

Company registration number 05974175 (England and Wales)

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 15

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr Rajeev Pai Mr Sundip Okhai Mr Manoj Mohta
Company number	05974175
Registered office	5th Floor Watson House 54-60 Baker Street London United Kingdom W1U 7BU
Auditor	King & King Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 5th Floor Watson House 54-60 Baker Street London W1U 7BU
Bankers	ICICI Bank Plc 2nd Floor One Thomas More Square London E1W 1YN

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is trading and investment in steel and allied business.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr Rajeev Pai
Mr Sundip Okhai
Mr Manoj Mohta

Auditor

The auditor, King & King Chartered Accountants, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

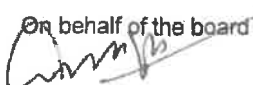
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

The company has incurred a loss for the year amounting to £978,367 (2024: loss of £918,560) and has a shareholders funds' deficit of £3,525,060 (2024: deficit of £2,546,693) as at the year end. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future as the company enjoys the support of the ultimate parent company, JSW Steel Limited. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board


Mr Rajeev Pai
Director

28 April 2025

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JSW Steel (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the Companies Act 2006.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by making enquires of management and those charged with governance. We utilised internal and external information to corroborate these enquiries and to perform a fraud risk assessment for the company.

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:

- the company's operations, the assessment of material judgements made by management and the design of the control environment for the overall financial reporting process for the company;
- the company's control environment, including the policies and procedures implemented to comply with the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the Companies Act 2006, the adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions within the business and the regularity of management's review of management accounts for indicators of material misstatement.

We enquired of management and those charged with governance whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud. If any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and / or fraud were identified, we assessed their potential impact and followed up where appropriate.

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

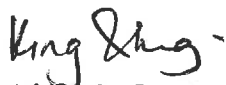
The assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:

- understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
- knowledge of the industry in which the client operates;
- understanding of the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the Companies Act 2006 and the application of the legal and regulatory requirements of these to the company.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Milankumar Patel (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of King & King, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

5th Floor

Watson House

54-60 Baker Street

London

W1U 7BU

28 April 2025

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover		-	-
Administrative expenses		(670,429)	(677,671)
Operating loss		<u>(670,429)</u>	<u>(677,671)</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(307,938)	(240,889)
Loss before taxation		<u>(978,367)</u>	<u>(918,560)</u>
Tax on loss		-	-
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(978,367)</u></u>	<u><u>(918,560)</u></u>

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

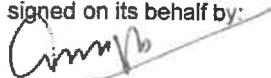
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		5,404,637		5,551,046
Current assets					
Debtors	6	33,619		33,816	
Cash at bank and in hand		55,449		18,696	
		89,068		52,512	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(7,681)		(7,105)	
Net current assets			81,387		45,407
Total assets less current liabilities			5,486,024		5,596,453
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(9,011,084)		(8,143,146)
Net liabilities			(3,525,060)		(2,546,693)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9	15,276,496		15,276,496	
Profit and loss reserves		(18,801,556)		(17,823,189)	
Total equity			(3,525,060)		(2,546,693)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 April 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr Rajeev Pai
Director

Company registration number 05974175 (England and Wales)

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2023	15,276,496	(16,904,629)	(1,628,133)
Year ended 31 March 2024:			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(918,560)	(918,560)
Balance at 31 March 2024	15,276,496	(17,823,189)	(2,546,693)
Year ended 31 March 2025:			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(978,367)	(978,367)
Balance at 31 March 2025	15,276,496	(18,801,556)	(3,525,060)

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

JSW Steel (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5th Floor, Watson House, 54-60 Baker Street, London, United Kingdom, W1U 7BU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company has incurred a loss for the year amounting to £978,367 (2024: loss of £918,560) and has a shareholders funds' deficit of £3,525,060 (2024: deficit of £2,546,693) as at the year end. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future as the company enjoys the support of the ultimate parent company, JSW Steel Limited. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	4	4

4 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 £	2024 £
--	-----------	-----------

Interest payable and similar expenses includes the following:

Interest payable to group undertakings	307,938	240,889
--	---------	---------

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Long leasehold property £	Furniture and fixtures £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	7,320,455	993,209	8,313,664
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2024	1,769,409	993,209	2,762,618
Depreciation charged in the year	146,409	-	146,409
At 31 March 2025	1,915,818	993,209	2,909,027
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	5,404,637	-	5,404,637
At 31 March 2024	5,551,046	-	5,551,046

6 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	17,450	17,450
Prepayments	16,169	16,366
	33,619	33,816

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
		£	£
	Other creditors	7,681	7,105
		<u>7,681</u>	<u>7,105</u>
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2025	2024
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,011,084	8,143,146
		<u>9,011,084</u>	<u>8,143,146</u>
9	Called up share capital	2025	2024
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital issued and fully paid		
	11,104,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	11,104,000	11,104,000
		<u>11,104,000</u>	<u>11,104,000</u>
	Preference share capital issued and fully paid		
	4,172,496 Preference shares of £1 each	4,172,496	4,172,496
		<u>4,172,496</u>	<u>4,172,496</u>
10	Operating lease commitments		
	As lessee		
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:		
		2025	2024
		£	£
	Total commitments	22,687	20,946
		<u>22,687</u>	<u>20,946</u>

11 Related party transactions

During the year, interest of £108,430 (2024: £96,336) was accrued on the loans payable to JSW Steel (Netherlands) BV, the immediate parent undertaking. The amounts due to JSW Steel (Netherlands) BV at the year-end were £5,673,432 (2024: £5,565,002).

During the year, interest of £199,508 (2024: £144,553) was accrued on the loans payable to JSW Steel Limited, the ultimate parent undertaking. The amounts due to JSW Steel Limited at the year-end were £3,337,652 (2024: £2,578,144). During the year, JSW Steel Limited advanced loans amounting to £560,000 (2024: £2,330,000) to the company.

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

12 Controlling party

The company is a 95% owned subsidiary of JSW Steel (Netherlands) BV.

The ultimate controlling parent and ultimate parent undertaking of the company is JSW Steel Limited, Mumbai, India. The ultimate parent undertaking prepares consolidated accounts which are publicly available at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051, India.

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

JSW STEEL (UK) LIMITED

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	£	2025 £	£	2024 £
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	248,392		235,735	
Social security costs	25,722		28,817	
Staff welfare	-		7,326	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	8,859		2,625	
Rent	50,521		49,492	
Rates	3,187		1,824	
Light and heat	2,543		2,695	
Property repairs and maintenance	105,216		65,531	
Travelling, accommodation & subsistence	10,724		19,119	
Legal and professional fees	5,293		2,424	
Accountancy	8,580		8,580	
Audit fees	3,480		2,904	
Bank charges	649		518	
Insurance	865		-	
Telecommunications	3,194		2,952	
Property maintenance expenses	46,795		51,517	
Depreciation	146,409		195,612	
		(670,429)		(677,671)
Operating loss		(670,429)		(677,671)
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Interest payable to group companies		(307,938)		(240,889)
Loss before taxation		(978,367)		(918,560)
