3. Approval Letter No. DOBI/BG/DG-49/2635-38/05-06 dated November 26, 2005 to commission one 750 KVA generator set at Plot No. 28, KIADB, Doddaballapur, Bangalore under rule 47-A of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 issued by Deputy Chief Electrical Inspector, Bangalore North Rajajingar.
4. Approval Letter No. DOBI/BG/DG-48/2639-42/05-06 dated November 26, 2005 to commission one 500 KVA generator set at Plot No. 28, KIADB, Doddaballapur, Bangalore under rule 47-A of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 issued by Deputy Chief Electrical Inspector, Bangalore North Rajajingar.
5. Licence No. S/HO/KA/03/232 (S 3026) dated October 24, 2005 issued from Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation granting licence for storage of 37572 Kgs of LPG in two pressure vessels (Vessel No. T-583 & T-584, water capacity 39.95 Cubic meter each) under Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 1981 at Plot No. 28C, KIADB, Doddaballapur, Bangalore under Indian Explosives Act, 1884 valid till March 31, 2008.
6. Licence No. S/HO/KA/232 (S3026) dated October 24, 2005 to store compressed gas (LPG) in 2 Nos. of pressure vessels at Plot No. 28C, KIADB, Doddaballapur, Bangalore under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 issued by Chief Controller of Explosives is valid till March 31, 2008.
7. Licence No. P/HQ/KA/15/2434 (P11570) dated February 7, 2006 issued by Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation granting licence for existing Petroleum Class B & C Installation at Plot No. 28C, KIADB Industrial Area, Doddaballapur, Bangalore. The licence is renewed upto December 31, 2008.
8. Licence No. P/HQ/KA/15/2434(P11570) dated October 14, 2006 for importation of 60 KL of petroleum of enumerated classes issued by Chief Controller of Explosives is valid till December 31, 2008.
9. Licence No. P/HQ/KA/15/2433 (P11515) dated February 7, 2006 issued by Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation granting licence for existing Petroleum Class B Installation at Plot No. 28C, KIADB Industrial Area, Doddaballapur, Bangalore. The licence is renewed upto December 31, 2008.

10. Licence No. P/HQ/KA/15/2433(P11515) dated October 14, 2006 for importation of 60 KL of petroleum of enumerated classes issued by Chief Controller of Explosives is valid till December 31, 2008.
11. Licence No. ALC-2/CLA-C/53/05-06 dated October 25, 2005 under section 12(1) of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 for the doing of the work of Housekeeping, Gardening, Maintenance, Loading and Un-loading issued by Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bangalore. The licence has been renewed till October 25, 2007. The number of workmen employed as contract labour in the establishment should not exceed 125. An application for amendment of this licence has been made.
12. Certificate of Registration No. ALC-2/CLA/P-28/05-06 dated October 25, 2005 under section 7(2) of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 for the manufacturing of Steel bead wires issued by Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bangalore.
13. Authorisation Letter No. KSPCB/HWM/706 dated June 17, 2006 from Karnataka State Pollution Control Board granting authorization for handling hazardous wastes under rule 5(5) of the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Amendment Rules, 2003 for used oil, spent acid generated from metal surface treatment such as degreasing and picking and sludge generated during metal surface treatment such as degreasing and picking is valid till June 30, 2008.
14. Consent Letter No. KSPCB/BNG (NI)/CFE/2006-2007/3612 dated October 31, 2006, received on November 7, 2006 from Karnataka State Pollution Control Board granting consent for Establishment and clearance from Air and Water Pollution Control Point of view for expansion of existing industry by increasing the production of Bead Wires of capacity from 500 MT/month to 800 MT/month is valid for three years from the date of receipt of the order.
15. Industrial Licence No. MYB – 14346 of 2005, issued by the Industry and Boilers Department, Karnataka Government has been renewed up to December 2008.
16. Environmental Clearance Certificate dated December 13, 2005 from the Department of Forest, Environment and Animal Department, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore, for Bead Wire Plant.
17. Form 16 dated May 13, 2005 issued by the Deputy Registrar, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore from May 9, 1985 to May 5, 2005 regarding search and certification of the area of the factory premises. Renewal application has been submitted by Tata Steel Limited. Renewal is pending.
18. Form 15 dated June 10, 2005 issued by the Deputy Registrar, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore from April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1986 regarding search and certification of the property. Renewal application has been submitted by Tata Steel Limited. Renewal is pending.
19. Registration Certificate No. 4974 dated April 7, 2006 issued by the Law, Weight and Measurement Department, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore regarding registered office and address for Steel Bead Wires.

Bearings Divisions

Kharagpur, West Bengal

1. Certificate of Registration No. AAATT0188NST001 dated January 31, 2005 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent of Central Excise, Midnapore Division for Goods Transport Agency.

Kolkata, West Bengal

1. Allotment of Registration Certificate VAT No. 19200131016, CST Act No. 19200131210, State Act No. 19200131113 by letter dated March 11, 2005 by Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes.

Midnapore, West Bengal

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAPT2803MXM019 dated August 09, 2005 for manufacturing of excisable goods at Nimpura, Industrial Estate, P.O. Rakhajungle, Dist. Pachim Medinipur, West Bengal under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Medinipur Division.

2. Licence No. 10/45 dated April 12, 2005 to work a factory under Factories Act 1948 issued by Chief Inspector of Factories, West Bengal and shall remain in force till December 31, 2005. The license has been renewed until December 31, 2007.
3. Certificate of Registration No. RWM2385848 dated September 18, 1979 for registration as an employer under West Bengal State Tax on Profession, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1979 issued by Profession Tax Officer, West Bengal South Unit-II.

Marketing and Sales Offices

Kolkata

1. Certificate of Enlistment (Trade Licence) No. 001501025293 for 83, Topsia Road South, Steel Junction, Kolkata issued by Kolkata Municipal Corporation for Tata Steel Limited is valid till November 30, 2007.
2. Certificate of Enlistment (Trade Licence) No. 110631000277 for 52, Chowringhee Road issued by Kolkata Municipal Corporation for Tata Steel Limited (Office of Iron and Steel Manufacturer) valid till December 31, 2007.
3. Certificate of Enlistment (Trade Licence) No. 0013-5102-5290 for Steel Junction, Topsia Road, Trinity Towers, 4th Floor issued by Kolkata Municipal Corporation for Tata Steel Limited valid till November 30, 2007.
4. Certificate of Enlistment (Trade Licence) No. 0013-4102-5295 for Steel Junction, Topsia Road, Trinity Towers, Ground & 1st Floor issued by Kolkata Municipal Corporation for Tata Steel Limited valid till November 30, 2007.
5. Certificate of Enlistment (Trade Licence) No. 0017-1103-6454 for Transport Depot, Tiljala Road issued by Kolkata Municipal Corporation for Tata Steel Limited valid till July 31, 2007.
6. Registration Certificate No. Cal/garden/P-1/451 dated October 16, 1985 for a shop issued by the Supervising Inspector, Shop and Establishment, Government of West Bengal under the West Bengal Shops and Establishment Act. 1963 renewed till October 15, 2009.
7. Registration Certificate No. Cal/Park/P-II/1272A dated January 25, 1982 for a commercial establishment issued by the Registering Authority, Shop and Establishment, Government of West Bengal under the West Bengal Shops and Establishment Act. 1963 renewed till January 1, 2009.
8. Registration Certificate No. 117/R-20/2001/LCC dated October 9, 2001 for employment of a maximum number of 150 contract labour on any day through each contractor for marketing of steel, steel tubes and bearings issued by the Registering Authority under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. 1970, Government of West Bengal under sub-section (5) of section 7 of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act. 1970.
9. Certificate of Registration No. AAAC2803MST018 dated September 13, 2006 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent, Service Tax, Kolkata.
10. Registration Certificate No. Cal/Park/P-11/11150 dated August 17, 1979 for a commercial establishment issued by the Supervising Inspector, Shop and Establishment, Government of West Bengal under the West Bengal Shops and Establishment Act. 1963 renewed till August 16, 2009.
11. Certificate of Registration No. AAAC2803MST017 dated September 12, 2006 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Service Tax.
12. Certificate of Registration No. 19200131016 dated January 4, 2007 for registration as a dealer under section 24(1)(a)/24(1)(b) of the West Bengal Value Added Tax Act, 2003 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Sales Tax.
13. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD064 dated September 23, 2005 for operating a manufacturing depot at Foreshore Road, Shalimar, Shibpur, Howrah, West Bengal under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
14. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD065 dated September 23, 2005 for operating a manufacturing depot at Foreshore Road, Ramkistapur, Howrah, West Bengal under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.

15. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD067 dated September 26, 2005 for operating as a Dealer of excisable goods at Howrah under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
16. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD073 dated October 5, 2005 for operating as a Dealer of excisable goods at Kankurgachi under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
17. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD090 dated March 7, 2007 for operating as a Dealer of excisable goods at Burabazar under Rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
18. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD092 dated March 9, 2007 for operating as a Dealer of excisable goods at Brace Bridge under Rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
19. Registration Certificate No. Kol/Topsia/P-1/05 dated February 15, 2007 for a shop issued under the West Bengal Shops and Establishment Act. 1963 renewed till February 15, 2009.
20. Registration Certificate No. R-01/2007/LCS dated January 3, 2007 for employment of contract labour in a retail store of Iron & Steel Products issued by the Registering Authority under Contract Labour (R & A) Act. 1970, Government of West Bengal under sub-section (5) of section 7 of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act. 1970. The Registration is valid till December 31, 2008.

Bhubaneswar

1. Registration Certificate No. II579 dated December 31, 1977 for carrying on business of commercial nature issued by the Inspector of Shop and Commercial Establishments & Assistant Labour officer, Bhubaneswar is valid till December 31, 2007.
2. Letter dated December 4, 2006 for dealers liable to pay value added tax under subsection (2), sub-section (5) of section 25 or sub-section (2) of section 26 of Orissa Value Added Tax Act, 2004 allotting TIN No. 21551100258 to Tata Steel Limited issued by Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Puri Range.
3. Certificate of Registration No. BHC-1-87 dated June 16, 1977 under Central Sales Tax (Registration & Turnover) Rules, 1957 for resale of Iron & Steel materials issued by the Sales Tax Officer, Bhubaneswar Circle. The certificate was amended to add for resale Crowbars, Shovels, Mamootees, Powrhs, Spade, Kodalls, Hammers, Pans, Pickaxe with effect from September 28, 1995 and Tata Brand cement with effect from November 23, 1995. Amended with effect from January 18, 1993 to add coke, chrome ore as raw materials, charge chrome, off grade charge chrome as finished products and coking coal, hard coke for resale. Amended with effect from November 11, 1992 on December 3, 1992 to add an additional place of business in Cuttack. Amended on February 4, 1992 to add prawns, shrimps, fishes and other marine products as raw material, corrugated board master cartons, inner duplex Cartons, Polythene sheets and bags, G.I. Clips and caristrap rolls as packaging materials, frozen shrimp as finished product and to add additional places of business in Cuttack and Puri.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD084 dated June 7, 2006 for operating a manufacturing depot at Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar, Orissa under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs, Bhubaneswar.

Patna

1. Registration No. PT-49284 under the Patna Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1963 dated April 17, 2002 issued by the Inspector under the Bihar Shops and Establishment Act. 1963 is valid till December 31, 2007.
2. Certificate of Registration dated April 11, 2005 under section 19 of the Bihar Value Added Tax Ordinance, 2005 issued by Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes allotting Taxpayer Identification No. 10010008024 to Tata Steel Limited.
3. Certificate of Registration No. 10010008121 dated December 8, 2000 under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 for resale of Iron & Steel/Steel Tubes issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Special Circle, Patna.

4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD069 dated September 28, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Dighaghat, Patna, Bihar under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Gaya.

Guwahati

1. Trade Licence No. 233/309 dated April 29, 2005 issued by the Guwahati Municipal Corporation under Guwahati Municipal Corporation Act, 1969 valid till March 31, 2008.
2. Registration No. SEA/GG/CE/03/21 under the Assam Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1971 dated April 1, 1985 issued by the Inspector for Shops and Establishments, Guwahati is valid till December 31, 2007.
3. Registration No. AAAC2803MST009 dated May 3, 2006 issued by Superintendent of Central Excise, Guwahati Range under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 for transport of goods by road.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD091 dated March 6, 2006 for operating a manufacturing depot at Kamrup, Assam under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise.
5. Value Added Tax Registration Certificate No. 18370011824 dated July 6, 2007 issued by Superintendent of Tax, Guwahati under Assam Value Added Tax, 2003.
6. Certificate of Registration No. 18199912020 dated July 7, 2007 for registration as a dealer under section 7(1), 7(2) of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 for resale of iron and steel, steel bars, paints and GCC sheets issued by Superintendent of Tax, Guwahati.

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Value Added Tax Registration Certificate No. 01051050326 dated September 27, 2005 issued by Commercial Taxes Officer under Jammu & Kashmir Value Added Tax, 2005 valid till April 4, 2007. The registration has been renewed till May 20, 2010.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD035 dated September 15, 2006 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Gangyal, Jammu under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Registration No. 1-12/93-RN270800 under the U.P. Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1962 dated March 18, 1978 issued by the Chief Inspector of Shops, Kanpur is valid till 2009-2010.
2. Registration No. AAAC2803MST024 dated April 10, 2007 issued by Superintendent, Central Excise, Kanpur under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994.
3. Certificate of Registration No. KR-5071607 dated April 24, 1998 under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 for resale of Iron & Steel, galvanized steel and other goods issued by Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax.
4. Certificate of Registration No. KR-0102408 dated April 24, 1998 under VAT/LST issued by Sales Tax Officer, Uttar Pradesh.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD012 dated August 23, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Kanpur.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD008 dated September 5, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise & Sales Tax, Varanasi.
7. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD078 dated September 5, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Noida Complex, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise.

8. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AACCK7154NXD002 dated October 10, 2006 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Amrit Nagar, G.T. Road, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
9. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD062 dated September 20, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Dadri, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise.
10. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD061 dated September 19, 2004 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Chhapraula, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
11. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD063 dated September 20, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Lal Kuan, G.T. Road, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise.
12. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD022 dated August 26, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Gaziabad City, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
13. Registration No. 22826 under U.P. Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, dated February 15, 1978 is valid till February 2010.
14. Certificate of Registration No. KR-010248 issued under the Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax Act by Sales Tax Commissioner.
15. Registration No. KR-0102408 dated June 11, 1976 under U.P. Sales Tax Rules, 1948 issued by Sales Tax Officer, Kanpur.

New Delhi

1. Registration No. 6/9311/II under the Delhi Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1954 dated November 3, 1989 issued by the Chief Inspector, Shops & Establishments, Delhi.
2. Letter from Sales Tax Department allotting Taxpayers Identification No. 07001234567 to Tata Steel Limited in lieu of the existing RC No. LC/042/07380025677/0457.
3. Letter dated September 2, 2005 from Assistant Commissioner of Service Tax allotting Service Tax Code No. AAAC2803MST004 for goods transport.
4. Certificate of Registration No. DLI/ST/ISD/TTISL/17/2005 dated June 20, 2005 issued under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 by Superintendent, Service Tax, Delhi for Input Service Distribution.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD021 dated September 5, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Tughlakabad, Okhla Industrial Estate, Okhla, Delhi under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD085 dated December 1, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Nangloi, West Delhi, Delhi under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
7. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD037 dated September 5, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, Okhla Industrial Estate, South Delhi, Delhi under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
8. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD072 dated October 3, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Mundka, Nangloi, North West Delhi, Delhi under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.

Jaipur

1. Licence no. 1421/01596 dated June 1, 1976 issued under Rajasthan Sales Tax Act to carry on business of wholesale, retail sale, importer and dealer in iron and steel goods issued by Sales Tax Officer.
2. Certificate of Registration No. 85/ST/GTO/R-VIII/JPR-II/2005/363 dated February 21, 2005 issued under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 by Superintendent, Service Tax, Jaipur for transport of goods.

3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD045 dated September 13, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Jhotwara, Jaipur Jhotware, Jaipur, Rajasthan under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD046 dated September 13, 2005 for operating as a dealer of Excisable Goods at Tonk Road, Durgapur, Jaipur, Rajasthan under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD051 dated September 15, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Little More Engineering Private Limited, B-72B, Raman Marg, Tilak Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD102 dated January 1, 2007 for operating a manufacturer's depot at C-375, Udyog Vihar, Agro Road Park, Udhog Vihar, Ganganagar, Rajasthan under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Sikar.
7. Registration No. 08872101579 dated June 1, 1976 under local sales tax law issued by Sales Tax Officer, Jaipur for wholesale/retail sale/importer and dealer of Iron and Steel.

Faridabad

1. Certificate of Registration No. 06271302856 dated April 1, 2003 under section 11 of Haryana Value Added Tax Act, 2003 issued by the Assessing Authority.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD036 dated September 5, 2005 for operating as a dealer of Excisable Goods at Model Town, Hissar, Haryana under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise.
3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD098 dated November 14, 2006 for operating as a dealer Murthal, Sonapat, Haryana under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, central Excise Division, Sonapat.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD070 dated September 28, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Amarnagar, Faridabad, Haryana under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Faridabad.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD057 dated September 19, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Faridabad NIT, Faridabad, Haryana under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Faridabad.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD054 dated September 16, 2005 for operating a dealer of Excisable Goods at Faridabad NIT, Faridabad, Haryana under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Faridabad.
7. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD056 dated September 19, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Hardware Sohna Road, Faridabad NIT, Faridabad, Haryana under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Faridabad.
8. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD053 dated September 6, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at 9, DLF Industrial Area, Phase-I, Amarnagar, Faridabad, Haryana under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise, Faridabad.

Chandigarh and Ludhiana

1. Letter dated March 7, 2005 allotting Service Tax Code No. AAATT0188NST018 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Ludhiana.
2. Certification of Registration No. 03671097870 dated May 19, 2006 under section 7(1)/7(2) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 issued by Excise Taxation Officer, Jalandhar.

3. Issue of Registration No. 03671097870 vide letter dated May 19, 2006 for registration under Punjab Value Added Tax Act, 2005 issued by Excise & Taxation Officer, Jalandhar.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD049 dated September 13, 2005 for operating as manufacturer's depot of excisable goods at Metro Road, Focal Point, Ludhiana, Punjab under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Ludhiana.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD048 dated September 13, 2005 for operating as manufacturer's depot of excisable goods at Phase-V, Focal Point, Ludhiana, Punjab under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Ludhiana.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD081 dated October 24, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Phase-V, Focal Point, Ludhiana, Punjab under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Patiala.
7. Certificate of Registration No. AA ACT2803MST014 dated November 16, 2005 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent, Central Excise and Service Tax, Kolkata for transportation of goods by road.
8. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD082 dated June 28, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Plot No-214, Industrial Area, Phase-I, Chandigarh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Chandigarh.
9. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD027 dated September 6, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Driya, Near Railway Station, Chandigarh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Chandigarh.
10. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD029 dated September 6, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at 45, Industrial Area, Phase-I, Chandigarh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Chandigarh.
11. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD044 dated September 12, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Adjoining Tee Emm Motors, Pabhat, Zirakpur, Patiala, Punjab under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise Division, Debrabassi

Uttaranchal

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD001 dated July 20, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Khasra No. 161, Railway Road, Village Harrawala, Harrawala, Dehradun, Uttaranchal under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Central Excise, Dehradun.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD105 dated March 19, 2007 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Gava Rice mill, Compound, RC Rudrapur, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttaranchal under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Rampur.

Andhra Pradesh

1. Allotment of Tax Payer Identification No. (TIN) 28530106327 by letter dated March 17, 2003 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Large Taxpayer Unit.
2. Certificate of Registration No. 02/1/1505/1985-19 issued under the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957 dated March 26, 2002 issued by Assistant Commercial Tax officer, Secunderabad.
3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD055 dated September 19, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Gannayaram village, Gannavaram Mandal, Gannavaram, Krishna, Andhra Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Vijaywada.

