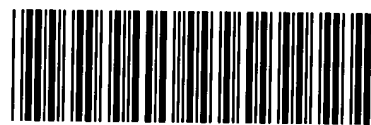


TATA STEEL



Corus Engineering Steels
Limited
Annual Report 2021

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A. Directors and advisors

Directors

SV Gidwani (resigned 31 July 2021)

British Steel Directors (Nominees) Limited

AJ Page (appointed 2 September 2021)

Registered office

18 Grosvenor Place

London

England

SW1X 7HS

Company number

01992636

B. Directors' Report

The Board

The directors of the Company are listed on page 2.

Ownership

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel UK Limited ('TSUK').

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of a non-trading company.

The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed in the year. The directors do not recommend that a final dividend be paid. During the prior year, a dividend in specie of £475,552,728 was made to Corus Engineering Steels Holdings Limited. The dividend was satisfied by assigning an intercompany receivable due from TSUK to Corus Engineering Steels Holdings Limited.

Directors' indemnity

The Company's Articles of Association provide, subject to the provisions of UK legislation, that the Company may indemnify any director of the Company in respect of any losses or liabilities he or she may incur in connection with any proven or alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company (including by funding any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him or her). In addition, directors and officers of the Company and its subsidiaries are covered by Directors' & Officers' liability insurance.

Political donations

The Company does not make any donations to political parties and none were made during the year.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company no longer trades and the directors intend to wind up the company in the foreseeable future. These financial statements have therefore been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern basis. No adjustments are necessary in these financial statements to reduce assets to their realisable values, to provide for liabilities arising from the decision or to reclassify

fixed assets and long-term liabilities as current assets or liabilities. Please see basis of preparation note on page 7 for further information.

Future developments and subsequent events

The Company has no significant future developments to report under this section.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board



AJ Page

Director

Registered Office:
18 Grosvenor Place,
London,
SW1X 7HS
17 December 2021

C1. Income statement

For the financial year ended 31 March

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Result for the financial year		-	-

All references to 2021 in the financial statements, the presentation of financial statements and accounting policies and the related notes 1 to 5 refer to the financial year ended 31 March 2021 or as at 31 March 2021 as appropriate (2020: the financial year ended 31 March 2020 or as at 31 March 2020).

The Company has no other comprehensive income other than those included in the income statement above, and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 9 to 10.

C2. Balance sheet

As at 31 March			
	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Non-current assets			
Investments and loans to subsidiary and fellow group undertakings	3	3	3
TOTAL ASSETS		3	3
NET ASSETS		3	3
Equity			
Share capital	4	3	3
Retained Earnings	-	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		3	3

Corus Engineering Steels Limited did not trade during the current year and has made neither profit nor loss, nor any other recognised gain or loss.

- For the year ended 31 March 2021 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.
- Members have not required the Company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 10 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



AJ Page
Director
17 December 2021
Corus Engineering Steels Limited
Registered No: 01992636

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 9 to 10.

C3. Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total equity £
Balance as at 1 April 2019 (Unaudited)	462,092,000	13,460,731	475,552,731
Capital reduction (Note 4)	(462,091,997)	462,091,997	-
Dividend	-	(475,552,728)	(475,552,728)
Balance as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021	3	-	3

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 9 to 10.

C4. Presentation of financial statements and accounting policies

I Basis of preparation

Corus Engineering Steels Limited is a private limited company, limited by shares incorporated, registered and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The functional and presentational currency of the Company is sterling.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework', a framework for entities which apply the presentation, recognition and measurement requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, but with reduced disclosures and also ensure compliance with any relevant legal requirements applicable to it.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 101 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the Financial Reporting Council. FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101') as issued by the Financial Reporting Council became effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the relevant disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to IAS 1, presentation of comparative information in respect of investments in subsidiaries; IAS 7, presentation of a cash flow statement; IAS 8, standards not yet effective; IFRS 7, financial instruments disclosures and IAS 24, related party transactions with Tata Steel group companies.

