



Vedanta Ltd

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

10/01/2024, 06:58 pm

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Vedanta Limited, a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited, stands as a leading global conglomerate in the natural resources sector. With a diversified portfolio, the company's primary operations encompass zinc-lead-silver, iron ore, steel, copper, aluminum, power, nickel, and oil and gas. The company's portfolio consists of 9 out of 17 metals & minerals that will be required for the transition to a green economy and, which play a significant role in the development of the country and in achieving India's energy and mineral independence. In FY 2024, we have engaged a workforce of 97,000 employees and contractors: achieving a EBITDA of INR 36,455 crore, showcasing a 3% year-on-year (YoY) growth. Currently, our diverse portfolio encompasses divisions focused on exploration, asset development, extraction, processing, and value addition with an integrated production capacity comprising 8,451,828 metric tonnes per annum. We are committed to integrating growth, value creation, and continuous improvement in all aspects of our operations including safety, social and environmental practices. Anchoring to the Paris Agreement, Vedanta has set an intermediate target of a 25% reduction in absolute emissions by 2030 (vis-à-vis 2020-21) and achieving net zero emissions by 2050. We also have short-term targets to decrease the GHG intensity of our metal's businesses by 20% by FY2025 from FY2021 baseline. We have been taking several initiatives to support the transformation to a greener future. In FY24, we have made significant progress towards our goal of net zero carbon. With a commitment to plant 7 million trees by 2030, we were the first business entity from South Asia to join the World Economic Forum's 1 trillion trees program. Further, by 2030, our goal is to deploy/use 2.5 GW of Round-the-Clock (RTC) equivalent Renewable Energy. We have also implemented an innovative, market-leading EV policy to encourage our employees to transition to EVs, and we are on schedule to decarbonize our fleet of light motor vehicles by 2030 completely. In FY 2023-24, we have implemented the following initiatives to accelerate the reduction in emissions: • Reduction of met coke consumption per metric ton of slag by 2% at HZL's Dariba Smelting Complex, resulting in GHG emissions reduction of 32,000 tCO₂e. • Reduction in the average specific power consumption of zinc melting and casting furnaces at HZL's Panthagar plant by 6%, thereby reducing GHG emissions by 4,00,00 tCO₂e. • Reduction in average specific power norms of silver plant by 5%, resulting in GHG emissions reduction of 2,00,000 tCO₂e. • At Cairn's MBA-block, the conversion of a pump from PF to motor has resulted in GHG reductions of 50,000 tCO₂e. • At ESL, in the Waste Heat Recovery system, the insulation of the boiler has resulted in more than 2,01,000 tCO₂e of GHG reduction. • At BALCO, the procurement of Renewable Energy has resulted in GHG reduction of more than 2,11,000 tCO₂e. • At the Value-Added-Business of Sesa Iron Ore, multiple initiatives to enhance the efficiency of the Waste Heat Recover system has reduced GHG emissions by more than 1,50,000 tCO₂e. Our three-tier sustainability governance framework, supported by 15 communities of practice (COPs) maintains a constant oversight over all the ESG aspects including the implementation of climate strategy and related initiatives. Tier 1 comprises board level ESG committee, the Group Executive Committee is at tier 2, and the ESG Management Committee is at tier 3. The Energy and Climate COP advises the governance bodies on climate-related issues. This governance structure together enables effective performance monitoring across all levels. Our significant climate-related initiatives received several notable recognitions in FY 2023-24: a. We were ranked 3rd out of 174 companies globally in the metal and mining sector of the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment 2023. b. Our ESG ratings improved in key rating indices like CDP Climate (B- rating),

CDP Water (A- rating), MSCI (from B to BB) and Sustainalytics (39.6 to 37.9). Of note, was the strong scores awarded to the company's management practices around decarbonization and climate change. Lastly, decarbonization & climate change features among the 20 issues that constitute the Group Risk Register. As a result, this issue is monitored on a quarterly basis by the Group Risk Committee, in addition to the monitoring by the Group ExCo, ESG ManCom and Energy & Carbon CoP on a monthly basis and by the Board ESG Committee on a quarterly basis.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

3 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.18) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used.

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Rampura Agucha Mine, Hindustan Zinc Limited

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

25.83

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.74

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Zinc

Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1991

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2040

(1.18.12) Description of project

Nestled in Rajasthan's mineral-rich Bhilwara district, Rampura Agucha Mines (RAM) hosts India's premier zinc-lead deposit. It is currently producing at the rate of 4.8 Mtpa through underground operations.

Row 2

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Rajpura Dariba, Hindustan Zinc Limited

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.95

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.13

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Zinc

Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1983

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2040

(1.18.12) Description of project

Rajpura Dariba (RD) Mine is one of our earliest ventures, operating underground via decline, main shaft, and auxiliary shaft. It has actively enhanced production from 2.0 Mtpa to 4.0 Mtpa through a new Mine opening for the upper east and north lodes, along with advanced mechanization and automation.

Row 3

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Sindesar Khurd, Hindustan Zinc Limited

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

25

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.16

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Zinc

Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2006

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2040

(1.18.12) Description of project

Starting in 2006 with a capacity of 0.3 Mtpa this high-grade silver metal mine, Sindesar Khurd, has grown significantly. With modern facilities and top-notch equipment, the mine's deposit has a main lens and multiple standalone auxiliary lenses, creating multiple standalone production centers.

Row 4

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Zawar, Hindustan Zinc Limited

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

24.35

(1.18.6) Longitude

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Zinc

Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1950

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2040

(1.18.12) Description of project

Zawar Mine's (ZM) legacy in zinc and lead mining spans pre-industrial revolutions to the digital age. ZM aims to progressively increase ore capacity to 5.0 Mtpa by FY 2023-24, envisioning 6.5 Mtpa by FY 2025-26 based on R&R potential. Achieving an impressive 91.88% recovery rate, ZM continually enhances the beneficiation process.

Row 5**(1.18.1) Mining project ID**

Select from:

Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Kayad, Hindustan Zinc Limited

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

26.53

(1.18.6) Longitude

74.68

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Zinc

Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2011

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2040

(1.18.12) Description of project

Kayad is the newest addition to Hindustan Zinc's mining portfolio. Over the past five years, the mine has consistently delivered 1.2 million tonnes of ore, yielding around 60,000 tonnes of metal concentrate. Vertically integrated operations are fortified by continuous surface and underground exploration. With 7.4 kilometers of development in existing and upcoming blocks, it is poised to maintain its current production rate in the coming years.

Row 6

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(1.18.2) Name

Black Mountain, Zinc International

(1.18.3) Share (%)

70

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

29.13

(1.18.6) Longitude

18.43

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Silver

Zinc

Lead

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1980

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2036

(1.18.12) Description of project

Zinc International's Black Mountain Mine (BMM) comprises of two underground operations: Deeps and Swartberg.

Row 7

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(1.18.2) Name

Gamsberg, Zinc International

(1.18.3) Share (%)

70

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

29.13

(1.18.6) Longitude

18.58

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Zinc

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2019

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2050

(1.18.12) Description of project

Zinc International's Gamsberg mine comprises of open surface operations & its reserve capacity is 110MT.

Row 8

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 3

(1.18.2) Name

Iron Ore Business

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

14.22

(1.18.6) Longitude

76.21

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Iron ore

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1952

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2032

(1.18.12) Description of project

Sesa Goa Iron Ore is Indias largest producer and exporter of iron ore in the private sector. It is engaged in exploration mining and processing of iron ore. The mine lease is valid till 2032 after which the mine will be put under auction.

Row 9

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 3

(1.18.2) Name

Iron Ore Karnataka

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

14.13

(1.18.6) Longitude

76.12

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Iron ore

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1952

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2032

(1.18.12) Description of project

Vedanta Limited is holding the mining lease by name A. Narrain Mine, bearing ML No. 2677. The total lease area of the Mine is 160.59 ha. The Mine lease area falls under Niruthadi Reserve Forests of Karnataka Forest Department. The distance of the Mine from Chitradurga town is about 35 km.

Row 10

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(1.18.2) Name

Ostapal Chromite, FACOR

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

21.3

(1.18.6) Longitude

85.47

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Other minerals, please specify :Chromite Ore

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1985

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2035

(1.18.12) Description of project

Ostapal Chromite Mines is Located at Sukinda zone of Jajpur District, Odisha. it has current production capacity of 0.24 MTPA and it is going to expand to opencast and underground both with capacity of 1.5 MTPA.

Row 11

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(1.18.2) Name

Kalarangiatta Chromite, FACOR

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

21.01

(1.18.6) Longitude

85.44

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Other minerals, please specify :Chromite Ore

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2011

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2038

(1.18.12) Description of project

Kalarangiatta Chromite Mines is located at Sukinda zone of Jajpur district, Odisha. it has current capacity of 50000 TPA and currently it is non operational.

Row 12

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 7

(1.18.2) Name

Nadidih Iron Manganese Mines, ESL

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

21.9

(1.18.6) Longitude

85.2

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Iron ore

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2021

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2046

(1.18.12) Description of project

The Nadidih Iron Manganese Mine covering an area of 121405 ha previously operated by Ms. Fee grade and Company P Ltd is one of the oldest mines in the Koira mining sector has been in operation since 1961. The iron ore from this mine caters to the market demand of sponge iron, pig iron and steel plants of India.

Row 13

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(1.18.2) Name

Jamkhani Coal Mines, VAL

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

22.5

(1.18.6) Longitude

83.33

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Other non-ferrous metal, please specify :Non coking coal

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2022

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2069

(1.18.12) Description of project

Jamkhani Coal Mine is located in Village Jamkhani, Mendra, Girisima, Jharpalam in Hemgir Tehsil, Sundergarh District, Odisha. The distance of Jamkhani Coal Mine to VL Jharsuguda plant is approx 90 km. The annual rated capacity of Mine is 2.6 MTPA.

Row 14

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 6

(1.18.2) Name

Chotia coal mines, BALCO

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(1.18.5) Latitude

22.7

(1.18.6) Longitude

82.4

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Metallurgical coal

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2016

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2035

(1.18.12) Description of project

The Chotia coal mine which consist of Chotia I, II sub block is allocated for use of coal at BALCOs 600 MW Captive Power Plant at Korba District of Chhattisgarh to meet its power requirement for manufacturing of Aluminium products.

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Vedanta's ABC Framework categorizes Business Partners as critical based on an evaluation of five key factors: 1. Business Outcome: Impact on Vedanta's operations and goals 2. Spend: Value or volume of the partnership 3. Critical Business Operation: Degree of Relevance to Vedanta's core functions 4. Sensitivity: Level of risk or potential impact on reputation 5. Substitutability: Ease or difficulty of replacing the partner This multi-faceted approach ensures that Vedanta accurately identifies and prioritizes critical partners who meet these criteria, enabling strategic management of these relationships.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upstream value chain</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Direct Operations</p>

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Short-term is defined as 1 - 3 years as the company has set an internal target of GHG emissions intensity reduction by 20% by FY 2025 from a 2021 baseline in its metals and mining business.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The medium-term horizon is established as a period of 4-10 years to align with India's first Nationally Determined Contribution, which sets a target to reduce the emissions intensity of the economy by 33-35% by 2030. Vedanta's absolute reduction targets of 25% by 2030, compared to the baseline of 2020-21, also conform to this timeframe.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Net Zero Emissions by 2050 or sooner are targeted as per our public commitment made in Oct 2021 adding to the India's pledge of becoming Net Zero Emissions country by 2070. The Net Zero roadmap established by Vedanta also lays out decarbonization strategies such as RE-based and hydrogen-based decarbonization across all BUs between 2030-2050, in line with our long-term (11-25 yrs) horizons.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, in all cases

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- Desk-based research
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

- Heat waves
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Heat stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Local communities
- Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We continuously monitor and assess risks to the enterprise over short (1-3 years), medium (4-10 years), and long-term (11-25 years) horizons, with a focus on climate-related risks. The Board-level ESG Committee, along with the Audit & Risk Management Committee, conducts quarterly reviews of these risks and updates the enterprise risk assessment on an annual basis. The ESG Committee convenes at least twice a year to review progress on climate change targets and the management of related risks and opportunities across the value chain (direct operations, upstream, downstream). The committee evaluates the significance of these risks and opportunities and formulates action plans to mitigate them.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

- WRI Aqueduct

Other

- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Groundwater depletion
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water stress

Policy

- Changes to national legislation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- Increased pricing of water

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We continuously monitor and assess risks to the enterprise over short (1-3 years), medium (4-10 years), and long-term (11-25 years) horizons, with a focus on water-related risks. The Board-level ESG Committee convenes at least twice a year to review progress on water targets and the management of related risks and opportunities across the value chain (direct operation, upstream and downstream). The committee evaluates the significance of these risks and opportunities and formulates action plans to mitigate them.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

- All disclosed mining projects

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- IBAT for Business
- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Other

- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use
- Declining ecosystem services
- Operations in or adjacent to areas important for biodiversity
- Threatened species in or near mining operation
- Water stress

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stigmatization of sector

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Vedanta has adopted an updated approach to identifying and assessing nature-related risks, aligning with the TNFD LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) framework. In the Locate phase, we use the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to identify the proximity of our operations to areas of high biodiversity value, prioritizing sites for further assessment and action. The Evaluate phase involves using the ENCORE tool to evaluate our dependencies and impacts on nature, revealing dependencies on ecosystem services such as water provision and regulating services like flood and erosion control. The WWF Biodiversity and Water Risk

Filters, used in the Assess phase, helps us assess nature-related risks across our global operations, highlighting areas of high-water stress. Our assessment reveals physical and transition risks, including extreme weather events, water scarcity, biodiversity loss, climate change impacts, and shifting market preferences. In the Prepare phase, Vedanta implements risk management strategies, including water management, climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, low-carbon transition, and stakeholder engagement. We invest in water-efficient technologies, wastewater recycling, climate-adaptive mining practices, infrastructure resilience, biodiversity net gain strategies, renewable energy, low-carbon product lines, and stakeholder engagement programs. Governance plays a role in our risk management approach. The Board, supported by the Audit and Risk Management Committee and the ESG Committee, conducts assessments of the Group's principal risks, including climate change, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss. The Board reviews significant risks and mitigating actions, ensuring the effectiveness of internal control systems and guiding management on avoidance strategies. Our TNFD-aligned approach helps us mitigate risks and identify opportunities for sustainable growth, such as developing nature-positive mining practices, accessing markets for low-carbon metals, and becoming a partner for sustainable resource development. This risk management process positions Vedanta to enhance its resilience to environmental challenges while contributing to nature and society.

[Add row]

(2.2.3) Provide mining-specific details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing biodiversity impacts.

Row 1

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- Direct impacts
- Indirect impacts
- Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

- Other, please specify :All of the above aspects have been considered and the approach has been mentioned in the "please explain" column.

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

The management of biodiversity impacts and risks at Vedanta follows a structured process at the corporate group level, incorporating input from internal and external subject matter experts. For priority sites such as this one, our approach has been aligned with the TNFD LEAP framework and involves the following steps: 1. Locate: We use the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to screen and categorize our operations as high, medium, or low risk based on their proximity to areas of high biodiversity value. This initial assessment focuses on identifying critical biodiversity-related issues within our mining, oil & gas, and power sectors. 2. Evaluate: At the site level, we conduct a thorough assessment of biodiversity risks identified during the screening process. This evaluation covers both the core and buffer zones within a 10 km radius of our mining sites and includes: a) Desk-based research and literature review to understand the local context and ecology. b) Identification of relevant legislative requirements from local to international levels. c) Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) involving field surveys within the mine lease area and surrounding 10 km radius to establish a biodiversity baseline. d) Assessment of key biodiversity species and their conservation status using the IUCN Red List (2014) and the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA). e) Consideration of endemic species and their significance to local communities. 3. Assess: We assess the significance and likelihood of impacts on nature and biodiversity and our dependence on ecosystem services using the World Resources Institute's Ecosystem Service Review methodology. This analysis, combined with results from the WWF Biodiversity and Water Risk Filter and a review of existing management processes, helps identify priority risks for each site. We also consider impact-based risks through the use of Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) Metric for each Business Unit, referencing the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The STAR assessment guides our efforts in mitigating threats and undertaking restoration to

reduce species extinction risk. 4. Prepare: Based on the identified impacts, we develop detailed mitigation measures. These may include: a. Implementing biodiversity net gain strategies b. Engaging in landscape-level conservation initiatives c. Developing site-specific biodiversity management plans d. Collaborating with local communities and conservation organization

Row 3

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 6

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- Direct impacts
- Indirect impacts
- Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

- Other, please specify :All of the above aspects have been considered and the approach has been mentioned in the "please explain" column.

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

The management of biodiversity impacts and risks is systematically carried out in accordance with established procedures at the corporate group level in consultation with internal and third-party Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). This management process involves 4 steps including screening and assessment of biodiversity risks and includes desk-based research, biodiversity baselining, and impact assessment as elaborated below: In this initial phase, we focus on identifying critical biodiversity-related issues. We employ the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool to facilitate the risk screening process. Our operations are then categorized as high, medium, or low risk based on the identified risks. Subsequently at the site level, we conduct a thorough assessment to evaluate the biodiversity risks pinpointed during the screening process. This assessment encompasses both the core and buffer zones within a 10 km radius of our mining sites through the following steps: a. Desk-based Research and comprehensive literature review to grasp the local context and ecology. We also identify relevant legislative requirements at various levels, from local to international, concerning land management and biodiversity conservation, ensuring our compliance. b. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) encompass field surveys within the mine lease area, extending to a 10 km radius. These surveys aim to identify the presence of flora and fauna species in the area to prepare a biodiversity baseline. c. Assessment of Key Biodiversity Species and Potential Impacts: The conservation status of species is meticulously assessed in line with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List (2014) and the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA). We also consider the endemic status of flora and fauna, along with their significance to local communities. Potential impacts are identified, and we develop detailed mitigation measures. Furthermore, we create a Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) Metric for each Business Unit, referencing the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The STAR assessment aids in identifying areas where actions to mitigate threats or undertake restoration can reduce the risk of species extinction.

Row 4

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 3

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- Direct impacts
- Indirect impacts
- Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

- Other, please specify :All of the above aspects have been considered and the approach has been mentioned in the "please explain" column.

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

The management of biodiversity impacts and risks is systematically carried out in accordance with established procedures at the corporate group level in consultation with internal and third-party Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). This management process involves 4 steps including screening and assessment of biodiversity risks and includes desk-based research, biodiversity baselining, and impact assessment as elaborated below: In this initial phase, we focus on identifying critical biodiversity-related issues. We employ the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool to facilitate the risk screening process. Our operations are then categorized as high, medium, or low risk based on the identified risks. Subsequently at the site level, we conduct a thorough assessment to evaluate the biodiversity

risks pinpointed during the screening process. This assessment encompasses both the core and buffer zones within a 10 km radius of our mining sites through the following steps:
a. Desk-based Research and comprehensive literature review to grasp the local context and ecology. We also identify relevant legislative requirements at various levels, from local to international, concerning land management and biodiversity conservation, ensuring our compliance.
b. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) encompass field surveys within the mine lease area, extending to a 10 km radius. These surveys aim to identify the presence of flora and fauna species in the area to prepare a biodiversity baseline.
c. Assessment of Key Biodiversity Species and Potential Impacts: The conservation status of species is meticulously assessed in line with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List (2014) and the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA). We also consider the endemic status of flora and fauna, along with their significance to local communities. Potential impacts are identified, and we develop detailed mitigation measures. Furthermore, we create a Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) Metric for each Business Unit, referencing the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The STAR assessment aids in identifying areas where actions to mitigate threats or undertake restoration can reduce the risk of species extinction.

Row 5

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 4

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- Direct impacts
- Indirect impacts
- Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

Other, please specify :All of the above aspects have been considered and the approach has been mentioned in the "please explain" column.

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

The management of biodiversity impacts and risks is systematically carried out in accordance with established procedures at the corporate group level in consultation with internal and third-party Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). This management process involves 4 steps including screening and assessment of biodiversity risks and includes desk-based research, biodiversity baselining, and impact assessment as elaborated below: In this initial phase, we focus on identifying critical biodiversity-related issues. We employ the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool to facilitate the risk screening process. Our operations are then categorized as high, medium, or low risk based on the identified risks. Subsequently at the site level, we conduct a thorough assessment to evaluate the biodiversity risks pinpointed during the screening process. This assessment encompasses both the core and buffer zones within a 10 km radius of our mining sites through the following steps: a. Desk-based Research and comprehensive literature review to grasp the local context and ecology. We also identify relevant legislative requirements at various levels, from local to international, concerning land management and biodiversity conservation, ensuring our compliance. b. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) encompass field surveys within the mine lease area, extending to a 10 km radius. These surveys aim to identify the presence of flora and fauna species in the area to prepare a biodiversity baseline. c. Assessment of Key Biodiversity Species and Potential Impacts: The conservation status of species is meticulously assessed in line with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List (2014) and the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA). We also consider the endemic status of flora and fauna, along with their significance to local communities. Potential impacts are identified, and we develop detailed mitigation measures. Furthermore, we create a Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) Metric for each Business Unit, referencing the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The STAR assessment aids in identifying areas where actions to mitigate threats or undertake restoration can reduce the risk of species extinction.

Row 6

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 2

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- Direct impacts
- Indirect impacts
- Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

- Other, please specify :All of the above aspects have been considered and the approach has been mentioned in the "please explain" column.

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

The management of biodiversity impacts and risks at Vedanta follows a structured process at the corporate group level, incorporating input from internal and external subject matter experts. For priority sites such as this one, our approach has been aligned with the TNFD LEAP framework and involves the following steps: 1. Locate: We use the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to screen and categorize our operations as high, medium, or low risk based on their proximity to areas of high biodiversity value. This initial assessment focuses on identifying critical biodiversity-related issues within our mining, oil & gas, and power sectors. 2. Evaluate: At the site level, we conduct a thorough assessment of biodiversity risks identified during the screening process. This evaluation covers both the core and buffer zones within a 10 km radius of our mining sites and includes: a) Desk-based research and literature review to understand the local context and ecology. b) Identification of relevant legislative requirements from local to international levels. c) Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) involving field surveys within the mine lease area and surrounding 10 km radius to establish a biodiversity baseline. d) Assessment of key biodiversity species and their conservation status using the IUCN Red List (2014) and the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA). e) Consideration of endemic species and their significance to local communities. 3. Assess: We assess the significance and likelihood of impacts on nature and biodiversity and our dependence on ecosystem services using the World Resources Institute's Ecosystem Service Review methodology. This analysis, combined with results from the WWF Biodiversity and Water Risk Filter and a review of existing management processes, helps identify priority risks for each site. We also consider impact-based risks through the use of Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) Metric for each Business Unit, referencing the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The STAR assessment guides our efforts in mitigating threats and undertaking restoration to reduce species extinction risk. 4. Prepare: Based on the identified impacts, we develop detailed mitigation measures. These may include: a. Implementing biodiversity net gain strategies b. Engaging in landscape-level conservation initiatives c. Developing site-specific biodiversity management plans d. Collaborating with local communities and conservation organizations

Row 7

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- Direct impacts
- Indirect impacts
- Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

- Other, please specify :All of the above aspects have been considered and the approach has been mentioned in the "please explain" column.

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

The management of biodiversity impacts and risks at Vedanta follows a structured process at the corporate group level, incorporating input from internal and external subject matter experts. For priority sites such as this one, our approach has been aligned with the TNFD LEAP framework and involves the following steps: 1. Locate: We use the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to screen and categorize our operations as high, medium, or low risk based on their proximity to areas of high biodiversity value. This initial assessment focuses on identifying critical biodiversity-related issues within our mining, oil & gas, and power sectors. 2. Evaluate: At the site level, we conduct a thorough assessment of biodiversity risks identified during the screening process. This evaluation covers both the core and buffer zones within a 10 km radius of our mining sites and includes: a) Desk-based research and literature review to understand the local context and ecology. b) Identification of relevant legislative requirements from local to international levels. c) Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) involving field surveys within the mine lease area and surrounding 10 km radius to establish a biodiversity baseline. d) Assessment of key biodiversity species and their conservation status using the IUCN Red List (2014)

and the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA). e) Consideration of endemic species and their significance to local communities. 3. Assess: We assess the significance and likelihood of impacts on nature and biodiversity and our dependence on ecosystem services using the World Resources Institute's Ecosystem Service Review methodology. This analysis, combined with results from the WWF Biodiversity and Water Risk Filter and a review of existing management processes, helps identify priority risks for each site. We also consider impact-based risks through the use of Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) Metric for each Business Unit, referencing the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The STAR assessment guides our efforts in mitigating threats and undertaking restoration to reduce species extinction risk. 4. Prepare: Based on the identified impacts, we develop detailed mitigation measures. These may include: a. Implementing biodiversity net gain strategies b. Engaging in landscape-level conservation initiatives c. Developing site-specific biodiversity management plans d. Collaborating with local communities and conservation organizations

Row 8

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 7

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- Direct impacts
- Indirect impacts
- Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

Other, please specify :All of the above aspects have been considered and the approach has been mentioned in the "please explain" column.