4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD083 dated October 28, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at R.P. Road, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Hyderabad.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD089 dated January 20, 2006 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Hakimpet, Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Customs & Central Excise, Hyderabad.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD058 dated September 19, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Gollapudi, Krishna, Andhra Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Vijaywada.
7. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD079 dated October 24, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Bantia estate, 207/3, Sikh Road, Hyderabad Urban, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise, Hyderabad.
8. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD095 dated June 30, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Gandhinagar, Balanagar Township, Hyderabad Urban, Andhra Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise, Hyderabad.
9. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD014 dated September 8, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Plot No. 47, Rajendra Nagar, Gaganphad, Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise, Hyderabad.
10. Certificate no. 1483167 dated September 13, 2006 issued under the Andhra Pradesh Standards of Weights & Measures (E) Act, 1985 by District Inspector, Legal Metrology verifying one 80,000 KG Sartorius make Electric Lorry.
11. Certificate of Registration No. AA ACT2803MST002 dated September 6, 2005 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent (Service Tax), Customs & Central Excise, Hyderabad.

Karnataka

1. Provisional VAT Registration vide letter dated April 6, 2003 with Tax Identification No. 29660132539 issued by Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD010 dated September 12, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at TISCO Stockyard, Channasandra, Banaswadi, Bangalore Rural, Karnataka under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Bangalore.
3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD052 dated September 15, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at 535, Belagali Cross, P.B Road, Sherwad, Hubli Bharat Mills, Dharwad, Karnataka under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Hubli.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AA ACT2803MXD016 dated January 31, 2006 for operating a manufacturer's depot at PL Enterprises 219 (Ground Floor), 7th B Main, 1st Block HRBR Layout, Banaswadi, Bangalore Urban, Karnataka under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Bangalore.
5. Certificate of Registration No. AA ACT2803MST001 dated September 5, 2005 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent Service Tax Commissionerate, Bangalore for transport of goods by road.
6. Registration No. 61/EST/0557 dated May 3, 1986 under the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961 issued by the Inspector.

Kerala

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD032 dated September 2, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Arkay Enterprises, 39/2824, Ram Complex, KSN Mennon Road, Ernakulam, Kerala under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Ernakulam.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD033 dated September 2, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at South India Corporation (Agency) Limited., XL-4475, T.D. Road, North End, Ernakulam Collage, Ernakulam, Kerala under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Ernakulam.
3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD088 dated January 11, 2006 for operating a manufacturer's depot at 54, Godown No. 1, Ward no. XIV, Kochupilamoodu, Kerala under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Kollam.
4. Provisional Allotment of Tax Payer's Identification No. 32150385055 by letter dated June 1, 2005 issued by Assistant Commissioner under Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003.
5. Registration Certificate No. 24146079 under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has been renewed till 2007-2008.

Tamil Nadu

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD017 dated September 19, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Shop No. 89, Nehru Stadium, Shopping Complex, Voc Park, Coimbatore Central, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Coimbatore.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD002 dated September 9, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at No. 10, Kamraj Nagar, First Street, Choolaimedu MDO, Chennai, Tamil Nadu under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Chennai.
3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD003 dated September 6, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Chennai Thiruvallore Road, Thiruninravur R.S., Chennai, Tamil Nadu under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Ponnammallee Division.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD015 dated August 17, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Ambattur Vanagaram Road, East Aynambakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Maduravayol Division.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD007 dated September 5, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at No. 13 & 14, Pudumanaikuppam, Royapuram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Chennai.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD034 dated September 2, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at N. 26, III Phase, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Hosur Industrial Complex, Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Hosur.
7. Certificate of Registration No. 25138 dated October 16, 1985 issued by the Commercial Tax Officer for registration as dealer under section 7(1)/7(2) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
8. Certificate of Registration dated January 18, 2007 registering Tata Steel Limited as a dealer under the Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax Act, 2006 and allotting Tax Payers Identification No. 33900460104 issued by Commercial Tax officer, Chennai.
10. Certificates of Registration dated September 19, 2005 have been issued to Tata Steel Limited by the Superintendent Central Excise, Chennai under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 for Scientific &

Technical Consultancy, Management Consultancy and Goods Transport Agency with registration nos. STC/CH-III/064/STCDT.06/05/2004, MGC/CH-II/479/STCDT.06/05/2004 AND GTA/CH-III/321/STCDT.09/02/2005 respectively.

Gujarat

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD043 dated September 9, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at CM Mafatlal & Sons, 799/E, Cadila Estate, Aslali, Ahmedabad, Gujarat under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Ahmedabad.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD087 dated December 21, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at 522, Karnavati Complex, C/A, Jit Trans. Organization, Rakanpur, Kalol, Gandhinagar, Gujarat under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Kalol.
3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD041 dated September 9, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at A-one Enterprises, Plot No. 6, RK Rehousing Society, Aslali, Ahmedabad, Gujarat under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Ahmedabad.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD040 dated September 9, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at A-one Enterprises, 4-5-14 & 15, RK Rehousing Society, Aslali, Ahmedabad, Gujarat under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Ahmedabad.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD039 dated September 9, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at A-one Enterprises, Plot No. 53, BH Jamnagar Old Storage, Aslali, Ahmedabad, Gujarat under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Ahmedabad.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD093 dated May 26, 2006 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Gokul Transport Company, B1/6 Sachin Udhyog, Nagar Shakari Mandal, Sachin, Surat, Gujarat under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Surat.
7. Allotment of Tax Deduction Account no. AHMT00438E by letter dated May 22, 2002 issued by Income Tax Officer, Ahmedabad under section 203A of The Income Tax Act, 1961.
8. Certificate of Registration No. SD/AHD/ISD/10/2005 dated October 6, 2005 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Service Tax, Ahmedabad for Input Service Distribution.
9. Registration No. PII/EL/00/0000148 issued by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for a commercial establishment under Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.
10. Registration No. Guj-10B-236 dated August 12, 2005 under Central Sales Tax Act issued by Sales Tax Officer.
11. Registration No. 24073401752 dated July 1, 2002 under Gujarat Sales Tax Act issued by the Sales Tax Officer, Ahmedabad.
12. Certificate of Enrollment No. 2102000501 dated September 5, 1995 issued under sub-section 5 of the Gujarat State Tax on Professional Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976 by designated officer.

Aurangabad

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC2803MXD071 dated October 24, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at K-99, Industrial Area, Waluj, Aurangabad, Maharashtra under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise & Customs, Aurangabad.

Indore

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXD020 dated August 22, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Emerald Industries Co., 212-213, Paldi Gram, Indore Kastoomba Gram, Indore, Madhya Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Indore.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXD019 dated August 22, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Emerald Industries Co., 310, 311 Newawar Road, Paldi Gram, Indore Kastoomba Gram, Indore, Madhya Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise, Indore.
3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXD038 dated September 8,, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at KB Agencies, 4 Manik Bagh Road, Gulzar Colony, Indore Khatiwala Tank, Indore, Madhya Pradesh under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise, Indore.
4. Certificate of Registration No. R-ST/IND/BAS/1406/2005-06 dated June 16, 2005 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent, Service Tax, Indore for Business Auxiliary Service (Input Service Distribution).
5. Certificate of Registration No. R-ST/IND/GTA/1756/2005-06 dated September 9, 2005 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Superintendent, Service Tax, Indore for Good Transport Agency Services.
6. Registration No. 177144 dated January 4, 2007 issued by Nagar Palika Nigam, Indore under M.P. Shops and Establishments Act, 1958 valid till December 31, 2007.
7. Allotment of Tax Payer's Identification No. 23611100095 by letter dated December 12, 2005 issued by Commissioner.
8. Letter allotting Tax Payer's Identification No. 79211100070 issued by Income Tax Commissioner.
9. Letter allotting Tax Payer's Identification No. 78291100479 issued by Income Tax Commissioner.

Mumbai

1. Allotment of VAT Tax Payer's Identification No. 27600000006V and CST Tax Payer's Identification No. 27600000006C on April 1, 2006 issued by Department of Sales Tax, Government of Maharashtra.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXD028 dated August 31, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Orient house, 3rd Floor, Adi Marzban Path, Ballard Estate, Mumbai, Maharashtra under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Mumbai.
3. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXD076 dated November 17, 2006 for operating a manufacturer's depot of excisable goods at Prerna Complex, B-1, Gala No. 8, 9 & 13, Dapoda-Mankoli Road, Val Village, Bhiwandi, Thane, Maharashtra under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Kalyan.
4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXD075 dated October 11, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at C/o Poshs Metal Ind. Private. Limited., Plot No. A21/P, Road Q, MIDC, Taloja Audogievassahat, Raigad, Thane, Maharashtra under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Belapur.
5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAATT0188NXD132 dated December 30, 2003 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at S. No. 2/2/1, Mabhuban Dam Road, Karad, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise & Customs, Silvassa.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXD099 dated November 15, 2006 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at C/A Sunrise Trading Corporation, Survey No. 38, Hissa No. 126, Village Kadiya, Daman, Daman and Diu under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, North Daman.

7. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXD077 dated October 11, 2005 for operating as a dealer of excisable goods at Plot No. 2, Mabhuban Dam Road, Mudhaban Industrial Estate, Silvassa, Dadra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Silvassa.
8. Certificate of Registration No. C&F/MUM-7/408 under section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994 issued by the Commissioner, Central excise, Service Tax Cell, Mumbai for the service of Clearing and Traveling Agent.
9. Allotment of Service Tax Code No.AATTT0188NST001 for transport of goods by road on March 29, 2005 issued by Deputy Commissioner, Service Tax.
10. Registration No. A-II/003090 issued by Inspector for a commercial establishment under Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 is valid till 2009.
11. Certificate of Registration under section 22/22A of Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 dated April 1, 1996 issued by Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Bombay.
12. Certificate of Registration No. 86184 issued under section 7(1)/7(2) of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957 dated February 7, 1996 issued by Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Bombay.
13. Certificate of Registration and Operation of Factory No. 2 (m)(i)2811-28112, dated February 15, 2005 under the Factories Rules, 1948, issued by the Director, Industrial Safety & Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.
14. Certificate No.034349 dated June 30, 2005 issued by Inspector, Weights and Measures under the Maharashtra Weights and Measures Rules, 1987, for testing coil weighing machine.

Nagpur

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXM028 dated December 9, 2005 for operating a warehouse of excisable goods at C/A Sukesh Associates, 16th KM Stone, Bhandara Road, Mahalgaon, Teh Kamptee, Bagadganj, Nagpur under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise, Nagpur.
2. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXM029 dated December 9, 2005 for operating a warehouse of excisable goods at C/A Swetal Enterprises, 16th KM Stone, Bhandara Road, Mahalgaon, Teh Kamptee, Bagadganj, Nagpur under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise, Nagpur.
3. Allotment of Pay Deduction Account No. NGPT00064B vide letter dated May 15, 2002 issued under section 203A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by Income Tax Officer, Nagpur.
4. Allotment of Service Tax Code (Registration No.) AAAC22803MST020 for transport of goods by road issued on September 29, 2005 by Superintendent, Service Tax Division, Nagpur.
5. Registration No. II-XI-66-70 dated May 26, 1967 issued by Inspector for a commercial establishment under Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 is valid till December, 2007.
6. Registration Certificate bearing Serial No. R2-03/D/KMT/98 dated September 22, 1998 for issuing invoice for products of Iron & Steel under rule 57G/57T of Central Excise Rules, 1944 issued by Superintendent, Central Excise, Kamptee.
7. Registration Certificate bearing Serial No. R-01/KMT/D/98 dated May 14, 1998 for issuing invoice for enumerated items under rule 57G/57T of Central Excise Rules, 1944 issued by Superintendent, Central Excise, Kamptee issued by Superintendent, Central Excise.

Pune

4. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAAC22803MXD024 dated August 30, 2005 for operating as a Dealer of excisable goods at Survey No. 140, Sector No. 3, Village Tathawada, Tal: Mushi, Chinchwadgaon, Pune, Maharashtra under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Pune.

5. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAACT2803MXD031 dated September 2, 2005 for operating as a Dealer of excisable goods at C/A South India Corporation Agencies Limited, Old Pune Mumbai Road, Village Tahtawada, Chinchwadgaon, Pune, Maharashtra under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Pune.
6. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAACT2803MXD071 dated October 24, 2005 for operating as a Dealer of excisable goods at Waluj, Aurangabad Maharashtra under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise & Customs, Aurangabad.
7. Allotment of New Excise Control Code No. AAATT0188NXD007 dated April 20, 2000 issued by Assistant Director
8. Registration No. STATION/II/1520 dated March 2, 1994 issued by Inspector for a commercial establishment under Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 is valid till 2009.

Punjab

1. Central Excise Registration Certificate No. AAACT2803MXD044 dated September 12, 2005 for operating a manufacturer's depot at Adjoining Tee Emm Motors, Pabhat, Zirakpur, Patiala, Punjab under rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, Debrabassi.

STATUTORY AND OTHER INFORMATION

Authority for the Issue

Pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meetings held on April 17, 2007 and July 30, 2007, and the meeting of the Committee of Directors held on October 5, 2007 it has been decided to make the rights offer to the Equity Shareholders of the Company with a right to renounce.

Prohibition by SEBI

Neither the Company, nor the Directors or the Promoter Group Companies, or companies with which the Company's Directors are associated with as directors or promoters, have been prohibited from accessing or operating in the capital markets under any order or direction passed by SEBI. Further, none of the directors or person(s) in control of the Promoter have been prohibited from accessing the capital market under any order or direction passed by SEBI. Further neither the Promoter, the Company or group companies has been declared as wilful defaulters by RBI/Government authorities.

Eligibility for the Issue

The Company is an existing company registered under the Companies Act whose Equity Shares are listed on the BSE and NSE. It is eligible to offer this Issue in terms of Clause 2.4.1(iv) of the SEBI (DIP) Guidelines.

Disclaimer Clause

AS REQUIRED, A COPY OF THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO SEBI. IT IS TO BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE SUBMISSION OF THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER TO SEBI SHOULD NOT, IN ANY WAY BE DEEMED/CONSTRUED THAT THE SAME HAS BEEN CLEARED OR APPROVED BY SEBI. SEBI DOES NOT TAKE ANY RESPONSIBILITY EITHER FOR THE FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS OF ANY SCHEME OR THE PROJECT FOR WHICH THE ISSUE IS PROPOSED TO BE MADE, OR FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF THE STATEMENTS MADE OR OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER. THE LEAD MANAGERS, JM FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED, CITIGROUP GLOBAL MARKETS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED AND DSP MERRILL LYNCH LIMITED HAVE CERTIFIED THAT THE DISCLOSURES MADE IN THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER ARE GENERALLY ADEQUATE AND ARE IN CONFORMITY WITH SEBI (DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR PROTECTION) GUIDELINES FOR DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR PROTECTION IN FORCE FOR THE TIME BEING. THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO FACILITATE INVESTORS TO TAKE AN INFORMED DECISION FOR MAKING INVESTMENT IN THE PROPOSED ISSUE. IT SHOULD ALSO BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT WHILE THE ISSUER COMPANY IS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECTNESS, ADEQUACY AND DISCLOSURE OF ALL RELEVANT INFORMATION IN THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER, THE LEAD MANAGERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXERCISE DUE DILIGENCE TO ENSURE THAT THE COMPANY DISCHARGES ITS RESPONSIBILITY ADEQUATELY IN THIS BEHALF AND TOWARDS THIS PURPOSE THE LEAD MANAGERS, JM FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED, CITIGROUP GLOBAL MARKETS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED AND DSP MERRILL LYNCH LIMITED HAVE FURNISHED TO SEBI A DUE DILIGENCE CERTIFICATE DATED AUGUST 16, 2007 WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. WE HAVE EXAMINED VARIOUS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING THOSE RELATING TO LITIGATION LIKE COMMERCIAL DISPUTES, DISPUTES WITH COLLABORATORS, ETC. AND OTHER MATERIALS MORE PARTICULARLY REFERRED TO IN THE ANNEXURE HERETO IN CONNECTION WITH THE FINALISATION OF THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER PERTAINING TO THE SAID ISSUE;**
- 2. ON THE BASIS OF SUCH EXAMINATION AND THE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE COMPANY, ITS DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS, OTHER AGENCIES, INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION OF THE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OBJECTS OF THE ISSUE, PROJECTED PROFITABILITY PRICE JUSTIFICATION AND THE CONTENTS OF THE DOCUMENTS MENTIONED IN THE ANNEXURE AND OTHER PAPERS FURNISHED BY THE COMPANY;**

WE CONFIRM THAT:

- a) **THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER FORWARDED TO SEBI IS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE DOCUMENTS, MATERIALS AND PAPERS RELEVANT TO THE ISSUE;**
 - b) **ALL THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE SAID ISSUE AS ALSO THE GUIDELINES, INSTRUCTIONS ETC., ISSUED BY SEBI, THE GOVERNMENT AND ANY OTHER COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN THIS BEHALF HAVE BEEN DULY COMPLIED WITH;**
 - c) **THE DISCLOSURES MADE IN THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER ARE TRUE, FAIR AND ADEQUATE TO ENABLE THE INVESTORS TO MAKE A WELL-INFORMED DECISION AS TO INVESTMENT IN THE PROPOSED ISSUE**
- 3. WE CONFIRM THAT BESIDES OURSELVES, ALL THE INTERMEDIARIES NAMED IN THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER ARE REGISTERED WITH SEBI AND TILL DATE SUCH REGISTRATION IS VALID; AND**
- 4. WE CERTIFY THAT WRITTEN CONSENT FROM SHAREHOLDERS HAS BEEN OBTAINED FOR INCLUSION OF THEIR SECURITIES AS PART OF PROMOTERS' CONTRIBUTION SUBJECT TO LOCK-IN AND THE SECURITIES PROPOSED TO FORM PART OF PROMOTERS' CONTRIBUTION SUBJECT TO LOCK-IN, WILL NOT BE DISPOSED/ SOLD/ TRANSFERRED BY THE PROMOTER DURING THE PERIOD STARTING FROM THE DATE OF FILING THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER WITH THE BOARD TILL THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF LOCK-IN PERIOD AS STATED IN THE DRAFT LETTER OF OFFER—NOT APPLICABLE**
- 5. IF UNDERWRITTEN, WE SHALL SATISFY OURSELVES ABOUT THE WORTH OF THE UNDERWRITERS TO FULFIL THEIR UNDERWRITING COMMITMENTS.—NOT APPLICABLE.**

The filing of the Letter of Offer does not, however, absolve the Company from any liabilities under section 63 or section 68 of the Companies Act or from the requirement of obtaining such statutory or other clearance as may be required for the purpose of the proposed Issue. SEBI further reserves the right to take up, at any point of time, with the Lead Managers any irregularities or lapses in the Letter of Offer.

Caution

The Company and the Lead Managers accept no responsibility for statements made otherwise than in this Letter of Offer or in any advertisement or other material issued by the Company or by any other persons at the instance of the Company and anyone placing reliance on any other source of information would be doing so at his own risk.

The Lead Managers and the Company shall make all information available to the Equity Shareholders and no selective or additional information would be available for a section of the Equity Shareholders in any manner whatsoever including at presentations, in research or sales reports etc. after filing of this Letter of Offer with SEBI.

Disclaimer with respect to jurisdiction

This Letter of Offer has been prepared under the provisions of Indian Laws and the applicable rules and regulations thereunder. Any disputes arising out of this Issue will be subject to the jurisdiction of the appropriate court(s) in Mumbai, India only.

Selling Restrictions

The distribution of this Letter of Offer and the Issue of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares on a rights basis to persons in certain jurisdictions outside India may be restricted

by legal requirements prevailing in those jurisdictions. Persons in whose possession this Letter of Offer may come are required to inform themselves about and observe such restrictions. The Company is making this Issue of Equity Shares and Cumulatively Convertible Preference Shares on a rights basis only to the shareholders of the Company and will dispatch the Letter of Offer/Abridged Letter of Offer and CAF to those shareholders who have an Indian address.