The Company has adopted the amendments to FRS 100 and 101, updated to reflect changes to UK company law to implement the EU Accounting Directive. Two of the key aspects of the amendments include; greater flexibility in relation to the format of the income statement and balance sheet, allowing the use of a presentation close to IFRS-based financial statements and removal of the requirement to present a third balance sheet on adoption of IFRS 1. As a result, changes to company law SI2015/980 have also been adopted in the financial year.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently in the current and prior year.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company no longer trades and the directors intend to wind up the company in the foreseeable future. These financial statements have therefore been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern basis. No adjustments are necessary in these financial statements to reduce assets to their realisable values, to provide for liabilities arising from the decision or to reclassify fixed assets and long-term liabilities as current assets or liabilities.

II New Standards and interpretations applied

The following new International Accounting Standards ('IAS') and new IFRSs have been adopted in the current year:

		Effective Date*
IAS 1 & IAS 8 (Amendments)	New materiality definition	1 Jan 2020
IAS 1 (Amendments)	Updated references to Conceptual Framework	1 Jan 2020
IFRS 3 (Amendments)	Updated definition of a business	1 Jan 2020
IFRS 16 (Amendments)	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions	1 Jun 2020**
IFRS 7, IFRS 9 & IAS 39 (Amendments)	Interest rate benchmark reform	1 Jan 2020

* periods commencing on or after

**The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

The amendments to the above Standards did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

III Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the:

- (i) reported amounts of assets and liabilities;
- (ii) disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements; and
- (iii) reported amounts of income and expenses during the year.

Actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant techniques for estimation are described in the accounting policies below.

The Company's Directors do not believe there are any critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation or uncertainty in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The detailed accounting policies are outlined in section IV below.

IV Accounting policies

(a) Financing items

Interest expenses are expensed as incurred.

(b) Taxation

The tax (charge)/credit represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years ("temporary differences") and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible ("permanent differences").

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable

C4. Presentation of financial statements and accounting policies

temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Liabilities are not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Both current and deferred tax items are calculated using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. This means using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, deferred tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise, deferred tax is recognised in the income statement.

(c) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. The detailed accounting treatment for such items can differ, as described in the following sections:

(i) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Inter-group borrowings

Interest-bearing inter-group borrowings are initially recorded at their fair value which is generally the proceeds received. These borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Equity instruments

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

C5. Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March

1. Operating costs

The auditors' remuneration for the audit of the Company's financial statements was £nil (2020: £1,400; borne by TSUK). There were no non-audit fees in the current or prior year.

2. Employees' and directors' emoluments

The Company had no employees during the current and preceding year. No director received any remuneration during the year in respect of their services to the Company (2020: £nil).

3. Investments and loans to subsidiary and fellow group undertakings

	Loans to subsidiary & fellow group undertakings
	£
Cost at 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	3
Net book value at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021	3

The amount due from group companies was free from interest and no date had been fixed for the discharge of the debt.

4. Share capital

The share capital of the Company is shown below:

Authorised	2021	2020
	£	£
334,044,000 ordinary shares of £0.00000001 each	3	3
6,952,000 capped participation shares of £1 each	6,952,000	6,952,000
65,956,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	65,956,000	65,956,000

Allotted and fully paid	2021	2020
	£	£
334,044,000 ordinary shares of £0.00000001 each	3	3

The capped participation shares enjoy the same rights as ordinary shares subject to a maximum dividend distribution of £1 per share in any financial year.

In any year, preference shares can be redeemed up to a maximum one third of the dividends paid on the ordinary and capped participation shares. Providing the relevant conditions are met, a 5% non-cumulative dividend is payable in priority to other dividends and the preference shares can also participate equally with the other shares in any excess of dividends declared over 5%.

Under certain circumstances, the capped participation shares can be converted into ordinary shares and the preference shares can be converted into ordinary or capped participation shares.

C5. Notes to the financial statements

5. Ultimate and immediate parent company

Tata Steel UK Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, is the Company's immediate parent company. Tata Steel Europe ('TSE') is the intermediate holding company, registered in England and Wales and is the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Copies of the Annual Report for TSE may be obtained from the Company Secretary, 18 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7HS.

Tata Steel Limited ('TSL'), a company incorporated in India, is the ultimate parent company and controlling party and the largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Copies of the Annual Report for TSL may be obtained from its registered office at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Mumbai, 400 001.