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

The management of biodiversity impacts and risks is systematically carried out in accordance with established procedures at the corporate group level in consultation with internal and third-party Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). This management process involves 4 steps including screening and assessment of biodiversity risks and includes desk-based research, biodiversity baselining, and impact assessment as elaborated below: In this initial phase, we focus on identifying critical biodiversity-related issues. We employ the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool to facilitate the risk screening process. Our operations are then categorized as high, medium, or low risk based on the identified risks. Subsequently at the site level, we conduct a thorough assessment to evaluate the biodiversity risks pinpointed during the screening process. This assessment encompasses both the core and buffer zones within a 10 km radius of our mining sites through the following steps: a. Desk-based Research and comprehensive literature review to grasp the local context and ecology. We also identify relevant legislative requirements at various levels, from local to international, concerning land management and biodiversity conservation, ensuring our compliance. b. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) encompass field surveys within the mine lease area, extending to a 10 km radius. These surveys aim to identify the presence of flora and fauna species in the area to prepare a biodiversity baseline. c. Assessment of Key Biodiversity Species and Potential Impacts: The conservation status of species is meticulously assessed in line with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List (2014) and the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA). We also consider the endemic status of flora and fauna, along with their significance to local communities. Potential impacts are identified, and we develop detailed mitigation measures. Furthermore, we create a Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) Metric for each Business Unit, referencing the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The STAR assessment aids in identifying areas where actions to mitigate threats or undertake restoration can reduce the risk of species extinction.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

At Vedanta, we assess interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities using tools like the Ecosystem Service Review and WWF Risk Filters. Our comprehensive approach encompasses biodiversity, climate, and water risks, integrating advanced tools, stakeholder consultations, and stringent guidelines. Firstly, Vedanta conducts thorough biodiversity risk screenings for all operational assets to identify potential impacts on habitats and species. This involves assessing biodiversity within a 10 km radius of project sites and screening Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Protected Areas (PAs) within a 50 km radius using tools like the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). The screening process adheres to both regulatory requirements and international standards, including Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, Biodiversity Management Plans, and Critical Habitat Studies. Secondly, the annual water risk assessment incorporates external forces such as the physical environment and the evolving social and regulatory context using tools like WWF Water Risk Filter, India Water Tool (IWT) & WRI Aqueduct. Thirdly, Vedanta's climate risk analysis employs five NGFS reference scenarios covering orderly, disorderly, and hothouse world aspects. These scenarios consider different transition pathways, harmonized socio-economic drivers, and general patterns of food and energy demand. The scenarios help us evaluate potential future impacts and develop response measures. Moreover, our TNFD LEAP-aligned approach considers how location-specific biodiversity risks, climate change, and market shifts interrelate. This helps us develop integrated strategies for environmental risk management and opportunity identification across our operations.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

Areas important for biodiversity

Areas of high ecosystem integrity

- Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity
- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Vedanta has identified priority locations across its operations, aligning with TNFD recommendations, specifically the LOCATE phase of the LEAP approach. Our assessment covered three business sectors comprising 11 business units and 35 assets. Following TNFD guidance, we used global datasets (e.g., Global Forest Watch, WWF Risk Filter, IBAT) and local datasets to assess our interface with nature, focusing on biodiversity values, ecosystem integrity, and water risks. We then conducted detailed evaluations of prioritized sites using Biodiversity Management Plans, analyzing habitat conversion, critical habitats, and protected area overlaps. This process identified sensitive locations, with the top three prioritized for in-depth analysis: 1) VZL's Black Mountain and Gamsberg mines, South Africa, 2) Vedanta's aluminium refinery in Lanjigarh, India, 3) Hindustan Zinc Ltd.'s Chanderiya smelter, India. This approach revealed sector-specific risks, such as water stress in Oil and Gas and biodiversity concerns in Aluminum operations. Our LOCATE phase assessment aligns with TNFD's criteria for priority locations, considering areas important for biodiversity, ecosystem integrity, water risks, and ecosystem services. We plan to extend this methodology to remaining sites in future reports.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

*Priority Locations for CDP Module 2.3 .docx
[Fixed row]*

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

For any particular risk, scenario and sensitivity analysis of external variables is conducted. If there is decrease in EBITDA around 1-10%, then Vedanta defines this as a risk.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Payback period, IRR

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Vedanta analyses opportunities relevant to the sector. For any particular opportunity, scenario and sensitivity analysis of external variables is conducted. If deviation in at least 75% of the worst-case scenarios, is 10-20% of IRR, then Vedanta defines this as an opportunity.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Vedanta has a water management policy that adheres to the principles of water stewardship. Along with this we have water management technical standards and contaminated site management standard, which is based on, ICMM guidelines, statutory laws, IFC and the applicable sector specific frameworks. While most of our sites are zero discharge facilities, such as BALCO, VAL - Jharsuguda, HZL, etc. we ensure that any excess surface runoff is also properly treated before it is discharged. The runoff water is collected through dedicated drains which takes the discharge to the ETP. This discharge gets treated, and it is ensured that the effluent is devoid of any potential pollutants contamination. The potential water pollutants are identified during the environmental impact assessment (EIA) carried out as per the statutory norms set by pollution control board. At Vedanta, the surface and ground water are regularly monitored to measure any potential impact. The surface water is collected on a sample basis from the nearby water streams and is tested in NABL accredited laboratories. Piezometers are installed in all potential locations to ensure monitoring of ground water contamination. The sample from these piezometers is also collected at regular periodic intervals and are tested. The test report is also shared with the state pollution control board for compliance.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil may contain toxic elements which if reach ground water table may contaminate the ground water aquifers, rendering the water unfit for drinking purpose. Oil forms a slim layer over the surface of water, limiting re-oxygenation of pond or lake water, which may negatively impact the aquatic life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Vedanta has a water policy that has a board level oversight. Along with this we have water management technical standards and contaminated site management standard which is based on, ICMM guidelines, statutory laws, IFC and the applicable sector specific frameworks. While most of our sites are zero discharge facilities, such as; BALCO, VAL - Jharsuguda, HZL, etc. we ensure that any excess surface runoff is also properly treated before it is discharged. The runoff water is collected through dedicated drains which takes the discharge to the ETP. This discharge gets treated and it is ensured that the effluent is devoid of any oil contamination. The surface and ground water are regularly monitored to measure any potential impact. The surface water is collected on a sample basis from the nearby water streams and is tested in NABL accredited laboratories. Piezometers are installed in all potential locations to ensure monitoring of ground water contamination. The samples from these piezometers is also collected at regular periodic intervals and are tested. The test report is also shared with the state pollution control board for compliance.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

High Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) /Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) levels are negative for water quality. They point to an increased level of organic contaminants, like industrial effluents, sewage, and agricultural runoff. Excessive BOD/COD can cause hypoxia or anoxia (total oxygen depletion) by quickly reducing

the amount of dissolved oxygen in water which may harm aquatic life. The consequent low oxygen levels may also cause hazardous substances to be released from the sediments, worsening the state of the water. In conclusion, elevated BOD and COD concentrations in water are usually signs of low water quality, with the hazards and repercussions varying according to the water body's properties and the sources of contamination.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Water recycling
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Vedanta has a water policy that adheres to principles of water stewardship. Along with this we have water management technical standards and contaminated site management standard, which is based on, ICMM guidelines, statutory laws, IFC and the applicable sector specific frameworks. While most of our sites are zero discharge facilities, such as BALCO, VAL - Jharsuguda, HZL, etc. we ensure that any excess surface runoff is also properly treated before it is discharged. The runoff water is collected through dedicated drains which takes the discharge to the ETP. This discharge gets treated to avoid excess BOD/COD level in the water used. The surface and ground water are regularly monitored to measure any potential impact. The surface water is collected on a sample basis from the nearby water streams and is tested in NABL accredited laboratories. Piezometers are installed in all potential locations to ensure monitoring of ground water contamination. The sample from these piezometers is also collected at regular periodic intervals and are tested. The test report is also shared with the state pollution control board for compliance.

[Add row]

(2.6) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Row 1

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

4

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

3

(2.6.4) Comment

At VAL Jharsuguda, there are a total of 7 ash dykes of which four are active and two are inactive. These dykes are used for storing and disposing ash from thermal power plants.

Row 2

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Kalahandi

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

2

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

At VAL Lanjigarh, there is 1 red mud pond and 1 ash dyk which is active and is used for storing and disposing red mud from bauxite refining and fly ash from thermal power plant respectively.

Row 3

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

Mahi River

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

This tailing storage Facility is part of our Hindustan Zinc Limited's Zawar mining and beneficiation process. Storage Facility water reclaim facility at the Zawar mine to mitigate the challenge concerning low recirculation rate and low storage capacity (2,000 m3).

Row 5

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Hasdeo River Basin

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

4

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

4

(2.6.4) Comment

At BALCO, there are a total of 8 ash dykes of which four are active and four are inactive. These dykes are used for storing and disposing ash from thermal power plants.

Row 6

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Luni River Basin

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

At HZL Agucha mines we have one active Tailing facility

Row 7

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Banas

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

This tailing Facility store the tailing from the SKM and the RDM mines both. We are also having one inactive dam at Debari site of Hindustan Zinc Limited.

Row 8

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

South Africa

Other, please specify :Gamsberg & Black Mountain Mines (BMM), South Africa

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

2

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

This tailing storage Facility is part of our Black Mountain Mines (BMM), South Africa.

Row 9

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

Ireland

Other, please specify :Lisheen Mines

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

0

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

This tailing storage Facility is inactive and a part of Lisheen mines, Ireland of Zinc International unit.

Row 10

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

Namibia

Other, please specify :Skorpion Zinc Mine

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

0

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

This tailing storage Facility is inactive and a part of Skorpion mines, Namibia of Zinc International unit.

Row 11

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Ghaggar River Basin, Mansa

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

This tailing storage facility is a part of TSPL unit of Vedanta over Mansa region.

[Add row]

(2.6.1) Do you evaluate and classify the tailings dams under your control according to the consequences of their failure to human health and ecosystems?

(2.6.1.1) Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure

Select from:

Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure

(2.6.1.2) Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)

Select all that apply

- Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
- Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
- South Africa (SANS) 10286
- Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)
- Other, please specify :ICOLD, DES, European Directive 2006/21/EC - Directive on the management of waste from extractive industries

(2.6.1.3) Tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'

Select from:

- Yes, tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)

(2.6.1.4) Please explain

Vedanta conducts a dam break assessment for all its tailing storage facilities at the time of dam construction. The consequence category is determined using international guidance on managing large dams- ICOLD, CDA, DES, SANS 10286, GISTM and ANCOLD. Every dam is rated based on the risk associated with potential dam failure and categorized based on the definition of the severity of damage and loss in relation to the number of assets. Factors such as population at risk, potential loss of life, environment and cultural values, infrastructure and economics determine basis of the classification. The rating is expressed using seven Consequence Categories: Very low – consequence considered negligible; Low - Consequence Significant, High-A, B and C - Consequence high. Extreme – Consequence severe. Design, monitoring and surveillance requirements are then specified as per the designated consequence category. The CCS rating is evaluated independently from the probability of an unwanted event-taking place. The higher the CCS rating, the more stringent the requirements. Facilities classified as 'High' are regarded as 'hazardous' and 'Extreme' as 'highly hazardous.' Vedanta Tailing Management Facility Standard is aligned with other international standards. This standard is developed to focus on the full life cycle of the tailings process. It is applicable to all the existing and future tailing facilities in mining operations.

[Fixed row]

(2.6.2) Provide details for all dams classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'.

Row 1

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Rampura Agucha Mines Tailing Dam, Hindustan Zinc Limited

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

25.5

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

74.44

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Highly Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

- Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
- International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

- Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

56

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

(7) Dam break modelling at the Agucha TSF was undertaken to assist in understanding the risk posed to stakeholders downstream of the TSF. The results of the model determine the arrival times and maximum flow depths of the breach flood wave produced by a hypothetical breach of containment. The results were used to prepare inundation maps. Evaluated the Agucha TSF against the ICOLD hazard rating and determined that the TSF has a rating level of 'IV (Extreme)'. This was

mainly due to the high population at risk (PAR) and was consistent for all modeled cases. The hazard rating was also evaluated against the ANCOLD Guidelines and determined that the TSF has a Consequence Category of 'Extreme'. This was mainly due to the high PAR and was consistent for all modeled cases. Recommended designing and constructing mitigation structures to reduce PAR exposure, demarcate safe areas for evacuation in the case of a flood event and demarcate risk zones to prevent new settlements in these areas.

Row 5

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Zawar Tailing Storage Facility

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

Mahi River

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

24.2

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

73.42

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

26.77

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

10.6

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Dam Break analysis study of Zawar Tailings Storage Facility Failure was conducted in February 2021. To assess the potential damages associated with the hypothetical failure of the main dams at Zawar TSF. The structure's current consequential risk has been classified as "Very Extremes. Given the significant community downstream and short warning time, these assumptions would place the facility within the "Very high Extremes" dam classification according to CDA guidelines. The results from this report will serve to facilitate the path for an Emergency Response Plan so that future design requirements are adjusted. Dry stacking 12 million MT.

Row 6

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Rajpura Dariba Complex Tailing Dam, Hindustan Zinc Limited

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Banas Basin

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

24.57

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification*Hazardous***(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used***Select all that apply*

- Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
- Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity*Select from:*

- Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

15.6

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

7.5

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Dam failure impact assessment of the TSF at Rajpura Dariba location was conducted in 2019-20. Overtopping and piping failure modes were considered for each of the selected breach locations. A Consequence Category Assessment was carried out for the TSF based on both the ANCOLD and CDA guidelines. Based on the ANCOLD guidelines, the TSF has a consequence category of High A and based on the CDA guidelines, the TSF has a consequence category of Very High. Mitigation options have been considered in this assessment for the reduction of impacts resulting from a breach of the Dariba TSF, in terms of impacts to surrounding populations. Engineered levees in the form of protection or diversion berms, placed along the inundated perimeter of the settlements could serve to reduce the potential flood impacts to the predicted inundated areas of the settlements. Further studies are recommended for proper planning, design, modelling, and installation of warning system.

Row 7

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

BALCO, Dykes (Dyke-2, 3A, 3B, 4, 5, 6, 7)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Hasdeo River

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

22.24

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

82.43

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Hazardous

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

(2.6.2.9) Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

At Vedanta, BALCO location has 8 ash dykes out of which 4 are active & hazardous ones and 3 are in-active and hazardous ones. The remaining one is inactive and has medium consequence. Dam failure impact assessment of ash dykes of BALCO location was conducted in 2019-20. Overtopping and piping failure modes were considered for each of the selected breach locations. A Consequence Category Assessment was carried out for the ash dykes based on both the ANCOLD and CDA guidelines. Based on the ANCOLD guidelines, the ash dykes have a consequence category of High A and based on the CDA guidelines, the ash dykes have a consequence category of Very High. Mitigation options have been considered in this assessment for the reduction of impacts resulting from a breach of the BALCO ash dykes, in terms of impacts to surrounding populations. Engineered levees in the form of protection or diversion berms, placed along the inundated perimeter of the settlements could serve to reduce the potential flood.

[Add row]

(2.6.3) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Row 1

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

Approval

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Approval

- A policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams is approved by a C-suite officer
- The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by the EHS manager
- The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer
- The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by the EHS manager

- The results of the assurance program and the change management process are approved by a C-suite officer

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

We have a tailing management policy, in place which is approved by CEO. All the active tailing storage facilities and all sites have a dedicated Tailing Storage Facility (TSF) manager as well as a TSF committee. This committee consists of team members from the design, operations, construction and environmental departments. All TSFs, as well as associated pipeline and pumping infrastructure, are subjected to a regular audit and inspection.

Row 3

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- Acceptable risk levels

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Acceptable risk levels

- Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels based on an evaluation of potential chemical and physical risks
- Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels for third party safety in consultation with potentially affected communities, employees and relevant government bodies
- Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels across all life stages including post-closure
- Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels that follow a company policy to eliminate or minimize water-related risks associated with tailings dams

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

The Vedanta Tailing Management Facility Standard (TMFs) is based on ICMM's Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). We strive to repurpose tailings materials and waste rock for backfill purposes, thereby stabilizing our underground mining operations. Any remaining tailings are carefully placed in specially designed tailings storage facilities, which helps minimize environmental, social, and economic risks. To ensure the stability of our dams, we conduct Dam break studies in collaboration with global experts. Our Tailing Storage Facility (TSF) committee comprises experts from various functions, and we implement rigorous measures throughout the construction, operation, maintenance, and closure phases of our facilities to mitigate the risks associated with tailing dam failures and outlines procedures to mitigate their impact on human health. Considering the past high impact failures of tailing dams, we have taken a proactive approach by deciding to adopt dry tailing technology for all our future Tailings Storage Facilities. This move helps us significantly reduce the risk of dam failures. Additionally, the

use of dry tailing technology eliminates the need for landfills and allows for better water recovery. Our commitment to dry tailing technology can be seen in the commissioning of India's first dry tailing plant at Zawar Mine of HZL in 2019. This plant has proven to be highly effective in reducing freshwater consumption by enhancing process water recovery by over 80%. Moreover, it has improved tailing dam structural stability and substantially reduced our water footprint.

Row 4

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- Change management process

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Change management process

- Inclusion of a formal change management process for the construction phase of the facility
- Inclusion of a formal change management process for the operating phase of the facility
- Inclusion of a formal change management process for the closure and decommissioning phase of the facility
- Inclusion of a change management process in the assurance program
- Inclusion of the results from external audits of operating plans or life of facility plans into the change management process

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

We have a corporate tailing management policy, which is approved by the CEO. All the active tailing storage facilities and all sites have a dedicated Tailing Storage Facility (TSF) manager and a TSF committee. The committee consists of team members from the design, operations, construction and environmental departments. All TSFs, as well as associated pipeline and pumping infrastructure, are subjected to a regular audit and inspection.

Row 5

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- Operating plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Operating plan

- An operating plan that is aligned with your established acceptable risk levels and critical controls framework
- An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method
- An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam.
- An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials
- An operating plan that evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management measures and whether performance objectives are being met

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

The Vedanta Tailing Management Facility Standard (TMFs) is based on ICMM's Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). To ensure the stability of our dams, we conduct Dam break studies in collaboration with global experts. Our Tailing Storage Facility (TSF) committee comprises experts from various functions, and we implement rigorous measures throughout the construction, operation, maintenance, and closure phases of our facilities to mitigate the risks associated with tailing dam failures and outlines procedures to mitigate their impact on human health. Wherever possible, we repurpose tailings materials and waste rock as backfill to stabilize our underground mining operations. Remaining tailings are then placed in a specially designed tailings storage to minimize the environmental, social, and economic risks. In regard to the past high impact failures of tailing dams, as a proactive measure, we have decided to build all our future tailing Storage Facility as dry tailing to de-risk from dam failures. Dry tailing technology also helps us to eliminate land requirement for landfills and water recovery.

Row 6

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- Life of facility plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Life of facility plan

- A life of facility plan that identifies minimum specifications and performance objectives for the operating and closure phases
- A life of facility plan that includes an identification of potential chemical and physical risks from the design and construction phases
- A life of facility plan that considers post-closure land and water use
- A life of facility plan that details the financial and human resources needed

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

A tailing management plan is in place to manage tailings and waste facilities ensuring to protect the health of our employees, community and the natural environment throughout its lifecycle. This plan is developed in accordance with the tailing management standard under Vedanta Sustainability Framework, which provides approach and methodology on tailings management at different stages.

Row 7

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- Assurance program

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Assurance program

- An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews
- An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews
- An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the scope of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews
- An assurance program that details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews
- An assurance program that includes an external audit covering the life of facility or the operating plans

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

All Vedanta sites undergo assurance as per Vedanta Sustainability Framework. Regular monitoring and audits are conducted as per the checklist by the dyke/tailings team, whereas the HSE team conducts weekly audits for identifying any cracks, spillages, water retention capacity, discharge, health status of the conduits, etc. and a comprehensive report is prepared and documented for further reference as well as audits. Telemetric piezometers have also been installed at most of our sites which continuously assess critical water levels in the dyke/tailing facility. Stability tests are also conducted for all our tailing storage facilities with the help of global experts. In addition, comprehensive internal audits by cross functional teams are conducted and further the recommendations from these are addressed on a priority basis. Independent assessment has been carried out by Golder Associates/ ATC Williams, global experts, to review the integrity/ stability of our storage facilities and their associated management practices.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Other, please specify :We do not generate plastics in our operations except handling small quantity recieved through packaging, Which gets recycled through authorised Recyclers

(3.1.3) Please explain

Vedanta encounters plastics only in the form of packaging material for goods received which is then forwarded to authorized recyclers. Also the following Vedanta sites are single-use plastic free: TSPL, Cairn RJ Block & VGCB.

Biodiversity

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vedanta's smelters require large quantum and steady supply of power ranging between 25 - 35 billion units of electricity/year. This electricity is produced/procured from captive power plants. As a result, there is a heavy reliance of the company on coal supplies. The company anticipates emerging regulation that will set a price to carbon/coal imports - either through a direct/indirect tax, through an ETS or coal cess. We anticipate that an equivalent of 5% of overall emissions will be taxed in the initial phase of these pricing regulations. We anticipate that carbon price will impact our costs by 2-3%. In order to minimize this risk, the company has plans to decarbonize the business by installing captive renewable energy plants. A phase-wise ramp-up program is planned, with phase 1 installing 2.5 GW of round-the-clock renewable by 2030.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The risk is going to directly affect the direct cost for Vedanta's business and in turn will have an impact on its profitability.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

7444800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We anticipate that an equivalent of 5% of overall emissions will be taxed in the initial phase of these pricing regulations. Carbon price will impact our costs by 2-3%. We calculate the financial effect figure using our internal carbon price of US 15. The financial effect number has been arrived at as under: US 15 (Internal Carbon Price) x 5% (Percentage of emissions liable to be taxed) x 24000000 (Emissions from Aluminium business) x 82.72 (Exchange rate) x 5 (No. of years) 7444800000

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

275000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate this risk, Vedanta is aggressively adding Renewable Power to its energy mix. This presents us with considerable upfront cost. The number has been worked out as follows: 2500 MW x 2.2 (Utilization Factor) x 50000000 (Cost/MW) 275000000000

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address this risk, Vedanta has committed to add 2.5 GW of RE-RTC by 2030 to increase its renewable energy portfolio in the energy mix.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Banas River Basin

(3.1.1.8) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

- Project 1

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As per the water risk assessment based on WRI Aqueduct and Water Risk Tool, we understand that one basin of HZL namely Banas is exposed to a 'very high' water risk and therefore, would have an operational impact due to drought. Depending on large quantities of water used for processing the metals such as Zinc, Lead and Silver. In an event of drought, we anticipate that the government will prevent the company from utilizing its own captive water resources specifically in summer season. To run the direct operations, business will have to procure water from alternative sources which would lead to increase in direct operating costs. The operation consumes 2,57,85,400 KL of water annually out of which 84,20,849 KL water is consumed in the mines and an increase in cost of water from alternative sources will increase direct cost of Operation of HZL for the lean period of the year.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The risk is going to directly affect the direct cost for Vedanta's business and in turn will have an impact on its profitability.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

308770000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Total surface water consumption during FY 23-24 in HZL mines is equal to 84,20,849 KL out of which during summer seasons (3 months), HZL mines has consumed approximately 28,07,000 KL of surface water. The procurement cost of water per KL is INR 110 which leads to total cost of INR 30,87,70,000 as a financial effect over the drought event at HZL's operational mines.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

21082128

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to risk includes annual cost of implementing water saving initiatives, i.e, Annual OPEX of Water & Wastewater (Rainwater harvesting, STP, ETP, RO, MEE, etc.) at the operational basin of HZL's Mine sites was INR 2,10,82,128 in FY2023 and the number has remained in the same ball-park for FY2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to address this operational risk, we are consistently prioritizing the optimization of water recycling and reuse across all our operations to minimize the need for freshwater extraction. Additionally, we are actively involved in the development of rainwater harvesting systems to replenish our groundwater sources. Vedanta has set net water positivity by 2030 and would substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity by 2030. As of FY 2024, HZL is 2.41 times water positive, thereby mitigating this risk in the short term.