No action has been or will be taken to permit this Issue in any jurisdiction where action would be required for that purpose, except that this Letter of Offer has been filed with SEBI for observations and SEBI has given its observations. Accordingly, the Equity Shares represented thereby may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and this Letter of Offer may not be distributed in any jurisdiction outside of India. Receipt of the Letter of Offer will not constitute an offer in those jurisdictions in which it would be illegal to make an offer and, those circumstances, the Letter of Offer must be treated as sent for information only and should not be copied or redistributed. No person receiving a copy of the Letter of Offer in any territory other than in India may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use the CAF. The Company will not accept any CAF where the address as indicated by the applicant is not an Indian address. Accordingly, persons receiving a copy of the Letter of Offer should not, in connection with the issue of Equity Shares or the rights entitlements distribute or send the same in or into the United States or any other jurisdiction where to do so would or might contravene local securities laws or regulations. If the Letter of Offer is received by any person in any such territory, or by their agent or nominee, they must not seek to subscribe to the Equity Shares or the rights entitlements referred to in the Letter of Offer. Neither the delivery of this Letter of Offer nor any sale hereunder, shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the Company's affairs from the date hereof or that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to this date.

The Draft Letter of Offer was filed with SEBI, Plot No.C4-A, 'G' Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051, for its observations on August 21, 2007. SEBI gave its observations on September 27, 2007 pursuant to which, the same was incorporated in the Draft Letter of Offer and the Letter of Offer was filed with the Designated Stock Exchange as per the provisions of the Act

United States Restrictions

NEITHER THE RIGHTS ENTITLEMENTS NOR THE EQUITY SHARES THAT MAY BE PURCHASED PURSUANT HERETO HAVE BEEN, OR WILL BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR ANY U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS, AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, RESOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OR THE TERRITORIES OR POSSESSIONS THEREOF (THE "UNITED STATES" OR THE "U.S.") OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, "US PERSONS" (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT ("REGULATION S")), EXCEPT IN A TRANSACTION EXEMPT FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT. THE RIGHTS REFERRED TO IN THIS LETTER OF OFFER ARE BEING OFFERED IN INDIA, BUT NOT IN THE UNITED STATES. THE OFFERING TO WHICH THIS LETTER OF OFFER RELATES IS NOT, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS TO BE CONSTRUED AS, AN OFFERING OF ANY SHARES OR RIGHTS FOR SALE IN THE UNITED STATES OR AS A SOLICITATION THEREIN OF AN OFFER TO BUY ANY OF THE SAID SHARES OR RIGHTS. ACCORDINGLY, THIS LETTER OF OFFER SHOULD NOT BE FORWARDED TO OR TRANSMITTED IN OR INTO THE UNITED STATES AT ANY TIME. NEITHER THE COMPANY NOR ANY PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY WILL ACCEPT SUBSCRIPTIONS OR RENUNCIATIONS FROM ANY PERSON, OR THE AGENT OF ANY PERSON, WHO APPEARS TO BE, OR WHO THE COMPANY OR ANY PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY HAS REASON TO BELIEVE IS, IN THE UNITED STATES. ANY PERSON SUBSCRIBING TO THE EQUITY SHARES OFFERED HEREBY WILL BE DEEMED TO REPRESENT THAT SUCH PERSON IS NOT IN THE UNITED STATES AND HAS NOT VIOLATED ANY U.S. SECURITIES LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXERCISE.

European Economic Area Restrictions

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive at any relevant time (each, a "Relevant Member State") the Company has not made and will not make an offer of the Equity Shares to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the Equity Shares which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member

State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of Equity Shares to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorised or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorised or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or
- (c) In any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Company of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purpose of this provision, the expression an “offer of Equity Shares to the public” in relation to any Equity Shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Equity Shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Equity Shares, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

This European Economic Area selling restriction is in addition to any other selling restriction set out below.

United Kingdom Restrictions

This Letter of Offer is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom or (ii) to investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “Order”) or (iii) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). The Equity Shares are only available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such Equity Shares will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

Designated Stock Exchange

The Designated Stock Exchange for the purposes of this Issue will be BSE.

Disclaimer Clause of the BSE

The Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (“the Exchange”) has given vide its letter no. DCS/PREF/JA/IP-RT/1326/07-08 dated August 27, 2007 permission to the Company to use the Exchange’s name in this Letter of Offer as one of the Stock Exchanges on which this Company’s securities are proposed to be listed. The Exchange has scrutinized this Letter of Offer for its limited internal purpose of deciding on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to this Company. The Exchange does not in any manner: (i) warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this Letter of Offer; or (ii) warrant that this Company’s securities will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; or (iii) take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of this Company, its Promoter, its management or any scheme or project of this Company; and it should not for any reason be deemed or construed that this Letter of Offer has been cleared or approved by the Exchange. Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquires any securities of this Company may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation and analysis and shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription/acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or for any other reason whatsoever.

Disclaimer Clause of the NSE

As required, a copy of this Letter of Offer has been submitted to National Stock Exchange of India Limited (“NSE”). NSE has given vide its letter Ref No. NSE/LIST/55658-R dated September 10, 2007 permission to the

Issuer to use the Exchange's name in this Letter of Offer as one of the Stock Exchanges on which the Issuer's securities are proposed to be listed. The Exchange has scrutinized this Letter of Offer for its limited internal purpose of deciding on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to the Issuer. It is to be distinctly understood that the aforesaid permission given by NSE should not in any way be deemed or construed that the Letter of Offer has been cleared or approved by NSE; nor does it in any manner warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this Letter of Offer; nor does it warrant that the Issuer's securities will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; nor does it take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of the Issuer, its Promoter, its management or any scheme or project of the Issuer.

Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquire any securities of the Issuer may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation and analysis and shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription/ acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or any other reason whatsoever.

Impersonation

As a matter of abundant caution, attention of the applicants is specifically drawn to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 68A of the Companies Act which is reproduced below:

“Any person who makes in a fictitious name an application to a Company for acquiring, or subscribing for, any shares therein, or otherwise induces a Company to allot, or register any transfer of shares therein to him, or any other person in a fictitious name, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years”

Dematerialized dealing

The Company has entered into agreements dated November 6, 2006 and September 22, 1999 with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and the Central Depository Services (India) Limited respectively, and its Equity Shares bear the ISIN No. INE081A01012.

Listing

The existing Equity Shares are listed on the BSE and NSE. The Company's equity shares are also listed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Limited (CSE). However pursuant to a resolution passed by the shareholders at the AGM held on July 23, 2003, the Company has made an application for delisting of its equity shares, which application is currently pending. The Global Depository Receipts issued by the Company are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Company has made applications to the BSE and NSE for permission to deal in and for an official quotation in respect of the Equity Shares and CCPS being offered in terms of this Letter of Offer. The Company has received in-principle approvals from BSE and NSE by letters dated August 27, 2007 and September 10, 2007. The Company will apply to the BSE and NSE for listing of the Equity Shares and CCPS to be issued pursuant to this Issue after allotment.

If the permission to deal in and for an official quotation of the securities is not granted by any of the Stock Exchanges mentioned above, within 42 days from the Issue Closing Date, the Company shall forthwith repay, without interest, all monies received from applicants in pursuance of this Letter of Offer. If such money is not paid within eight days after the Company becomes liable to repay it, then the Company and every Director of the Company who is an officer in default shall, on and from expiry of eight days, be jointly and severally liable to repay the money with interest as prescribed under the section 73 of the Act.

Consents

Consents in writing of the Auditors, Lead Managers, Legal Advisors, Monitoring Agency, Registrar to the Issue, Banker to the Company and Banker to the Issue to act in their respective capacities have been obtained and filed with SEBI, along with a copy of the Letter of Offer and such consents have not been withdrawn up to the time of delivery of this Letter of Offer for registration with the stock exchanges.

Deloitte Haskins and Sells, the Auditors of the Company have given their written consent for the inclusion of their Report in the form and content as appearing in this Letter of Offer and such consents and reports have not been withdrawn up to the time of delivery of this Letter of Offer for registration with the stock exchanges.

Deloitte Haskins and Sells have given their written consent for inclusion of tax benefits in the form and content as appearing in this Letter of Offer, accruing to the Company and its members.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Auditors to Corus have given their written consent for the inclusion of their Reports in the form and content as appearing in this Letter of Offer and such consents and reports have not been withdrawn up to the time of delivery of this Letter of Offer for registration with the stock exchanges.

To the best of the Company's knowledge there are no other consents required for making this Issue. However, should the need arise, necessary consents shall be obtained by the Company.

Expert Opinion, if any

Except in the sections titled "Auditor's Report" and "Statement of Tax Benefits" on page 198 and 54 of this Letter of Offer, no expert opinion has been obtained by the Company in relation to this Letter of Offer.

Expenses of the Issue

The expenses of the Issue payable by the Company including brokerage, fees and reimbursement to the Lead Managers, Auditors, Legal Advisors, Registrar to the Issue, printing and distribution expenses, publicity, listing fees, stamp duty and other expenses are estimated at Rs. 400 million (around 0.45% of the total Issue size) and will be met out of the proceeds of the Issue.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount	% of net proceeds of the Issue	% of total expenses of the Issue
			(In Rs. million)	
1.	Lead managers fees	60.00	0.07	15.00
2.	Advertising and marketing expenses	17.50	0.02	4.38
3.	Printing, stationery, distribution, postage etc	32.50	0.04	8.13
4.	Other (Registrar's fees, legal fees, etc.)	290.00	0.32	72.50
	Total	400.00	0.45	100

Fees Payable to the Lead Managers to the Issue

The fees payable to the Lead Managers to the Issue are set out in the engagement letters issued by the Company to the Lead Managers entered into by the Company with the Lead Managers, copies of which are available for inspection at the registered office of the Company.

Fees Payable to the Registrar to the Issue

The fee payable to the Registrar to the Issue is as set out in the relevant documents, copies of which are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company.

Previous Issues by the Company

The Company has not undertaken any previous public or rights issue during the last five years.

Date of listing on the Stock Exchange

The equity shares of the Company were first listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in 1937 as per records available with the Company and previously were also listed with the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Limited (the predecessor of the BSE). The Company's equity shares were listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) on November 18, 1998. The Company's equity shares are also listed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Limited (CSE). However pursuant to a resolution passed by the shareholders at the AGM held on July 23, 2003, the Company has made an application for delisting of its equity shares which is currently pending.

Issues for consideration other than cash

The Company has not issued Equity Shares for consideration other than cash or out of revaluation reserves, other than issuances mentioned in the section “Capital Structure” on page 36 of the Letter of Offer.

Outstanding Debentures or Bonds and Preference Shares

The Company has not issued any debentures, bonds or preference shares other than those mentioned in the sections on “Capital Structure” and “Description of Certain Indebtedness” on pages 36 and 281 of the Letter of Offer

Option to Subscribe

Other than the present Issue, the Company has not given any person any option to subscribe to the Equity Shares of the Company.

Stock Market Data for Equity Shares

As the Company’s shares are actively traded on the BSE and NSE, the Company’s stock market data have been given separately for each of these Stock Exchanges.

The high and low closing prices recorded on the BSE and NSE for the preceding three years and the number of Equity Shares traded on the days the high and low prices were recorded are stated below:

BSE

Year ending March 31	High (Rs.)	Date of High	Volume on date of high (no. of shares)	Low (Rs.)	Date of Low	Volume on date of low (no. of shares)	Average price for the year (Rs.)
2005	443.0	March 15, 2005	2,876,793	175.0	May 17, 2004	6,462,878	295.8
2006	536.4	March 31, 2006	2,007,376	330.8	June 13, 2005	930,364	382.5
2007	670.7	May 2, 2006	1,441,863	385.0	June 14, 2006	2,338,515	501.2

The average price has been computed based on the average of the daily high and low price of Equity Shares.

NSE

Year ending March 31	High (Rs.)	Date of High	Volume on date of high (no. of shares)	Low (Rs.)	Date of Low	Volume on date of low (no. of shares)	Average price for the year (Rs.)
2005	442.8	March 15, 2005	5,244,292	175.3	May 17, 2004	11,625,312	295.8
2006	536.5	March 31, 2006	3,874,417	330.8	June 13, 2005	2,761,506	382.6
2007	671.1	May 2, 2006	4,500,387	384.2	June 14, 2006	5,002,309	501.3

The average price has been computed based on the average of the daily high and low price of Equity Shares.

The high and low prices and volume of Equity Shares traded on the respective dates during the last six months is as follows:

BSE

Month, Year	High (Rs.)	Date of High	Volume on date of high (no. of shares)	Low (Rs.)	Date of Low	Volume on date of low (no. of shares)	Average price for the year (Rs.)
April, 2007	579.1	April 24, 2007	4,221,641	424.1	April 2, 2007	952,411	511.7
May, 2007	658.9	May 23, 2007	2,590,373	551.9	May 7, 2007	679,935	598.2
June, 2007	641.2	June 5, 2007	566,512	579.8	June 11, 2007	563,668	606.0
July, 2007	72.1	July 24, 2007	986,138	593.4	July 2, 2007	378,487	663.9
August, 2007	689.7	August 31, 2007	1,897,587	544.3	August 17, 2007	3,830,779	617.8
September, 2007 ..	850.4	September 28, 2007	3,224,628	683.4	September 4, 2007	1,129,603	724.6
October, 2007	990.6	October 26, 2007	2,228,597	789.0	October 8, 2007	1,152,646	875.1

The average price has been computed based on the average of the daily high and low price of Equity Shares.

NSE

Month, Year	High (Rs.)	Date of High	Volume on date of high (no. of shares)	Low (Rs.)	Date of Low	Volume on date of low (no. of shares)	Average price for the year (Rs.)
March, 2007	451.1	March 1, 2007	3,517,624	413.3	March 7, 2007	3,622,990	434.3
April, 2007	579.8	April 24, 2007	10,472,216	423.9	April 2, 2007	2,643,267	511.7
May, 2007	659.7	May 23, 2007	7,692,520	552.5	May 7, 2007	1,885,037	598.5
June, 2007	641.7	June 5, 2007	1,512,556	580.1	June 11, 2007	1,314,819	606.6
July, 2007	721.7	July 24, 2007	2,897,659	600.7	July 3, 2007	1,582,258	667.4
August, 2007	689.7	August 31, 2007	5,599,765	544.4	August 17, 2007	10,466,918	617.7
September, 2007 . .	850.5	September 28, 2007	8,769,797	682.1	September 5, 2007	3,412,589	724.7
October, 2007	988.9	October 25, 2007	7,826,426	789.6	October 8, 2007	2,625,055	875.6

The average price has been computed based on the average of the daily high and low price of Equity Shares.

The market price was Rs. 511.5 on BSE on April 18, 2007, the trading day immediately following the day on which Board meeting was held to finalize the offer price for the Issue.

The market price was Rs. 511.3 on NSE on April 18, 2007, the trading day immediately following the day on which Board meeting was held to finalize the offer price for the Issue.

There have not been any transactions in Equity Shares by the Promoter, the promoter group and directors of the Company during the last six months from the date of this Letter of Offer other than those mentioned in the section "Capital Structure" on page 36 of the Letter of Offer.

Important

- This Issue is pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors at its meetings held on April 17, 2007, July 30, 2007 and the meeting of the Committee on Directors held on October 5, 2007.
- This Issue is applicable to those Equity Shareholders whose names appear as beneficial owners as per the list to be furnished by the depositories in respect of the shares held in the electronic form and on the Register of Members of the Company at the close of business hours on the Record Date i.e. November 5, 2007, after giving effect to the valid share transfers lodged with the Company upto the Record Date i.e. November 5, 2007.
- Your attention is drawn to the section entitled 'Risk Factors' appearing on page 5 of this Letter of Offer/Abridged Letter of Offer.
- Please ensure that you have received the Composite Application Forms ("CAF") with this Letter of Offer/Abridged Letter of Offer.
- Please read the Letter of Offer and the instructions contained therein and in the CAF carefully before filling in the CAFs. The instructions contained in the CAF are each an integral part of this Letter of Offer and must be carefully followed. An application is liable to be rejected for any non-compliance of the provisions contained in the Letter of Offer or the CAFs.
- All enquiries in connection with the Letter of Offer or CAFs should be addressed to the Registrar to the Issue, quoting the Registered Folio number/ DP and Client ID number and the CAFs numbers as mentioned in the CAFs.
- All information shall be made available to the Investors by the Lead Managers and the Issuer, and no selective or additional information would be available by them for any section of the Investors in any manner whatsoever including at road shows, presentations, in research or sales reports, etc.
- The Lead Managers and the Company shall update the Letter of Offer and keep the public informed of any material changes till the listing and trading commences.

Issue Schedule

Issue Opening Date:	November 22, 2007
Last date for receiving requests for split forms:	December 7, 2007
Issue Closing Date:	December 21, 2007

The Board may however decide to extend the issue period as it may determine from time to time but not exceeding 60 days from the Issue Opening Date.

Allotment Advices / Refund Orders

The Company will issue and dispatch allotment advice/ share certificates/ CCPS certificates/ demat credit and/or letters of regret along with refund order or credit the allotted securities to the respective beneficiary accounts, if any, within a period of 42 days from the date of closure of the Issue. If such money is not repaid within eight days from the day the Company becomes liable to pay it, the Company shall pay that money with interest as stipulated under section 73 of the Companies Act.

Applicants residing at centers where clearing houses are managed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will get refunds through ECS only (Electronic Clearing Service) except where Applicants are otherwise disclosed as applicable/eligible to get refunds through direct credit and RTGS.

In case of those Applicants who have opted to receive their Rights Entitlement in dematerialized form using electronic credit under the depository system, and advice regarding their credit of the Equity Shares shall be given separately. Applicants to whom refunds are made through electronic transfer of funds will be sent a letter through ordinary post intimating them about the mode of credit of refund within 42 working days of closure of the Issue.

In case of those Applicants who have opted to receive their Rights Entitlement in physical form and the Company issues an allotment advice, the corresponding share certificates will be dispatched within one month from the date of allotment. For more information please refer to the section titled 'Allotment advice/ Share Certificates/Demat Credit' on page 340 of this Letter of Offer.

The refund order exceeding Rs.1,500 would be sent by registered post/speed post to the sole/first Applicant's registered address. Refund orders up to the value of Rs.1,500 would be sent under certificate of posting. Such refund orders would be payable at par at all places where the applications were originally accepted. The same would be marked 'Account Payee only' and would be drawn in favour of the sole/first Applicant. Adequate funds would be made available to the Registrar to the Issue for this purpose.

Promise v. Performance

1. The Company

The details of the last three securities issues made by the Company are as follows. The amounts raised from the issue of the following securities were applied to the objects of the issue:

Sr. No.	Nature of Securities Issued	Amount (Rs.)	Objects of the Issue
1.	Tata Steel Trust Bonds—The Company offered for subscription three types of bonds: regular income bonds, twin benefit bonds and discount bonds. The issue opened on September 6 and September 23, 1996 and closed on September 18 and October 4, 1996	5 billion	Part financing of capital expenditures programmes envisaged for the then current fiscal year
2.	Tata Steel 2 ¼% Convertible Bonds convertible into GDRs—The Company through a prospectus dated February 11, 1994 offered for subscription convertible bonds of USD 1,000 each. The bonds issued could be converted into GDRs representing shares from April 1, 1994 to March 2, 1999.	100 million	To raise funds to meet the requirements of the Company's modernization and expansion program and to refinance existing borrowings.

Sr. No.	Nature of Securities Issued	Amount (Rs.)	Objects of the Issue
3.	Rights issue of Ordinary Shares and Secured Premium Notes—The Company offered for subscription on a rights basis 96,657,347 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each for cash at a premium of Rs. 70 per share and 11,550,000 Secured Premium Notes of Rs. 300 each with warrants attached for subscribing to one ordinary share of Rs. 10 each per secured premium note at a premium of Rs. 70 per share. The issue opened on June 22, 1992 and closed on July 21, 1992.	The issue of ordinary shares and secured premium notes aggregated to Rs. 11.19 billion. The amount on exercise of share warrants aggregated to Rs. 924 million	To part finance the additional cost of the Company's expansion of saleable steel capacity from 2.1 million tonnes per annum to 2.8 million tonnes per annum.