Biodiversity

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

Non-compliance with legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

South Africa

(3.1.1.8) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

- Project 2

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Black Mountain Mine complex is located within the Succulent Karoo Biome, a global biodiversity hotspot, and the Bushman and Centre of Endemism. In order to operate in this region, Vedanta Zinc International has initiated a biodiversity offset agreement with the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation. This involves purchasing and managing 12,500 hectares of intact land for 10 years to offset the impact of land disturbed by Gamsberg's development. The biodiversity offset ensures an equivalent or better biodiversity outcome compared to the impacted sites, improving long-term protection and ecological sustainability. In case of a breach, it is likely that the company faces a fine and loses its consent to operate.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

As part of the consent conditions, Vedanta Zinc International has initiated a biodiversity offset agreement with the Northern Cape, Department of Environment and Nature Conservation. This involves purchasing and managing 12,500 hectares of intact land for 10 years to offset the impact of land disturbed by Gamsberg's development. If this agreement is breached, then a fine would be imposed on Vedanta Zinc International.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

Biodiversity offsetting

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

197260274

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to risk includes the total annual cost of Biodiversity Offset Agreement (BOA) (i.e. annual financial provisioning payments as agreed in the BOA, Perimeter fencing of the Gamsberg Nature Reserve, Construction of Nursery, and collection, training and seed preservation of threatened plant species) is INR 197260274.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Black Mountain Mining (BMM) have purchased, transferred four properties in terms of the obligations of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement (BOA). These have been declared as the Gamsberg Nature Reserve (GBNR) currently comprising an area of 21,900 ha. by local Government and in terms of the Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003). A fifth property is in process of declaration by local government (5,691 ha). Once the final three properties have been purchased, declared and transferred then the extent of the declared reserve (protected area) will some 40,000 ha. In addition to establishing the Gamsberg Reserve, BMM Mining has also significantly contributed towards the advancement of ex situ conservation of threatened and rare species and ecosystems. This has been done through the construction of a Nursery where threatened plants are grown and propagated after search, rescue and translocation operations conducted in areas to be mined and/or disturbed. The nursery activities are supported by a collaborative agreement with the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

No operational assets were subjected to any risks like-flood, drought, and regulations related to carbon pricing.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

*No percentage of revenues were subjected to any risks like-flood, drought, etc.
[Add row]*

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Banas River Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

0

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The operational facility situated in Banas basin represents the 22.59% of global revenue of Vedanta. The facility has aggregated 6 sites (include Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter, Dariba smelter, Debari smelter, Sindesar Khurd mines, Rajpura Dariba mine and Rampura Agucha mines) in the Banas Basin exposed to high operational and basin risk as 1. Revenue from Banas basin: INR 324,810,000,000 Vedanta' consolidated revenue: INR 14,37,27,00,00,000 % contribution $(324,810,000,000/14,37,27,00,00,000) * 100$ 22.59%.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	In FY 2024, Vedanta did not any water related fines or penalties.

[Fixed row]

(3.4) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

	Any penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	In FY 2024, Vedanta did not pay any bio-diversity related fines and penalties.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

1.9

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

4223124.1

(3.5.3.5) Comment

In the South African Tax regime, carbon emissions associated with diesel use are taxed. Diesel consumption only accounts for 1.9% of the total Scope 1 GHG emissions of the South African operations. Scope 1 emissions for VZI amount to 740,154 tonnes of CO₂e, with 1.9% of these emissions subject to carbon tax. The applicable carbon tax rate is Rs. 300 per tonne of CO₂e. Accordingly, the total tax paid is calculated as 1.9% of 740,154, which equals Rs. 4,218,877. An exchange rate of 1 INR 0.2263 ZAR has been considered in this calculation.

[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Biodiversity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Mexico
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Turkey
- Germany
- Australia
- Netherlands
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We have observed a significant shift in customer preferences, with an increasing demand for environmentally friendly and sustainable products. This trend has fueled a growing market for low-carbon and green alternatives, such as aluminium, which is essential for the transition to a low-carbon economy. By leveraging our expertise and resources, Vedanta is well-positioned to capitalize on these opportunities while reducing our carbon footprint. In FY 2022, we introduced India's first line of low-carbon aluminium, branded as Restora and Restora Ultra. These innovative products were specifically developed to meet the needs of sustainability-conscious customers, particularly in Europe. We believe that the launch of Restora and Restora Ultra will not only address the rising demand for green aluminium but also help us mitigate the risks associated with the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in the European market. This strategic initiative is expected to drive revenue growth for Vedanta.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In anticipation of the emerging opportunity for green Aluminium, driven by the implementation of CBAM in Europe, Vedanta has expanded the initial capacity to deliver our Restora and Restora Ultra line of low-carbon products. The current capacity for Restora and Restora Ultra stands at 100,000 MT per annum. As a result, we anticipate a positive impact on revenue streams that emerge from the sale of this product category.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

74502000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact has been calculated on the revenue generated from Restora and Restora Ultra: a. Premium received on Green Metal (/MT): 15/MT INR (15 82.78)/MT INR1,241.7/MT b. Production of Green metal (MT)60,000 MT Therefore, potential financial impact: a*b 1,241.7*60,000 INR 74,502,000*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The low carbon aluminium products are developed using RE Power instead of thermal power in FY 24 & the cost of procurement of RE Power is at par with cost of procurement of Thermal Power. For which, the cost to realize opportunity is approximately zero for FY 24.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vedanta has committed to increase the use of renewable power across our operations. This includes purchase of renewable grid electricity as well as the deployment of captive renewable power plants. By 2030, Vedanta's aluminium business plans to deploy more than 1 GW of renewable power. Additionally, the company has also increased efforts to service customers who seek low-carbon aluminium products. Under our Green product initiative, this year we produced 44 kt of Green Aluminium under the Restora brand name with an immediate potential to produce up to 100 KTPA. Further, our Restora Ultra brand, produced from Aluminium dross generated from the operations, has one of the lowest carbon footprints available on the market today. Our significant achievements over the recent years include introducing our first low-carbon aluminium products, "Restora" and "Restora Ultra", both low-carbon products. We are in process of implementing fuel switching programme, by using biomass in thermal power plants and reducing our carbon footprint. In FY 2023-24, Vedanta Aluminium has dispatched its first domestic supply of Restora, the nation's first-ever low-carbon 'green' aluminium, to Global Aluminium Pvt Ltd. As part of the order, the company will supply 300 metric tons of Restora Billets to Global Aluminium, making it the first domestic customer of what is likely among the most sustainable products from the domestic primary aluminium industry

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mahanadi River (Mahanadi), Hasdeo River Basin, India, Mahi River, Banas River, Luni River, Kalahandi

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vedanta has committed to becoming water positive by 2030 and has engaged an agency to monitor and guide our progress toward this goal across various locations. With many of our operations situated in water-stressed regions, we are focused on efficient water use and ensuring that we return more water to the environment than we consume. We are not only exploring less water-intensive technologies and incorporating circularity into our water management practices but also working to ensure water security in the areas where we operate by replenishing watersheds and other community sources. Our target is to reduce freshwater consumption by 15% by 2025 (currently reduced by 3.5%) and to increase our recycling rate by 10% by FY 2025.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Vedanta's overall water positivity ratio rising to 0.71. This is result of its several initiatives (e.g. Water Reuse, Recycle, Rainwater harvesting etc). These initiatives have led to extensive water savings. The total cost savings through the water initiatives across our sites are as follows: BALCO (INR 424806.00), ESL (INR 2090000.00), Iron Ore Business (INR 3157500.00), Sterlite Copper (INR 543750.00), FACOR (INR 3244899.00), TSPL (INR 9714180.00), VAL Lanjigarh (INR 192173.00), and HZL (INR 346494500.00), amounting to a total of INR 365861808.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

365861808

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Vedanta has significantly increased water efficiency by substantially reducing total freshwater withdrawal and consumption through the implementation of various water-efficient projects. As a result, four of our sites—Cairn, BMM, IOB, and HZL—are now water positive, with Vedanta's overall water positivity ratio is 0.71 in FY2024. The total cost savings through the water initiatives across our sites are as follows: BALCO (INR 424806.00), ESL (INR 2090000.00), Iron Ore Business (INR 3157500.00), Sterlite Copper (INR 543750.00), FACOR (INR 3244899.00), TSPL (INR 9714180.00), VAL Lanjigarh (INR 192173.00), and HZL (INR 346494500.00), amounting to a total of INR 365861808.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2907309358

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

With Vedanta's overall water positivity ratio rising to 0.71. The total cost to realise opportunity (i.e through initiatives such Water recycling, reuse and Rainwater harvesting initiatives) is INR 290,73,09,358

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

For FY 2025, we have set the interim target of increasing our water recycling rate by 10% accompanied by a 15% reduction in freshwater consumption, from a FY 2020-21 baseline. These targets are set with the objective of taking a phased approach to our 2030 goal of net water positivity and we are well on track. By the end of FY 2023-24, the company had reduced its freshwater consumption by 2.7% from the baseline year. At a business-level, KPIs such as absolute freshwater consumption, water recycling rate, and water credit amount are tracked and monitored. Additionally, every site is independently audited on an annual basis through the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Program (VSAP) or all ESG KPIs, including water-related ones.

Biodiversity

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

Improved ratings by sustainability/ESG indexes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

South Africa

(3.6.1.7) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

Project 2

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vedanta Zinc International has initiated a biodiversity offset agreement with the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation. This involves purchasing and managing 12,500 hectares of intact land for 10 years to offset the impact of land disturbed by Gamsberg's development. The Black Mountain Mine complex is within the Succulent Karoo Biome, a global biodiversity hotspot, and the Bushmanland Centre of Endemism. The biodiversity offset ensures an equivalent or better biodiversity outcome compared to the impacted sites, improving long-term protection and ecological sustainability

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Other, please specify

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Exceptionally unlikely (0–1%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Following the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Gamsberg Zinc Mine, specialist studies identified the need for a Biodiversity Offset to mitigate residual impacts, particularly due to its location in Aggeneys within the Succulent Karoo, an international biodiversity hotspot. The offset aims to ensure equivalent biodiversity

outcomes, improve long-term protection and viability of biodiversity and habitats, and ensure ecological sustainability. VZI Biodiversity Offset project would manage the risks of regulatory compliance and reputation while providing performance opportunities to ensure ecosystem protection, restoration and regeneration. It would encompass search, rescue and translocation of 153 species and 164000 plants for rehabilitation.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

21533500

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Vedanta Zinc International has utilized this estimated cost in the development and capability for Nursery to enable rehabilitation of critical species and in combatting Illegal Trade in Succulents. A network of 16 surveillance cameras with license plate recognition linked to national crime databases with an installation and operating cost of INR 1,02,29,500 along with INR 9,04,000 for the training and seed preservation of threatened plant species. Construction of nursery to promote ex-situ conservation of threatened plant species with a capex & opex of INR 1,04,00,000. The cost of realisation of opportunity 2,15,33,500 1,02,29,500,9,04,000,1,04,00,000

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Following the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Gamsberg Zinc Mine, specialist studies identified the need for a Biodiversity Offset to mitigate residual impacts, particularly due to its location in Aggeneys within the Succulent Karoo, an international biodiversity hotspot. The offset aims to ensure equivalent biodiversity outcomes, improve long-term protection and viability of biodiversity and habitats, and ensure ecological sustainability. Ex-situ Conservation of Threatened Plants: Involves search, rescue, and translocation, with a dedicated nursery housing 153 species and 164,000 plants for rehabilitation. Supported by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the Millennium Seed Bank Programme (MSBP), which assist in training the nursery team. • Combatting Illegal Trade in Succulents: Funding of a network of 16 surveillance cameras with license plate recognition linked to national crime databases
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1437270000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In FY 2024, Vedanta earned US 150 million in revenue from the sale of Restora and Restora Ultra products. This amount has been converted to INR using a conversion rate of INR 82.72 per US. Total revenue for the entire organization for FY2024 is INR 1,437,270,000,000. Accordingly, the impact of this opportunity amounts to 0.88% of total revenue.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1049370000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The total expenditure on water saving/water conservation/water efficiency projects amounted to INR 2,907,309,358 in FY2024. This expenditure includes spend on projects such as: - At HZL a 4,000 KLD zero liquid discharge (ZLD) plant phase 1 at Zawar Mines, which utilises advanced technology to help in water conservation. - At ESL Steel during this reporting year, sewage treatment plant has been commissioned which would reduce freshwater offtake by 275 KL/day. This would ensure saving of fresh water 90,000 KL/annum - Capture, condensation and reuse of cooling tower blow down and demineralized regenerated water has the potential for reducing freshwater withdrawal by 21,600 m3 of water for Vedanta Copper business. Of this, 16,740 m3 has already been achieved. - Re-use of boiler blow down water for injector at MPT of 33,039 KL annually at Cairn India - Rainwater harvesting project initiated for Vedanta Copper. Will create annual freshwater credit of 14,000 m3 - Constructed 69 community-based rainwater harvesting structure in Barmer having RWH potential of 0.78 million KL annually. - Company has constructed 38 check dams, seven settling ponds. Additionally, company has de-silted two nearby village ponds increasing their rainwater harvesting potential by 20,000 m3 / annum.at Iron Ore business.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board Diversity Policy is applicable to the Vedanta Limited Board only but inspires Vedanta's Code of Business Conduct and associated policies, which set out Vedanta's broader commitment to diversity & inclusion.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Director on board
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board seeks an update on climate related matters on a quarterly basis, via inputs provided by the Board-level ESG Committee. The Board Level ESG Committee takes a proactive approach to tracking progress towards climate-related objectives and commitments. Comprised of the Group CEO, two independent directors, and one non-independent director, this committee is entrusted with managing climate risks and ensuring the execution of decisions made by the Vedanta Board regarding climate targets and commitments. Permanently invited members include the Group Head of HSE & Sustainability and the Director of ESG, Carbon, and Social Performance. The committee receives guidance from the ESG Management Committee (Man-Com) and is supported by the energy & carbon community of practice (CoP). Meeting biannually, its primary responsibilities include: - Reviewing and proposing enhancements to governance frameworks for carbon management. - Advising the Board on sustainability policies and management systems, with a focus on climate action and decarbonization. - Monitoring the company's sustainability performance according to the "Vedanta Sustainability Framework." - Ensuring the effective implementation of governance, advocacy, and public relations strategies

related to ESG and Climate Change. - Developing initiatives to foster a sustainability culture throughout the organization. - Assessing emerging sustainability and climate risks, and providing guidance to management on strategies for mitigating these risks and ensuring sustainable growth. - Advising the Board on fulfilling its obligations in accordance with legal and international sustainability, climate change, and stakeholder governance standards. Through these efforts, the committee plays a vital role in steering Vedanta towards its environmental and social responsibilities while complying with regulatory standards and industry best practices.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Director on board
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board seeks an update via inputs provided by the Board-level ESG Committee. The Board Level ESG Committee takes a proactive approach to tracking progress towards water-related objectives and commitments. Comprised of the Group CEO, two independent directors, and one non-independent director, this committee is entrusted with managing climate risks and ensuring the execution of decisions made by the Vedanta Board regarding climate targets and commitments. Permanently invited members include the Group Head of HSE & Sustainability and the Director of ESG, Carbon, and Social Performance. The committee receives guidance from the ESG Management Committee (Man-Com) and is supported by the energy & carbon community of practice (CoP). Meeting biannually, its primary responsibilities include: - Reviewing and proposing enhancements to governance frameworks for carbon management. - Advising the Board on sustainability policies and management systems, with a focus on climate action and decarbonization. - Monitoring the company's sustainability performance according to the "Vedanta Sustainability Framework." - Ensuring the effective implementation of governance, advocacy, and public relations strategies related to ESG and Climate Change. - Developing initiatives to foster a sustainability culture throughout the organization. - Assessing emerging sustainability and climate risks, and providing guidance to management on strategies for mitigating these risks and ensuring sustainable growth. - Advising the Board on fulfilling its obligations in accordance with legal and international sustainability, climate change, and stakeholder governance standards. Through these efforts, the committee plays a vital role in steering Vedanta towards its environmental and social responsibilities while complying with regulatory standards and industry best practices.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Director on board

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board Level ESG Committee takes a proactive approach to tracking progress towards climate-related objectives and commitments. Comprised of the Group CEO, two independent directors, and one non-independent director, this committee is entrusted with managing climate risks and ensuring the execution of decisions made by the Vedanta Board regarding climate targets and commitments. Permanently invited members include the Group Head of HSE & Sustainability and the Director of ESG, Carbon, and Social Performance. The committee receives guidance from the ESG Management Committee (Man-Com) and is supported by the energy & carbon community of practice (CoP). Meeting biannually, its primary responsibilities include: - Reviewing and proposing enhancements to governance frameworks for carbon management. - Advising the Board on sustainability policies and management systems, with a focus on climate action and decarbonization. - Monitoring the company's sustainability performance according to the "Vedanta Sustainability Framework." - Ensuring the effective implementation of governance, advocacy, and public relations strategies related to ESG and Climate Change. - Developing initiatives to foster a sustainability culture throughout the organization. - Assessing emerging sustainability and climate risks, and providing guidance to management on strategies for mitigating these risks and ensuring sustainable growth. - Advising the Board on fulfilling its obligations in accordance with legal and international sustainability, climate change, and stakeholder governance standards. Through these efforts, the committee plays a vital role in steering Vedanta towards its environmental and social responsibilities while complying with regulatory standards and industry best practices.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue
- Other, please specify :Whenever there are at least 50% new board members, we administer a training program on sustainability/ESG which includes topics and frameworks such as TCFD and SBTi

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

Other, please specify :Whenever there are at least 50% new board members, we administer a training program on sustainability/ESG

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO or equivalent (currently Vedanta has an Executive Director, who is the senior-most executive in the organization) sits on the Board as was as on the Board ESG Committee. The Board Level ESG committed serves as the highest authority for all ESG and sustainability including climate change related. decisions throughout the Group. The Committee exercises control over policies, standards, and KPIs, utilizing ESG parameters. Operating via the ESG (formerly Sustainability) Sub-Committee, it takes proactive steps to oversee the Group's advancement towards meeting the company's climate change targets and commitments.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO or equivalent (currently Vedanta has an Executive Director, who is the senior-most executive in the organization) sits on the Board as was as on the Board ESG Committee. The Board Level ESG committed serves as the highest authority for all ESG and sustainability including water related. decisions throughout the Group. The Committee exercises control over policies, standards, and KPIs, utilizing ESG parameters. Operating via the ESG (formerly Sustainability) Sub-Committee, it takes proactive steps to oversee the Group's advancement towards meeting the company's water targets and commitments.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO or equivalent (currently Vedanta has an Executive Director, who is the senior-most executive in the organization) sits on the Board as was as on the Board ESG Committee. The Board Level ESG committed serves as the highest authority for all ESG and sustainability including biodiversity related decisions throughout the Group. The Committee exercises control over policies, standards, and KPIs, utilizing ESG parameters. Operating via the ESG (formerly Sustainability) Sub-Committee, it takes proactive steps to oversee the Group's advancement towards meeting the company's biodiversity targets and commitments.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

15% of the annual performance evaluation for our full-time employees including CXOs is based on their performance in sustainability-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), encompassing climate-related metrics within the VSAP process. This process includes audits covering GHG reduction KPIs and the implementation of energy and carbon standards, thus making the management of carbon footprint a significant factor in executive compensation structure. Furthermore, the company's stock option scheme payout is contingent upon the performance of climate-related KPIs, such as reductions in GHG intensity and absolute GHG emissions.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

15% of the annual performance evaluation for our full-time employees including CXOs is based on their performance in sustainability-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), encompassing water management related metrics within the VSAP process. For instance, this includes the implementation of water security measures, the amount of water saved through the adoption of more efficient technologies and process enhancements. The variable portion of executive compensation is directly linked to an individual's performance evaluation through VSAP, an in-house sustainability risk assessment tool designed to assess business compliance with the Vedanta Sustainability Framework (VSF). Water security holds significant importance within the VSAP process, falling under the category of 'Responsible Stewardship'

Biodiversity

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

At Vedanta, Executive Compensation (15% of variable pay) is linked to performance against sustainability parameters that include biodiversity and forest related KPIs. VSAP- a sustainability risk assurance tool developed in line with the IFC performance standards, the ICMM guidelines, GRI and other relevant sustainability frameworks is used by the company to assess the compliance of Vedanta's businesses in line with VSF. Biodiversity and forest are key components of the VSAP process. Performance against this component such as spending on site restoration, conservation responses to improve water and soil quality, implementation of Waste disposal measures, cost on remediation due to pollution are used as the basis to provide management incentives and is linked to the performance bonus.

Additionally, ESOS rewards employees across grades including Group EXCO, Business EXCO and other key & critical employees in the group for performance on pre-determined criteria including ESG.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification
- Energy efficiency improvement
- Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Vedanta implements a comprehensive incentive structure encompassing both short-term and long-term goals to drive employee performance. These incentives are designed to integrate business objectives with ESG parameters, reflecting both organizational and individual achievements. Short-term incentives are linked to the performance of companies in the VSAP audit, which evaluates adherence to the Vedanta Sustainability Framework, including climate-related standards and KPIs. A minimum threshold of 70% in the audit score is required to qualify for this incentive component, with sustainability factors accounting for 15% of the overall performance assessment. The Long-Term Incentive Plan strikes a balance between executives' focus on short-term business outcomes and the company's long-term performance, encompassing both financial and non-financial metrics. Executives are rewarded for their sustained contributions over a three-year period, promoting successful company operations and creating opportunities for wealth generation, thereby fostering high-growth performance. To underscore the importance of sustainable business practices, climate-related considerations are included as additional parameters for measuring business performance. In the current reporting cycle, GHG emissions intensity based targets have been deployed to measure performance under the LTIP.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Vedanta actively involves and motivates its employees, including CXOs, in advancing the company's sustainability goals through incentive programs. By rewarding employees who actively contribute to these objectives, Vedanta cultivates a stronger sense of engagement and dedication within its workforce. This strategy inspires employees to proactively address areas such as reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency, and embracing sustainable practices. The provision of monetary incentives serves as a catalyst for innovation and creativity, empowering employees to devise eco-friendly solutions and processes. Additionally, these incentives foster a culture of accountability and responsibility regarding climate change, leading to a tangible reduction in the company's environmental impact and the attainment of climate-related objectives. By ensuring equitable participation and commitment across all levels, this approach bolsters Vedanta's efforts in executing its climate transition plan and mitigating its overall contribution to climate change.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Vedanta implements a comprehensive incentive structure encompassing both short-term and long-term goals to drive employee performance. These incentives are designed to integrate business objectives with ESG parameters, reflecting both organizational and individual achievements. Short-term incentives are linked to the performance of companies in the VSAP audit, which evaluates adherence to the Vedanta Sustainability Framework, including climate-related standards and KPIs. A minimum threshold of 70% in the audit score is required to qualify for this incentive component, with sustainability factors accounting for 15% of the overall

performance assessment. Management of water related targets, which include the goal to become a water positive organisation by 2030 and the goal to reduce of freshwater consumption by 15% by 2025 are part of the goals that are measured and evaluated under the VSAP framework.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Vedanta actively involves and motivates its employees, including CXOs, in advancing the company's sustainability goals through incentive programs. By rewarding employees who actively contribute to these objectives, Vedanta cultivates a stronger sense of engagement and dedication within its workforce. This strategy inspires employees to proactively address areas such as reducing water consumption, improving water-use efficiency, and embracing sustainable practices. The provision of monetary incentives serves as a catalyst for innovation and creativity, empowering employees to devise eco-friendly solutions and processes. Additionally, these incentives foster a culture of accountability and responsibility regarding water management, leading to a tangible reduction in the company's environmental impact. By ensuring equitable participation and commitment across all levels, this approach bolsters Vedanta's efforts in executing its plan to become a water positive organisation by 2030.

Biodiversity

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

At Vedanta, Executive Compensation (15% of variable pay) is linked to performance against sustainability parameters that include biodiversity and forest related KPIs. Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Process (VSAP) - a sustainability risk assurance tool developed in line with the IFC performance standards, the ICMM guidelines, GRI and other relevant sustainability frameworks is used by the company to assess the compliance of Vedanta's businesses in line with Vedanta Sustainability Framework (VSF). Biodiversity and forest are key components of the VSAP process (under the pillar of 'Responsible Stewardship'). Performance against this component such as spending on site restoration, conservation responses to improve water and soil quality, implementation of Waste disposal measures, cost on remediation due to pollution are used as the basis to provide management incentives and is linked to the performance bonus.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Vedanta actively involves and motivates its employees, including CXOs, in advancing the company's sustainability goals through incentive programs. By rewarding employees who actively contribute to these objectives, Vedanta cultivates a stronger sense of engagement and dedication within its workforce. This strategy inspires employees to proactively address areas such as reducing carbon emissions, and embracing sustainable practices. The provision of monetary incentives serves as a catalyst for innovation and creativity, empowering employees to devise eco-friendly solutions and processes. Additionally, these incentives foster a culture of accountability and responsibility regarding biodiversity management, leading to a tangible reduction in the company's environmental impact. By ensuring equitable participation and commitment across all levels, this approach bolsters Vedanta's efforts in executing its plan to become a nature positive organization.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy is applicable to all Vedanta Limited companies, including subsidiaries, joint ventures, and acquisitions, managed sites, licensees, outsourcing partners, corporate offices, and research facilities. This policy is also applicable to all Vedanta Limited employees, contractor employees, business partners, suppliers, and others with whom Vedanta does business. In addition, this policy is applicable throughout the operational lifecycle of the projects and mines, covering stages from exploration and planning to evaluation, operation, and closure. Furthermore, it extends to upstream and operations, including the distribution, logistics, and sale of products and services up to the customer

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Vedanta_energy_and_carbon_policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy is applicable to all Vedanta Limited companies, including subsidiaries, joint ventures, and acquisitions, managed sites, licensees, outsourcing partners, corporate offices, and research facilities. This policy is also applicable to all Vedanta Limited employees, contractor employees, business partners, suppliers, and others with whom Vedanta does business. In addition, this policy is applicable throughout the operational lifecycle of the projects and mines, covering stages from exploration and planning to evaluation, operation, and closure. Furthermore, it extends to upstream operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Vedanta_Water-Management Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy is applicable to all Vedanta Limited companies, including subsidiaries, joint ventures, and acquisitions, managed sites, licensees, outsourcing partners, corporate offices, and research facilities. This policy is also applicable to all Vedanta Limited employees, contractor employees, business partners, suppliers, and others with whom Vedanta does business. In addition, this policy is applicable throughout the operational lifecycle of the projects and mines, covering stages from exploration and planning to evaluation, operation, and closure. Furthermore, it extends to upstream and operations, including the distribution, logistics, and sale of products and services up to the customer.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to No Net Loss
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Vedanta-biodiversity-policy-eng.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- UN Global Compact
- Climate Action 100+
- Transition Pathway Initiative
- Industry Task Team on Climate Change
- Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI)
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Other, please specify :**World Economic Forums - Trillion Tree Initiative World Economic Forums - Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders Indian Business & Biodiversity Initiative CII Climate Action Charter**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI)- Participant Climant Action 100: Participant Industry Task Team on Climate Change: Participant Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi): Member (Hindustan Zinc Limited- Subsidiary of Vedanta) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)- Member Transition Pathway Initiative: Participant UN Global Compact: Participant World Economic Forums - Trillion Tree Initiative: Participant World Economic Forums - Alliance of CEO Climate

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Final Declaration_CII Climate Charter.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Vedanta and its subsidiaries actively participate in stakeholder discussions through industry bodies and trade associations. Through active participation in sector-specific public consultations and collaborative partnerships in regional and national opinion-forming processes, we exert influence on decisions made by policy makers. Our primary goal is to take on a constructive role in shaping a regulatory framework for our organization, garnering dependable support from our Board members and collaborating with local governments, industry associations, and customers to develop policy briefs. By closely monitoring pertinent global and national topics, we remain vigilant in identifying government schemes, policies, and incentives that could have either positive or negative impacts. At Vedanta, our areas of focus encompass the environment, climate change, port development for trade enhancement, resource efficiency, marine pollution, biodiversity, and more. For instance, Vedanta Spark has partnered with CII's Centre of Excellence for Innovation, Entrepreneurship & Startups to promote and accelerate start-ups using transformative and sustainable technologies, creating significant impact in collaboration with Vedanta group companies. The program has already involved 80 start-ups in over 120 projects to date. During these engagements, we ensure that our perspectives align with our publicly available climate change commitments, which apply to all our group companies and subsidiaries. Our Executive Committee (ExCo) serves as the apex body for decision-making across the organization, including climate change matters. This committee ensures that our business units and sustainability teams have a comprehensive understanding of the Group's climate change and sustainability targets.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Vedanta is a signatory to the CII Climate Charter, which requires member companies to set GHG and energy efficiency targets, promote renewable energy, enhance material efficiency, improve processes and technologies, make water efficient processes, promote sustainable and green mobility, promote research and development, plan for afforestation activities, and manage waste management & recycling.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures
- Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

51-190

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Vedanta-Limited-Integrated-Report-FY24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The company publishes the following reports that contain information about the Company's response to environmental issues: - Annual Integrated Report - Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ESRS
- TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Public policy engagement
- Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1-74

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Vedanta-TCFD Report_FY 24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The company publishes the following reports that contain information about the Company's response to environmental issues: - Climate Action Report (based on TCFD recommendations)

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Content of environmental policies
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Vedanta Sustainability-Report-FY2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The company publishes the following reports that contain information about the Company's response to environmental issues: - GRI Based Sustainability Report

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures
- Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1-73

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Vedanta_TNFD Report_2024_compressed.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The company publishes the following reports that contain information about the Company's response to environmental issues: -Nature related Financial Disclosures Report (based on TNFD recommendations)

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050
- 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: i. In the optimal scenario, emissions peak around mid-century at approximately 50% above 2000 levels, then decrease rapidly over the next 30 years, eventually stabilizing at half of 2000 levels by 2100. ii. CO2 concentrations are projected to rise to about 520 ppm by 2070 and continue increasing, albeit more slowly, for the following 30 years. iii. Population and economic growth are expected to be moderate. iv. Total energy consumption is anticipated to be slightly higher, while oil consumption remains constant through to 2100. Nuclear power and renewable energy sources are projected to play a greater role. Additionally, cropping and grassland areas are expected to decline, whereas reforestation will increase natural vegetation areas. Limitations: Our current portfolio and value chain

are based on historical data and do not incorporate future climate factors. Projecting future emissions and human impacts on climate is challenging. The IPCC recommends using a range of scenarios with various assumptions about future economic, social, technological, and environmental conditions. While these scenarios help estimate potential global climate change impacts, they have limitations in assessing business implications at a local or sector-specific level. Nevertheless, global climate-related scenarios provide a crucial contextual and methodological foundation for organizations conducting scenario analysis. The Fourth Industrial Revolution, driven by disruptive and emerging technologies, and global shocks such as pandemics, technological disruptions, economic crises, and other irregular but anticipated events, are acknowledged. However, this study's projections assume no 'wildcard' events, recognizing that these trends or events have low probabilities of occurrence (under 10%) or probabilities that cannot be precisely quantified.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 4.5 is the most probable baseline scenario (no climate policies) taking into account the exhaustible character of non-renewable fuels.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Chronic physical

- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050
- 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: • *Hydrological Assumption: Assuming that historical rainfall data is a reliable indicator of future patterns.* • *Usage Assumption: Believing that current water usage rates will remain constant over time.* *Uncertainties: Predictive models may not account for sudden climate change effects, leading to inaccurate risk assessments.* *Limitations: a. One of the challenges in the project was to automatically link GPS coordinates to a specific basin and the water indicators which go with this basin. At the moment the WBCSD Global Water Tool is required to obtain this data. Location of the site is to be manually put up such as state, district, block number and observation and results are solely dependent on the inputs. b. India Water Tool risk assessment results' accuracy is dependent on the accuracy of the data provided by client of overall Water Consumption and Withdrawal.*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Aqueduct's Water Risk Atlas offers detailed catchment-level insights into water-related risks, allowing users to evaluate their exposure to water risks across various locations. The Atlas employs a rigorous, peer-reviewed methodology and the most up-to-date data to generate high-resolution, customizable global maps of water risk. It is a component of the Aqueduct Platform, a data resource managed by the World Resources Institute (WRI).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050
- 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP 8.5, as defined by the IPCC, served as the baseline and optimistic scenario for projecting the most extreme temperature and precipitation variations impacting Vedanta's Businesses. We estimated the changes in temperature, rainfall and relative changes in windspeed/cyclone from the present to the future (until 2060) to enhance our adaptation to climate change and integrate climate resilience into our operations and upcoming projects. Assumptions and parameters used in the analysis: i. 'BAU' - Business as Usual scenario in which emissions continue to increase rapidly through the early and mid-parts of the century. ii.

Concentrations of CO2 in the atmosphere accelerate and reach 950 ppm by 2100 and continue increasing for another 100 years. iii. Population growth is high, reaching 12 billion by century's end. iv. This scenario is highly energy intensive with total consumption continuing to grow throughout the century reaching well

over 3 times current levels. v. Oil use grows rapidly until 2070 after which it drops even more quickly. Coal provides the bulk of the large increase in energy consumption. vi. Land use continues current trends with crop and grass areas increasing and forest area decreasing Limitations: Our current portfolio and value chain are based on historical data and do not incorporate future climate factors. Projecting future emissions and human impacts on climate is challenging. The IPCC recommends using a range of scenarios with various assumptions about future economic, social, technological, and environmental conditions. While these scenarios help estimate potential global climate change impacts, they have limitations in assessing business implications at a local or sector-specific level. Nevertheless, global climate-related scenarios provide a crucial contextual and methodological foundation for organizations conducting scenario analysis. The Fourth Industrial Revolution, driven by disruptive and emerging technologies, and global shocks such as pandemics, technological disruptions, economic crises, and other irregular but anticipated events, are acknowledged. However, this study's projections assume no 'wildcard' events, recognizing that these trends or events have low probabilities of occurrence (under 10%) or probabilities that cannot be precisely quantified.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5 was specifically chosen to represent the "BAU" scenario characterized by significant physical climate risks. We extracted projected alterations in precipitation frequency, drought risk, and flood likelihood for all our facilities under both scenarios.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario foresees global CO2 emissions to be at a Net Zero in 2050. It is the case that in 2050 net negative emissions in some countries offset the positive emissions in other countries.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario foresees global CO2 emissions to be at a Net Zero in 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :This framework uses five of the NGFS reference scenarios covering three aspects of NGFS Scenario-matrix i.e. orderly, disorderly and hothouse world and based on Global Change Assessment Model (GCAM).

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Market

Reputation

Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2025

2030

2040

2050

2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Global regulation

Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Vedanta's transition risk analysis incorporates five distinct scenarios: i. *Current Policies Scenario: This scenario assumes that existing climate policies remain unchanged, with no increase in their ambition level.* ii. *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Scenario: Under this scenario, India's pledged NDCs are fully implemented, enabling the achievement of energy and emissions targets by 2025 and 2030, respectively.* iii. *Below 2C scenario: While the long-term evolution of emissions and thus temperature in the above two scenario narratives result from an extrapolation of near-term policy ambition, this scenario explicitly imposes temperature targets. The Below 2C scenario keeps the 67th-percentile of warming below 2C throughout the 21st century.* iv. *"Net Zero 2050" Scenario: In this scenario, global CO2 emissions reach net-zero by 2050. Additionally, countries such as China, the EU, Japan, and the United States of America, committed to specific net-zero targets in 2020, are assumed to successfully meet their goals.* v. *Delayed Transition Scenario: The Delayed Transition scenario imposes a 2C temperature target for 2100, allowing for temporary overshoot before eventual stabilization.*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our transition risk analysis incorporates basically five distinct scenarios such as Current Policies Scenario, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Scenario, Net Zero 2050 Scenario, Below Two-Degree Scenario and Delayed Transition Scenario.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The outcomes of our physical risk assessment under RCP 4.5 and 8.5 highlight significant challenges across several locations. BALCO is projected to experience increasing water shortages, becoming severe in the long term, alongside a medium risk of flooding. Cairn's onshore locations already face a high risk of water scarcity, which is expected to worsen, while the offshore sites are vulnerable to cyclones and stronger winds along the Andhra Coast. ESL is at risk from heavy rainfall concentrated in short periods, and IOB faces similar risks with heavy rainfall as a key concern, coupled with a long-term rise in maximum temperatures. Transition risk assessments indicate that Cairn Oil & Gas may encounter various risks by 2050, including legal challenges like potential carbon pricing or bans on certain projects, market risks from reduced demand and loss of international market share, technological risks from being replaced by biofuels and other renewable energy sources, and reputational risks as consumers and investors shift towards greener alternatives. Similarly, BALCO, VAL-J, ESL, and IOB could face increased legal reporting requirements, market losses to competitors with greener products, higher R&D expenditures in new technologies, and investor pressure to reduce emissions. Sterlite Copper and VZL in South Africa may confront heightened carbon taxes, market competition, increased R&D costs, and reputational risks from the competition for natural resources. TSPL might encounter stricter regulations, legal exposure, market shifts towards renewable energy, and a potential decline in investor support unless paired with carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies. In response to these assessments, Vedanta is aligning its strategy with climate risk conclusions, which will have significant impacts on our financial planning. Key capital expenditure areas include investments in low-carbon solutions,

pilot projects for waste reuse, flood-prone area reclamation, and expenditures to meet GHG emission targets. We are leveraging four key levers of decarbonization: increased renewable energy, fuel switching, enhanced energy efficiency, and carbon offsets, along with carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS). Additionally, we have introduced an internal carbon pricing mechanism to steer investments toward clean technologies.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The three dimensions defining water stress are water availability, quality, and accessibility are considered across 3 set of Scenarios i.e. 1. Optimistic Scenarios: The optimistic scenarios represent a world with sustainable socio-economic development (SSP1) and ambitious reduction of GHG emissions (RCP2.6/RCP4.5), leading to an increase of global mean surface temperature of approximately 1.5C by the end of the 21st century. 2. Current Trend Scenarios: The current trend scenarios represent a world similar to current socio-economic development trends (SSP2) and intermediate GHG emission levels (RCP4.5 /RCP6.0), leading to an increase of global mean surface temperature of approximately 2C by the end of the 21st century. 3. Pessimistic Trend Scenarios: The pessimistic scenarios represent a world with unequal and unstable socio-economic development (SSP3) and high GHG emission levels (RCP6.0 /RCP8.5), leading to an increase of global mean surface temperature of approximately 3.5C by the end of the 21st century. The risk analysis has been done with Risk Assessment tools i.e. WRI Aqueduct and WBCSD WRF (Water Risk Filter). WRI Aqueduct gives Indicators for Water stress, Water Depletion, Flood Risk, Drought Risk, Interannual and seasonal variability along with quantity, quality and reputational risk. Whereas WBCSD WRF gives sites freshwater basin risk and operational risk. In order to evaluate freshwater basin risk WBCSD WRF is used. The evaluation resulted as 26 sites out of 34 sites are in higher basin risk zone (i.e. fresh water basin stress is very high) and 8 Medium basin Risk Zone (i.e. fresh water basin stress is medium) as follows: A total of 26 out of 34 sites lie in the high basin risk zone while one in high operation at risk zone, and 8 sites are situated in medium basin stress zone.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Vedanta has the following exposure to fossil fuels: 1. Captive thermal power plants: Amounting to 5-8 GW of power, they run the various smelting and refining processes across our plants. 2. Captive Natural Gas power plants: Run using "associate gas" these power our oil & gas processing terminals. If left unutilized, these gases would be flared. 3. Independent thermal power plants: These are part of our power business with a portfolio of 1200 MW. 4. Oil & gas business: Cairn's oil & gas supplies 25% of India's privately processed hydrocarbons. Each of these will play a role in the near future but we are actively working to bring down emissions intensity for the above-mentioned operations. Fossil fuel-related activities will continue to play a significant role in our financial portfolio, generating revenue that supports our broader sustainability initiatives. Completely divesting from these activities without securing alternative revenue streams could impact our financial stability and, by extension, our ability to invest in the green technologies and innovations that are critical for our long-term sustainability goals. However, by 2050, our coal power plants would have met end-of-life and would no longer be operational, thereby aligning with the overall Net Zero commitments of the company.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

- We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Vedanta engages with its key institutional investors in periodic discussions via emails, telephonic conversation, face to face meetings to discuss our net zero and decarbonization strategy and the steps being taken by the business to address climate related transitional and physical risks. We also regularly engage with investor led organization such as CA100 to discuss our progress in our climate strategy. Feedback and recommendations received from these interactions are discussed by internal governance bodies such as the energy and carbon Community of Practice (CoP), Group ExCo, ESG ManCom, and the ESG Committee of the Board. Subsequently, they inform further development of our climate strategy.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

A variety of assumptions and dependencies on which Vedanta's climate transition plan relies are: 1. India is likely to impose carbon pricing regulation in the near future. This regulation may have a short-term cost impact on our high GHG-intensity businesses such as Aluminium. However, Vedanta's GHG reduction trajectory (which seeks to achieve net zero carbon by 2050, 20 years ahead of Indian's NDCs) will help mitigate this impact. 2. Technology that will help decarbonize our electricity is available in the form of renewable energy. However, deployment at large scale is untested and may slow our ability to meet our GHG reduction commitments in the short-term. Other technologies, such as hydrogen-based DRI, CCUS, are yet to reach commercially viable scales and do not pose a current risk to industry. 3. There could be the introduction of international regulations such as CBAM that may limit the ability to export to international markets in the short-term. They may also impose additional costs associated with complying with their regulatory requirements. However, Vedanta's existing GHG reduction targets will allow the company to meet these requirements. 4. The company is likely to witness a demand of low carbon/green metals. We are already seeing increasing interest in these products. Vedanta's low-carbon product lines such as Restora, Restora Ultra, and Eco Zen have been developed to cater to this demand.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Vedanta has a clearly defined roadmap for becoming a net zero carbon organisation by 2050 or sooner. The roadmap has been divided in four phases – Phase 1 (FY 2021-FY 2025), Phase 2 (FY 2021-FY 2030), Phase 3 (FY 2026-FY 2030) and Phase 4 (beyond 2030), with focused activities planned for each stage. These activities are primarily driven by four change levers: (i) increasing the share of renewable energy; (ii) switching to low-carbon or zero-carbon fuels; (iii) improving the energy efficiency of our operations; and (iv) offsetting residual emissions. We are currently in Phases 1 and 2 and have achieved significant progress along the first 3 levers, with the respective priorities of 20% reduction in the GHG emission intensity (tCO₂ e/tonne) of our metals businesses and enhancing of our round-the-clock renewable energy generation capacities. This year, against the baseline of FY 2020-21, we have achieved a 12% reduction in our emissions intensity and utilised more than 2.2 billion units of renewable power across our operations. We are further expanding our fuel switch capabilities with biomass co-firing in our thermal power plants. Collectively, we anticipate a 5% reduction in our GHG emissions as a result of bio-mass usage. To absorb and rationalise the cost of transition, particularly

with respect to capex projects, we have proactively adopted a shadow price of US 15/tCO₂ e for projects greater than US 50 million. The same is applicable for projects whose absolute GHG emissions are greater than 0.5 million tCO₂ e. Vedanta continues to assess value-chain emissions in business operations for 9 out of 15 categories. Such moves are expected to future proof our financial viability, as the pressure to transition to green production methods become more widespread. We have linked executive compensation to the Group's performance on ESG KPIs, and our internal audit process VSAP remains a key tool for linking executive decisionmaking with performance on climate related KPIs. Climate performance is also one of the parameters of our Long-Term Incentive Plans linked to the ESOS. For instance, the following initiatives have been taken: a. To abide by our net zero target by 2050, Sesa Goa is the first Company to take the trial of EV wheel loaders in open cast mines at IOK and is determined to convert the existing fleet to EV. b. Sterlite Copper has signed contract with M/s Serentica Renewable Power Limited for the supply of 16 MW with a potential to offset 64,535 tCO₂ e per annum.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Vedanta Climate Action Report_2024.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

Products and services

Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We observed a shift in consumer preferences towards metals with lower carbon footprints, prompting us to explore methods for decarbonizing our products. As we transition to an economy with reduced GHG emissions, climate risks and opportunities will impact both the cost and demand for our goods. In this context, copper, silver, and zinc are projected to experience increased demand due to their essential role in electric motors, transmission lines, batteries, and solar panels. Conversely, our lead product is expected to face a decline in both demand and price, as lead-acid batteries become obsolete in the realm of electric vehicles. In FY 2022, we launched our environmentally friendly aluminum products, "Restora" and "Restora Ultra." These metals exhibit significantly lower GHG intensity compared to global standards for low-carbon aluminum. Restora's GHG emission intensity, achieved through the utilization of renewable energy sources, is nearly half the global standard of 4 tCO₂e per ton of aluminum produced. Restora Ultra, on the other hand, boasts an almost negligible carbon footprint, as it is manufactured using reclaimed aluminum derived from dross—a byproduct of aluminum production. As of this writing, the company has also introduced Eco Zen, which is a low-carbon zinc product-line. Collectively, we anticipate a significant demand for these products over the next 5 years.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

At Vedanta, we recognize the importance of adhering to current consumer demands for eco-friendly products, particularly the growing interest in low-carbon or green aluminum. Staying attuned to these evolving consumer preferences is crucial for maintaining our market share. We have aggressively adopted new technologies and improved processes and standards to meet these demands. Among our peers in the aluminum value chain, we have emerged as a leader with one of the finest, best-in-class R&D setups. Our R&D initiatives at our aluminum business units are focused on decarbonization and efficiency improvements. One project optimizes the green carbon anode manufacturing process, reducing electrical resistivity from 58 $\mu\Omega\text{M}$ (million microohms) to 57 $\mu\Omega\text{M}$, leading to 0.2 million in savings. This project, has completed its first phase and is progressing to the second phase. A second initiative, uses Finite Element Analysis (FEA) to enhance pot life by studying stress variations in cathodes, providing insights into crack formation, with the computational study completed and further steps proposed. Additionally, we are developing a specialized cathode coating to enhance wettability, aimed at reducing the set voltage by 5 mV, which could save 0.8 million at full capacity. This coating, developed with IPR Gandhinagar, has been authenticated at the lab scale, and full-scale trials are currently underway. As of this writing, the company has also introduced Eco Zen, which is a low-carbon zinc product-line. Collectively, we anticipate a significant demand for these products over the next 5 years.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Vedanta implements a four-lever strategy to reduce its carbon footprint and achieve net-zero emissions. This strategy includes: (1) increasing the proportion of renewable energy, (2) switching to low-carbon fuels, (3) enhancing the energy efficiency of our operations and processes, and (4) purchasing carbon offsets for the

hard-to-abate residual emissions. Additionally, we have developed an internal carbon pricing mechanism, applying a shadow price for carbon to capital investment decisions across our businesses. These shifts are complemented by an enhanced focus on improving our environmental disclosures, particularly with regard to Scope 3 emissions. We are actively engaging our supply chain to ensure better data collection, accountability, and collaboration in achieving carbon reduction targets. Furthermore, climate risk is now integrated into our risk register, ensuring that the potential impacts are regularly monitored and addressed. Climate considerations have become a core part of our governance structure, with dedicated discussions at the board level which is guided by Board ESG Committee. Also, Vedanta's approach has evolved over the years from focus on water efficiency to water resiliency and water positivity going forward. We are protecting our interests in two ways – by building self-reliance in water through reduce, reuse and extensive water harvesting, as well as, by proactively replenishing common water sources and ensure water availability for other sectors and the communities to get water positive by 2030.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Capital expenditures
- Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate change: Developing and aligning our strategy with the conclusions derived from the climate risk assessment will cause an impact on our financial planning. The following points summarize the impacts on our capital expenditures and liabilities due to climate related issues identified during our assessments. Capital Expenditure: • Investments in developing low-carbon solutions, piloting projects that enable reuse/ recycle of waste generated in operations and reclamation of flood-prone areas facing water risk. • Capital expenditure required to achieve our GHG emission targets and increasing renewable energy mix in our energy consumption portfolio. • Introduction of internal price on carbon into our capital expenditures approval process, with the aim to redirect investments towards clean technologies, lower-carbon solutions, and renewable energy projects across our operations and supply chain. Liabilities: • Provision for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites estimated annually based on mine closure plans, estimated discounted costs of dismantling, and removing these facilities and costs of restoration capitalized as and when the obligation to incur such costs arises. Water: We prioritize water sufficiency and availability at each business site for evaluating financial costs when developing business strategies to ensure the long-term success of our ongoing projects. To safeguard these sites and ensure an adequate water supply at each site, we conduct water risk assessment using tools such as WRI Aqueduct and WRF Water Risk Filter to understand water stress at our business units as well as the potential financial impact it may have. Further, we employ various mitigation and adaptation practices which include managing water demand and supply, adopting new technologies, and account for infrastructure costs. The cost implications of these activities are carefully considered during the planning process. For substantive climate change impacts including water related risks, Vedanta developed an IPCC-based scenario of potential climate impacts and conducted water risk assessments using WRI Aqueduct and WRI Aqueduct and Water Risk Filter tool to help Business Units estimate financial impacts on revenue and cost, prioritize risks, taking into account the uncertainty related to these impacts. These risks are integrated into enterprise risk management and financial planning.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

Other, please specify :Vedanta's Climate Transition Plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

4800000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

2.38

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

51

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

50.6

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

*To solidify our climate commitments, Vedanta has increased its ambition by setting a target of becoming net zero by 2050 or sooner. In this direction, we aim to spend 5 billion USD over the next 10 years to accelerate transition to net zero operations. Our interim target is to reduce our absolute emissions by 25% by 2030. Our targets are aligned with the national vision to decarbonize the Indian economy by 2070. They are also in line with our purpose of creating long-term value for our business and stakeholders and satisfies our vision to produce low-impact metals and minerals for Zero Harm, Zero Waste and Zero Discharge. During FY 2023-24, we have invested INR 480,00,00,000 aligned with our low carbon transition plan. Hence, percentage invested in CAPEX aligned with low carbon transition $(480,00,00,000/20,118,00,00,000) * 100 = 2.38\%$. We anticipate spending USD 2000 million by 2025 for our climate transition plan. Percentage share of CAPEX*

planned to align in 2025(%) USD (2000 million/3920 million) *100 51%. Furthermore, we have projected our total CAPEX USD 9880 million in 2030 and planned to invest USD 5000 million to achieve our low carbon transition target. Percentage share of CAPEX planned to align in 2030(%) USD (5000million/9880 million) *10050.6% We have assumed the both climate-related Capex and Total Capex is calculated cumulatively for FY2030 numbers.
[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

At Vedanta, we are strategically aligning ourselves with the escalating demand for environmentally sustainable solutions notably by raising the interest in low-carbon products.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.4) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for metals and mining production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Waste Reprocessing & Decarbonization

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Pilot demonstration

(5.5.4.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

100

(5.5.4.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

10000000

(5.5.4.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

20

(5.5.4.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

All of our R&D in FY 2023-24 was around waste reprocessing and decarbonization of our operations. Some of the projects included: 1. Reduction of Unburnt Carbon in Boiler and improve the Boiler efficiency by means of Computational Fluid Dynamics 2. Reduction of Stub to carbon drop voltage Drop by modification in the cast iron melt 3. Optimization of Green Carbon Anode manufacturing process by Modelling and Simulation techniques for reduction in Electrical Resistivity of the anodes and reduce sp. Energy consumption. 4.Specialized alumina coating of anodes to reduce Net carbon consumption and reduce CO2 emission. 5. FEA analysis to increase the life of pots and prevention of heat losses by advanced modelling techniques 6. Reduction in specific Energy consumption by enhancing wettability of Cathodes 7. Engineering Design for an automated Thermal spray booth development for specialized alumina coating of anodes 8. Billet modification/ Homogenization cycle optimization for Reduction in energy consumption and Productivity enhancement by reducing homogenization time 9.Support CCUS Govt of India Initiative-CSIR, Industry and Academics for Research & Pilot Plant for conversion of CO2 to SYN GAS. Other Industrial Partners are Tata Steel, JSW. 10.Support CCUS Govt of India Initiative-CSIR, Industry and Academics for Research & Pilot Plant for adsorption of CO2 by Red Mud and conversion of desorbed CO2 to nano carbon.