2. Group Companies

Nature of Securities Issued	Amount (Rs.)	Objects of the Issue
TCS made an initial public offer of its equity shares during fiscal 2005. The company issued 55,452,600 equity shares of Re. 1 each for cash at a price of Rs. 850 per equity share, consisting of a fresh issue of 22,775,000 equity shares by the company and an offer for sale of 32,667,600 equity shares by certain shareholders of the company through a prospectus dated August 11, 2004	47,132.5 million	Paying in part the transfer consideration of Rs. 230,000 million to Tata Sons Limited pursuant to a scheme of arrangement.

Investor Grievances and Redressal System

The Company has adequate arrangements for redressal of Investor complaints. Well-arranged correspondence system developed for letters of routine nature. The share transfer and dematerialization for the Company is being handled by registrar and share transfer agent of the Company. Letters are filed category wise after having attended to. Redressal norm for response time for all correspondence including shareholders complaints is 15 days.

The contact details of the share registrars are:

TSR Darashaw Limited
 6-10, Haji Moosa Patrawala Industrial Estate
 20, Dr. E. Moses Road, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011
 Tel: (022) 66568484
 Fax: (022) 66568494
 E-mail: csg-unit@tsrdarashaw.com
 Website: <http://www.tsrdarashaw.com>

Status of Complaints

- Total number of complaints received during last financial year (2006-2007): 931
- No. of shareholders complaints as of April 1, 2006: 3
- Total number of complaints received during current financial year (upto September 30, 2007): 28
- Status of the complaints: Out of the 931 outstanding complaints in fiscal 2007, the Company has resolved 930 complaints and 1 complaint is unresolved to the satisfaction of shareholders. All 28 complaints received thus far in fiscal 2008 have been resolved.
- Time normally taken by it for disposal of various types of Investor grievances: 15 days

Investor Grievances arising out of this Issue

The Company's investor grievances arising out of the Issue will be handled M/s. Intime Spectrum Registry Limited, who are the Registrar to the Issue. The Registrar will have a separate team of personnel handling only post-Issue correspondence.

The agreement between the Company and the Registrar will provide for retention of records with the Registrar for a period of at least one year from the last date of dispatch of Allotment Advice/ CCPS certificates/ share certificate / warrant / refund order to enable the Registrar to redress grievances of Investors.

All grievances relating to the Issue may be addressed to the Registrar to the Issue giving full details such as folio no., name and address, contact telephone / cell numbers, email id of the first applicant, number and type of shares applied for, Application Form serial number, amount paid on application and the name of the bank and the branch where the application was deposited, along with a photocopy of the acknowledgement slip. In case of renunciation, the same details of the Renouncee should be furnished.

The average time taken by the Registrar for attending to routine grievances will be 15 days from the date of receipt. In case of non-routine grievances where verification at other agencies is involved, it would be the endeavour of the Registrar to attend to them as expeditiously as possible. The Company undertakes to resolve the Investor grievances in a time bound manner.

Investors may contact the Compliance Officer / Company Secretary in case of any pre-Issue/ post -Issue related problems such as non-receipt of allotment advice/share certificates/CCPS certificates/ demat credit/refund orders etc. His address is as follows:

Mr. J.C. Bham

24, Homi Mody Street,

Fort, Mumbai 400 001,

Maharashtra, India

Tel: (91 22) 6665 8282

Fax: (91 22) 66657724

Email: cosectisco@tatasteel.com

Changes in Auditors during the last three years

The Company changed its Statutory Auditor in the financial year 2006-07. The Company has appointed Messrs Deloitte Haskins and Sells in place of joint auditors Messrs A.F. Ferguson and Co. (AFF) and Messrs S.B. Billimoria and Co. (SBB) Both firms, AFF and SBB are now part of Messrs Deloitte Haskins and Sells.

Capitalisation of Reserves or Profits

The Company has not capitalized any of its reserves or profits for the last five years other than those mentioned in the section "Capital Structure" on page 36 of the Letter of Offer.

Revaluation of Fixed Assets

There has been no revaluation of the Company's fixed assets for the last five years.

Additional Subscription by the Promoter

The Promoter has confirmed that it along with the companies controlled by it (together referred to as "Promoter" in this clause) intend to subscribe to the full extent of their entitlement in the Issue. The Promoters reserve their right to subscribe to their entitlement in this Issue, either by themselves or a combination of entities controlled by them, including by subscribing for renunciation if any made by the promoter group or any other shareholder. The Promoters has provided an undertaking dated June 7, 2007 to the Company to apply for additional Equity Shares and CCPS in the Issue, to the extent of the unsubscribed portion of the Issue. As a result of this subscription and consequent allotment, the Promoters may acquire shares over and above their entitlement in the Issue, which may result in an increase of the shareholding being above the current shareholding with the entitlement of Equity Shares under the Issue. This subscription and acquisition of additional Equity Shares by the Promoters through this Issue, if any, will not result in change of control of the management of the Company and shall be exempt in terms of proviso to Regulation 3(1)(b)(ii) of the Takeover Code. As such, other than meeting the requirements indicated in the section on "Objects of the Issue" on page 48 of this Letter of Offer), there is no other intention/purpose for this Issue, including any intention to delist the Company, even if, as a result of allotments to the Promoters, in this Issue, the Promoters' shareholding in the Company exceeds their current shareholding. The Promoter shall subscribe to such unsubscribed portion as per the relevant provisions of the law. Allotment to the Promoter of any unsubscribed portion, over and above their entitlement shall be done in compliance with the Listing Agreement and other applicable laws prevailing at that time relating to continuous listing requirements.

TERMS OF THE PRESENT ISSUE

The Equity Shares and the cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (“CCPS”), proposed to be issued on rights basis, are subject to the terms and conditions contained in this Letter of Offer, Abridged Letter of Offer, the enclosed Composite Application Forms (“CAFs”), the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the provisions of the Act, guidelines issued by SEBI, guidelines, notifications and regulations for issue of capital and for listing of securities issued by Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India and/or other statutory authorities and bodies from time to time, terms and conditions as stipulated in the allotment advice or security certificate and rules as may be applicable and introduced from time to time.

Authority for the Issue

This Issue is being made pursuant to resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the Company under Section 81(1) of the Companies Act at its meetings held on April 17, 2007, July 30, 2007 and the meeting of the Committee of Directors held on October 5, 2007.

Basis for the Issue

The Equity Shares and the CCPS are being offered for subscription for cash to those existing Equity Shareholders of the Company whose names appear as beneficial owners as per the list to be furnished by the depositories in respect of the Equity Shares held in dematerialized form and on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Equity Shares held in physical form at the close of business hours on the Record Date, i.e., November 5, 2007, fixed in consultation with the Designated Stock Exchange.

Rights Entitlement

As your name appears as beneficial owner in respect of Equity Shares held in the electronic form or appears in the register of members as an Equity Shareholder of the Company as on November 5, 2007 i.e. Record Date, you are entitled to the number of Equity Shares and CCPS as set out in Part A of the enclosed CAFs.

The eligible Equity Shareholders are entitled to the following:

- 1 Equity Share for every 5 Equity Shares held on Record Date; and
- 9 CCPS for every 10 Equity Shares held on the Record Date.

PRINCIPAL TERMS OF EQUITY SHARES

Face Value

Each Equity Share shall have the face value of Rs. 10

Issue Price

Each Equity Share shall be offered at an Issue Price of Rs. 300 for cash at a premium of Rs. 290 per Equity Share.

Entitlement Ratio

The Equity Shares are being offered on a rights basis to the existing Equity Shareholders of the Company in the ratio of 1 Equity Share for every 5 Equity Shares held as on Record Date.

Fractional Entitlements

For Equity Shares being offered on a rights basis under this Issue, if the shareholding of any of the Equity Shareholders is less than 5 Equity Shares or is not in the multiple of 5, the fractional entitlement of such holders shall be ignored. Shareholders whose fractional entitlements are being ignored would be given preference in allotment of one additional share each if they apply for additional shares

For e.g. if a Equity Shareholder holds between 5 and 10 Equity Shares, he will be entitled to 1 Equity Share on a rights basis. He will also be given a preference for allotment of 1 additional Equity Share if he has applied for the same.

Those Equity Shareholders who have a holding of less than 5 Equity Shares and therefore entitled to zero Equity Shares under this Issue shall be despatched a CAF with zero entitlement. Such equity shareholders are entitled to apply for additional Equity Shares. However, they cannot renounce the same in favour of third parties. CAF with zero entitlement will be non-negotiable/non-renounceable.

For e.g. if a Equity Shareholder holds between 1 and 4 Equity Shares, he will be entitled to Nil Equity Shares on rights basis. He will be given a preference for allotment of 1 additional Equity Share if he has applied for the same.

Terms of Payment

Full amount of Rs. 300 per Equity Share is payable on application.

The payment towards the Equity Shares offered will be applied as under:

Rs. 10 per share	Towards Share Capital
Rs. 290 per share	Towards Securities Premium Account

Rights of the Equity Shareholder

Subject to applicable laws, the equity shareholders shall have the following rights:

- Right to receive dividend, if declared;
- Right to attend general meetings and exercise voting powers, unless prohibited by law;
- Right to vote on a poll in person or by proxy;
- Right to receive offers for rights shares and be allotted bonus shares, if announced;
- Right to receive surplus on liquidation;
- Right to free transferability of shares; and
- Such other rights as may be available to a shareholder of a listed public company under the Companies Act and Articles of Association.

For a detailed description of the main provisions of the Company's Articles of Association dealing with voting rights, dividends, forfeiture, lien, transfer and transmission, and/or consolidating/splitting, see the section titled "Main Provisions of Articles of Association" on page 346 of this Letter of Offer.

PRINCIPAL TERMS OF CUMULATIVE COMPULSORILY CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES

Face Value

Each CCPS shall have the face value of Rs. 100

Entitlement Ratio

The CCPS are being offered on a rights basis to the existing Equity Shareholders of the Company in the ratio of 9 CCPS for every 10 Equity Shares held as on Record Date.

Fractional Entitlement

For CCPS being offered on a rights basis under this Issue, if the shareholding of any of the Equity Shareholders is less than 2 Equity Shares or not in the multiple of 10, the fractional entitlement of such holders shall be ignored. Shareholders whose fractional entitlements are being ignored would be given preference in allotment of one additional CCPS each if they apply for additional CCPS.

Those Equity Shareholders have a holding less than 2 Equity Shares and therefore entitled to zero CCPS under this Issue shall be despatched a CAF with zero entitlement. Such equity shareholders are entitled to apply for additional CCPS. However, they cannot renounce the same in favour of third parties. CAF with zero entitlement will be non-negotiable/non-renounceable.

For e.g. if a Equity Shareholder holds 18 Equity Shares, he will be entitled to 16 CCPS on rights basis. He will be given a preference for allotment of 1 additional CCPS if he has applied for the same.

Terms of Payment

For all applicants applying for the CCPS	On application	Rs. 100 (being the full consideration)

Compulsorily Convertible

6 CCPS of face value of Rs. 100 each will be compulsorily and automatically converted into 1 Equity Share fully paid up of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 590 on September 1, 2009 without any application or any further act on the part of the CCPS holder. There shall be no redemption of the CCPS.

The Company shall not issue any fractional certificates to CCPS holders on conversion of CCPS to equity shares of the Company and instead all such fractional entitlements to which the CCPS holders would be entitled to on allotment of the equity shares of the Company will be consolidated and the Company will issue and allot Equity Shares in lieu thereof to a person authorized by the Company with the express understanding that such person will hold such Ordinary Shares in trust for those entitled to the fractional entitlements and sell the same in the market within 15 days from date of allotment at the best available price and pay to the Company, the sale proceeds thereof, which the Company will distribute proportionately to those persons who are entitled to their fractional entitlements.

Dividend

The CCPS shall carry a dividend of 2% per annum. The payment of dividends on CCPS will be paid after the same has been approved in the General Meeting of the Company. The period for which dividend will be payable on CCPS will be calculated from the date of allotment of CCPS up to the date on which the CCPS are converted in to fully paid up Equity Shares.

The payment of dividend at the coupon rate on CCPS shall be made to those holders of CCPS whose names appear as beneficial owners in accordance with the list to be furnished by the depositories in respect of the shares held in the electronic form and on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the equity shares held in physical form, at the close of business hours on the Record Date. The Record Date for this purpose will be fixed in consultation with the Stock Exchanges. The payment of dividend at the coupon rate will be made by cheque payable at par at such places where the applications are initially accepted. In other places, the Company has reserved the right to adopt any other suitable mode of payment.

As per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the CCPS holder is not liable to pay tax on the dividend received from the Company, however the Company is liable to pay a dividend distribution tax in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act.

Taxation

CCPS would be converted into equity shares of the Company on September 1, 2009 in the ratio of 1 equity share for every 6 CCPS. On conversion of CCPS into equity shares, the difference between the conversion price and the closing market price of equity shares on September 1, 2009 would be treated as long term capital gain/loss as the case may be.

Subsequently, if and when equity shares allotted on conversion of CCPS are sold/transferred, the cost of acquisition for such equity shares will be closing market price on September 1, 2009, based on which capital gain/loss would be computed on sale/transfer as the case may be.

Electronic Clearing Service for Payment of dividend

The Company offers Electronic Clearing Service facility for payment of dividend to its shareholders. The RBI has introduced the concept of Electronic Clearing Service through the clearing house to obviate the need for issuing and handling paper instruments and thereby facilitates improved customer service. This facility will be available in cities where RBI provides such a facility. The Company will provide this facility to CCPS holders. The Company

will then be able to credit the dividend amount to the CCPS holder's account with the concerned bank. The CCPS holders will additionally have the convenience of direct credit to their bank account without the need to receive dividend warrants by post and deposit the same in their bank accounts. The bank at which the CCPS holder has his account will credit the same and indicate the credit entry in the passbook/account statement of the CCPS holder.

Rights of the CCPS holder

Subject to applicable laws, the CCPS holders shall have the following rights

- The CCPS shall rank for capital and dividend (including all dividends undeclared up to the commencement of winding up) and for repayment of capital in a winding up, *pari passu* inter se and in priority to the Equity Shares of the Company but shall not confer any further or other right to participate either in profits or assets and that preferential rights shall automatically cease on conversion of these shares into Equity Shares.
- The CCPS as and when converted into Equity Shares shall rank *pari passu* with the then existing Equity Shares of the Company in all respects.
- The holders of CCPS shall have the right to receive all notices of general meetings of the Company but shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to vote at any meetings of the Company, save to the extent and in the manner provided for in the Companies Act or any re-enactment thereof.
- The CCPS shall not confer any right on the holders thereof to participate in any offer or invitation by way of rights or otherwise to subscribe for additional shares in the Company; nor shall the CCPS confer on the holders thereof any right to participate in any issue of bonus shares or shares issued by way of capitalization of reserves.
- The rights and terms attached to the CCPS may be modified or dealt with by the Directors in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company.

GENERAL TERMS OF THE ISSUE

Market lot

The Equity Shares of the Company are tradable only in dematerialized form. The market lot for Equity Shares in dematerialised mode is 1. In case of holding of Equity Shares in physical form, the Company would issue to the allottees 1 certificate for the Equity Shares allotted to each folio ("Consolidated Certificate").

The CCPS of the Company are tradable only in dematerialized form. The market lot for CCPS in dematerialised mode is 1. In case of CCPS allotted in physical form, the Company would issue to the allottee 1 certificate for the CCPS allotted to each folio ("Consolidated Certificate").

Joint Holders

Where two or more persons are registered as the holders of any Equity Shares/CCPS, they shall be deemed to hold the same as joint tenants with the benefit of survivorship subject to the provisions contained in the Articles.

Nomination

In terms of Section 109A of the Act, nomination facility is available in case of Equity Shares and CCPS.

In case of Equity Shareholders/CCPS holders who are individuals, a sole Equity Shareholder/CCPS holder or the first named Equity Shareholder/CCPS holder, along with other joint Equity Shareholders/CCPS holders, if any, may nominate any person(s) who, in the event of the death of the sole holder or all the joint-holders, as the case may be, shall become entitled to the Equity Shares and/or CCPS. A person, being a nominee, becoming entitled to the Equity Shares/CCPS by reason of the death of the original Equity Shareholder(s)/CCPS holder(s), shall be entitled to the same advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the Equity Shares and/or CCPS. Where the nominee is a minor, the Equity Shareholder(s)/CCPS Holder(s) may also make a nomination to appoint, in the prescribed manner, any person to become entitled to the Equity Share(s) and/or CCPS, in the event of death of the said holder, during the minority of the nominee. A nomination shall stand rescinded upon the sale of the Equity Share and/or the CCPS by the person nominating. A transferee will be entitled to make a fresh nomination in the manner prescribed. When the Equity Share and/or CCPS is held by two or more persons, the nominee shall become entitled to receive the amount only on the demise of all the holders. Fresh nominations can be made only in the prescribed form available on request with the Registrar of the Company, TSR Darashaw Limited.

Only one nomination would be applicable for one folio. Hence, in case the Equity Shareholder(s) has already registered the nomination with the Company, no further nomination needs to be made for Equity Shares that may be allotted in this Issue under the same folio.

In case the allotment of Equity Shares/CCPS is in dematerialised form, there is no need to make a separate nomination for the Equity Shares/CCPS to be allotted in this Issue. Nominations registered with respective Depository Participant (“DP”) of the applicant would prevail. Any applicant desirous of changing the existing nomination is requested to inform its respective DP.

Notices

All notices to the Equity Shareholder(s) and CCPS holders required to be given by the Company shall be published in one English national daily with wide circulation, one Hindi national daily with wide circulation and one regional language daily newspaper with wide circulation and/or, will be sent by ordinary post / registered post / speed post to the registered holders of the Equity Share/CCPS from time to time.

Listing and trading of Equity Shares and CCPS proposed to be Issued and the Equity Shares arising on conversion of the CCPS

The Company’s existing Equity Shares are currently traded on the BSE and the NSE under the ISIN INE081A01012. The fully paid up Equity Shares proposed to be issued on a rights basis shall be listed and admitted for trading on the BSE and the NSE under the existing ISIN for fully paid Equity Shares of the Company. The fully paid up Equity Shares allotted pursuant to this Issue will be listed as soon as practicable but in no case later than 10 days from the date of allotment. The Company has received in-principle approval pursuant to clause 24(a) of the Listing Agreement from the BSE through letter no. DSC/PREF/JA/IP-RT/1326/07-08, dated August 27, 2007 and from NSE through letter no. NSE/LIST/55658-K, dated, September 10, 2007.

The CCPS proposed to be issued on a rights basis shall be listed and admitted for trading on the BSE and the NSE for which the Company has made an application to NSDL and CDSL for allotment of ISIN through letters dated October 22, 2007 and October 29, 2007 respectively. The CCPS allotted pursuant to this Issue will be listed as soon as practicable but in no case later than 10 days from the date of allotment. The Company received in-principle approval from the BSE through letter no. DSC/PREF/JA/IP-RT/1326/07-08, dated August 27, 2007 and from NSE through letter no. NSE/LIST/55658-K, dated, September 10, 2007.

The equity shares which will arise on conversion of CCPS shall be listed for trading on the BSE and the NSE under the existing ISIN for fully paid Equity Shares of the Company. The Equity Shares allotted pursuant to the conversion will be listed as soon as practicable but in no case later than 10 days of allotment.

The Global Depository Receipts with respect to the Equity Shares of the Company issued by Citibank N.A. as depository (“Depository”) (“GDRs”) are currently listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange pursuant to the Deposit Agreement dated February 24, 1994 (“Deposit Agreement”).