Other Industrial Partner is Tata Steel

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-49.77

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

30

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

74.22

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

50

(5.9.5) Please explain

Vedanta makes consistent effort towards attaining our environmental goals and targets. During FY 2023-24, we incurred capital and operational expenditures of INR 20,118,00,00,000 and 12,87,17,00,00,000 respectively. Of these, water related CAPEX and OPEX was INR 15,89,00,000 and INR 4,23,98,79,131. Here increase in Water OPEX is a result of increase in production (leading to increase in water consumption) following an y-o-y 74.22% increase. In FY 2024-25, we anticipate increase of 74.22%. Additionally, many water saving projects such as installation of RO in VAL Jharsuguda & SESA Goa, were implemented in FY 2023-24, leading to an overall increase in CAPEX. A 30% increase in capital expenditure (CAPEX) is expected in FY 2024-25, due to increase in cost of investments to initiatives aligning with our FY 2030 goal of water positivity. We will continue to invest in water saving initiatives and programs until FY 2027 to meet the 2030 target of water positivity.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Navigate regulations
- Drive energy efficiency
- Stress test investments
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment
- Reduce upstream value chain emissions
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The intent of a Shadow Pricing is to normalize the inclusion of climate impact into project, planning and policy decision-making. It does so by institutionalizing a framework that steers organizational investment choices towards low-carbon alternatives. In so doing, it helps create a consistent mechanism to quantify actual or modelled costs associated with select projects and operational decisions that produce carbon emissions. Methodology used for defining the internal carbon price: 1. Analysis of mitigation measures 2. Assessment of major measures (investment, reduction) 3. Calculation of abatement cost measure wise 4. Calculation of abatement cost-BU wise 5. Calculation of abatement cost group wide and comparison

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The carbon price is reviewed annually to quantify GHG emissions and integrate them into our business planning, improving decision-making. We have implemented our Internal Carbon Pricing strategy, introducing a shadow price into our capital expenditure approval process. This approach aims to direct investments toward clean technologies, lower-carbon solutions, and renewable energy projects across our operations and supply chain. By doing so, we can mitigate climate risks and identify opportunities to reduce our carbon footprint and manage related impacts.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

389.09

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

2334.5

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Operations
- Procurement
- Remuneration
- Product and R&D
- Risk management
- Public policy engagement
- Impact management
- Capital expenditure
- Opportunity management
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

90

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Vedanta has set an Internal Shadow Carbon Price (ICP) of 15 USD/tCO2e i.e. INR 1,241.8 /tCO2e at group level considering individual ICP of each business unit. This ICP is continually reviewed on an annual basis, factoring in the decarbonization roadmaps of business units. ICP has been developed under which a shadow price for carbon for capital investment decisions has been implemented across our businesses. Furthermore, this ICP is applied to projects with budgets exceeding INR 50 million, and Business Unit-specific ICPs have also been established to cater to the unique needs of each unit.

[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Implicit price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Navigate regulations
- Drive water efficiency
- Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- Drive water-related investment
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities
- Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets
- Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
- Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment to international standards
- Cost of required measures to achieve water-related targets
- Costs of treating water

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The methodology for determining the internal price of water considers the project cost and annual water savings for different interventions undertaken, planned and proposed, for the various business units. This cost represents our 'willingness to pay' a price level – as these are already approved or implemented projects

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The Internal Water Price is calculated by determining the total water savings expected over the lifespan of the project, taking into account the cumulative effect of all water conservation efforts. This price represents the level at which any business unit is willing to pay for water, considering that the projects have already been approved or implemented.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

19

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

715

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

Operations

Remuneration

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Vedanta has set an Internal Water Price (IWP) of 39.95 INR/m³ at group level considering individual IWP of each business unit. This IWP is continually reviewed on an annual basis, by identifying costs associated with the project including investment, operational and maintenance expenses. IWP has been developed by evaluating various interventions implemented, planned, and proposed across different business units aimed at water conservation. Annual water savings achieved through these interventions is considered.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Scope 3 emissions are calculated for those suppliers that represent at least 58% of our total spend on materials and services.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

509

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Dependence on water

Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Vedanta request all our suppliers with substantive impact (Substantive impact of Suppliers is evaluated using WWF risk filter) on water security to report on water-related issues. This comprises suppliers that are located in water stress regions or potentially affected by physical risks (due to water dependency) or regulatory risks. Suppliers Assessment by Alvarez & Marsal enables us to evaluate risks from regulatory bodies, statutory compliances and other risks to business continuity

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1488

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

While our organization does not currently prioritize specific suppliers to engage with on environmental issues, we recognize the importance of addressing sustainability within our supply chain. At present, all suppliers are treated with a common set of environmental expectations, and our focus has been on setting internal environmental targets. However, moving forward, we plan to take a more strategic approach. By 2025, we aim to collaborate with our long-term, tier 1 suppliers to ensure they submit their GHG reduction strategies. This will be a critical step toward aligning their efforts with our organization's sustainability commitments by 2030. This proactive engagement will help ensure that we and our key suppliers are working together to achieve shared decarbonization goals and contribute to broader environmental impact reductions.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

While our organization does not currently prioritize specific suppliers to engage with on environmental issues, we recognize the importance of addressing sustainability within our supply chain. At present, all suppliers are treated with a common set of environmental expectations, and our focus has been on setting internal environmental targets. However, moving forward, we plan to take a more strategic approach. By 2025, we aim to collaborate with our long-term, tier 1 suppliers to ensure they submit their water related targets. This will be a critical step toward aligning their efforts with our organization's sustainability commitments by 2030. This proactive engagement will help ensure that we and our key suppliers are working together to achieve shared reduction in terms of water consumption and contribute to broader environmental impact reductions.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As per Vedanta's technical standard on "Supplier and Contractor engagement", the initial evaluation of a potential supplier or contractor includes a desk-based screening exercise in order to assess and identify potentially significant sustainability-related issues that could impact the procurement of a supplier or contractor. The objective of the exercise is to identify and report sustainability issues relating to a supplier or contractor which may be the subject of current interest and concern to key third party stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), former customers, opinion formers, and broader industry/ sector trends. This screening exercise should, as a minimum, include a search/review of the information provided in the screening checklist provided in Annexure related to environment whether there are any potential significant environmental concerns (e.g. biodiversity, water, waste, air quality, land contamination etc.) associated with the activities of the supplier/contractor or not. Vedanta's Environment Policy includes strict measures to ensure compliance from suppliers. If a supplier fails to meet the required environmental standards, the contract allows Vedanta to suspend their services with a notice until the issue is resolved. This approach helps maintain high environmental standards and encourages suppliers to adhere to the policy.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As per Vedanta's technical standard on "Supplier and Contractor engagement", the initial evaluation of a potential supplier or contractor includes a desk-based screening exercise in order to assess and identify potentially significant sustainability-related issues that could impact the procurement of a supplier or contractor. The objective of the exercise is to identify and report sustainability issues relating to a supplier or contractor which may be the subject of current interest and concern to key third party stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), former customers, opinion formers, and broader industry/ sector trends. This screening exercise should, as a minimum, include a search/review of the information provided in the screening checklist provided in Annexure related to environment whether there are any potential significant environmental concerns (e.g. biodiversity, water, waste, air quality, land contamination etc.) associated with the activities of the supplier/contractor or not. Vedanta's Environment Policy includes strict measures to ensure compliance from suppliers. If a supplier fails to meet the required environmental standards, the contract allows Vedanta to suspend their services with a notice until the issue is resolved. This approach helps maintain high environmental standards and encourages suppliers to adhere to the policy.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Suppliers Information Questionnaire

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We expect all our suppliers to be certified to ISO 14001. We request this information at the time of registration through PIQ (partner Information Questionnaire). We recommend our suppliers (recognized as high risk, to align with environment management guidelines of ISO 14001 and adopt the certification, if they have not already done so.)

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Suppliers Information Questionnaire

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We expect all our suppliers to be certified to ISO 14001. We request this information at the time of registration through PIQ (partner Information Questionnaire). We recommend our suppliers (recognized as high risk, to align with environment management guidelines of ISO 14001 and adopt the certification, if they have not already done so.)

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No other supplier engagement

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We have actively engaged with our high-revenue-generating customers from key business units, such as Vedanta Aluminium, to ensure alignment with their carbon reduction plans and strategies. These customers play a pivotal role in our business, and fostering collaboration with them is essential for mutual success, especially as climate change reshapes market expectations and regulatory landscapes. By aligning our decarbonization efforts with their sustainability targets, we not only support their environmental objectives but also strengthen our own commitment to reducing carbon emissions across the value chain. This collaborative approach allows us to better understand the specific needs and challenges our key customers face in achieving their climate goals. It also opens up opportunities for innovation and co-creation of low-carbon solutions, further embedding sustainability into the core of our business relationships. By working closely with these customers, we ensure that our products and services contribute meaningfully to their carbon reduction strategies, fostering long-term partnerships that are built on shared environmental responsibility. However, at this stage, we have not yet performed a customer-specific segregation of our Scope 3 emissions. Without this detailed breakdown, it is currently not feasible for us to allocate emissions data to individual customers. Developing such a granular level of reporting requires deeper analysis and robust data tracking mechanisms, which we are actively working on. Our long-term goal is to enhance transparency and provide more precise emissions data that meets the unique requirements of each customer while contributing to broader decarbonization efforts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through our customer engagement efforts, we gained valuable insights into their climate-related commitments and, in response to their needs, implemented significant initiatives. At Vedanta Aluminium, recognizing the growing market demand for sustainable products, we introduced "Restora" in FY22—India's first low-carbon aluminium. This was launched under two product lines: Restora and Restora Ultra. Restora is manufactured using renewable energy and has a carbon footprint nearly half of the global benchmark for green aluminium. Restora Ultra, produced from aluminium recovered from dross, boasts a near-zero carbon footprint—one of the lowest in the world. As part of our green product initiative, we produced 44 kilotonnes (kt) of Green Aluminium under the Restora brand this year, with the capacity to scale production to 100 KTPA (kilotonnes per annum). This initiative generated a revenue of USD 151.6 million.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We have engaged with our high-revenue-generating customers from key Business Units, HZL and Vedanta Aluminium, as they are crucial to our business, to understand their needs in alignment with their water reduction plans and strategies. Our company actively collaborates with customers to collectively promote water stewardship, adapting to the evolving demand for low water-intensive products. We support our customers in reducing water-related impacts through various initiatives. Among these, we have implemented Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants and Renewable Energy Round-The-Clock (RTC) project. These projects are designed not only to decrease our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but also to significantly reduce freshwater consumption in our captive power plants (CPP). As a result, we have achieved a notable reduction in the water intensity of our finished goods, contributing to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly production process.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As an outcome of this engagement, we have identified the potential of green product that have lower water footprint. We have significantly increased our water recycling & reuse potential as well as have taken targets to reduce our consumption of freshwater. Four Vedanta Business units are water positive. Vedanta has set net water positivity by 2030 and would substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Vedanta Limited's choice to use an operational control approach for managing and reporting its climate change performance in the context of its net-zero target setting reflects a strategic decision that aligns well with their goals. Operational control ensures that Vedanta has direct oversight and management of its operations, which is crucial for accurate measurement of emissions and other climate-related metrics.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Vedanta Limited is committed to the principles of water stewardship & recognizes the social, economic, environmental, and cultural value of water and the increasing global concern of water scarcity. Water is a key resource for all Vedanta's operations - required for the health and wellbeing of employees and at every stage of an operation's life cycle, including closure. The dependency and impact on a shared resource creates material risk for Vedanta's business, for which Vedanta Limited has chosen operation control approach to leverage their direct management capabilities for more accurate effective and comprehensive water performance measurement.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :Not applicable

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

No additional Comments

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As India's largest diversified natural resources company, Vedanta is committed to being a responsible steward of the environment. Vedanta recognizes that their business is dependent on nature, and that they have a duty to minimize their impacts and preserve Earth's biodiversity for future generations. Therefore, Vedanta Limited has chosen operation control approach to leverage their commitment to transparently access and disclose bio-diversity related risks and opportunities.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

*We use average emission factors to calculate Scope 2 emissions as we source electricity from State Grid. We do not have access to supplier-specific electricity emission factors or residual emissions factors. Therefore, scope 2 market based is not relevant to our operations as of now.
[Fixed row]*

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

58936259

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year for our absolute emissions reduction targets is FY 2021 and hence we are considering the same year as base year for our inventory. We have calculated the scope 1 emission using the following standards and protocols: • American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1312818

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year for our absolute emissions reduction targets is FY 2021 and hence we are considering the same year as base year for our inventory. We have calculated the scope 1 emission using the following standards and protocols: • American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Location-based result has been used as a proxy since a market-based figure cannot be calculated.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4161727.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*At Vedanta, Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services is the second-largest contributor to Scope 3 emissions, making up over 15% of the total. To estimate these GHG emissions, Vedanta adapted a mass-based average method, calculating emissions by multiplying the quantity of material by the average emission factors using the formula: GHG Emissions (t CO2) = Quantity of Material (t) * Emission Factor (t CO2/t). The base year for our emissions reduction targets is FY 2021, which also serves as the base year for our Scope 3 inventory reporting. Additionally, 5% of the emissions from this category are directly sourced from supplier data.*

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For many of the BUs, the emissions from capital goods are not very significant as compared to other Scope 3 categories (based on Scope 3 materiality). Therefore, we did not consider emissions from Category 2: Capital goods.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2146367.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At Vedanta, Scope 3 - Category 3 is the third-largest contributor to our Scope 3 emissions, accounting for over 7% of the total. GHG estimation in this category follows the Scope 3 standard, using fuel-based, distance-based, supplier-specific and average data approaches. Fuel Upstream: GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of fuel consumed by its upstream emission factor: $\text{GHG Emissions (t CO}_2\text{)} = \text{Quantity of Fuel consumed (t)} * \text{Emission Factor (t CO}_2\text{/t)}$. Electricity T&D Loss: To estimate GHG emissions from Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses, the following steps are used: • Step 1: Estimation of T&D Loss $\text{T\&D Loss (MWh)} = \text{Electricity Consumption} / (1 - \text{T\&D Loss}) - \text{Electricity Consumption}$. • Step 2: GHG Emissions Estimate $\text{GHG Emissions (t CO}_2\text{)} = \text{T\&D Loss (MWh)} * \text{Emission Factor (t CO}_2\text{/MWh)}$. The specific T&D loss for the power distribution company (DISCOM) based on the unit's location is applied for GHG estimation.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

458512.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The approach for estimating upstream GHG emissions is based on fuel consumption, determined by the quantity of raw materials, distance, truck type (loading), and mileage. For road transport, the process involves segregating material by supplier and location, estimating the number of trips, calculating total kilometres travelled, estimating diesel consumption, and then calculating GHG emissions using the formula: $\text{GHG Emissions} = \text{Diesel Consumption (kL)} * \text{Emission Factor (t CO}_2\text{/kL)}$. For rail transport, emissions are calculated by multiplying the tonnage-km by the emission factor. Similarly, for sea transport, emissions are estimated by calculating the tonnage-km and applying the emission factor. Data is collected from logistics or gate entry records in SAP/ERP systems, with references for vehicle mileage from ICCT publications, distances from Google Maps, vehicle loading assumptions from gate records or an average of 25 tons per trip, diesel emission factors from IPCC, and sea transport emission factors from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

445290

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*The approach for estimating emissions from waste disposal involves accounting for GHG emissions based on disposal practices (excluding waste used as alternate material in other industries) and transport, using the formula: GHG Emissions = Waste Generation (t) * Emission Factor (t CO2/t). Data is collected from waste generation and disposal records. Emission factors and vehicle mileage are sourced from ICCT, distances from Google Maps, vehicle loading from gate records (or an average of 25 tons per trip), diesel emission factors from IPCC, and waste processing factors from LCI Datasets or DEFRA.*

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1406.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year for our emissions reduction targets is FY 2021 and on a group-level Vedanta has started reporting Scope 3 emissions since FY 2021, hence we are considering the same year as base year for our inventory.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Although emissions from business travel are not highly relevant to Vedanta, they are still calculated. The estimation process involves determining the distance between locations using Google Maps or Flight Radar, calculating passenger kilometres based on the type of transport, and then estimating GHG emissions using the formula: GHG Emissions Passenger-km * Emission Factor (kg CO₂/pax-km). Data is gathered from travel records maintained by business units. Distance data is sourced from Google Maps, and emission factors are referred from Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation's publication on India-specific transport emission factors.*

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**(7.5.1) Base year end**

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details*Insignificant Emissions***Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution****(7.5.1) Base year end**

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

234805.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Downstream GHG emissions are estimated using the fuel method, which considers raw material quantity, distance, truck type, and mileage. For road transport, the material is segregated by the supplier, the number of trips is calculated based on total quantity and loading, total kilometres are derived from the number of trips and distance, and diesel consumption and GHG emissions are estimated using relevant factors. Rail and sea transport emissions follow a similar process, calculating tonnage-kilometres based on quantity and distance, with GHG emissions determined using emission factors. Data is sourced from logistics records in SAP/ERP systems, and key references include vehicle mileage from ICCT, distance measured via Google Maps, and emission factors from IPCC and DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1001617.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Downstream GHG emissions are estimated using the fuel method, which considers raw material quantity, distance, truck type, and mileage. For road transport, the material is segregated by the supplier, the number of trips is calculated based on total quantity and loading, total kilometres are derived from the number of trips and distance, and diesel consumption and GHG emissions are estimated using relevant factors. Rail and sea transport emissions follow a similar process, calculating tonnage-kilometres based on quantity and distance, with GHG emissions determined using emission factors. Data is sourced from logistics records in SAP/ERP systems, and key references include vehicle mileage from ICCT, distance measured via Google Maps, and emission factors from IPCC and DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25163167.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the end use of crude oil and natural gas and coke products by third parties constitute the majority of Vedanta's Scope 3 emissions, with Category 11 accounting for over 75%. As Vedanta operates upstream in the Oil & Gas sector, specific data on final usage is unavailable. The emissions for 'direct use-phase' calculations are derived using industry-average emission factors based on production volumes of oil, gas, and coke. Natural gas sold (excluding that for fertilizers) is assumed to be combusted, and all coke is expected to produce CO2 emissions when used for reduction purposes. All crude oil is conservatively assumed to be refined and combusted as diesel, with energy content used to estimate the equivalent diesel produced, assuming no fuel loss during refining.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2692971.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantity of each product sold during FY 2021 has been multiplied by the respective emission factor for recycling. Since all our products—zinc, lead, and silver—are metals, their end-of-life treatment is considered recycling. Emissions have been calculated following the IPCC 2006 guidelines for zinc.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to Vedanta as it does not have any leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant as Vedanta does not have franchised operations.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant as Vedanta does not have any investments.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant as Vedanta does not have any investments.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*This category is not relevant as Vedanta does not have any other downstream.
[Fixed row]*

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61288838

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 1 emission using the following standards and protocols: • American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard • World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines However, Scope 1 GHG emissions in FY 2024 increased by 7.19 % from FY 2023. Increase in GHG Emissions is due to increase in production across business units. We had witnessed higher production of 1079 KT zinc metal, 2370 KT aluminium metal & 831KT Pig iron.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57175390

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 1 emission using the following standards and protocols: •American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 •IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 •The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard •World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines However, Scope 1 GHG emissions in FY 2023 decreased by 3.88 % from FY 2022. Decrease in GHG Emissions is due to various low-carbon and less-emission technologies adopted and increased renewable energy capacity, etc.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59486747

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 1 emission using the following standards and protocols: •American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 •The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard •World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines However, Scope 1 GHG emissions in FY 2022 increased by 0.93% from FY 2021. Increase in GHG Emissions is due to increase in production across business units.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58936259

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 1 emission using the following standards and protocols: •American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 •The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard •World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines However, Scope 1 GHG emissions in FY2021 increased by 2.52 % from FY 2020. Increase in GHG Emissions is due to increase in production across business units.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57482868

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 1 emission using the following standards and protocols: •American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 •The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard •World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines. However, Scope 1 GHG emissions in FY 2023 decreased by 1.92 % from FY 2022. Decrease in GHG Emissions is due to various low-carbon and less-emission technologies adopted and increased renewable energy capacity, etc.

Past year 5

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54964436

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 1 emission using the following standards and protocols: •American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 •The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) •The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance •The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard •World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines. However, Scope 1 GHG emissions in FY 2019 increased by 14.69 % from FY 2018. Increase in GHG Emissions is due to increase in production across business units.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4561384.17

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 2 emission using the following standards and protocols: •American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 •The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A

Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard • World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines. However, Our scope 2 in FY 2024, decreased by 44.25% from past year due to reducing energy consumption activities and power purchase agreements such as 838 MW of RE round-the-clock projects against RE power delivery agreements (PDAs) of 1,826 MW.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8182542

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 2 emission using the following standards and protocols: • American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard • World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3342745

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 2 emission using the following standards and protocols: • American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard • World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1312818

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 2 emission using the following standards and protocols: • American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard • World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 2 emission using the following standards and protocols: • American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard • World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines

Past year 5**(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3506187

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have calculated the scope 2 emission using the following standards and protocols: • American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard • World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7026916.16

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

58

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 1 is most relevant for metal processing companies, covering the extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, electricity generation consumed by upstream activities, land use changes, and transportation of goods between suppliers. For Vedanta's metal business units, which focus on metal smelting and processing, emissions associated with purchasing raw materials (such as ore, intermediate products, chemicals, and feedstock like calcined coke) are significant contributors. Research indicates that Scope 3 Category 1 "Purchased goods and services" is highly relevant to our sector, representing over 50% of value chain emissions for some companies (Greene, 2017:5). At Vedanta, Scope 3 - Category 1 is the second-largest contributor to our Scope 3 inventory, accounting for about 21% of our Scope 3 emissions. According to the Scope 3 standard, GHG emissions from Purchased Goods and Services should be estimated using supplier-specific methods, average data, spend data, or a hybrid approach. Vedanta uses a mass-based (average) method, where GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of material by the average emission factors. Supplier-specific emission factors are used when available; otherwise, average emission factors are applied for GHG emission estimation using the formula: {GHG Emissions (t CO2)} {Quantity of Material (t)} *{Emission Factor (t CO2/t)}

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not calculated

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

6054694.79

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, which are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2, are relevant for Vedanta due to its large procurement of fuels (coal, coke, natural gas, LPG, HSD, HFO) and electricity (grid). At Vedanta, we estimate upstream emissions from fuel based on consumption and account for emissions from T&D losses due to purchased electricity. For the Vedanta group, Scope 3 - Category 3 is the fourth-largest contributor to our Scope 3 inventory, making up about 8% of our Scope 3 emissions. According to the Scope 3 standard, both supplier-specific and average data approaches should be used for GHG estimation. For fuel upstream emissions, the quantity of fuel consumed is multiplied by the upstream emission factor to calculate GHG emissions: $\{GHG\ Emissions\} = \{Quantity\ of\ Fuel\ consumed\ (t)\} \times \{Emission\ factor\ (t\ CO_2/t)\}$ For electricity T&D loss, GHG emissions are estimated as follows: Step 1 – Estimation of T&D Loss: $\{T\&D\ Loss\ (MWh)\} \times \{Electricity\ Consumption\} - \{T\&D\ Loss\} - \{Electricity\ Consumption\}$ Step 2 – GHG Emissions Estimate: $\{GHG\ Emissions\} = \{T\&D\ Loss\ (MWh)\} \times \{Emission\ factor\ (t\ CO_2/MWh)\}$ For electricity, the DISCOM-specific T&D loss is applied based on the location of the unit for GHG estimation.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

394454.13

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The approach adopted for the estimation of upstream GHG emissions is based on fuel method under which based on quantity of raw material, distance, type of truck (loading) and mileage the fuel consumption is estimated. Road Transport Emissions Step 1: Segregate the quantity of material basis supplier and location Step 2 –

Estimate Number of Trip No of Trips Total Quantity (t) * per trip loading (t) Step 3 – Estimate total kms Total kms No of Trips x Distance of Supplier from facility Step 4 – Estimate Diesel Consumption Diesel Consumption Total kms/ Vehicle mileage (KMPL) Step 5 – Estimate GHG emissions GHG Emissions diesel consumption (kL) * Emission Factor (t CO2/kL) Rail Transport Emissions Step 1 - Segregate the quantity of material basis supplier and location Step 2 – Estimate tonnage – kilometer for material Tonnage – kilometer Total Quantity (t) x Distance (km) Step 3 - Calculate GHG Emissions GHG Emissions Tonnes-kilometers x Emission factor (kg CO2/t-km) Sea Transport Emissions Step 1 - Segregate the quantity of material basis supplier and location (Country and Port) Step 2 – Estimate port to port distance (kilometers) Step 3 – Estimate tonnage – kilometer for material Tonnage – kilometer Total Quantity (t) x Distance (km) Step 4 - Calculate GHG Emissions GHG Emissions Tonnes-kilometers x Emission factor (kg CO2/t-km) The activity data is collected from the logistics/Gate entry records maintained by each BU as part of their SAP/ERP system – where quantity of material, location of supplier, and transport details are available. For the estimation of GHG emissions the following sources have been referred to: • Vehicle mileage – The vehicle mileage is referred from ICCT – Publication on mileage of HDV Vehicles in India. • Distance: Distance between facility and supplier is measured/estimated by using Google Maps (not exact but from Supplier City location to Plant/manufacturing facility) • Vehicle Loading – Vehicle loading from system (Gate Entry records) and in case it is not available average assumption of 25 T per trip is assumed for road transport • Diesel Emission Factor – The emission factor for diesel consumption is referred from IPCC Sea Transport – The emission factor is referred from DEFRA and distance between port is estimated using Ports Distance Calculator

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

185410.19

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The approach adopted for the estimation of emission associated with waste disposal are as follows: • Depending on type of final disposal practices GHG emissions associated with processing are accounted (use of waste as alternate material in other industry is not accounted) • Depending on distance and loading GHG emissions associated with waste transport is accounted GHG Emissions = Waste Generation (t) * Emission factor (t CO2/t). The activity data is collected from the waste generation and disposal records maintained by BU (Environment Status reporting records) For the estimation of GHG emissions the following sources have been referred to: • Vehicle mileage – The vehicle mileage is referred from ICCT – Publication on mileage of HDV Vehicles in India • Distance: Distance between facility and supplier is measured/estimated by using Google Maps (not exact but from Supplier City location to Plant/manufacturing facility) • Vehicle Loading – Vehicle loading from system (Gate Entry records) and in case it is not available average assumption of 25 T per trip is assumed for road transport • Diesel Emission Factor – The emission factor for diesel consumption is referred from IPCC • Waste processing emission factors referred from – LCI Datasets or DEFRA

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2004.57

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The approach adopted for the estimation of emission associated with Business Commute is as follows: • Based on the to and from information the distance is estimated using the google maps or flight radar. • For each passenger depending on type of commute – the passenger km is derived • The emission factors are referred for each type of commute (air and rail) and is multiplied with the activity data (passenger-km) to estimate GHG emissions. • Step 1 – Collate booking

information – From & To, Type of transport and distance Step 2 - Calculate passenger-km • Step 3 – Calculate GHG emissions GHG emissions Passenger-km * emission factor (kg CO2/pax-km) The activity data is collected from travel records maintained by individual business units. For the estimation of GHG emissions the following sources are referred to: • Distance: Distance between embarking station/airport to destination station/airport by using Google Maps • Emission Factors: Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation Publication on India Specific Road, Rail and Air Transport Emission factors

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12031.6

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The approach adopted for the estimation of emission associated with employee commuting are as follows: • The BUs either maintain the kilometers or diesel consumption data in Bus or cabs (provided by company) If fuel consumption is directly available, the fuel consumption (activity data) is multiplied with emission factor to estimate GHG emissions • And in case fuel consumption data is not available, the fuel consumption is estimated using the mileage assumption depending on type of vehicle and emission is subsequently estimated using the fuel emission factors. For the estimation of GHG emissions the following sources are referred to: •

Emission Factors: Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation Publication on India Specific Road, Rail and Air Transport Emission factors • Vehicle mileage – The vehicle mileage is referred from ICCT – Publication on mileage of HDV Vehicles in India or based on publicly available information from Automobile Manufacturers

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

399527.29

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The approach adopted for the estimation of downstream GHG emissions is based on fuel method under which based on quantity of raw material, distance, type of truck (loading) and mileage the fuel consumption is estimated. Road Transport Emissions Step 1: Segregate the quantity of material basis supplier and location Step

2 – Estimate Number of Trip No of Trips Total Quantity (t) * per trip loading (t) Step 3 – Estimate total kms Total kms No of Trips x Distance of Supplier from facility
 Step 4 – Estimate Diesel Consumption Diesel Consumption Total kms/ Vehicle mileage (KMPL) Step 5 – Estimate GHG emissions GHG Emissions diesel consumption (kL) * Emission Factor (t CO2/kL) Rail Transport Emissions Step 1 - Segregate the quantity of material basis supplier and location Step 2 – Estimate tonnage – kilometer for material Tonnage – kilometer Total Quantity (t) x Distance (km) Step 3 - Calculate GHG Emissions GHG Emissions Tonnes-kilometers x Emission factor (kg CO2/t-km) Sea Transport Emissions Step 1 - Segregate the quantity of material basis supplier and location (Country and Port) Step 2 – Estimate port to port distance (kilometers) Step 3 – Estimate tonnage – kilometer for material Tonnage – kilometer Total Quantity (t) x Distance (km) Step 4 - Calculate GHG Emissions GHG Emissions Tonnes-kilometers x Emission factor (kg CO2/t-km) The activity data is collected from the logistics/Gate entry records maintained by each BU as part of their SAP/ERP system – where quantity of material, location of customers, and transport details are available. For the estimation of GHG emissions the following sources are referred to: • Vehicle mileage – The vehicle mileage is referred from ICCT – Publication on mileage of HDV Vehicles in India. • Distance: Distance between facility and customer is measured/estimated by using Google Maps (not exact but from customer city location to Plant/manufacturing facility). • Vehicle Loading – Vehicle loading from system (Gate Entry records) and in case it is not available average assumption of 25 T per trip is assumed for road transport. • Diesel Emission Factor – The emission factor for diesel consumption is referred from IPCC • Sea Transport – The emission factor is referred from DEFRA and distance between port is estimated using Ports Distance Calculator

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2403538

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The approach adopted for the estimation is Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions for processing of sold intermediate products based on average secondary data, such as average emissions per process or per product. At present for Vedanta – the category is applicable for VAB, VZI and Cairn Oil and Gas as they produce intermediate products which are further processed into other products. For the estimation of GHG emissions the following sources are referred to: • Sustainability Reports of company -to collect information on Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions • Research publication to refer the processing related emissions

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

18356230

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Vedanta produces and sells crude oil, natural gas and coke, all releasing GHG emissions when consumed by end users. Emissions from the end use of these products by third parties are estimated for this category. Vedanta group scope 3 - Category 11 is the largest contributor to our scope 3 inventory with about 54% of our Scope 3 emissions. As Vedanta is into upstream for Oil & Gas and sells crude oil/natural gas to midstream companies - further information on final usage is not accessible. The method recommended in the Scope 3 Guidance for 'direct use-phase' emissions calculations for 'Fuels and feedstocks' is used to calculate these emissions, with industry-average emissions factors applied to production volumes for oil & gas and coke to calculate overall emissions estimate for this category. Similarly for Natural Gas sold to the customers (other than sold to fertilizers) is assumed to undergo combustion. Also, for coke sold to the market - it is assumed that all coke will be used for reduction purpose and will result in CO₂ emissions. All crude oil are assumed to be refined and combusted as diesel as a more conservative assumption (which will give higher estimate). The energy content of the crude oil volumes is used to estimate the corresponding quantity of diesel which would be produced, assuming that no fuel is 'lost' during the refining process.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36555

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Quantity of each type of product sold during the reporting year has been multiplied with respective emission factor for recycling. Since all our products, namely, zinc, lead and silver, are metals, end of life treatment has been considered to be recycling. Emission has been calculated using IPCC 2006 guidelines for zinc and lead and metal recycling emission factor for silver has been sourced from DEFRA.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Vedanta as it does not have any leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Vedanta as it does not have any leased assets.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Vedanta as it does not have any leased assets.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Vedanta as it does not have any leased assets.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Vedanta as it does not have any leased assets.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

5441919

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

28929

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2543743

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

510132

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

39610

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2984

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

10595

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

66

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

580432

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

4083312

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

21898351

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

3047478

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

*Category 1 is most relevant for metal processing companies, to account for the extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, electricity generation consumed by upstream activities, land use change, and transportation of goods between suppliers. As majority of Vedanta - metal business units are into metal smelting and processing, the emission associated with the purchased of raw material (ore, intermediate products, chemicals and feedstock such as calcined coke) are major contributor. Research also indicates that Scope 3 category 1 "Purchased goods and services" are also very relevant to our sector. At Vedanta group scope 3 - Category 1 is second largest contributor to our scope 3 inventory with over 15% of our Scope 3 emissions. As per Scope 3 standard GHG emissions from the Purchased Goods and Services are to be estimated by either of supplier specific method, average data, spend data or hybrid. For Vedanta mass based (average method) is referred where GHG emissions are derived by taking the quantity of material and multiplying with the average emission factors. The supplier specific emission factors are referred if available otherwise average emission factors are referred for the calculation GHG emission estimation formula $GHG\ Emissions\ (t\ CO_2) = Quantity\ of\ Material\ (t) * Emission\ Factor\ (t\ CO_2/t)$. However, at Vedanta group scope 3 - Category 11 is the largest contributor to our scope 3 inventory with over 75% of our Scope 3 emissions. As Vedanta is into upstream for Oil & Gas and sells crude oil/natural gas to midstream companies - further information on final usage is not accessible. The method recommended in the Scope 3 Guidance for 'direct use-phase' emissions calculations for 'Fuels and feedstocks' is used to calculate these emissions, with industry-average emissions factors applied to production volumes for oil & gas and coke to calculate overall emissions estimate for this category. Similarly for Natural Gas sold to the customers (other than sold to fertilizers) is assumed to undergo combustion. Also, for coke sold to the market - it is assumed that all coke will be used for reduction purpose and will result in CO2 emissions. All crude oil are assumed to be refined and combusted as diesel as a more conservative assumption (which will give higher estimate). The energy content of the crude oil volumes is used to estimate the corresponding quantity of diesel which would be produced, assuming that no fuel is 'lost' during the refining process.*

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

4988940

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2627796

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

373841

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

38623

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

591

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

11804

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

487723

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1528462

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

24468876

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

*Category 1 is most relevant for metal processing companies, to account for the extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, electricity generation consumed by upstream activities, land use change, and transportation of goods between suppliers. As majority of Vedanta - metal business units are into metal smelting and processing, the emission associated with the purchased of raw material (ore, intermediate products, chemicals and feedstock such as calcined coke) are major contributor. Research also indicates that Scope 3 category 1 "Purchased goods and services" are also very relevant to our sector. At Vedanta group scope 3 - Category 1 is second largest contributor to our scope 3 inventory with over 15% of our Scope 3 emissions. As per Scope 3 standard GHG emissions from the Purchased Goods and Services are to be estimated by either of supplier specific method, average data, spend data or hybrid. For Vedanta mass based (average method) is referred where GHG emissions are derived by taking the quantity of material and multiplying with the average emission factors. The supplier specific emission factors are referred if available otherwise average emission factors are referred for the calculation GHG emission estimation formula $GHG\ Emissions\ (t\ CO_2) = Quantity\ of\ Material\ (t) * Emission\ Factor\ (t\ CO_2/t)$. However, at Vedanta group scope 3 - Category 11 is the largest contributor to our scope 3 inventory with over 75% of our Scope 3 emissions. As Vedanta is into upstream for Oil & Gas and sells crude oil/natural gas to midstream companies - further information on final usage is not accessible. The method recommended in the Scope 3 Guidance for 'direct use-phase' emissions calculations for 'Fuels and feedstocks' is used to calculate these emissions, with industry-average emissions factors applied to production volumes for oil & gas and coke to calculate overall emissions estimate for this category. Similarly for Natural Gas sold to the customers (other than sold to fertilizers) is assumed to undergo combustion. Also, for coke sold to the market - it is assumed that all coke will be used for reduction purpose and will result in CO2 emissions. All crude oil are assumed to be refined and combusted as diesel as a more conservative assumption (which will give higher estimate). The energy content of the crude oil volumes is used to estimate the corresponding quantity of diesel which would be produced, assuming that no fuel is 'lost' during the refining process.*

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

4161727

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2146367

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

458512

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

445290

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1406

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

12101

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

234805

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1001617

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

25163167

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

*Category 1 is most relevant for metal processing companies, to account for the extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, electricity generation consumed by upstream activities, land use change, and transportation of goods between suppliers. As majority of Vedanta - metal business units are into metal smelting and processing, the emission associated with the purchased of raw material (ore, intermediate products, chemicals and feedstock such as calcined coke) are major contributor. Research also indicates that Scope 3 category 1 "Purchased goods and services" are also very relevant to our sector. At Vedanta group scope 3 - Category 1 is second largest contributor to our scope 3 inventory with over 15% of our Scope 3 emissions. As per Scope 3 standard GHG emissions from the Purchased Goods and Services are to be estimated by either of supplier specific method, average data, spend data or hybrid. For Vedanta mass based (average method) is referred where GHG emissions are derived by taking the quantity of material and multiplying with the average emission factors. The supplier specific emission factors are referred if available otherwise average emission factors are referred for the calculation GHG emission estimation formula $GHG\ Emissions\ (t\ CO_2) = Quantity\ of\ Material\ (t) * Emission\ Factor\ (t\ CO_2/t)$. However, at Vedanta group scope 3 - Category 11 is the largest contributor to our scope 3 inventory with over 75% of our Scope 3 emissions. As Vedanta is into upstream for Oil & Gas and sells crude oil/natural gas to midstream companies - further information on final usage is not accessible. The method recommended in the Scope 3 Guidance for 'direct use-phase' emissions calculations for 'Fuels and feedstocks' is used to calculate these emissions, with industry-average emissions factors applied to production volumes for oil & gas and coke to calculate overall emissions estimate for this category. Similarly for Natural Gas sold to the customers (other than sold to fertilizers) is assumed to undergo combustion. Also, for coke sold to the market - it is assumed that all coke will be used for reduction purpose and will result in CO2 emissions. All crude oil are assumed to be refined and combusted as diesel as a more*

conservative assumption (which will give higher estimate). The energy content of the crude oil volumes is used to estimate the corresponding quantity of diesel which would be produced, assuming that no fuel is 'lost' during the refining process.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Signed Assurance Letter - Scope1,2,3 - GRI - Vedanta Limited.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Signed Assurance Letter - Scope1,2,3 - GRI - Vedanta Limited.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Signed Assurance Letter - Scope1,2,3 - GRI - Vedanta Limited.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37023

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.056

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Increase in emission was also due to decrease in renewable energy consumption. In FY 2024, total renewable consumption is 80, 45, 758 GJ, which is lesser than FY 2023, i.e., 84, 12, 331 GJ. This decrease in renewable energy usage has resulted in an increase of GHG emissions that can be calculated by multiplying the change in energy sourced (-3,66,573 GJ) by the emissions factor. The emissions value for each of these separate factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above. The percentage change in emission due to change in renewable energy consumption is: $(37023 / 6,53,57,932) * 100$ 0.056%.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Efficiency and process improvement projects are ongoing but emissions reduction due to these activities are not being recorded.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

455267

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.696

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*There has increase in 4,55,267 metric tonnes of CO2e emissions due to change in output, i.e., increase in production activities. In this example, the percentage change in emissions due to change in output is $(4,55,267 / 6,53,57,932) * 100$ 0.696%*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1653

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

10

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
India	60539791.9	4201983.64	0
South Africa	740154.18	355858.36	0
United Arab Emirates	8891.9	3542.17	0

[Fixed row]

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Aluminium

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

39205932

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Copper

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

63006

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Iron Ore

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1957316

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Oil and Gas

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1729151

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Port Business

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1285

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Steel

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3738113

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Power Business

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

9401630

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zinc India (HZL)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3983137

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zinc International

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

740154

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferro Alloys

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

469112

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	50156770	Net emissions are gross emissions minus credits for indirect GHG savings, But in our case, Gross Scope 1 emissions Net Scope 1 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Aluminium

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2880127

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Copper

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

86378

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Iron Ore

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8992

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Oil and Gas

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

339470

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Port Business

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7712

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Power Business

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

385

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Steel

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

282237

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zinc India (HZL)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

562939

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zinc International

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

355858

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferro Alloys

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37286

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	4213817	No additional comments

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61288838

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4561384.17

(7.22.4) Please explain

In consolidated accounting, the information from a parent company and its subsidiaries is treated as though it comes from a single entity. The cumulative assets from the business, as well as any revenue or expenses, are recorded on the balance sheet of the parent company. Here, we have considered all the subsidiaries of Vedanta into one accounting group for calculating Scope-1 & Scope-2 emissions.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

Not Applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.**Row 1****(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

Talwandi Sabo Power Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :CIN- U40101PB2007PLC031035

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

U40101PB2007PLC031035

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9401630

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment*No additional comments***Row 3****(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name***Copper India and Australia***(7.23.1.2) Primary activity***Select from:* Copper**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary***Select all that apply* No unique identifier**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

63006

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86378

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :CIN

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

L27204RJ1966PLC001208

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3983137

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

562939

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Electrosteel Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Iron & steel

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :CIN

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

U27310JH2006PLC012663

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3738113

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

282237

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Cairn India

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1729151

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

339470

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Vedanta Aluminium Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Aluminum

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39205932

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2880127

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Vizag General Cargo Berth Pvt. Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Logistics - transport

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :CIN

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

U35100TN2010PTC075408

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1285

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7712

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Iron ore mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :CIN

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

U45201OR1955PLC008400

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

469112

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37286

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Iron Ore India

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Iron ore mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1957316

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8992

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Zinc International

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

- Precious metals & minerals mining

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

- No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

740154

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

355858

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

[Add row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

272561.94

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

171752963.33

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

172025525.27

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1679259.44

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6214444.44

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

7893703.88

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

283111.38

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

283111.38

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2234932.77

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

177967407.77

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

180202340.54

[Fixed row]

(7.30.4) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	137526734
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	6995558.49
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	71619
Total energy consumption	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	144593911

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

75696.78

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

75696.78

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

153618949.2

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

153618949.2

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4176883.63

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

4176883.63

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5578085.11

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5578085.11

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8303348.5

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8303348.5

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

171752963.24

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

171752963.24

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*No additional comment
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

51048615

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

35006767

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

283111.38

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

283111.38

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.12) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	69089619.5	69089619.5

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Heat	0	0
Steam	0	0
Cooling	0	0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7629083.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

35006767

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42635850.41

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

258493.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

258493.62

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6126.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6126.87
[Fixed row]

(7.42) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

Zinc

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

1200000

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

1025000

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

8947225000

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

4723291

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

918797

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price on 31st March 2024 / LME price of copper on 31st March 2024.

(7.42.9) Comment

No additional information.

Row 2

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

Iron ore

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

960000

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

831000

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

7253799000

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

1957316

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

8992

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price on 31st March 2024 / LME price of copper on 31st March 2024.

(7.42.9) Comment

No additional information.

Row 3

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

Lead

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

1123000

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

216000

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

1885464000

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

832475.633

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

117654.251

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Location-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price on 31st March 2024 / LME price of copper on 31st March 2024.

(7.42.9) Comment

No additional information.

[Add row]

(7.42.1) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the metals production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

Aluminum

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

2400000

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

2370000

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

616324904

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37486192

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2869230

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Location-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price on 31st March 2024 / LME price of copper on 31st March 2024.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

No additional information.

Row 2

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

Alumina

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

3500000

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

1813000

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

492245396

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1719740

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10897

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Location-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price on 31st March 2024 / LME price of copper on 31st March 2024.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

No additional information.

Row 3

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

Silver

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

800

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

746

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

208941521

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2876223.23

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

406498.252

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Location-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price on 31st March 2024 / LME price of copper on 31st March 2024.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

No additional information.

Row 4

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

Zinc

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

1200000

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

1025000

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

8947225000

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4723291

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

918797

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Location-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price on 31st March 2024 / LME price of copper on 31st March 2024.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

No additional information.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000045816

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

65850222.2

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1437270000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.75

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

In stage 1 (FY 2021-FY 2025), we plan to reduce to GHG intensity (tCO2e/tonne) of our metals businesses by 20% by FY 2025 (from a FY 2021) baseline. In FY 2024, the scope 1 and scope 2 emission intensity was increased due to business expansion, increase in production and change in renewable energy consumption. [Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

62454226

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Metric Tonnes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not Applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

235

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

This increase represents High Volume Low Toxicity such as, fly ash, red mud, Jarosite, and Slag. In FY 2024, Waste generated has been increase by 27% due to construction and demolition waste and there is an increase 241% in HVL T waste from last year

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

648728426

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Giga Jules

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not Applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

13

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

There has been 13% increase in energy usage due to year-on-year increase in production of the following: a. 7% YoY increase in refined zinc-lead production. b. 10% YoY increase in silver production c. 22% YoY increase in mined metal production at Gamsberg d. 16% YoY increase in chrome ore production e. 1% YoY increase in hot metal production

[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1312818

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

60249077.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

45186807.750

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

61288838

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4561384.17

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

65850222.170

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-37.19

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY 2022, we established our Net Zero 2050 commitment and roadmap building upon our previous targets Aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contribution NDC under the Paris Agreement which aims to reduce the country's country's emissions intensity by 33-35% between 2005 and 2030 and our own Net Zero ambition by 2070. Vedanta has set an intermediate goal of achieving a 25% absolute reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to FY 2020-21. This target encompasses Scopes 1 and 2 location-based emissions for all business units within the group. We have used the following methodologies for collecting activity data and calculating emissions American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies For the Oil and Natural Gas Industry 2009 IPCC Guidelines for

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our target objective is Net Zero 2050 commitment and roadmap, building upon our previous targets. Aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement, our objective aims to reduce the country's emissions intensity by 33-35% between 2005 and 2030, and our own Net Zero ambition by 2070.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

According to Vedanta's emissions trajectory, there is a projected increase in emissions until FY2025. However, significant reductions are expected thereafter as our emissions reduction initiatives, such as Renewable Energy Power Purchase Agreements (RE PPAs), come into effect in line with our Net Zero commitment and intermediate absolute reduction targets. To achieve absolute emissions reduction, we have taken the following actions in the short term: Firstly, we are implementing measures to decarbonize and mitigate potential transition risks by transitioning to greener fuel sources. For instance, Vedanta Aluminium has signed a term sheet with GAIL (India) for the supply of natural gas/RLNG to the Lanjigarh Alumina Refinery. This shift will replace Heavy Furnace Oil (HFO)/Light Diesel Oil (LDO) consumption, potentially leading to a reduction of -99.9% in SOx emissions, - 83% in NOx emissions, and a 30% decrease in CO2 emissions for the refinery operations. Secondly, Vedanta aims to utilize 2.5 GW of Round-The-Clock Renewable Energy, equivalent to reducing absolute emissions by 25% by 2030 from a FY2021 baseline. We have already secured contracts for 788 MW of round-the-clock renewable energy, a significant step towards achieving our target and reducing our carbon footprint.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

04/03/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Other, please specify

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2021

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

6.29

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.16

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

6.4500000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

76.6

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

88.52

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

76.86

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5.1600000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

105

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5.26

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5.6600000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