The Company has agreed in the Deposit Agreement that it will, unless prohibited by applicable law, give its consent to, and, if requested, use all reasonable endeavours to facilitate any such distribution, sale or subscription by the Depository or the Holders. However, if the Company notifies the Depository that registration is required in any jurisdiction under an applicable law of the rights or securities to be distributed for the Depository to be able to offer such rights or distribute such securities to the Holders and to sell the securities represented by such rights, the Depository will not offer such rights or distribute such securities to the Holders unless and until the Company notifies the Depository that the necessary registration has been effected. Neither the Company nor the depository shall be liable to register such rights or securities and they shall not be liable for any losses, damages or expenses resulting from any failure to do so.

The distribution of this Letter of Offer and the issue of Equity Shares and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares on a rights basis to persons in certain jurisdictions outside India may be restricted by legal requirements prevailing in those jurisdictions.

The Company is making this issue of Equity and Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares on a rights basis only to the shareholders of the Company who have an Indian address.

Minimum Subscription

If the Company does not receive minimum subscription of 90% of the Issue (separately for Equity Shares and CCPS) on the date of the closure of the Issue or the subscription level falls below 90% after the closure of the Issue on account of cheques having been returned unpaid or withdrawal of applications, the Company shall forthwith refund the entire subscription amount received. If there is a delay beyond eight days after the date from which the Company becomes liable to pay the amount, the Company shall pay interest as prescribed under section 73 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Additional Subscription by the Promoter

The Promoter has confirmed that it along with the companies controlled by it (together referred to as “Promoter” in this clause) intend to subscribe to the full extent of their entitlement in the Issue. The Promoter reserves its right to subscribe to its entitlement in this Issue, either by itself or through a combination of entities controlled by it, including by subscribing for renunciation if any made by the promoter group or any other shareholder. The Promoter has provided an undertaking dated June 7, 2007 to the Company to apply for additional Equity Shares and CCPS in the Issue, to the extent of the unsubscribed portion of the Issue. As a result of this subscription and consequent allotment, the Promoter may acquire shares over and above its entitlement in the Issue, which may result in an increase of the shareholding being above the current shareholding with the entitlement of Equity Shares under the Issue. This subscription and acquisition of additional Equity Shares by the Promoter through this Issue, if any, will not result in change of control of the management of the Company and shall be exempt in terms of proviso to Regulation 3(1)(b)(ii) of the Takeover Code. As such, other than meeting the requirements indicated in the section on “Objects of the Issue” on page 48 of this Letter of Offer, there is no other intention/purpose for this Issue, including any intention to delist the Company, even if, as a result of allotments to the Promoter, in this Issue, the Promoter’s shareholding in the Company exceeds its current shareholding. The Promoter shall subscribe to such unsubscribed portion as per the relevant provisions of the law. Allotment to the Promoter of any unsubscribed portion, over and above their entitlement shall be done in compliance with the Listing Agreement and other applicable laws prevailing at that time relating to continuous listing requirements.

For further details please refer to section titled “Basis of Allotment” beginning on page 337 of this Letter of Offer.

Procedure for Application

The CAF for Equity Shares would be printed in black ink and the CAF for the CCPS will be printed in blue ink for all Equity Shareholders. In case the original CAF is not received by the applicant or is misplaced by the applicant, the applicant may request the Registrars to the Issue, for issue of a duplicate CAF, by furnishing the registered folio number, DP ID Number, Client ID Number and their full name and address.

Acceptance of the Issue

You may accept the Issue and apply for the Equity Shares and CCPS offered, either in full or in part, by filling Part A of the respective CAFs enclosed and submit the same along with the application money payable to the Bankers to the Issue or any of the collection branches as mentioned on the reverse of the CAF before the close of the banking hours on or before the Issue Closing Date or such extended time as may be specified by the Board of Directors of the Company in this regard. Applicants at centers not covered by the branches of collecting banks can send their CAF together with the cheque drawn at par on a local bank at Mumbai/demand draft payable at Mumbai to the Registrar to the Issue by registered post. Such applications sent to anyone other than the Registrar to the Issue are liable to be rejected.

Option available to the Equity Shareholders

The CAF clearly indicates the number of Equity Shares and the CCPS that the Equity Shareholder is entitled to.

If the Equity Shareholder applies for an investment in Equity Shares and/or CCPS, then he can:

- Apply for his entitlement of Equity Shares and/or CCPS in part;
- Apply for his entitlement of Equity Shares and/or CCPS in part and renounce the other part of the Equity Shares and/or CCPS;
- Apply for his entitlement of Equity Shares and/or CCPS in full;
- Apply for his entitlement in full and apply for additional Equity Shares and/or CCPS.

Additional Equity Shares/CCPS

You are eligible to apply for additional Equity Shares and CCPS over and above the number of Equity Shares or CCPS (as the case may be) you are entitled to, provided that you have applied for all the Equity Shares and CCPS offered without renouncing them in whole or in part in favour of any other person(s). Applications for additional Equity Shares and CCPS shall be considered and allotment shall be made at the sole discretion of the Board, in consultation if necessary with the Designated Stock Exchange and in the manner prescribed under the section entitled 'Basis of Allotment' on page 327 of this Letter of Offer.

If you desire to apply for additional Equity Shares and CCPS, please indicate your requirement in the place provided for additional shares in Part A of the CAF. The renouncees applying for all the Equity Shares and CCPS renounced in their favour may also apply for additional Equity Shares and CCPS.

Where the number of additional Equity Shares/CCPS applied for exceeds the number available for allotment, the allotment would be made on a fair and equitable basis in consultation with the Designated Stock Exchange.

Renunciation

This Issue includes a right exercisable by you to renounce the Equity Shares and/or CCPS offered to you either in full or in part in favour of any other person or persons. Your attention is drawn to the fact that the Company shall not allot and/or register any Equity Shares/CCPS in favour of more than 3 persons (including joint holders), partnership firm(s) or their nominee(s), minors, HUF, any trust or society (unless the same is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or the Indian Trust Act or any other applicable law relating to societies or trusts and is authorized under its constitution or bye-laws to hold Equity Shares and CCPS, as the case may be).

Any renunciation from Resident Indian Shareholder(s) to Non-resident Indian(s) or from Non-resident Indian Shareholder(s) to Resident Indian(s) or from Non-resident Indian shareholder(s) to other Non-resident Indian(s) is subject to the renouncer(s)/renounce(s) obtaining the approval of the FIPB and/or necessary permission of the RBI under the FEMA and such permissions should be attached to the CAF. Applications not accompanied by the aforesaid approvals are liable to be rejected.

By virtue of the Circular No. 14 dated September 16, 2003 issued by the RBI, Overseas Corporate Bodies ("OCBs") have been derecognized as an eligible class of investors and the RBI has subsequently issued the Foreign Exchange Management (Withdrawal of General Permission to Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs)) Regulations, 2003. Accordingly, the existing Equity Shareholders of the Company who do not wish to subscribe to the Equity Shares being offered but wish to renounce the same in favour of renouncees shall not renounce the same (whether for consideration or otherwise) in favour of OCB(s).

Part 'A' of the CAF must not be used by any person(s) other than those in whose favour this offer has been made. If used, this will render the application invalid. Submission of the enclosed CAF to the Banker to the Issue at its collecting branches specified on the reverse of the CAF with the form of renunciation (Part 'B' of the CAF) duly filled in shall be conclusive evidence for the Company of the person(s) applying for Equity Shares and CCPS in Part 'C' of the CAF to receive allotment of such Equity Shares and CCPS. The renouncees applying for all the Equity Shares and CCPS renounced in their favour may also apply for additional Equity Shares and CCPS. Part 'A' of the CAF must not be used by the renouncee(s) as this will render the application invalid. Renouncee(s) will have no further right to renounce any Equity Shares and CCPS in favour of any other person.

Procedure for renunciation

To renounce all the Equity Shares / CCPS offered to a shareholder in favour of one renounee

If you wish to renounce the offer indicated in Part 'A', in whole, please complete Part 'B' of the CAF. In case of joint holding, all joint holders must sign Part 'B' of the CAF. The person in whose favour renunciation has been made should complete and sign Part 'C' of the CAF. In case of joint renounees, all joint renounees must sign this part of the CAF.

To renounce in part/or renounce the whole to more than one person(s)

If you wish to either accept this offer in part and renounce the balance or renounce the entire offer under this Issue in favour of two or more renounees, the CAF must be first split into requisite number of forms.

Please indicate your requirement of split forms in the space provided for this purpose in Part 'D' of the CAF and return the entire CAF to the Registrar to the Issue so as to reach them latest by the close of business hours on the last date of receiving requests for split forms. On receipt of the required number of split forms from the Registrar, the procedure as mentioned in paragraph above shall have to be followed.

In case the signature of the Equity Shareholder(s), who has renounced the Equity Shares and/or CCPS, does not agree with the specimen registered with the Company, the application is liable to be rejected.

Renounee(s)

The person(s) in whose favour the Equity Shares and CCPS are renounced should fill in and sign Part 'C' of the Application Form and submit the entire Application Form to the Bankers to the Issue on or before the Issue Closing Date along with the application money in full.

Change and/or introduction of additional holders

If you wish to apply for Equity Shares and CCPS jointly with any other person(s), not more than three, who is/are not already a joint holder with you, it shall amount to renunciation and the procedure as stated above for renunciation shall have to be followed. Even a change in the sequence of the name of joint holders shall amount to renunciation and the procedure, as stated above shall have to be followed.

However, this right of renunciation is subject to the express condition that the Board of Directors of the Company shall be entitled in its absolute discretion to reject the request for allotment from the renounee(s) without assigning any reason thereof.

Instructions for Options

Please note that:

- Part 'A' of the CAF must not be used by any person(s) other than the Equity Shareholder to whom this Letter of Offer has been addressed. If used, this will render the application invalid.
- Request for split form should be made for a minimum of 1 Equity Share or CCPS.
- Request by the applicant for the split application form should reach the Company on or before December 7, 2007.
- Only the Equity Shareholder to whom this Letter of Offer has been addressed shall be entitled to renounce and to apply for split application forms. Forms once split cannot be split further.
- Split form(s) will be sent to the applicant(s) by post at the applicant's risk.

Additional Equity Shares/CCPS

You are eligible to apply for additional Equity Shares and/or CCPS over and above the number of Equity Shares and CCPS you are entitled to, provided that you have applied for all the Equity Shares or CCPS offered, as the case may be, without renouncing them in whole or in part in favor of any other person(s). Applications for additional Equity Shares and/or CCPS shall be considered and allotment shall be in the manner prescribed under the section entitled 'Basis of Allotment' on page 327 of this Letter of Offer.

Where the number of additional Equity Shares and/or CCPS applied for exceeds the number available for allotment, the allotment would be made on a fair and equitable basis in consultation with the Designated Stock Exchange.

The summary of options available to the Equity Shareholder is presented below. You may exercise any of the following options with regard to the Equity Shares/CCPS offered, using the enclosed CAFs:

<u>Option Available</u>	<u>Action Required</u>
1. Accept whole or part of your entitlement without renouncing the balance.	Fill in and sign Part A (<i>All joint holders must sign</i>)
2. Accept your entitlement in full and apply for additional Equity Shares and/or CCPS	Fill in and sign Part A including Block III relating to the acceptance of entitlement and Block IV relating to additional Equity Shares (<i>All joint holders must sign</i>)
3. Renounce your entitlement in full to one person (Joint renouncees are considered as one).	Fill in and sign Part B (<i>all joint holders must sign</i>) indicating the number of Equity Shares renounced and hand it over to the renouncee. The renouncees must fill in and sign Part C (<i>All joint renouncees must sign</i>)
4. Accept a part of your entitlement and renounce the balance to one or more renouncee(s)	Fill in and sign Part D (<i>all joint holders must sign</i>) requesting for Split Application Forms. Send the CAF to the Registrar to the Issue so as to reach them on or before the last date for receiving requests for Split Forms. Splitting will be permitted only once.
OR	
Renounce your entitlement to all the Equity Shares and CCPS with offered to you to more than one renounce	On receipt of the Split Form take action as indicated below. For the Equity Shares and/or CCPS you wish to accept, if any, fill in and sign Part A. For the Equity Shares and/or CCPS you wish to renounce, fill in and sign Part B indicating the number of Equity Shares and/or CCPS renounced and hand it over to the renouncees. Each of the renouncees should fill in and sign Part C for the Equity Shares and/or CCPS accepted by them.
5. Introduce a joint holder or change the sequence of joint holders	This will be treated as a renunciation. Fill in and sign Part B and the renouncees must fill in and sign Part C.

Availability of duplicate CAF

In case the original CAF is not received, or is misplaced by the applicant, the Registrar to the Issue will issue a duplicate CAF on the request of the applicant who should furnish the registered folio number/DP and Client ID number and his/ her full name and address to the Registrar to the Issue. Please note that the request for duplicate CAF should reach the Registrar to the Issue within 15 days from the Issue Opening Date. Please note that those who are making the application in the duplicate form should not utilize the original CAF for any purpose including renunciation, even if it is received/found subsequently. If the applicant violates any of these requirements, he/she shall face the risk of rejection of both the applications.

Application on Plain Paper

An Equity Shareholder who has neither received the original CAF nor is in a position to obtain the duplicate CAF may make an application to subscribe to the Issue on plain paper, along with Demand Draft, net of bank and postal charges payable at Mumbai which should be drawn 'TSL Rights Issue-Equity' and/or 'TSL Rights Issue-CCPS' or TSL Rights Issue-Equity-NR' and/or TSL Rights Issue-CCPS-NR' and send the same by registered post directly to the Registrar to the Issue.

The envelope should be superscribed "TSL—Rights Issue" and should be postmarked in India" The application on plain paper, duly signed by the applicants including joint holders, in the same order as per specimen recorded with the Company, must reach the office of the Registrar to the Issue before the Issue Closing Date and should contain the following particulars:

- Name of Issuer, being Tata Steel Limited

- Name and address of the Equity Shareholder including joint holders
- Registered Folio Number/DP and Client ID no.
- Number of Equity Shares held as on Record Date
- Number of Rights Equity Shares and CCPS entitled
- Number of Rights Equity Shares and/or CCPS applied for
- Number of additional Equity Shares and/or CCPS applied for, if any
- Total number of Equity Shares and/or CCPS applied for
- Total amount paid at the rate of Rs. 300 per Equity Share and Rs. 100 per CCPS
- Particulars of cheque/draft
- Savings/Current Account Number and name and address of the bank where the Equity Shareholder will be depositing the refund order
- PAN, photocopy of the PAN card/PAN communication of the applicant and for each applicant in case of joint names, irrespective of the total value of the Equity Shares and/or CCPS applied for pursuant to the Issue.
- Representation that the equity Shareholder is not in the United States at the time of making the application.
- Signature of Equity Shareholders to appear in the same sequence and order as they appear in the records of the Company

Please note that those who are making the application otherwise than on original CAF shall not be entitled to renounce their rights and should not utilize the original CAF for any purpose including renunciation even if it is received subsequently. If the applicant violates any of these requirements, he/she shall face the risk of rejection of both the applications. The Company shall refund such application amount to the applicant without any interest thereon.

Last date of Application

The last date for submission of the duly filled in CAF is December 21, 2007. The Issue will be kept open for a minimum of 30 (thirty) days and the Board or any committee thereof will have the right to extend the said date for such period as it may determine from time to time but not exceeding 60 (sixty) days from the Issue Opening Date.

If the CAF together with the amount payable is not received by the Banker to the Issue/Registrar to the Issue on or before the close of banking hours on the aforesaid last date or such date as may be extended by the Board/Committee of Directors, the offer contained in this Letter of Offer shall be deemed to have been declined and the Board/Committee of Directors shall be at liberty to dispose off the Equity Shares/CCPS hereby offered, as provided under the section “Basis of Allotment”.

INVESTORS MAY PLEASE NOTE THAT THE EQUITY SHARES AND CCPS OF THE COMPANY CAN BE TRADED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGES ONLY IN DEMATERIALIZED FORM.

Basis of Allotment

Subject to the provisions contained in this Letter of Offer, the Articles of Association of the Company and the approval of the Designated Stock Exchange, the Board will proceed to allot the Equity Shares/CCPS in the following order of priority:

- (a) Full allotment to those Equity Shareholders who have applied for their rights entitlement either in full or in part and also to the renouncee(s) who has/have applied for Equity Shares/CCPS renounced in their favour, in full or in part.
- (b) For Equity Shares being offered on a rights basis under this Issue, if the shareholding of any of the Equity Shareholders is less than 5 Equity Shares or is not in the multiple of 5, the fractional entitlement of such holders shall be ignored. Shareholders whose fractional entitlements are being ignored would be given preferential allotment of one additional share each if they apply for additional shares. Allotment under this

head shall be considered if there are any unsubscribed Equity Shares after allotment under (a) above. If number of Equity Shares required for allotment under this head are more than number of shares available after allotment under (a) above, the allotment would be made on a fair and equitable basis in consultation with the Designated Stock Exchange

- (c) For CCPS being offered on a rights basis under this Issue, if the shareholding of any of the Equity Shareholders is less than 2 Equity Shares or is not in the multiple of 10, the fractional entitlement of such holders shall be ignored. Shareholders whose fractional entitlements are being ignored would be given preferential allotment of one additional CCPS each if they apply for additional CCPS. Allotment under this head shall be considered if there are any unsubscribed CCPS after allotment under (a) and (b) above. If number of CCPS required for allotment under this head are more than number of shares available after allotment under (a) above, the allotment would be made on a fair and equitable basis in consultation with the Designated Stock Exchange.
- (d) Allotment to the Equity Shareholders who having applied for all the Equity Shares/CCPS offered to them as part of the Issue and have also applied for additional Equity Shares/CCPS. The allotment of such additional Equity Shares/CCPS will be made as far as possible on an equitable basis having due regard to the number of Equity Shares held by them on the Record Date, provided there is an under-subscribed portion after making full allotment in (a), (b) and (c) above. The allotment of such Equity Shares/CCPS will be at the sole discretion of the Board/Committee of Directors in consultation with the Designated Stock Exchange, as a part of the Issue and not preferential allotment.
- (e) Allotment to renouncees who having applied for all the Equity Shares/CCPS renounced in their favour, have applied for additional Equity Shares/CCPS provided there is surplus available after making full allotment under (a), (b), (c) and (d) above. The allotment of such Equity Shares/CCPS will be at the sole discretion of the Board/Committee of Directors in consultation with the Designated Stock Exchange, as a part of the Issue and not preferential allotment.

After taking into account allotment to be made under (a) and (b) above, if there is any unsubscribed portion, the same shall be deemed to be 'unsubscribed' for the purpose of regulation 3(1)(b) of the Takeover Code which would be available for allocation under (c), (d) and (e) above. The Promoters has provided an undertaking dated June 7, 2007 to the Company to apply for additional Equity Shares and CCPS in the Issue, to the extent of the unsubscribed portion of the Issue. As a result of this subscription and consequent allotment, the Promoters may acquire shares over and above their entitlement in the Issue, which may result in an increase of the shareholding being above the current shareholding with the entitlement of Equity Shares under the Issue. This subscription and acquisition of additional Equity Shares by the Promoters through this Issue, if any, will not result in change of control of the management of the Company and shall be exempt in terms of proviso to Regulation 3(1)(b)(ii) of the Takeover Code. As such, other than meeting the requirements indicated in the section on "Objects of the Issue" on page 48 of this Letter of Offer, there is no other intention/purpose for this Issue, including any intention to delist the Company, even if, as a result of allotments to the Promoters, in this Issue, the Promoters' shareholding in the Company exceeds their current shareholding. In the event of oversubscription, allotment will be made within the overall size of the issue.

Allotment to the Promoter of any unsubscribed portion, over and above their entitlement shall be done in compliance with Clause 40A of the Listing Agreement and the other applicable laws prevailing at that time.

In accordance with the current regulations, the following restrictions are applicable for investment by FIIs:

The Issue of Equity Shares under this Issue and the issue of Equity Shares on conversion of CCPS to a single FII should not exceed 10% of the post-issue paid up capital of the Company. In respect of an FII investing in the Equity Shares on behalf of its sub-accounts the investment on behalf of each sub-account shall not exceed 5% of the total paid up capital of the Company. In accordance with foreign investment limits applicable to the Company, the total FII investment cannot exceed 24% of the total paid up capital of the Company.