61.24

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In alignment with our Net Zero commitment, we have set an intermediate target of reducing the greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity of our metals business by 20% compared to the baseline of FY2021. This target encompasses the following units: Aluminium, Alumina, Steel, and Copper. Since our products vary significantly, we do not employ a product-based normalization factor. Instead, we calculate the achieved reduction in GHG emissions by determining the business specific absolute GHG emissions reduction and dividing it by the GHG emissions that would have been emitted if we had operated at the intensity levels of the baseline year. Subsequently, we calculate a cumulative number for the entire group.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Our target objective is Net Zero 2050 commitment and roadmap, building upon our previous targets. Aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement, our objective aims to reduce the country's emissions intensity by 33-35% between 2005 and 2030, and our own Net Zero ambition by 2070.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have introduced our environmentally friendly aluminium products, namely "Restora" and "Restora Ultra," which boast a significantly lower greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity compared to global standards for low-carbon aluminium in FY 2022. The production of Restora incorporates renewable energy, resulting in its GHG emission intensity being half the global standard of 4 tCO₂e per tonne of aluminium produced. Our green aluminium brand, Restora Ultra, is created using aluminium reclaimed from dross, a by-product of the production process, thereby almost eliminating its carbon footprint. In FY2024, the sale of low-carbon aluminium generated approximately INR 12,58,32,44,000 in revenue for us.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/31/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy productivity

metric tons of aggregate

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

563680000

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

10000000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

571352235

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

-1.3856803569

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is indirectly related to the emissions target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is across all the Vedanta's Business Units. Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year Our commitment to the plan drives our efforts towards energy efficiency and process improvement, which are areas of keen focus. In the pursuit of these goals, we have undertaken some major projects in the aluminium sector that are expected to boost our efficiency levels.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Our target objective is Net Zero 2050 commitment and roadmap, building upon our previous targets. Aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement, our objective aims to reduce the country's emissions intensity by 33-35% between 2005 and 2030, and our own Net Zero ambition by 2070.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our commitment to energy efficiency and process improvement continues to drive our strategic initiatives. In pursuit of these goals, we have launched several major projects aimed at enhancing our efficiency levels and reducing our carbon footprint. Key projects include: 5% Biomass Cofiring in Boiler at Power Plant at FACOR: Estimated to reduce emissions by 23,000 metric tons of CO2e per year. 145 MW Renewable Energy Hybrid Installation at FACOR Plant: This solar and wind energy project is projected to cut emissions by 369,000 metric tons of CO2e per year. Waste Heat Recovery System Installation at FACOR Plant: Expected to reduce emissions by 7,382 metric tons of CO2e per year. During FY 2024, we successfully completed several significant energy efficiency projects across our operations: 5% Biomass Cofiring in Power Plant: Achieved a reduction of 19,766 metric tons of CO2e in emissions. Graphitisation of Pots at Balco: Resulted in an 866 metric ton CO2e reduction in emissions and saved 9,216 gigajoules (GJ) of energy. RUC Cathode / New Relining Design Cathode Implementation at Balco: Led to a reduction of 486 metric tons of CO2e in emissions and saved 5,055 GJ of energy. Reduction of Met Coke Consumption at SKM, HZL: Lowered consumption from 140 kg/MT of slag to 138 kg/MT, resulting in a 31,791 metric ton CO2e reduction in GHG emissions and a saving of 10,082 GJ of energy. Stream-4 Ball Mill Conversion at RAM, HZL: Converted from overflow discharge to grate discharge, achieving a 2,879 metric ton CO2e reduction in GHG emissions and saving 10,796 GJ of energy. These initiatives reflect our dedication to enhancing energy efficiency and minimizing our environmental impact through innovative projects and process improvements.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/31/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY22, we established our Net Zero 2050 commitment and roadmap, building upon our previous targets. Aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement, which aims to reduce the country's emissions intensity by 33-35% between 2005 and 2030, and our own Net Zero ambition by 2070, Vedanta has set an intermediate goal of achieving a 25% absolute reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 2020-21. This target encompasses Scopes 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions for all business units within the group. We have used the following methodologies for collecting activity data and calculating emissions- • American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies • For the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009 • IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance • World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our target objective is Net Zero 2050 commitment and roadmap, building upon our previous targets. Aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement, our objective aims to reduce the country's emissions intensity by 35% between 2005 and 2030, and our own Net Zero ambition by 2070.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Our last strategic resort to cutting residual emissions from our operations is to purchase carbon offsets from voluntary carbon markets. These markets use renewable technologies or nature-based solutions to offset hard-to-abate emissions from international or local carbon market registries.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Not Applicable

[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	6	<i>*Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	4	19766
Implementation commenced	2	559000
Implemented	102	574895.18
Not to be implemented	4	<i>*Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

574895.18

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1957404298

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3192979470

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No additional Comments
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Annual Performance Bonus of the management is based on a balanced scorecard of financial, operational, sustainability and strategic metrics. The safety and sustainability scorecards under the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Program form an integral variable pay component, aimed at strengthening the links between executive remuneration and ESG. The aligned ESG measures in the performance scorecard of the CEO will also be cascaded to other senior leaders and the broader workforce, specifically to individual employees who have direct accountability for the achievement of ESG outcomes as part of their roles.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

For our aluminium, iron and steel, and oil and gas businesses, we perceive legal and regulatory risk as significant at the end of the first NDC reporting period, i.e., till 2030. However, depending on the pace of policy and regulatory evolution, this can change post-2030. The zinc business is exposed to carbon prices in South Africa. Still, the exposure will remain limited, considering the allowances provided by the country, which are expected to persist till 2025. We do not perceive any policy or legal risk to the copper business from the low-carbon transition. The thermal power business will witness policy and legal risks and could adversely impact the business post-2035.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Vedanta has adopted an Internal Carbon Price (ICP) of 15 per tonne of CO2e. This ICP is implemented for projects with budgets surpassing INR 50 million. Additionally, specific ICPs have been established for each Business Unit to accommodate their distinct requirements and circumstances. By incorporating the ICP into project evaluations and decision-making processes, Vedanta demonstrates its commitment to internalizing the cost of carbon emissions and promoting sustainable practices across its operations.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We continuously reassess our climate risk assessments, which in turn inform our climate budget, Intended Contributions Plans (ICP), and GHG emission reduction targets. Each year, our businesses undertake projects aimed at enhancing energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions. These projects undergo rigorous evaluation based on their potential for energy savings and GHG reduction. Furthermore, we consider their contribution to cost optimization and production enhancement, assessing them using the payback period approach. All selected projects are integrated into the business unit (BU) business plan and allocated the necessary budget accordingly. This approach ensures that our efforts to improve sustainability and mitigate climate impact are aligned with our overall business objectives.

[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Aluminum

Other, please specify

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

At Vedanta we recognize the emerging opportunities driven by changing consumer preferences towards low carbon metals This awareness has guided our efforts to decarbonize our product portfolio In FY 2022 we introduced our environmentally conscious Green Aluminium Products namely Restora and Restora Ultra which boast GHG intensities well below global standards for low carbon aluminium The production of Restora utilizes renewable energy resulting in its GHG emission intensity being below the global standard of 4 tCO₂e per tonne of aluminium produced Our green aluminium brand Restora Ultra is crafted from reclaimed aluminium obtained from dross a byproduct of the production process resulting in an almost negligible carbon footprint In FY 2024 the sale of low carbon aluminium generated approximately 152 million in revenue for us We are dedicated to meeting the demands of environmentally conscious consumers and continually striving to offer sustainable low-impact metal solutions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.86

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Optimised usage of water is crucial for Vedanta to attain water positivity. Hence, water meters are installed at water sources to directly monitor and track the amount of water withdrawn from freshwater, groundwater, etc. on a daily basis. This includes monitoring of water withdrawals by total volumes. Our water managers perform internal water audits monthly through the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP), followed by biannual external water audits (ISO 14001 and GRI).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vedanta measures, monitors and reports the total volume of water withdrawn for all Vedanta owned (100%) Business Units (BUs) - Cairn, Sterlite, Sesa, IOB, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh - and subsidiaries- HZL, BALCO, TSPL, FACOR, ZI, ESL. Total water withdrawals in terms of ground, surface, rainwater, recycled and third-party water (produced, mineral, desalinated, and grey water) from each source are measured, tested and treated on a daily basis to ensure standard water requirements are met in our operating sites. Even though community is not a part of our operation boundary, our total water withdrawal estimates also include the quantity that we withdraw for use by our community and township. Our transformation officers (TOs) present the current state assessment of water availability (consumption, withdrawal and discharge) and water management strategy to ESG management committee chaired by CEO, on a monthly basis.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Optimised usage of water is crucial for Vedanta to attain water positivity. Hence, water meters are placed at water sources to track the daily amount of water withdrawn from freshwater, groundwater, etc. which includes monitoring of water withdrawals by total volumes. Our water managers perform internal water audits monthly through the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP), followed by biannual external water audits (ISO 14001 and GRI).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vedanta measures, monitors and reports the total volume of water withdrawn for all Vedanta owned (100%) Business Units (BUs) - Cairn, Sterlite, Sesa, IOB, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh - and subsidiaries- HZL, BALCO, TSPL, FACOR, ZI, ESL. Total water withdrawals from each source are measured, tested and treated daily to ensure water standard requirements are met in our operating sites. Even though community is not a part of our operation boundary, our total water withdrawal estimates also include the quantity that we withdraw for use by our community and township. Our transformation officers (TOs) present the current state assessment of water availability (consumption, withdrawal and discharge) and water management strategy to ESG management committee chaired by CEO, on a monthly basis.

Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water optimization is crucial for Vedanta and to achieve this we monitor, measure and report on the volumes of entrained water from ground water intersection, produced as a result of mining of ore, on a daily basis using a metered monitoring system. This water is collected and reused in process. Our water managers perform internal water audits monthly through the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP), followed by biannual external water audits (ISO 14001 and GRI).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vedanta measures and monitors entrained water (entailing the production of water in the raw materials that are mined). It is important to note that the disclosure only covers our mining operations i.e. desalinated water from Fujairah Gold and Grey water from HZL. We recycle and reuse this water in our operations. Monthly audits are conducted by our transformation officers (TOs). They present the current state assessment of water availability (consumption, withdrawal, discharge and recycle) to the ESG management committee chaired by CEO, on a monthly basis.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure the quality of withdrawn water, Vedanta implements a robust monitoring system. Water is metered daily using electromagnetic flow meters, pH meter which are installed to measure both input and output. To maintain accuracy, the flow meters undergo annual calibration by a trusted third party. This rigorous approach allows all the Vedanta's BUs to consistently monitor and safeguard the quality of the withdrawn water.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vedanta measures, monitors and reports the total volume of water withdrawn for all Vedanta owned (100%) Business Units (BUs) - Cairn, Sterlite, Sesa, IOB, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh - and subsidiaries- HZL, BALCO, TSPL, FACOR, ZI, ESL. Total water withdrawals from each source are measured, tested and treated daily to ensure water standard requirements are met in our operating sites. After intake water goes to raw water reservoir/pond- treatment plant the treated water (checking the quality of pH, electrical conductivity, turbidity and pre residual chlorine etc.) is distributed for different purposes. While discharging water quality are

ensured as per CTO discharge quality parameter. Our total water withdrawal estimates include the quantity that we withdraw for use by our community and township though they are not included in the operational boundary.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Business Units (BUs) like HZL and Cairn employ real-time monitoring systems, utilizing piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no discharge goes beyond their operational sites. In contrast, BUs without Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities monitor outlet parameters using piezometers before discharging. Furthermore, live data from these monitoring activities is linked to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server for effective oversight.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vedanta has a longstanding commitment to achieving zero discharge, recognising the responsibility to minimise any adverse environmental impacts. Presently, most of our BUs have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) namely BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore and Silvassa, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh etc. We monitor, track and report discharges by total volumes from all our BUs.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Business Units (BUs) like HZL and BALCO employ real-time monitoring systems, utilizing piezometers and (pan-tilt-zoom) PTZ cameras to ensure that no discharge goes beyond their operational sites. In contrast, BUs without Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities such as CAIRN and TSPL monitor outlet parameters using piezometers before discharging. Furthermore, live data from these monitoring activities is linked to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server for effective oversight.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vedanta has a longstanding commitment to achieving zero discharge, recognising the responsibility to minimise any adverse environmental impacts. Presently, most of our BUs have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) namely BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore and Silvassa, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh etc. We monitor, track and report discharges by total volumes from all our BUs.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Business Units (BUs) like HZL and Cairn employ real-time monitoring systems, utilizing piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no discharge goes beyond their operational sites. In contrast, BUs without Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities monitor outlet parameters using piezometers before discharging. Furthermore, live data from these monitoring activities is linked to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server for effective oversight.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per the existing laws, Vedanta can only discharge water after treatment such that the treated water meets the regulatory discharge guidelines. The discharge water is mainly the excess surface run-off which is treated and discharged from the plant premises. In case of mines, surface run-off gets collected in mine pits and is treated and discharged. This discharge is dependent on the rainfall received, higher the rainfall more the treated discharge. Vedanta has a longstanding commitment to achieving zero discharge, recognising the responsibility to minimise any adverse environmental impacts. Presently, most of our BUs have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) namely BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore and Silvassa, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh etc. We monitor, track and report discharges by total volumes treated from all our BUs.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Business Units (BUs) like HZL and Cairn employ real-time monitoring systems, utilizing piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no discharge goes beyond their operational sites. In contrast, BUs without Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities monitor outlet parameters using piezometers before discharging. Furthermore, live data from these monitoring activities is linked to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server for effective oversight.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our CTO under section 21(4) of Prevention & Control of Pollution Act, 1981, is dependent on our ability to maintain zero discharge status from the premises, meaning no trade effluent shall be discharged outside operations. To comply by these requirements, we strictly monitor our water balance parameters. For e.g., HZL's (of Vedanta Limited) sites are Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants with no liquid effluent into surface water, groundwater, or third parties. To maintain this process, real time monitoring systems along with flow meters and PTZ camera are installed at the plant outlets for all smelters & captive power plants. We track the process water which is recycled after undergoing treatment at onsite ETP and a two stage RO system. The treated effluent conforms to the prescribed standards & is recycled in the process. Multiple Effective Evaporator (MEE) and Mechanical Vapour Recompression (MVR) have been provided to ensure ZLD.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Business Units (BUs) like HZL and Cairn employ real-time monitoring systems, utilizing piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no discharge goes beyond their operational sites. In contrast, BUs without Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities monitor outlet parameters using piezometers before discharging. Furthermore, live data from these monitoring activities is linked to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server for effective oversight.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per the existing laws, Vedanta can only discharge water after treatment such that the treated water meets the regulatory discharge guidelines. The discharge water is mainly the excess surface run-off which is treated and discharged from the plant premises. In case of mines, surface run-off gets collected in mine pits and is treated and discharged. This discharge is dependent on the rainfall received, higher the rainfall more the treated discharge. Vedanta has a longstanding commitment to achieving zero discharge, recognizing the responsibility to minimize any adverse environmental impacts. Presently, most of our BUs have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) namely BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore and Silvassa, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh etc. We monitor, track and report discharges by total volumes from all our BUs as per consent conditions.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Business Units (BUs) like HZL and Cairn employ real-time monitoring systems, utilizing piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no discharge goes beyond their operational sites. In contrast, BUs without Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities monitor outlet parameters using piezometers before discharging. Furthermore, live data from these monitoring activities is linked to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server for effective oversight.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per the existing laws, Vedanta can only discharge water after treatment such that the treated water meets the regulatory discharge guidelines. The discharge water is mainly the excess surface run-off which is treated and discharged from the plant premises. In case of mines, surface run-off gets collected in mine pits and is treated and discharged. This discharge is dependent on the rainfall received, higher the rainfall more the treated discharge. Vedanta has a longstanding commitment to achieving zero discharge, recognising the responsibility to minimise any adverse environmental impacts. Presently, most of our BUs have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) namely BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore and Silvassa, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh etc. We monitor, track and report discharges by total volumes from all our BUs as per consent conditions.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total water consumption data is recorded daily through a metered monitoring system. We record consumption in order to ensure compliance and effectively. We also conduct external water audits annually such as, ISO 14001, GRI audit and internal audit through Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vedanta measures and monitors the volume of water consumed at all of its operations. At Vedanta, it is important for us to integrate the water management system with decision making processes and to avoid and minimize any probable impact on water resources. To ensure this, the total water consumption data is recorded

daily. All our sites are having water resource management plans. This plan is updated annually based on actual water consumption. In this exercise, suitable water conservation projects are identified to minimize water losses and implemented.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Treated water is reused and the total volumes of recycled and reused water are recorded and monitored for all our operations throughout the year on a daily basis through a metered monitoring system.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water conservation is a collective responsibility and non-negotiable aspect for sustainable development at Vedanta. We are banking on technology deployment across our sites to reduce freshwater usage through process improvement and recycling of wastewater. Out of our total water projects pipeline, 77% are focused on reducing waste from operations as well as reusing wastewater in operations.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water network that provides water for WASH services is measured daily by means of appropriate monitoring and recording methodology. WASH performance has been linked with our OHS centre. We have real time monitoring on the quality of water supplied to the employees through RO by TDS measuring meters aligned with drinking water standard IAS 10500 Sanitation related information displayed on the posters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vedanta monitors the provision of fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers at each of its operations (100%). Vedanta is committed to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the workplace in alignment to the United Nation's SDG 6.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

212498.15

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In FY 2024, Water withdrawal has remained 'about the same' (0.913% increase from FY 2023) because water recycle/reused was 85 million m3 and four BUs are at water positive. Therefore, improving water efficiency and maximizing recycling/reuse of water has kept our water withdrawal 'about the same' irrespective of increase in production. Future forecast: Aligning with our FY 2030 water positivity target, we have set a short-term FY 2025 goal of reducing freshwater consumption by 15%, (5 businesses water positive (Cairn, HZL, IOB, BMM, FACOR Mines) therefore, we foresee a decreasing trend in water consumption. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3199.71

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Vedanta is dedicated to achieving zero waste and zero discharge, recognizing its responsibility to minimize environmental impacts. In FY 2024, water discharges decreased by 84%, primarily due to various water recycling initiatives and the commissioning of a 4,000 m³/day capacity at Zawar. We have attained ZLD at facilities such as BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore, Silvassa, VAL Jharsuguda, and Lanjigarh. Future forecast: Consequently, future total discharge from our operations will continue to decrease due to commissioning of ZLD facilities across all the operations and has interim target to increase our water recycling rate by 10% by FY 2025 from the FY 2021 baseline. In FY 2024, we have achieved a water positivity ratio of 0.71. A 5% increase in discharge is considered a higher threshold for us, and anything beyond that represents a significant increase.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

195584.09

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In FY 2024, the total water consumption remains about the same (with slight increase of 4.13% from FY 2023). Our water positivity ratio improved to 0.71 in FY 2024, with 2.7% reduction in freshwater consumption. This slight increase of freshwater consumption is due to the increase in production and expansion of our facilities. Future forecast: Aligning with our target of achieving water positivity by 2030 and reducing freshwater consumption by 15% while increasing the recycling rate by 33% by FY 2025, we have initiated several measures. At VAL-Jharsuguda, water from the cooling tower blowdown and the ETP is recycled through a zero effluent discharge system to boost the recycling rate. Consequently, this reduces our dependency on freshwater withdrawal, leading to a decreasing trend in water consumption. A 5% increase in water consumption is considered a higher threshold for us, and anything beyond that represents a significant increase.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

69302.99

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

32.61

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

As per the WRI's Aqueduct Country level water risk atlas, water stress for Vedanta's business units is divided into low, medium and high-risk categories. Sites in the high basin and operational risk (risk rating between 3.5 to 5 for both operational and basin risk) are categorized as water stressed areas. Majority of units do not withdraw water from the identified water stressed areas. Out of 34 sites 26 sites lies in high basin risk zone while one in high operational risk zone, and 7 sites are situated in medium basin stress zone. The three dimensions defining water stress are, water availability, quality and accessibility. For instance, FY 2024 all of HZLs' sites, withdrawn water from water stressed region (Rajasthan) as per the WRI's Aqueduct Country level water risk atlas. FY 2024 witnessed an increase in water withdrawn from water stressed areas due to 7% increase in zinc-lead production and 10% increase in silver production at HZL. However, in future we anticipate an overall decrease in share of water consumption from water stressed areas, due to increase in water efficiency. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

141314.48

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY 2024, our freshwater withdrawal levels decreased by 2.74% from FY23 due to increased reliance on municipal water. To align with our FY 2030 water positivity target, we have set a short-term goal of reducing freshwater consumption by 15% by FY 2025, anticipating a continued downward trend in water usage. A 5% increase defines a higher threshold for us, with anything beyond that accounting for a significantly greater amount.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish water is not used in our operations.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13380.78

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our groundwater withdrawal levels have decreased by 16% compared to FY23 (15929.325 megaliters), thanks to increased efficiency and reliance on other water sources. We aim to further reduce our groundwater dependency in direct operations to meet our 2025 freshwater reduction targets. Our goal is to reduce freshwater consumption by 15% by 2025 and achieve water positivity by 2030. A 5% increase defines a higher threshold for us, with anything beyond that accounting for a significantly greater amount.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water parameter is not relevant because no non-renewable groundwater volumes are withdrawn by any of Vedanta's operations. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

36987.29

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY 2024, produced water has decreased by 0.33% from FY 2023 due to 10% decrease in business activity. Future Trends: It will increase due to business activity; the target is to increase produced water recycling by 97% by 2025. Rainwater harvesting, one of the terminals in mid-stream operations has shut down in FY 2024 A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

10387.99

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third-party water includes water supplied by municipalities and wastewater utilized by the company from other sources. Our withdrawal from third-party sources have decreased by 19.55%, from 12,206.22 megaliters in FY 23 to 9,819.851 megaliters. In FY 2024, the water recycling rate stood at 30% due to the commissioning of ZLD at Zawar Mines, STPs with capacities of 575 KLD and 30 KLD at ESL and Vedanta-Iron Ore, respectively, along with many other water conservation initiatives. Future Forecast: Aligning with our FY 2030 water positivity target, we have set a short-term goal for FY 2025 to reduce freshwater consumption by 15%. So far, we have decreased freshwater consumption by 2.7% from the base year. Therefore, we foresee a continuing decrease in water consumption from third-party sources. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1124.29

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In FY24, discharge to fresh surface water decreased by 94.42%, from 20,171.667 megaliters in FY 23 to 1124.293 megaliters. This significant reduction is due to the inauguration of a 4,000 KLD ZLD plant phase 1 at Zawar Mines, which utilizes advanced technology for water conservation. The plant has reduced freshwater dependency, aligning with our vision of becoming five times water positive by 2025. Presently, most of our BUs have ZLD namely BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore and Silvassa, TSPL, Vedanta Aluminium-Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh. These BUs employ real-time monitoring systems, utilizing piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no discharge goes beyond their operational sites. We ensure that wastewater generated and discharged from our facilities meets all legal standards. Moreover, live discharge data from all monitoring activities is integrated with the CPCB server for effective oversight.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1357.25

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Vedanta has initiated to treated discharged water to sea water in FY 2024. Some sites of Cairns have permission to discharge in the sea water. A 5% increase in discharge defines a higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounting for a significantly higher amount.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This parameter is not relevant because there is no groundwater discharge from our mining and smelting operations.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.6

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Vedanta has initiated to treated discharged water to third-party destinations in FY 2024. A 5% increase in discharge defines a higher threshold for us,beyond 5% accounting for a significantly higher amount.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3199.71

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In FY 2024, discharge decreased by 84.135%, from 20,171.667 megaliters in FY 2023 to 3,199.708 megaliters. As per the existing laws, Vedanta can only discharge water after treatment such that the treated water meets the regulatory discharge guidelines. The discharge water is mainly the excess surface run-off which is treated and discharged. In case of mines, surface run-off that gets collected in mine pits undergoes tertiary treatment and is discharged. Whereas for plants, excess effluent undergoes tertiary treatment and is discharged. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge undergoes tertiary treatment to meet the regulatory discharge guidelines.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge undergoes tertiary treatment to meet the regulatory discharge guidelines.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge undergoes tertiary treatment to meet the regulatory discharge guidelines.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge undergoes tertiary treatment to meet the regulatory discharge guidelines.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Our discharge undergoes tertiary treatment to meet the regulatory discharge guidelines.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.1

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

*FACOR, Cairn and Sesa, TMP businesses of Vedanta discharge water after tertiary treatment. The discharged water contains much less than the acceptable levels of Nitrates. None of these businesses are in water stressed regions.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

As per the conducted water risk assessment for evaluating operational and basin risks at (100%) Business Units (BUs) - Cairn, Sterlite, Sesa, IOB, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh - and subsidiaries- HZL, BALCO, TSPL, FACOR, ZI, ESL using WRI Aqueduct and Water Risk Filter tool and identified that only one facility located in Rajasthan state of India, which is a "Very High" water stressed zone, is exposed to high operational and basin risk. The facility identified as being exposed to substantive water risk, accounts for 22% of our global production by revenue. The facility has aggregated 6 sites (include Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter, Dariba smelter, Debari smelter, Sindesar Khurd mines, Rajpura Dariba mine and Rampura Agucha mines) in the Banas Basin exposed to high operational and basin risk as 1. At this facility, we have considered risks related to drought and low water availability leading to operational risks. The basin represents approximately 17.30 % of our operational sites. We have an integrated mine and smelting process to process metals such as zinc, lead and silver at these sites. To manage risks related to water scarcity, we have taken necessary precautions and are constantly implementing risk mitigation measures such as water conservation, water recycling, technological upgradations for reducing freshwater consumption. During the year HZL has taken several initiatives to increase water savings, such as harvesting rain water to be used in horticulture land, recycling of RO reject water in the ZLD, improving COC of cooling tower, installation of ETP etc.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

*There are no facilities across upstream value chain for which we have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hindustan Zinc Limited, Rajasthan

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify :Banas River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25.83

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.74

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

27583.04

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

13693.45

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

4545.95

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

9343.64

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

26162.25

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Hindustan Zinc Limited is one of the largest zinc lead mining companies in the world. The facility's operations are governed by the Consent to Operate, as outlined in section 21(4) of the Prevention & Control of Pollution Act, 1981. This consent is contingent upon HZL's ability to maintain a zero-discharge status from the premises, which means that no trade effluent is allowed to be discharged outside the operational premises. Furthermore, HZL is water positive (zero discharge facility), continuously working to reduce their dependence on fresh water by taking third party grey water and putting sewage treater water to use, wherever possible. In FY 2023-24, Water Withdrawal: 27,583.043 megaliters (increased by 3.43% from 26667.322 megaliters in FY 2022-23)

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000 standard.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000 standard.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000 standard.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000 standard.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000 standard.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000 standard.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000 standard.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This is reported as per ISAE3000 standard.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

1437270000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

6763682.41

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Vedanta's goal is to become Net Water Positive by 2030 in order to focus our contributions on attaining water security and resilience. This involves enhancing water availability, quality, wastewater management, accessibility through safe and reasonably priced drinking water, water operational efficiency. Our BUs- HZL, IOB, Cairn and BMM have achieved water positive status.