Underwriting

The present Issue is not underwritten.

Allotment/Refund

The Company will issue and dispatch share certificates/ demat credit and/ or letters of regret along with refund order or credit the allotted securities to the respective beneficiary accounts, if any, within a period of six (6) weeks from the Issue Closing Date. If such money is not repaid within eight days from the day the Company becomes liable to pay it, the Company shall pay that money with interest as stipulated under Section 73 of the Act.

Applicants residing at those centers where clearing houses are managed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), will get refunds through ECS only (Electronic Clearing Service) except where applicants are otherwise disclosed as applicable/eligible to get refunds through direct credit and RTGS.

In case of those applicants who have opted to receive their Rights Entitlement in dematerialized form using electronic credit under the depository system, an advice regarding their credit of the Equity Shares/CCPS shall be given separately. Applicants to whom refunds are made through electronic transfer of funds will be sent a letter through ordinary post intimating them about the mode of credit of refund within a period of six (6) weeks from the Issue Closing Date.

In case of those Applicants who have opted to receive their Rights Entitlement in physical form, the Company will issue the corresponding share certificates under Section 113 of the Companies Act or other applicable provisions, if any.

Any refund order exceeding Rs.1,500 would be sent by registered post/speed post to the sole/first applicant's registered address. Refund orders up to the value of Rs.1,500 would be sent under certificate of posting. Such refund orders would be payable at par at all places where the applications were originally accepted. The same would be marked 'Account Payee only' and would be drawn in favour of the sole/first applicant. Adequate funds would be made available to the Registrar to the Issue for this purpose.

Payment of Refund

Mode of making refunds

The payment of refund, if any, would be done through various modes in the following order of preference:

1. ECS—Payment of refund would be done through ECS for applicants having an account at any centre where such facility has been made available. This mode of payment of refunds would be subject to availability of complete bank account details including the MICR code as appearing on a cheque leaf, from the Depositories. The payment of refunds is mandatory for applicants having a bank account at any of the abovementioned fifteen centres, except where the applicant, being eligible, opts to receive refund through direct credit or RTGS.
2. NEFT (National Electronic Fund Transfer) - Payment of refund shall be undertaken through NEFT wherever the applicants' bank has been assigned the Indian Financial System Code (IFSC), which can be linked to a Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR), if any, available to that particular bank branch. IFSC Code will be obtained from the website of RBI as on a date immediately prior to the date of payment of refund, duly mapped with MICR numbers. Wherever the applicants have registered their nine digit MICR number and their bank account number while opening and operating the demat account, the same will be duly mapped with the IFSC Code of that particular bank branch and the payment of refund will be made to the applicants through this method. The Company in consultation with Lead Managers may decide to use NEFT as a mode of making refunds.
3. Direct Credit—Applicants having bank accounts with the existing bankers of the Company shall be eligible to receive refunds through direct credit. Charges, if any, levied by the relevant bank(s) for the same would be borne by the Company.
4. Applicants having a bank account at any of the abovementioned fifteen centres and whose refund amount exceeds Rs. 1 million, have the option to receive refund through RTGS. Such eligible applicants who indicate their preference to receive refund through RTGS are required to provide the IFSC code in the CAF. In the event the same is not provided, refund shall be made through ECS. Charges, if any, levied by the Refund Bank(s) for the same would be borne by the Company. Charges, if any, levied by the applicant's bank receiving the credit would be borne by the applicant.
5. For all other applicants, including those who have not updated their bank particulars with the MICR code, the refund orders will be despatched under certificate of posting for value up to Rs. 1,500 and through Speed Post/ Registered Post for refund orders of Rs. 1,500 and above. Such refunds will be made by cheques, pay orders or demand drafts drawn in favour of the sole/first applicant and payable at par.

Printing of Bank Particulars on Refund Orders

As a matter of precaution against possible fraudulent encashment of refund orders due to loss or misplacement, the particulars of the applicant's bank account are mandatorily required to be given for printing on

the refund orders. Bank account particulars will be printed on the refund orders/refund warrants which can then be deposited only in the account specified. The Company will in no way be responsible if any loss occurs through these instruments falling into improper hands either through forgery or fraud.

Allotment advice/Share Certificates/Demat Credit

Allotment advice/share certificates/demat credit will be dispatched to the registered address of the first named applicant or respective beneficiary accounts will be credited within 6 (six) weeks, from the date of closure of the subscription list. In case the Company issues allotment advice, the relative share certificates will be dispatched within one month from the date of allotment. Allottees are requested to preserve such allotment advice (if any) to be exchanged later for share certificates.

Option to receive Equity Shares/CCPS in Dematerialized Form

Applicants to the Equity Shares/CCPS of the Company issued through this Issue shall be allotted the securities in dematerialised (electronic) form at the option of the applicant. The Company signed a tripartite agreement with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and TSR Darashaw Limited (formerly known as Tata Share Registry Limited) on November 6, 1996 which enables the Investors to hold and trade in securities in a dematerialised form, instead of holding the securities in the form of physical certificates. The Company has also signed a tripartite agreement with Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) and TSR Darashaw Limited (formerly known as Tata Share Registry Limited) on September 22, 1999 which enables the Investors to hold and trade in securities in a dematerialised form, instead of holding the securities in the form of physical certificates.

In this Issue, the allottees who have opted for Equity Shares/CCPS in dematerialised form will receive their Equity Shares/CCPS in the form of an electronic credit to their beneficiary account with a depository participant. Investor will have to give the relevant particulars for this purpose in the appropriate place in the CAF. Applications, which do not accurately contain this information, will be given the securities in physical form. No separate applications for securities in physical and/or dematerialized form should be made. If such applications are made, the application for physical securities will be treated as multiple applications and is liable to be rejected.

The Equity Shares/CCPS of the Company will be listed on the BSE & NSE.

Procedure for availing the facility for allotment of Equity Shares/CCPS in this Issue in the electronic form is as under:

- Open a beneficiary account with any depository participant (care should be taken that the beneficiary account should carry the name of the holder in the same manner as is exhibited in the records of the Company. In the case of joint holding, the beneficiary account should be opened carrying the names of the holders in the same order as with the Company). In case of Investors having various folios in the Company with different joint holders, the Investors will have to open separate accounts for such holdings. *Those equity shareholders who have already opened such Beneficiary Account (s) need not adhere to this step.*
- For equity shareholders already holding Equity Shares of the Company in dematerialized form as on the Record Date, the beneficial account number shall be printed on the CAF. For those who open accounts later or those who change their accounts and wish to receive their Equity Shares pursuant to this Offer by way of credit to such account, the necessary details of their beneficiary account should be filled in the space provided in the CAF. It may be noted that the allotment of securities arising out of this Issue may be made in dematerialized form even if the original Equity Shares of the Company are not dematerialized. Nonetheless, it should be ensured that the Depository Account is in the name(s) of the Equity Shareholders and the names are in the same order as in the records of the Company.

Responsibility for correctness of information (including applicant's age and other details) filled in the CAF vis-à-vis such information with the applicant's depository participant, would rest with the applicant. Applicants should ensure that the names of the applicants and the order in which they appear in CAF should be the same as registered with the applicant's depository participant.

If incomplete/incorrect beneficiary account details are given in the CAF the applicant will get Equity Shares/CCPS in physical form.

The Equity Shares/CCPS pursuant to this Offer allotted to Investors opting for dematerialized form, would be directly credited to the beneficiary account as given in the CAF after verification. Allotment advice, refund order (if any) would be sent directly to the applicant by the Registrar to the Issue but the applicant's depository participant will provide to him the confirmation of the credit of such Equity Shares to the applicant's depository account.

Renouncees will also have to provide the necessary details about their beneficiary account for allotment of securities in this Issue. In case these details are incomplete or incorrect, the application is liable to be rejected.

Utilisation of Proceeds

Subscription received against this Issue will be kept in separate bank account(s) and the Company would not have access to such funds unless it has received minimum subscription of 90%, of the Issue and the necessary approvals of the Stock Exchanges, to use the amount of subscription.

General instructions for applicants

- a) Please read the instructions printed on the enclosed CAF carefully.
- b) Application should be made on the printed CAF, provided by the Company except as mentioned under the head Application on plain paper and should be completed in all respects. The CAF found incomplete with regard to any of the particulars required to be given therein, and/or which are not completed in conformity with the terms of this Letter of Offer are liable to be rejected and the money paid, if any, in respect thereof will be refunded without interest and after deduction of bank commission and other charges, if any. The CAF must be filled in English and the names of all the applicants, details of occupation, address, father's/ husband's name must be filled in block letters.
- c) The CAF together with cheque/demand draft should be sent to the Bankers to the Issue/Collecting Banks or to the Registrar to the Issue and not to the Company or Lead Manager to the Issue. Applicants residing at places other than cities where the branches of the Bankers to the Issue have been authorised by the Company for collecting applications, will have to make payment by Demand Draft payable at Mumbai of an amount net of bank and postal charges and send their application forms to the Registrar to the Issue by REGISTERED POST. If any portion of the CAF is/are detached or separated, such application is liable to be rejected.
- d) Applications for Rs. 50,000 or more made by the applicant or in the case of application in joint names, each of the applicants, should mention his/her PAN number allotted under the Income-Tax Act, 1961 and also submit a photocopy of the PAN card(s) or a communication from the Income Tax authority indicating allotment of PAN ("PAN Communication") along with the application for the purpose of verification of the number. Applicants who do not have PAN are required to provide a declaration in Form 60/Form 61 prescribed under the I.T.Act along with the application. **CAFs without this photocopy/PAN Communication/ declaration will be considered incomplete and are liable to be rejected.**
- e) Applicants are advised that it is mandatory to provide information as to their savings/current account number and the name of the Bank with whom such account is held in the CAF to enable the Registrar to the Issue to print the said details in the refund orders, if any, after the names of the payees. Application not containing such details is liable to be rejected.
- f) The payment against the application should not be effected in cash if the amount to be paid is Rs. 20,000 or more. In case payment is effected in contravention of this, the application may be deemed invalid and the application money will be refunded and no interest will be paid thereon. Payment against the application if made in cash, subject to conditions as mentioned above, should be made only to the Bankers to the Issue.
- g) Signatures should be either in English or Hindi or in any other language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Signatures other than in English or Hindi and thumb impression must be attested by a Notary Public or a Special Executive Magistrate under his/her official seal. The Equity Shareholders must sign the CAF as per the specimen signature recorded with the Company/or Depositories.

- h) In case of an application under power of attorney or by a body corporate or by a society, a certified true copy of the relevant power of attorney or relevant resolution or authority to the signatory to make the relevant investment under this Offer and to sign the application and a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and/or bye laws of such body corporate or society must be lodged with the Registrar to the Issue giving reference of the serial number of the CAF. In case the above referred documents are already registered with the Company, the same need not be furnished again. In case these papers are sent to any other entity besides the Registrar to the Issue or are sent after the Issue Closing Date, then the application is liable to be rejected. In no case should these papers be attached to the application submitted to the Bankers to the Issue.
- i) In case of joint holders, all joint holders must sign the relevant part of the CAF in the same order and as per the specimen signature(s) recorded with the Company. Further, in case of joint applicants who are renounees, the number of applicants should not exceed three. In case of joint applicants, reference, if any, will be made in the first applicant's name and all communication will be addressed to the first applicant.
- j) All communication in connection with application for the Equity Shares and/or CCPS, including any change in address of the Equity Shareholders should be addressed to the Registrar to the Issue prior to the date of allotment in this Issue quoting the name of the first/sole applicant Equity Shareholder, folio numbers and CAF number. Please note that any intimation for change of address of Equity Shareholders, after the date of allotment, should be sent to the Registrar and Transfer Agents of the Company, in the case of Equity Shares/CCPS held in physical form and to the respective depository participant, in case of Equity Shares/CCPS held in dematerialized form.
- k) Split forms cannot be re-split.
- l) Only the person or persons to whom Equity Shares have been offered and not renounee(s) shall be entitled to obtain split forms.
- m) Applicants must write their CAF number at the back of the cheque/demand draft.
- n) Only one mode of payment per application should be used. The payment must be either in cash or by cheque/demand draft drawn on any of the banks, including a co-operative bank, which is situated at and is a member or a sub member of the Bankers Clearing House located at the centre indicated on the reverse of the CAF where the application is to be submitted.
- o) A separate cheque/draft must accompany each CAF. Outstation cheques/demand drafts or post-dated cheques and postal/money orders will not be accepted and applications accompanied by such cheques/demand drafts/money orders or postal orders will be rejected. The Registrar will not accept payment against application if made in cash. (For payment against application in cash please refer point (f) above)
- p) No receipt will be issued for application money received. The Bankers to the Issue/Collecting Bank/Registrar will acknowledge receipt of the same by stamping and returning the acknowledgment slip at the bottom of the CAF.

Grounds for Technical Rejections

Applicants are advised to note that applications are liable to be rejected on technical grounds, including the following:

- Amount paid does not tally with the amount payable for;
- Bank account details (for refund) are not given;
- Age of First Applicant not given;
- PAN photocopy/PAN Communication/Form 60/Form 61 declaration not given for Application of Rs. 50,000 or more;
- In case of Application under power of attorney or by limited companies, corporate, trust, etc., relevant documents are not submitted;
- If the signature of the existing shareholder on the Application Form does not match with the records available with the Company and/or the Depositories and in case of renounees if the signature does not match with the records available with their depositories;

- If the Applicant desires to have shares in electronic form, but the Application Form does not have the Applicant's depository account details;
- Application Forms are not submitted by the Applicants within the time prescribed as per the Application Form and the Letter of Offer;
- Applications not duly signed by the sole/joint Applicants;
- Applications by OCBs unless accompanied by specific approval from RBI permitting the OCBs to participate in the Issue.
- Applications accompanied by Stockinvest;
- In case no corresponding record is available with the Depositories that matches three parameters, namely, names of the Applicants (including the order of names of joint holders), the Depository Participant's identity (DP ID) and the beneficiary's identity;
- Applications by persons in the United States;
- Applications which have evidence of being dispatched from the US;
- Applications by ineligible Non-residents (including on account of restriction or prohibition under applicable local laws) and where a registered address in India has not been provided;
- Multiple Applications.
- Duplicate Applications.

Mode of payment for Resident Equity Shareholders/Applicants

- All cheques/drafts accompanying the CAFs should be crossed 'A/c Payee only' and drawn in favour of 'TSL-Rights Issue-Equity' and/or 'TSL Rights Issue-CCPS'.
- Applicants residing at places other than places where the bank collection centres have been opened by the Company for collecting applications, are requested to send their applications together with Demand Draft for the full application amount, net of bank and postal charges crossed 'A/c Payee only' and drawn in favour of 'TSL-Rights Issue-Equity' and/or 'TSL Rights Issue-CCPS' payable at Mumbai directly to the Registrar to the Issue by registered post so as to reach them on or before the Issue Closing Date. The Company or the Registrar to the Issue will not be responsible for postal delays or loss of applications in transit, if any.

Mode of payment for Non-Resident Equity Shareholders/ Applicants

As regards the application by non-resident equity shareholders, the following conditions shall apply:

Payment by non-residents must be made by demand draft payable at Mumbai / cheque payable drawn on a bank account maintained at Mumbai or funds remitted from abroad in any of the following ways:

Application with repatriation benefits

- By Indian Rupee drafts purchased from abroad and payable at Mumbai or funds remitted from abroad (submitted along with Foreign Inward Remittance Certificate); or
- By cheque / draft on a Non-Resident External Account (NRE) or FCNR Account maintained in Mumbai; or
- By Rupee draft purchased by debit to NRE/ FCNR Account maintained elsewhere in India and payable in Mumbai; or FIIs registered with SEBI must remit funds from special non-resident rupee deposit account.
- Non-resident investors applying with repatriation benefits should draw cheques/drafts in favour of 'TSL-Rights Issue-Equity-NR' and/or 'TSL-Rights Issue-CCPS-NR' payable at Mumbai and must be crossed 'account payee only' for the full application amount

Application without repatriation benefits

As far as non-residents holding shares on non-repatriation basis is concerned, in addition to the modes specified above, payment may also be made by way of cheque drawn on Non-Resident (Ordinary) Account maintained in Mumbai or Rupee Draft purchased out of NRO Account maintained elsewhere in India but payable at Mumbai. In such cases, the allotment of Equity Shares/CCPS will be on non-repatriation basis.

All cheques/drafts submitted by non-residents applying on a non-repatriation basis should be drawn in favour of 'TSL-Rights Issue-Equity-NR, and/or 'TSL-Rights Issue-CCPS-NR' payable at Mumbai and must be crossed 'account payee only' for the full application amount. The CAFs duly completed together with the amount payable on application must be deposited with the Collecting Bank indicated on the reverse of the CAFs before the close of banking hours on or before the Issue Closing Date. A separate cheque or bank draft must accompany each CAF.

Applicants may note that where payment is made by drafts purchased from NRE/ FCNR/ NRO accounts as the case may be, an Account Debit Certificate from the bank issuing the draft confirming that the draft has been issued by debiting the NRE/ FCNR/ NRO account should be enclosed with the CAF. Otherwise the application shall be considered incomplete and is liable to be rejected.

New demat account shall be opened for holders who have had a change in status from resident Indian to NRI.

Note:

- In case where repatriation benefit is available, interest, dividend, sales proceeds derived from the investment in Equity Shares/CCPS can be remitted outside India, subject to tax, as applicable according to IT Act.
- In case Equity Shares/CCPS are allotted on non-repatriation basis, the dividend and sale proceeds of the Equity Shares/CCPS cannot be remitted outside India.
- The CAF duly completed together with the amount payable on application must be deposited with the Collecting Bank indicated on the reverse of the CAFs before the close of banking hours on or before the Issue Closing Date. A separate cheque or bank draft must accompany each CAF.
- In case of an application received from non-residents, allotment, refunds and other distribution, if any, will be made in accordance with the guidelines/ rules prescribed by RBI as applicable at the time of making such allotment, remittance and subject to necessary approvals.

Investment by FIIs

In accordance with the current regulations, the following restrictions are applicable for investment by FIIs:

The Issue of Equity Shares under this Issue and the issue of Equity Shares on conversion of CCPS to a single FII should not exceed 10% of the post-issue paid up capital of the Company. In respect of an FII investing in the Equity Shares on behalf of its sub-accounts the investment on behalf of each sub-account shall not exceed 5% of the total paid up capital of the Company. In accordance with foreign investment limits applicable to the Company, the total FII investment cannot exceed 24% of the total paid up capital of the Company.

Payment by Stockinvest

In terms of RBI Circular DBOD No. FSC BC 42/24.47.00/2003-04 dated November 5, 2003, the Stockinvest Scheme has been withdrawn. Hence, payment through Stockinvest would not be accepted in this Issue

Disposal of application and application money

No acknowledgment will be issued for the application moneys received by the Company. However, the Bankers to the Issue/Registrar to the Issue receiving the CAF will acknowledge its receipt by stamping and returning the acknowledgment slip at the bottom of each CAF.

The Board reserves its full, unqualified and absolute right to accept or reject any application, in whole or in part, and in either case without assigning any reason thereto.

In case an application is rejected in full, the whole of the application money received will be refunded. Wherever an application is rejected in part, the balance of application money, if any, after adjusting any money due on Equity Shares/CCPS allotted, will be refunded to the applicant within six weeks from the close of the Issue.

For further instruction, please read the Composite Application Form (CAF) carefully.

Utilisation of Issue Proceeds

The Board of Directors declares that:

- (i) The funds received against this Issue will be transferred to a separate bank account other than the bank account referred to sub-section (3) of Section 73 of the Act.

- (ii) Details of all moneys utilised out of the Issue shall be disclosed under an appropriate separate head in the balance sheet of the Company indicating the purpose for which such moneys has been utilised.
- (iii) Details of all such unutilised moneys out of the Issue, if any, shall be disclosed under an appropriate separate head in the balance sheet of the Company indicating the form in which such unutilised moneys have been invested. The funds received against this Issue will be kept in a separate bank account and the Company will not have any access to such funds unless it satisfies the Designated Stock Exchange with suitable documentary evidence that the minimum subscription of 90% of the Issue has been received by the Company.

Undertakings by the Company

1. The complaints received in respect of the Issue shall be attended to by the Company expeditiously and satisfactorily.
2. All steps for completion of the necessary formalities for listing and commencement of trading at all Stock exchanges where the securities are to be listed will be taken within seven working days of finalization of basis of allotment.
3. The funds required for dispatch of refund orders/allotment letters/certificates by registered post shall be made available to the Registrar to the Issue.
4. The certificates of the securities/refund orders to the non-resident Indians shall be dispatched within the specified time.
5. Save as otherwise disclosed in this Letter of Offer, no further issue of securities affecting equity capital of the Company shall be made till the securities issued/offered through the Issue are listed or till the application moneys are refunded on account of non-listing, under-subscription etc.
6. The Company accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of information given in this Letter of Offer and confirms that to best of its knowledge and belief, there are no other facts the omission of which makes any statement made in this Letter of Offer misleading and further confirms that it has made all reasonable enquiries to ascertain such facts.
7. All information shall be made available by the Lead Manager and the Issuer to the investors at large and no selective or additional information would be available for a section of the investors in any manner whatsoever including at road shows, presentations, in research or sales reports etc.

Important

- Please read this Letter of Offer carefully before taking any action. The instructions contained in the accompanying Composite Application Form (CAF) are an integral part of the conditions of this Letter of Offer and must be carefully followed; otherwise the application is liable to be rejected.
- All enquiries in connection with this Letter of Offer or accompanying CAF and requests for Split Application Forms must be addressed (quoting the Registered Folio Number/DP and Client ID number, the CAF number and the name of the first Equity Shareholder as mentioned on the CAF and superscribed 'TSL—Rights Issue' on the envelope and postmarked in India) to the Registrar to the Issue at the following address:

Intime Spectrum Registry Limited
C-13, Pannalal Silk Mills Compound
L. B. S. Marg, Bhandup (W)
Mumbai 400 078.

- It is to be specifically noted that this Issue of Equity Shares and CCPS is subject to the section entitled 'Risk Factors' beginning on page 5 of this Letter of Offer.

The Issue will not be kept open for more than 30 days unless extended, in which case it will be kept open for a maximum of 60 days.

MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Capitalised terms used in this section have the meaning that has been given to such terms in the Articles of Association. Pursuant to Schedule II of the Companies Act, 1956 and SEBI Guidelines, the main provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company are set forth below:

TABLE “A” EXCLUDED

Article 1 provides that, “The regulations contained in Table A, in the First schedule to the Companies Act, 1956 shall not apply to this Company, but the regulations for the management of the Company and for the observance of the members thereof and their representatives shall, subject to any exercise of the statutory powers of the Company in reference to the repeal or alteration of, or addition to, its regulations by Special Resolution, as prescribed by the said Companies Act, 1956, be such as are contained in these Articles.”

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMPANY

Article 3A provides that, “The Company shall have among its objectives the promotion and growth of the national economy through increased productivity, effective utilization of material and manpower resources and continued application of modern scientific and managerial techniques in keeping with the national aspirations; and the Company shall be mindful of its social and moral responsibilities to the consumers, employees, shareholders, society, and the local community.”

CAPITAL AND INCREASE AND REDUCTION OF CAPITAL

Amount of Capital

Article 4 provides that “The present authorised capital of the Company is Rs.20,000,000,000 divided into 1750,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs.10/- each and 25,000,000 Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each and 600,000,000 Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each.”

Rights attached to Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares

Article 5A provides that, “The rights, privileges and conditions attached to the Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each shall be as follows:

- (i) The Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof, the right to a fixed preferential dividend from the date of allotment, at a rate as may be determined by the Board at the time of the issue, on the capital for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon.
- (ii) The Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares shall rank for capital and dividend (including all dividends undeclared upto the commencement of winding up) and for repayment of capital in a winding up, *pari passu inter se* and in priority to the Ordinary Shares of the Company, but shall not confer any further or other right to participate either in profits or assets.
- (iii) The holders of the Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares shall have the right to receive all notices of general meetings of the Company but shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to vote at any meetings of the Company save to the extent and in the manner provided in the Companies Act, 1956, or any re-enactment thereof.
- (iv) The Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares shall not confer any right on the holders thereof to participate in any offer or invitation by way of rights or otherwise to subscribe for additional shares in the Company; nor shall the Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares confer on the holders thereof any right to participate in any issue of bonus shares or shares issued by way of capitalisation of reserves.
- (v) The Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares shall be redeemed at any time after six months, but not later than ten years, from the date of allotment as may be decided by the Directors in accordance with the terms of the issue and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, or any re-enactment thereof.

The rights and terms attached to the Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares may be modified or dealt with by the Directors in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Shares under the Control of Directors

Article 6 provides that, “Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles the shares in the capital of the Company for the time being (including any shares forming part of any increased capital of the Company) shall be under the control of the Directors who may allot or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them to such persons, in such proportion and on such terms and conditions and either at a premium or at par or (subject to compliance with the provisions of section 79 of the Act) at a discount and at such times as they may from time to time think fit and proper, and with full power with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting to give to any person the option to call for or be allotted shares of any class of the Company either at par or at a premium or subject as aforesaid at a discount such option being exercisable at such times and for such consideration as the Directors think fit

Increase of Capital

Article 8 provides that, “(1) The Company any from time to time by Special Resolution increase its share capital by the creation of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient. Subject to the provisions of the Act the new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto, as the General Meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct, and if no direction be given, as the Directors shall determine; and in particular such shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends and in the distribution of assets of the Company, provided always that any preference shares may be issued on the terms that they are, or at the option of the Company are to be liable to be redeemed. Notwithstanding anything in this clause contained, the rights or privileges attached to the preference shares in the capital for the time being of the Company shall not be modified, except in manner hereinafter provided.

(2) Where it is proposed to increase the subscribed capital of the Company by allotment of further shares, then such further shares shall be offered to the persons who, at the date of the offer, are holders of the Ordinary Shares of the Company, in proportion, as nearly as circumstances admit, to the capital paid up on those shares at that date, and such offer shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 81 of the Act. Provided that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the further shares aforesaid may be offered to any persons, whether or not those persons include the persons who, at the date of the offer, are holders of the Ordinary Shares of the Company in any manner whatsoever:

- (a) If a Special Resolution to that effect is passed by the Company in General Meeting, or
- (b) Where no such Special Resolution is passed, if the votes cast (whether on a show of hands or on a poll as the case may be), in favour of the proposal contained in the Resolution moved in that General Meeting (including the casting vote, if any, of the Chairman) by members who, being entitled so to do, vote in person, or where proxies are allowed, by proxy, exceed the votes, if any, cast against the proposal by members so entitled and voting and the Central Government is satisfied on an application made by the Board of Directors in that behalf, that the proposal is most beneficial to the Company.

Buy-back of Shares

Article 11 A provides that, “Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, in the event it is permitted by law for a company to purchase its own shares or securities, the Board of Directors may, when and if thought fit, buy back such of the Company's own shares or securities as it may think necessary, subject to such limits, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such approvals, as may be permitted by the law.

Reduction of Capital

Article 12 provides that, “The Company may from time to time by Special Resolution reduce its capital in any manner for the time being authorised by law, and in particular, capital may be paid off on the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise; Provided that no reduction of capital authorised by this Article shall permit the reduction of capital paid up on the Preference or Second Preference Shares.”

Division and sub-division

Article 13 provides that, “The Company may in General Meeting alter the conditions of its Memorandum as follows:-

- (a) Consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of large amounts than its existing shares;

- (b) Sub-divide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amounts than originally fixed by the Memorandum, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Act and of these Articles;
- (c) Cancel shares which at the date of such General Meeting have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

SHARES

Shares to be numbered progressively and no shares to be sub-divided

Article 17 provides that, "The shares in the capital of the Company shall be numbered progressively according to their several denominations, and, except in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, no share shall be sub-divided."

Issue of Shares without voting rights

Article 18A provides that, "In the event it is permitted by law to issue shares without voting rights attached to them, the Directors may issue such shares upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto as thought fit and as may be permitted by law."

Deposit and calls etc to be a debt payable immediately

Article 20 provides that, "The money (if any) which the Directors shall, on the allotment of any shares being made by them, require or direct to be paid by way of deposit, call or otherwise, in respect of any shares allotted by them, shall immediately on the inscription of the name of the allottee in the Register of Members as the name of the holder of such shares, become a debt due to and recoverable by the Company from the allottee thereof, and shall be paid by him accordingly."

Company not bound to recognise any interest in shares other than that of the registered holders

Article 22 provides that, "Except as required by law no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and the Company shall not be bound by, or be compelled in any way, to recognise (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share, or (except only as by these Articles or by law otherwise provided) any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder."

UNDERWRITING AND BROKERAGE

Commission for placing shares, debentures etc.

Article 23 provides that, "The Company may subject to the provisions of section 76 and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act at any time pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or his procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares in or debentures of the Company but so that the amount or rate of commission does not exceed in the case of shares 5% of the price at which the shares are issued and in the case of debentures 2 1/2% of the price at which the debentures are issued. The commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or debentures or partly in the one way and partly in the other. The Company may also on any issue of shares or debentures pay such brokerage as may be lawful."

INTEREST OUT OF CAPITAL

Payment of interest out of capital

Article 24 provides that, "Where any shares are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings, or the provision of any plant, which cannot be made profitable for a lengthy period, the Company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up, for the period, at the rate and subject to the conditions and restrictions provided by section 208 of the Act, and may charge the same to capital as part of the cost of construction of the work or building, or the provision of plant."

CERTIFICATES*Certificates of shares*

Article 25 provides that, “Where any shares are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings, or the provision of any plant, which cannot be made profitable for a lengthy period, the Company¹ may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up, for the period, at the rate and subject to the conditions and restrictions provided by section 208 of the Act, and may charge the same to capital as part of the cost of construction of the work or building, or the provision of plant.”

Discretion to refuse sub-division or consolidation of certificates

Article 25A provides that, “Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 25, the Board may in its absolute discretion refuse applications for the sub-division or consolidation of share certificates, debenture or bond certificates into denominations of less than the marketable lot except when such sub-division or consolidation is required to be made to comply with a statutory provision or an order of a competent court of law.”

Limitation of time for issue Certificates

Article 26 provides that, “The Company shall within three months after the allotment of any of its shares or debentures and within two months after the application for the registration of the transfer of any such shares or debentures complete and have ready for delivery the certificates of all shares and debentures allotted or transferred, unless the conditions of issue of the shares or debentures otherwise provide. The expression “transfer” for the purposes of this Article means a transfer duly stamped and otherwise valid and does not include any transfer which the Company is for any reason entitled to refuse to register and does not register.”

As to issue of new certificate in place of one defaced, lost or destroyed

Article 27 provides that, “If any certificate be worn out defaced, torn or be otherwise mutilated or rendered useless from any cause whatsoever, or if there be no space on the back thereof for endorsement of transfers, then upon production thereof to the Directors they may order the same to be cancelled and may issue a new certificate in lieu thereof, and if any certificate be lost or destroyed, then upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Directors and on such indemnity as the Directors deem adequate being given, a new certificate in lieu thereof shall be given to the party entitled to such lost or destroyed certificate on payment, if any, of such sum not exceeding Rupee One as the Directors may in their discretion determine.”

CALLS*Board may make calls*

Article 28 provides that, “The Board may, from time to time, but subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, make such calls upon the members in respect of all moneys for the time being unpaid on their shares as the Board thinks fit, and may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders of such shares in the amount of calls to be paid and the time of payment of such calls; and every member shall be liable to pay the amount of every call to the persons and at the time and place appointed by the Board.”

Calls on shares of same class to be made on uniform basis

Article 29 provides that, “Where after the commencement of the Act, any calls for further share capital are made on shares; such calls shall be made on a uniform basis on all shares falling under the same class. For the purposes of this Article, shares of the same nominal value on which different amounts have been paid up shall not be deemed to fall under the same class.”

Notice of call

Article 30 provides that, “Fifteen days’ notice at the least shall be given by the Company of the time and place appointed by the Board for the payment of every call made payable otherwise than on allotment.

Call to date from resolution

Article 31 provides that, “A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising such call was passed and may be made payable by the members whose names appear on the Register of Members on such date or at the discretion of the Directors on such subsequent date as shall be fixed by the Directors.”

Directors may extend time

Article 32, provides that, “The Directors may from time to time at their discretion extend the time fixed for the payment of any call, and may extend such time as to all or any of the members who from residence at a distance or other cause the Directors may deem fairly entitled to such extension, but no member shall be entitled to such extension save as a matter of grace and favour.”

Calls to carry interest

Article 33, provides that, “If any member fails to pay any call due from him on the day appointed for payment thereof or any such extension thereof as aforesaid, he shall be liable to pay interest for the same, at such rate, from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of actual payment, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Board.”

Payments in anticipation of calls may carry interest

Article 36 provides that, “Board may, if it thinks fit, receive, from any of the members willing to advance the same, all or any part of the amounts of their respective shares beyond the sums actually called up; and upon the moneys so paid in advance, or upon so much thereof from time to time and at any time thereafter, as exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon and due in respect of the shares on account of which such advances are made, the Company may pay or allow interest, at such rate as the member paying the sum in advance and the Board agree upon; provided always that if at any time after the payment of any such money so paid in advance the rate of interest agreed to be paid to any such member appears to the Board to be excessive, it shall be lawful for the Company from time to time to repay to such member so much of such money as shall then exceed the amount of the calls made upon such shares, unless there be an express agreement to the contrary, and after such repayment such member shall be liable to pay, and such shares shall be charged with the payment of all future calls, as if no such advance had been made.”

FORFEITURE, SURRENDER AND LIEN*If call or instalment not paid notice must be given*

Article 37 provides that, “If any member fails to pay the whole or any part of any call Of installment or any money due in respect of any shares either by way of principal or interest on or before the day appointed for the payment of the same the Directors may at any time thereafter during such time as the call or installment or any part thereof or other moneys remain unpaid or a judgment or decree in respect thereof remains unsatisfied in whole or in part serve a notice on such member or on the person (if any) entitled to the share by transmission requiring him to pay such call or installment or such part thereof or other moneys as remain unpaid together with any interest that may have accrued and all expenses (legal or otherwise) that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.”

Terms of notice

Article 38 provides that, “The notice shall name a day (not being less than fourteen days from the date of the notice) and a place or places on and at which the money is to be paid, and the notice shall also state that, in the event of the non-payment of such money at the time and place appointed, the shares in respect of which the same is owing will be liable to be forfeited.”

In default of payment shares to be forfeited

Article 39 provides that, If the requirement of any such notice shall not be complied with, every or any share in respect of which the notice is given, may at any time thereafter before payment, of all calls or installments, interest and expenses due in respect thereof, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before forfeiture.”

Forfeited shares to be property of the Company and may be sold etc.

Article 41 provides that, “Every share which shall be so declared forfeited shall thereupon be the property of the Company, and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of either to the original holder thereof, or to any other person, upon such terms and in such manner as the Board shall think fit.”

Company's lien on shares

Article 47 provides that, “(a) The Company shall have no lien on its fully paid shares. In the case of partly paid up shares the Company shall have a first and paramount lien only for all moneys called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such shares. Any such lien shall extend to all dividends and bonuses from time to time declared in respect of such shares. Unless otherwise agreed, the registration of a transfer of shares shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien, if any, on such shares. The Directors may at any time declare any shares to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article.

(b) For the purpose of enforcing such lien the Company may sell in such manner as the Board thinks fit, the shares which are subject thereto, but no sale shall be made unless the sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and until a notice in writing of the intention to sell, shall have been served on the registered holder for the time being of the shares or the person, if any, entitled by transmission to the shares and default shall have been made by him in payment of the sum payable as aforesaid for seven days after such notice. To give effect to any such sale, the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof and the purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares comprised in any such transfer. Upon any such sale as aforesaid, the certificates in respect of the shares sold shall stand cancelled and become null and void and of no effect, and the Directors shall be entitled to issue a new certificate or certificates in lieu thereof to the purchaser or purchasers concerned.

(c) The net proceeds of the sale shall be received by the Company and applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable together with the Company's costs, charges and expenses, and the residue, if any, shall be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.”

TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES*Transfer not to be registered, except on production of instrument of transfer*

Article 50 provides that, “Company shall not register a transfer of shares in the Company unless a proper instrument of transfer duly stamped and executed by or on behalf of the transferor and by or on behalf of the transferee and specifying the name, address and occupation, if any, of the transferee, has been delivered to the Company along with the certificate relating to the shares, or if no such share certificate is in existence, along with the letter of allotment of the shares: Provided that where, on an application in writing made to the Company by the transferee and bearing the stamp required for an instrument of transfer, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors that the instrument of transfer signed by or on behalf of the transferor and by or on behalf of the transferee has been lost, the Company may register the transfer on such terms as to indemnity as the Board may think fit; Provided further that, nothing in this Article shall prejudice any power of the Company to register as shareholder any person to whom the right to any shares in the Company has been transmitted by operation of law.”

Board may refuse to register transfers

Article 51 provides that, “Subject to the provisions of section III of the Act or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, the Board may, at their own absolute and uncontrolled discretion, decline to register or acknowledge any transfer of shares, and in particular may so decline in any case in which the Company has a lien upon the shares or any of them, or whilst any moneys in respect of the shares desired to be transferred or any of them remain unpaid or unless the transferee is approved by the Board. The registration of a transfer shall be conclusive evidence of the approval by the Directors of the transferee.”

Title to Share of deceased holder

Article 57 provides that, “The executor or administrator of a deceased member (whether European, Hindu, Mohammedan, Parsi, or otherwise not being one of two or more joint holders) shall be the only person recognised by the Company as having any title to his shares, and the Company shall not be bound to recognise such executor administrator unless such executor or administrator shall have first obtained Probate or Letters of Administration, as the case may be, from a duly constituted Court in India: Provided that in any case where the Board in their absolute discretion think fit, the Board may dispense with production of Probate or Letters of Administration and under the next Article register the name of any person who claims to be absolutely entitled to the shares standing in the name of a deceased member as a member.”

Fee on transfer or transmission

Article 60 provides that, “A fee not exceeding annas four per share may be charged in respect of the transfer or transmission to the same party of any number of shares of any class or denomination subject to such maximum on anyone transfer or transmission as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors. Such maximum may be a single fee payable on anyone transfer or on transmission of any number of shares of one class or denomination or may be on a graduated scale varying with the number of shares of anyone class comprised in one transfer or transmission or may be fixed in any other manner as the Directors in their discretion determine. *The Directors may, at their discretion, waive the payment of any transfer or transmission fee either generally or in any particular case or cases.”

JOINT HOLDERS*Joint holders*

Article 66 provides that, “Where two or more persons are registered as the holders of any share they shall be deemed to hold the same as joint tenants with benefits of survivorship subject to the following and other provisions contained in these Articles:-

- (a) The joint holders of any share shall be liable severally as well as jointly for and in respect of all calls and other payments which ought to be made in respect of such share.
- (b) On the death of any of such joint holders the survivor or survivors shall be the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the share but the Directors may require such evidence of death as they may deem fit and nothing herein contained shall be taken to release the estate of a deceased joint holder from any liability on shares held by him jointly with any other person.
- (c) Only the person whose name stands first in the Register may, give effectual receipts of any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of such share.
- (d) Only the person whose name stands first in the Register of Members as one of the joint holders of any share shall be entitled to delivery of the certificate relating to such share or to receive documents (which expression shall be deemed to include all documents referred to in Article 204) from the Company and any documents served on or sent to such person shall be deemed service on all the joint holders.
- (e) Anyone of two or more joint holders may vote at any meeting either personally or by attorney or by proxy in respect of such shares as if he were solely entitled thereto and if more than one or such joint holders be present at any meeting personally or by proxy or by attorney then that one of such persons so present whose name stands first or higher (as the case may be) on the Register in respect of such share shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof but the other or others of the joint holders shall be entitled to be present at the meeting, provided always that a joint holder present at any meeting personally shall be entitled to vote in preference to a joint holder present by attorney or by proxy although the name of such joint holder present by an attorney or proxy stands first or higher (as the case may be) in the Register in respect of such shares. Several executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose (deceased member's) name any share stands shall for the purposes of this sub-clause be deemed joint holders.
- (f) Subject as in this Article provided the person first named in the Register as one of the joint holders of a share shall be deemed the holder thereof for matters connected with the Company.”

DEMATERIALISATION OF SECURITIES

Article 66A provides in part that,

Dematerialisation of securities

“(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the Company shall be entitled to dematerialise its securities and to offer securities in a dematerialised form pursuant to the Depositories Act, 1996.

Rights of Depositories and Beneficial Owners

(5)(a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or these Articles, a depository shall be deemed to be the registered owner for the purposes of effecting transfer of ownership of security on behalf of the beneficial owner.

(b) Save as otherwise provided in (a) above, the depository as the registered owner of the securities shall not have any voting rights or any other rights in respect of the securities held by it.

(c) Every person holding securities of the Company and whose name is entered as the beneficial owner in the records of the depository shall be deemed to be a member of the Company. The beneficial owner of securities shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits and be subject to all the liabilities in respect of his securities which are held by a depository.”

CONVENING MEETINGS

Annual General Meeting

Article 67 provides that, “(1) The Company shall in addition to any other meetings hold a General Meeting (herein called an “Annual General Meeting”) at the intervals and in accordance with the provisions herein specified. The Annual General Meeting of the Company shall be held within six months after the expiry of each financial year; Provided however that if the Registrar of Companies shall have for any special reason extended the time within which any Annual General Meeting shall be held by a further period not exceeding three months, the Annual General Meeting may be held within the additional time fixed by the Registrar. Except in the cases where the Registrar has given an extension of time as aforesaid for holding any Annual General Meeting, not more than fifteen months shall elapse between the date of one Annual General Meeting and that of the next.

(2) Every Annual General Meeting shall be called for a time during business hours and on such day (not being a public holiday) as the Directors may from time to time determine and it shall be held either at the Registered Office of the Company or at some other place within the City of Bombay. The notice calling the meeting shall specify it as the Annual General Meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Quorum at General Meeting

Article 78 provides that, “Ten members entitled to vote and present in person or by proxy (at least five of whom shall be personally present) shall be a quorum for a General Meeting and no business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless the quorum requisite be present at the commencement of the business.”

If quorum not present meeting to be dissolved or adjourned

Article 79 provides that, “If within half an hour from the time appointed for holding a meeting of the company, a quorum is not present, the meeting, if called upon the requisition of members, shall stand dissolved. In any other case the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place or to such other day and at such other time and place in Bombay as the Board may determine.”

Adjourned meeting to transact business

Article 80 provides that, “If at any adjourned meeting also a quorum is not present within half an hour of the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present, whatever their number or the amount of the shares held by them, shall be a quorum and shall have power to decide upon all the matters which could properly have been disposed of at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.”

Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Vice-Chairman or a Director to be Chairman of General Meeting

Article 81 provides that, “The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall, if willing, preside as Chairman at every General Meeting, whether Annual or Extraordinary, but if there be no such Chairman or in case of his absence or refusal, the Deputy Chairman or Vice-Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall, if willing, preside, as Chairman at such meeting and if there be no such Deputy Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or in case of their absence or refusal, some one of the Directors (if any be present) shall be chosen to be Chairman of the meeting.”

Demand for poll

Article 87 provides that, “Before or on the declaration of the result of the voting on any resolution on a show of hands, a poll may ordered to be taken by the Chairman of the meeting of his own motion and shall be ordered

to be taken by him on a demand made in that behalf by any member or members present in person, or by 'proxy and holding shares in the Company which confer a power to vote on the resolution not being less than one-tenth of the total voting power in respect of the Resolution, or on which an aggregate sum of not less than fifty thousand rupees has been paid up. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn at any time by the person or persons who make the demand."

Time and manner of taking poll

Article 88 provides that, "A poll demanded on any question (other than the election of the Chairman or on a question of adjournment which shall be taken forthwith) shall be taken at such place in Bombay and at such time not being later than forty-eight hours from the time when the demand was made as the Chairman may direct."

VOTES OF MEMBERS

Votes may be given by proxy or attorney

Article 97 provides that, "Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, votes may be given either personally or by an attorney or by proxy or in the case of a body corporate also by a representative duly authorised under section 187 of the Act and Article 100.

No member to vote unless calls are paid up

Article 98 provides that, "Subject to the provisions of the Act, no member shall be entitled to be present or to vote at any General Meeting either personally or by proxy or attorney or be reckoned in a quorum unless all calls or other sum presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid."

Number of votes to which members entitled

Article 99 provides that, "(1) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles upon a show of hands every member entitled to vote and present in person (including a body corporate present by a representative duly authorised in accordance with the provisions of section 187 of the Act and Article 100) shall have one vote.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles upon a poll every member entitled to vote and present in person (including a body corporate present as aforesaid) or by attorney or by proxy shall be entitled to vote and shall have the following voting rights:-

- (a) In respect of every Ordinary Share (whether fully paid or partly paid) his voting right shall be in the same proportion as the capital paid up on, such Ordinary Share bears to the total paid up ordinary capital of the Company.
- (b) In respect of every category of Preference Shares, his voting right shall be as provided in the proviso to Article 5.

No voting by proxy on show of hands

Article 100 provides that, "No member not personally present shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands unless such member is a body corporate present by a representative duly authorised under Section 187 of the Act in which case such representative may vote on a show of hands as if he were a member of the Company."

Proxies

Article 104 provides that, "Any member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person (whether a member or not) as his proxy to attend and vote instead of himself; but a proxy so appointed shall not have any right to speak at the meeting."

Instrument appointing proxy

Article 105 provides that, "Every proxy shall be appointed by an instrument in writing signed by the appointer or his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointer is a body corporate, be under its seal or be signed by an officer or an attorney duly authorised by it."

DIRECTORS*Number of Directors*

Article 113 provides that, “Until otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall be not less than six nor more than fifteen excluding the Financial Institutions’ Nominees on the Board.”

Appointment of Alternate Director

Article 119 provides that, “The Board of Directors of the Company may appoint an Alternate Director to act for a Director (hereinafter called "the original Director") during his absence for a period of not less than three months from the State of Maharashtra and such appointment shall have effect and such appointee, whilst he holds office as an Alternate Director shall be entitled to notice of meetings of the Directors and to attend and vote thereat accordingly. An Alternate Director appointed under this Article shall not hold office as such for a period longer than that permissible to the original Director in whose place he has been appointed and shall vacate office if and when the original Director returns to the State of Maharashtra. If the term of office of the original Director is determined before he so returns to the State of Maharashtra, any provision in the Act or in these Articles for the automatic reappointment of retiring Directors in default of another appointment shall apply to the original Director and not the Alternate Director.”

Casual Vacancy

Article 120 provides that, “Subject to the provisions of Article 122 and sections 261, 262, and 284(6) and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act, any casual vacancy occurring in the office of a Director whose period of office is liable to determination by retirement by rotation may be filled up by the Directors at a meeting of the Board but the person so chosen shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a Director on the day on which the Director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a Director.”

Appointment of Additional Director

Article 121 provides that, “Subject to the provisions of Article 122 and sections 260, 261 and 284(6) and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act, the Directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint a person as an additional Director. The additional Director shall retire from office at the next following Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for election by the Company at that meeting as a Director.”

Qualification of Directors

Article 123 provides that, “A Director of the Company not be required to hold qualification shares.”

Remuneration of Directors

Article 124 provides in part that, “(1) The maximum remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such sum as may be prescribed by the Act or the Central Government from time to time for each meeting of the Board of Directors attended by him and, subject to the limitation provided by the Act, the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine, and such further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine. Subject as aforesaid, the Directors may allow and pay to any Director, who is not a *bona fide* resident in Bombay, and who shall come to Bombay, for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for his expenses and loss of time in connection therewith, in addition to his fee for attending, such meeting as above specified.”

RETIREMENT AND ROTATION OF DIRECTORS*Retirement by rotation*

Article 133 provides that, “(1) Not less than two-thirds of the total number of Directors of the Company shall be persons whose period of office is liable to determination by retirement of Directors by rotation and save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act and these Articles, be appointed by the Company in General Meeting.

(2) The remaining Directors shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of these Articles, and the Act.”

Directors to retire annually how determined

Article 134 provides that, “At the Annual General Meeting in each year one-third of the Directors for the time being as are liable to retire by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office.”

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS*Meetings of Directors*

Article 146 provides that, “The Directors may meet together as a Board for the despatch of business from time to time and shall so meet at least once in every three months and at least four such meetings shall be held in every year and they may adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they deem fit. The provision of this Article shall not be deemed to be contravened merely by reason of the fact that a meeting of the Board which had been called in compliance, with the terms herein mentioned could not be held for want of a quorum.”

Quorum

Article 148 provides that, “Subject to the provisions of section 287 and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act, the quorum for a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be one-third of the total strength of the Board of Directors (excluding Directors, if any, whose places may be vacant at the time and any fraction contained in that one-third being rounded off as one) or two Directors, whichever is higher; Provided that where at any time the number of interested Directors exceeds or is equal to two-thirds of the total strength, the number of the remaining Directors, that is to say, the number of Directors who are not interested and are present at the meeting, not being less than two shall be the quorum during such time. A meeting of the Directors for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretion by or under the Act or the Articles of the Company, for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board of Directors generally.”

When to preside at meetings of Board

Article 152 provides that, “All meetings of the Directors shall be presided over by the Chairman, if present, but if at any meeting of Directors the Chairman be not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Deputy Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, if present, shall preside and if they be not present at such time, then and in that case, the Directors shall choose one of the Directors then present to preside at the meeting.”

POWERS OF DIRECTORS*General powers of the Board*

Article 160 provides that, “(1) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles the Board of Directors of the Company shall be entitled to exercise all such powers, and to do all such acts and things, as the Company is authorised to exercise and do; Provided that the Board shall not exercise any power or do any act or thing which is directed or required, whether by the Act or any other Act or by the Memorandum or these Articles or otherwise, to be exercised or done by the Company in General Meeting; Provided further that in exercising any such power or doing any such act or thing the Board shall be subject to the provisions contained in that behalf in the Act or in the Memorandum or in these Articles or in any regulations not inconsistent therewith duly made thereunder including regulations made by the Company in General Meeting.

(2) No regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.”

MANAGING OR WHOLETIME DIRECTORS*Power to appoint Managing Director or Wholetime Director(s)*

Article 174 A provides that, “Subject to provisions of the Act, the Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to be a Managing Director or Managing Directors (in which expression shall be included a Joint Managing Director) or Whole-time Director or Whole-time Directors of the Company for such

term not exceeding five years at a time as they may think fit, to manage the affairs and businesses of the Company and may from time to time (subject to provisions of any contract between him or them and the Company) remove or dismiss him or them from office and appoint another or others in his or their place or places.”

Remuneration of Managing or Whole-time Director(s)

Article 174C provides that, “The remuneration of a Managing Director or Whole-time Director (subject to section 309 and other applicable provisions of the Act and of these Articles and of any contract between him and the Company) shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors subject to the approval of the Company in General Meeting and may be by way of fixed salary, or commission on profits of the Company, or by participation in any such profits, or by any or all of those modes. A Managing Director or Whole-time Director shall not receive or be paid any commission on sales or purchases made by or on behalf of the Company.”

Powers and duties of Managing or Whole-time Directors

Article 174D provides that, “Subject to the superintendence, control and direction of the Board of Directors, the day to day management of the Company shall be in the hands of the Director or Directors appointed under Article 174A, with power to the Directors to distribute such day to day management functions among such Directors, if more than one, in any manner as directed by the Board, or to delegate such power of distribution to anyone of such Directors. The Directors may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director or Whole-time Director for the time being save as prohibited in the Act, such of the powers exercisable under these presents by the Directors as they may think fit, and may confer such powers for such time, and to be exercised for such objects and purposes, and upon such terms and conditions, and with such restrictions as they think expedient, and they may subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles confer such powers, either collaterally with or to the exclusion of or in substitution for all or any of the powers of the Directors in that behalf, and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.”

DIVIDENDS

Dividends

Article 175 provides that, “Subject to the provisions of these Articles and the terms of the Scheme of Arrangement sanctioned by the Court for conversion of the former Deferred Shares of the Company into Ordinary Shares, the profits of the Company which it shall, from time to time, be determined to divide in respect of any year or other period shall be applied first in paying the fixed cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 6% per annum on the capital paid up as provided by Clause 7(a) of the Memorandum of Association of the Company and the Explanation thereto on the Preference Shares to the close of such year or other period, and secondly in paying the fixed cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 7½% per annum of capital paid up on the Second Preference Shares and the "A" Second Preference Shares respectively (as between the two classes of shares *pari passu* and without any difference or distinction) to the close of such year or other period as provided by Article 5 including Explanation therein and the balance of such profits shall be divisible among the holders of Ordinary Shares in proportion to the amount of capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively to the close of such year or other period. Provided always that any capital paid up on a share during the period in respect of which a dividend is declared, shall, unless the terms of issue otherwise provide, only entitle the holder of such share to an apportioned amount of such dividend proportionate to the capital, from time to time paid up during such period on such share.”

Dividends in proportion to amount paid up

Article 177 provides that, “The Company may pay dividends in proportion to the amount paid up on credited as paid up on each share, where a larger amount is paid up or credited as paid up on some shares than on others.”

The Company may in General Meeting declare a dividend

Article 178 provides that, “(1) The Company in General Meeting may subject to section 205 of the Act declare a dividend to be paid to the members according to their respective rights and interests in the profits and

subject to the provisions of the Act may fix the time for payment. When a dividend has been so declared, the warrant in respect thereof shall be posted within forty-two days from the date of the declaration to the shareholder entitled to the payment of the same.

(2) No larger dividend shall be declared than is recommended by the Directors but the Company in General Meeting may declare a smaller dividend. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the year or any other undistributed profits or otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of sections 205, 206 and 207 of the Act and no dividend shall carry interest as against the Company. The declaration of the Directors as to the amount of the net profits of the Company shall be conclusive.”

Forfeiture of unclaimed dividend

Article 182 provides that, “Unclaimed dividends may be invested or otherwise used by the Directors for the business of the Company and all dividends unclaimed for six years may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company, and, if the Directors think fit, may be applied in augmentation of the Reserve Fund; provided however, that the Directors may at any time annul such forfeiture and pay any such dividend.”

AUDIT

Accounts to be audited

Article 198 provides that, “Every Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account shall be audited by one or more Auditors to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned.”

Appointment of auditors

Article 199 provides in part that, “(1) The Company at the Annual General Meeting in each year all appoint an Auditor or Auditors to hold office from the conclusion of that meeting until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting, and shall, within seven days of the appointment, give intimation thereof to every Auditor so appointed unless he is a retiring auditor.”

Remuneration of Auditors

Article 201 provides that, “The remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting, except that the remuneration of any Auditors appointed to fill any causal vacancy may be fixed by the Directors.”

INDEMNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Directors’ and others’ right to indemnity

Article 212 provides that, “(a) Subject to the provisions of section 201 of the Act every Director; Manager, Secretary and other officer or employee of the Company shall be indemnified by the Company against, and it shall be the duty of Directors out of the funds of the Company to pay, all costs, losses and expenses (including traveling expenses) which any such Director, officer or employee may incur or become liable to by reason of any contract entered into or act or deed done by him as such (Managing Agents,) Directors, officer or employee or in any way in the discharge of his duties.

(b) Subject as aforesaid every Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer or employee of the Company shall be indemnified against any liability incurred by them or him in defending any proceedings whether civil or criminal in which judgment is given in their or his favour or in which he is acquitted or discharged or in connection with any application under section 633 of the Act in which relief is given to him by the Court.”

MATERIAL CONTRACTS AND DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION

The following Contract (not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business carried on by the Company or entered into more than two years before the date of this Letter of Offer) which are or may be deemed material have been entered or are to be entered in to by the Company. These Contracts and also the documents for inspection referred to hereunder, may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company Secretary situated at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Fort, Mumbai 400 001, Maharashtra, India from 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m., from the date of this Letter of Offer until the date of closure of the Subscription List.

A) Material Contracts

1. Mandate Letter dated August 8, 2007 received from the Company appointing JM Financial Consultants Private Limited, Citigroup Global Markets India Private Limited and DSP Merrill Lynch Limited to act as Lead Managers to the Issue.
2. Memorandum of Understanding dated August 10, 2007 entered into with the Lead Managers to the Issue.
3. Letter dated June 21, 2007 received from Intime Spectrum Registry Limited offering their services to act as Registrars to the Issue and the Company's acceptance dated July 7, 2007.
4. Monitoring Agency letter dated July 6, 2007 entered into between the Company and IFCI.

B) DOCUMENTS

1. Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
2. Certificate of Incorporation of the Company dated August 26, 1907.
3. Fresh Certificate of Incorporation pursuant to the change of name dated August 12, 2005.
4. Consents of the Directors, Company Secretary, Auditors, Lead Managers to the Issue, Bankers to the Issue, Bankers to the Company Registrar to the Issue and Monitoring Agency, to include their names in the Letter of Offer to act in their respective capacities.
5. Shareholders Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on July 5, 2006 appointing M/s Deloitte Haskins and Sells as statutory auditors of the Company.
6. Copy of the Board Resolutions dated April 17, 2007, July 30, 2007 and resolution of the Committee of Directors held on October 5, 2007 approving this Issue.
7. Board Resolution dated May 18, 2006 appointing Mr. B. Muthuraman as Managing Director at the Company and board resolution dated May 17, 2007 approving Mr. B. Muthuraman's revised remuneration.
8. Letter dated July 4, 2007 from the Auditors of the Company confirming Tax Benefits as mentioned in this Letter of Offer.
9. The Report of the Auditors, Deloitte Haskins and Sells as set out herein dated October 26, 2007 in relation to the restated financials of the Company for the last five years.
10. Annual Report of the Company as also that of subsidiaries (wherever applicable) for the last five financial years.
11. Annual Report of the Corus Group Limited for the last five financial years
12. In-principle listing approval dated August 27, 2007 and September 10, 2007 from the BSE and NSE respectively.
13. Letter No. CFD/DIL/ISSUES/SH/104931/2007 dated September 27, 2007 issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India for the Issue.
14. Due Diligence Certificate dated August 16, 2007 from Lead Managers
15. Tripartite Agreement dated November 6, 1996 between the Company, TSR Darashaw Limited & NSDL for offering depository option to the investors.
16. Tripartite Agreement dated September 22, 1999 between the Company, TSR Darashaw Limited & CDSL for offering depository option to the investors.

DECLARATION

No statements made in this Letter of Offer shall contravene any of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder. All the legal requirements connected with the said issue as also the guidelines, instructions etc issued by SEBI, Government and any other Competent Authority in this behalf have been duly complied with

Mr. Ratan N Tata - Chairman and Non Executive Director *Ratan*

Mr. James Leng - Dy. Chairman and Independent Director *James Leng*

Mr. Nushi N Wadia - Independent Director *Nushi N Wadia*

Mr. S M Palia - Independent Director *S M Palia*

Mr Suresh Krishna - Independent Director *Suresh Krishna*

Mr Ishaat Hussain - Non Executive Director *Ishaat Hussain*

Dr.J.J.Irani - Non Executive Director *J.J.Irani*

Mr Subodh Bhargava - Independent Director *Subodh Bhargava*

Mr Jacobus Schraven - Independent Director *Jacobus Schraven*

Dr. Anthony Hayward - Independent Director *Anthony Hayward*

Mr Philippe Varin - Non Executive Director *Philippe Varin*

Mr. B. Muthuraman - Managing Director *B. Muthuraman*

Place: Mumbai,

Date: Nov-07-2007

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