[Fixed row]

(9.10.1) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Row 1

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Aluminium

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Vedanta is the largest primary aluminium producer in India with Aluminium smelters at Jharsuguda and Korba (BALCO) and Alumina refinery at Lanjigarh. Production of Aluminium is an energy intensive process, which involves electrolysis of alumina. The electricity for electrolysis comes from our captive thermal power plants, which account for most of the water consumption. In FY 2024, we produced 2.36 million MT of aluminium, and 1.80 million MT of Alumina. The Specific water consumption in FY 2024 for Aluminium is 18.03 m³/MT and 2.39 m³/MT for Alumina. In FY 2023, we produced 2,286,408 MT of Aluminium and 18,54,926 MT of Alumina, accounting for specific water consumption of 17.68 m³/MT and 2.97 m³/MT for Hydrate as Alumina respectively. We are implementing several initiatives to reduce our dependence on freshwater such as wastewater recycling. In FY 2024, we witnessed a decrease in water consumption by 1.11% compared to FY 2023. Vedanta BALCO & Jharsuguda plant. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

Row 2

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Zinc Lead Silver

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

At HZL, we own and operate zinc mines that produces zinc minerals in ore as its primary product and co-products as minerals of lead and silver. In the pyrometallurgical process, ore concentrate containing lead, zinc are processed to yield lead, zinc and silver metals. Since the ore processing happens together, it is difficult for us to segregate water consumed for these products, and hence we report our water consumption as water consumed for production of zinc – this includes water consumed for production of lead and silver as well. In FY 2024, we produced 817KT of Zinc, 216KT of Lead and 746 MT of Silver from a composite zinc ore. The leading to specific water consumption (includes STP treated water for Smelter) in FY 2024 to be 24.82 m3/MT. We have implemented several initiatives to reduce our dependence on freshwater such as recycling from tailing Storage Facility, operating dry tailing plant, installation of ETP, RO and MEE process. All these initiatives have resulted in a reduction in the amount of fresh water by 2.74% compared to FY 2023. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

Row 3

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Copper

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Vedanta contributes up to 36% of India's demand for refined copper. Copper is refined at our Copper Rod plants at Silvassa in western India. In FY 2023, total amount of copper produced was 148 KT with water intensity of 0.98 m3/MT of copper produced. During FY 2024, the water is consumed in the plant processes and for domestic usage in the plant. The total amount of copper produced is 141 KT in FY 2024 with water intensity of 1.61 m3/MT of copper produced. The water intensity is not likely to increase in the near future. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

Row 4

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Steel

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Water is used for cooling and in the steelmaking processes. While the steel is a water intensive metal, most of the water gets recycled in the system and hence reducing the burden on freshwater consumption. The total amount of steel produced was 1,285,000 MT in FY 2023 with water intensity of 4.08 m³/MT of steel produced. This year total amount of copper produced was 1,472,598 MT in FY 2024 with water intensity of 3.06 m³/MT of steel produced. The water intensity has reduced owing to increased efficiency of the system and this trend is likely to continue in the near future. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

Row 5

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Iron Ore

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Vedanta has iron ore mines in Goa and in Chitradurga in Karnataka. All the iron ore production has come from the Chitradurga mines. The mines are open cast mines and the water consumption for iron ore mining is very low. The total amount of ore extracted was 5.3 million tons in FY2022-23 with water intensity of 0.003 m³/ton of iron ore extracted. This year total amount of iron ore extracted was 9.24 million ton with water intensity of 0.44 m³/ton of iron ore extracted. The water intensity has is likely to remain unchanged in the near future. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	There is no such hazardous substances reported across our operation segments.

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

Other, please specify :US EPA lead regulations, South Africa: Occupational Health & Safety Act Lead Regulations, EU: Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

The Lead concentrate produced at Zinc International is categorized as a hazardous substance as per US EPA lead regulations, South Africa: Occupational Health & Safety Act Lead Regulations and EU: Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive. The revenue generated from this product in FY 23-24 is INR XXX Crore.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Water Credit to Debit Ratio is used as an indicator to measure plants' dependency on the fresh water sources compared to other water sources and hence the impact of our products and services. In order achieve the target of becoming net water positive by 2030 contributing to SDG 6, water data is gathered from respective sites and on-site water mass balance is verified through site visits. Quantitative aspects such as freshwater consumption and rate of water recycled are considered to define the progress towards the target and determining the ratio. Higher the index, lower is the dependence on fresh water sources compared to other water sources (Saline water, grey water treated, wastewater etc.) and vice versa. In FY 2024, Vedanta has 0.71 as water credit to debit ratio as it is striving to become water positive. Beside this, water-positive status has been achieved by four business units, namely HZL, IOB, Cairn India, and BMM. This essentially means that the products and the processing require less water for their operations leading to an overall low water impact.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We have reduced our dependence on freshwater sources by becoming 0.71 times water positive. Our efforts and initiatives are guided by a group-wide water policy and technical management standard, which delineates our commitment to complying with applicable national, regional, and local water regulations. We monitor water performance using consistent industry metrics and apply a zero-discharge philosophy wherever possible. Given that some of our operations are in the water-stressed state of Rajasthan, we emphasize reducing water usage at the source, recycling, exploring alternative sources, and replenishing water through various innovations such as using sewage treatment water (STW). In FY 2024, we constructed and commissioned new ZLD plants at Agucha and Zawar mines.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Currently, Vedanta has a FY 2025 target related water pollution, water withdrawal, and water recycling. By FY 2025, we shall adopt and implement a target on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services where in our plan is to establish more sanitation hygiene facilities for our female employees. Currently, we follow mandatory WASH guidelines and have following practices in place: a) Providing Safe Drinking water to 100% workforce (2 lt/employee) b) Access to toilets for Male & female maintaining good hygiene at the workplace to keeps workers alive and healthy

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

Increase water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

30.71

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

33

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

30.23

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-21

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of our BUs are included in this target.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For FY 2025, we have set an interim target to increase our water recycling rate by 10% from the FY 2021 baseline. Various water recycling and consumption optimization efforts have cumulatively saved 4.5 million m³ of freshwater since FY 2021. Four of our businesses are already water-positive.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We are implementing several initiatives to reduce our dependence on freshwater, including wastewater recycling. Lanjigarh Refinery is the first aluminium refinery in India with a zero-discharge system. Presently, most of our BUs have achieved Zero Liquid Discharge status, including BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore and Silvassa, TSPL, and Vedanta Aluminium at Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh. These units employ real-time monitoring systems, utilizing piezometers and PTZ cameras

to ensure that no discharge goes beyond their operational sites. Additionally, live discharge data from all monitoring activities is integrated with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server for effective oversight. BUs such as Cairn India, which do not have a ZLD system, use piezometers to monitor outlet parameters before discharge. At ESL Steel Ltd., the installation of flow meters and the commissioning of a 575 KLD capacity STP have significantly reduced freshwater withdrawal. The wastewater generated in the Facor power plant is treated in the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and reused in industrial processes. The treated water is utilized for dust suppression, gardening, road sprinkling, and other purposes.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

Other, please specify :Reduce consumption of freshwater by 15%

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

164561822

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

139877548.7

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

145218343

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

78

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY 2022, our organization set a group wide target to reduce consumption of freshwater by 15% with FY 2021 as baseline, with no exclusions in our direct operations. 'm3' is the unit of measurement for monitoring progress against the target. Vedanta benchmarks specific water consumption at the unit, process and operational level for reducing and monitoring water consumption. Reduction in water consumption contributes to our long-term goal of becoming water positive by 2030.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

a. Apply a zero-discharge philosophy wherever possible and treat all wastewater to good international practice before discharging to the environment including storm water runoff. Presently, most of our BUs have ZLD namely BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore and Silvassa, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh etc. b. To achieve the target of becoming net water positive by 2030 and contributing to SDG 6, water data is collected from respective sites and on-site water mass balance is verified through site visits. Quantitative aspects such as freshwater withdrawal, consumption and the rate of water recycling are considered to define progress toward the target and determine the ratio. A higher index indicates lower dependence on freshwater sources compared to other water sources (such as saline water, treated grey water, and wastewater), and vice versa.. We estimate to avoid 1.82 lakh m3 of freshwater withdrawal in FY 2025 at Vedanta Aluminium Jharaguda.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The following initiatives have contributed the most for achieving our water withdrawal related target: a. Balco -ZLD through RO ETP with Evaporator b. ESL– Installation of 5 STPs with a Cumulative capacity of 575 KLD/Day c. HZL- Installation of 4MLD water treatment ZLD Plant at RA Mines d. STP at Udaipur: Replacing fresh water with STP-treated water for operations has increased the availability of fresh water for the community, with 36% of total water withdrawal satisfied by treated sewage.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

Other, please specify :water positive by 2030.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.52

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.71

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

40

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of our BUs are included in this target.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our approach has evolved over the years from focus on water efficiency to water resiliency to water positivity going forward. We are protecting our interests in two ways – by building self-reliance in water through reduce, reuse and extensive water harvesting, as well as, by proactively replenishing common water sources and ensure water availability for other sectors and the communities. Vedanta actively engages with its surrounding communities, acting as a mentor and steward for social development. Our water stewardship reflects this commitment, ensuring that our water resources are well-managed, and that clean water is always available. We believe that working together to address issues and improving the lives of those around us helps ensure business continuity and a brighter future for all.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Vedanta's goal is to become Net Water Positive by 2030 in order to focus our contributions on attaining water security and resilience. This involves enhancing water availability, quality, wastewater management, accessibility through safe and reasonably priced drinking water, water operational efficiency. Our BUs- HZL, IOB, Cairn and BMM have achieved water positive status. In order to address this, we are consistently prioritizing the optimization of water recycling and reuse across all our operations to minimize the need for freshwater extraction. Additionally, we are actively involved in the development of rainwater harvesting systems to replenish our groundwater sources. Vedanta has set net water positivity and would substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity by 2030.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

Vedanta's product portfolio includes metals and minerals, which are supplied to the customers without any packaging material. All the plastic waste acquired through suppliers is disposed through certified third parties. HZL, BALCO, TSPL, & VGCB follow a strict ban on 'No Single-Use Plastic.' TSPL and Cairn have received Single-Use-Plastic-Free certification from the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). As a part of the certification process, CII does verification, under the provisions of the Plastics-use Protocol: Verification and Certification (1.0).

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Vedanta's product portfolio includes metals and minerals, which are supplied to the customers without any packaging material. All the plastic waste acquired through suppliers is disposed through certified third parties. HZL, BALCO, TSPL, & VGCB follow a strict ban on 'No Single-Use Plastic.' TSPL and Cairn have received Single-Use-Plastic-Free certification from the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). As a part of the certification process, CII does verification, under the provisions of the Plastics-use Protocol: Verification and Certification (1.0).

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.1.1) Please report your exclusions and describe their potential for biodiversity-related risk.

Row 1

(11.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Mining projects

(11.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Mining project(s) of Kathpal Chromite Mines under Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. (FACOR) are excluded from disclosure.

(11.1.1.3) Potential for biodiversity-related risk

Select from:

No potential

(11.1.1.4) Please explain

They are currently not in operation.

Row 3

(11.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Mining projects

(11.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Mining project (s) of Sesa Goa sites are excluded from disclosure. Potential for biodiversity-related risks are evaluated, but not disclosing to CDP.

(11.1.1.3) Potential for biodiversity-related risk

Select from:

Potential for biodiversity-related risks evaluated, but not disclosing to CDP

(11.1.1.4) Please explain

They are currently not in operation.

Row 4

(11.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Mining projects

(11.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Mining project(s) of Skorpion mine and Lisheen mines under Zinc international are excluded from disclosure.

(11.1.1.3) Potential for biodiversity-related risk

Select from:

No potential

(11.1.1.4) Please explain

*(i) Skorpion mine: It was placed under care and Maintenance with effect from 1 May 2020. (ii) Lisheen mine- Operations have concluded in this site.
[Add row]*

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water management
- Species management
- Education & awareness
- Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators 	<p>Select all that apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Zinc International (BMM and Gamsberg) is located adjacent to the Gamsberg Nature Reserve. The resultant impacts on the environment are addressed by adopting avoidance, minimizing and restoration measures. The residual impacts are addressed through biodiversity offsets developed as per local regulatory requirements and in line with our long-term biodiversity objective of 'No Net Loss'.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

None located near UNESCO World Heritage Sites

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

None located near UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

None located near Ramsar sites

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Zinc International (BMM and Gamsberg) is located within the Key Biodiversity the Succulent Karoo Biome and within the Bushmanland Inselberg Region.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

No sites near any other areas critical to biodiversity
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Succulent Karoo Biodiversity Hotspot; Gamsberg Nature Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Extractive and processing; Underground Mining and Mining associated infrastructure

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Scheduling

Restoration

Site selection

Project design

Physical controls

Operational controls

Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

VZI's environmental specialists worked closely with several types of experts, such as those from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to design and implement a process to ensure the site's necessary protection, preservation and ultimate restoration. We followed the mitigation hierarchy to: Avoid – Found alternate locations for the waste pits, processing facilities, and access roads, Minimize – Fenced and demarcated sensitive areas, used HDPE lining in the tailings storage facility, and made provision to segregate waste rocks according to their leachability characteristics, Remedy – Translocated 77,00 plants to be used in the concurrent rehabilitation of the area, Offset – Identified approximately 40,000 hectares of land with similar topographical features for use as an offset area to achieve the project's No Net Loss objective, which IUCN will monitor. Collected and moved around 80,000 plants and 360,000 seeds to the Karoo Desert National Botanical Garden's specialized facilities. The goal is to replant these seeds with endemic species after mining ends and the area is restored. Fenced off particularly sensitive areas and designed operations to minimize direct effects on the region. Secured 15,000 hectares of land for the offset exercise.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further comments

[Add row]

(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	No further comment

[Fixed row]

(11.5.1) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects.

Row 1

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 3

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

525

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

167.93

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

The area disturbed in this reporting year is excluding a township established

Row 3

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

39382

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

1590

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

No additional comments

Row 4

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

96.63

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

91.39

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

Modified habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

This area was previously agricultural land

Row 5

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 6

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

3544.07

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

1093.86

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

The area was disturbed in this year for coal mining activity.

Row 6

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

4865.28

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

1379.58

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

No additional comments

Row 7

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

9696.85

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

1962

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

The area disturbed in this reporting year is excluding a township established near Zawar Mines.

Row 8

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 7

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

374.81

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

144.09

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

Data not available

(11.5.1.6) Comment

No additional comments

[Add row]

(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

(11.8.1) Number of mining projects required to produce a BAP

7

(11.8.2) % of mining projects required to produce a BAP that have one in place

100.0

(11.8.3) Format

Select all that apply

Stand-alone document

(11.8.4) Frequency BAPs are reviewed

Select all that apply

Regularly

(11.8.5) Please explain

Vedanta has formulated Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) or Biodiversity Action Plans for all publicly disclosed sites. These BMPs outline the organizational framework for addressing and managing the impacts on various biodiversity attributes, with the ultimate goal of elimination, reduction, mitigation, and sustainable management. To ascertain the risk levels of each site, a Biodiversity Risk Screening Assessment is conducted using the IBAT tool. Subsequently, the sites are categorized into high, medium, or low-risk categories. Based on this categorization, specific BMPs are developed to effectively address the identified risks. These BMPs exist as standalone documents and are also integrated into an Environmental and Social Management Plan where appropriate. The key activities outlined in BMPs include: 1. Implementing sustainable land management practices in collaboration with local communities. 2. Integrating biodiversity conservation with business requirements throughout the project lifecycle. 3. Preventing the discharge of harmful substances and the introduction of invasive species into the environment resulting from our operations. 4. Protecting and restoring habitats, managing land disturbance, and facilitating rehabilitation. 5. Planning and preparing for potential climate change impacts that may disrupt or alter the availability of ecosystem services utilized by the site. 6. Adapting management and mitigation responses as necessary to accommodate changes in biodiversity attributes.

[Fixed row]

(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

(11.9.1) Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.9.2) Comment

Vedanta operations primarily impact biodiversity through habitat degradation, fragmentation, and loss of species diversity. Zinc International, Hindustan Zinc, IOB Karnataka, and FACOR sites have these impacts. These sites do not have any ecologically sensitive zones such as Protected Areas, National Parks, Key Biodiversity Areas, or Wildlife Sanctuaries near or within their operational areas.

[Fixed row]

(11.9.1) For your disclosed mining projects, provide details of the significant adverse impacts on biodiversity, with the respective response to the impact.

Row 1

(11.9.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.9.1.2) Type of impact

Select from:

Direct

(11.9.1.3) Impact

Select from:

Deforestation and/or forest degradation

(11.9.1.4) Description of the impact

The construction and operational phases of the mine will impact the area's vegetation, causing habitat and species loss and continued habitat degradation. These impacts include: Loss of important or conservation-significant habitats. Loss of natural or near-natural areas of lower conservation significance, as well as modified areas. Loss of plant species of conservation concern. Degradation of habitats due to altered soil surfaces, directly affecting plant micro-habitats. Degradation caused by alien invasive vegetation.

(11.9.1.5) Consequence

Select from:

Serious

(11.9.1.6) Likelihood

Select from:

Likely

(11.9.1.7) Describe response

In 2021, Zinc International conducted a detailed biodiversity risk assessment to identify the impacts of its operations. This study helped determine mitigation measures based on mitigation hierarchy guidelines. Key measures include Minimize clearing and operations in natural habitats, especially within at least 50 meters of adjacent high-sensitivity habitats. Avoid direct impacts on surrounding or adjacent areas with sensitive vegetation or nearby riparian habitats, except for clearing alien invasive species. Relocate Quiver trees to landscaped and managed open spaces of BMM and areas where historical disturbances can be rehabilitated and where viable populations of the same species exist. Survey protected and/or threatened species in expanded mining areas, particularly Quiver trees and Hoodia species. Delineate permissible areas to restrict vehicle and heavy machinery movement to designated access roads, maintenance roads, turning points, and parking areas. Reduce fragmentation of natural habitat by keeping long-term or permanently impacted areas close together, avoiding increased impact on sensitive habitats. Zinc International plans to implement these mitigation measures in the coming years. All sites have Biodiversity Management Plans, and there are site-specific Conservation Area Management Plans focusing on managing conservation-worthy land, habitats, species, and ecosystems around the mining areas.

Row 3

(11.9.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.9.1.2) Type of impact

Select from:

Indirect

(11.9.1.3) Impact

Select from:

Negative impacts on ecosystem service provision

(11.9.1.4) Description of the impact

Mining operations involving blasting, excavation, landscaping, and material movement generate large amounts of dust that form a physical crust on surrounding areas. Dust from these activities likely impacts soil surfaces both inside and outside the mine footprint to varying degrees. Continuous dust deposition on soils causes a 'surface-sealing' effect, where fine dust particles settle into and embed in soil pores, particularly during precipitation events such as condensation and mist, common in arid environments. This sealing makes the surface more water-repellent, preventing water infiltration and effectively 'sterilizing' the soil as plants die off due to lack of moisture. This dust-induced sealing effect manifests gradually and may reduce ecological functions.

(11.9.1.5) Consequence

Select from:

Moderate

(11.9.1.6) Likelihood

Select from:

Likely

(11.9.1.7) Describe response

Zinc International addresses dust deposition impacts by following the mitigation hierarchy. We control and minimize dust levels from operations like blasting and haulage. Blasting occurs under low- or no-wind conditions whenever possible, and strict speed limits are set to reduce dust fallout. Regular biodiversity assessments monitor environmental impacts, including dust deposition. Beyond mitigation, we implemented offset measures, and indirect impacts from dust deposition are included

in the Biodiversity Offset Agreement. All sites have Biodiversity Management Plans, and there is a site-specific Conservation Area Management Plan focusing on managing conservation-worthy land, habitats, species, and ecosystems around the mining areas.

[Add row]

(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

Long-term business objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

21-30

(11.10.3) Please explain

Vedanta recognizes the potential environmental impacts of its operations and aims to strengthen biodiversity management to minimize and mitigate these effects. The long-term biodiversity objective is to achieve 'No Net Loss' through the mitigation hierarchy, and we aim for a 'Net Positive Impact for Critical Habitats' to ensure no net loss occurs. Vedanta's biodiversity management integrates conservation throughout the project lifecycle, including decommissioning, closure, and rehabilitation. We regularly update and review processes to strengthen biodiversity management and achieve long-term biodiversity targets. In line with these goals, Vedanta partnered with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) to accelerate ESG goals and sustainable actions. Through this partnership, Vedanta will invest Rs. 200 Cr over the next 5 to 10 years in R&D and sustainability initiatives to promote and build a sustainable ecosystem.

Strategy for long-term objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Vedanta set incremental targets in the short term which will contribute to achieving the long-term targets of 'No Net Loss' and 'Net Positive Impact for Critical Habitats'. The first target is to rate the sites on ecological sensitivities and identify any gaps in current biodiversity management. Using the IBAT tool and STAR metric, we will obtain critical information on biodiversity priority sites re-evaluating the sites to assess biodiversity related risks. Based on these findings, Vedanta will design and implement interventions as per mitigation hierarchy to address biodiversity impacts. Last target is to conduct feasibility assessments gaps, barriers and enablers to achieve long term biodiversity related targets on No-Net-Loss or Net-Positive-Impact targets for Critical Habitats. These studies will be pivotal for defining strategies to avoid, minimize, restore and offset biodiversity impacts that will support better performance on biodiversity indicators to commit.

Financial planning

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Vedanta incorporates the financial costs of biodiversity conservation, restoration, and rehabilitation into its financial planning. This strategy is embedded in the business plan, and operations are continually evaluated for potential ecological risks and threats. Vedanta partners with stakeholders to gather their input on enhancing biodiversity. Financial planning includes projected estimates to manage the long-term strategy of protecting and enhancing biodiversity and addressing related costs.

[Fixed row]

(11.11.1) Provide details of your targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity, and progress made.

Row 1

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Determine feasibility to commit to No-Net-Loss or Net-Positive-Impact targets for Critical Habitats

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2021

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2025

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

100%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

To achieve Target 3, we are conducting assessments aimed at identifying the gaps, barriers, and facilitators for achieving our long-term biodiversity-related objectives. These assessments will play a pivotal role in shaping our strategies for mitigating, minimizing, restoring, and offsetting biodiversity impacts, all of which will contribute to improved performance on biodiversity indicators.

Row 4

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Develop roadmap to achieve No Net-Loss or Net- Positive Impact in place

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2021.0

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2030

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

1-10%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Vedanta is unwavering in its commitment to eradicating any adverse effects of its operations on biodiversity. In alignment with this commitment, the company is actively exploring avenues to bolster its biodiversity management. Target 2, is dedicated to the implementation of measures designed to effectively tackle identified risks. Vedanta acknowledges the significance of restoring and rejuvenating lost biodiversity, all while adhering to regulatory requirements. To this end, the company is determined to create offsets that are specifically tailored to achieve this objective.

Row 5

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Review of site biodiversity risk across all our locations

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2021

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2025

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

100%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

100% sites have been re-assessed for biodiversity risk. To achieve this goal, we utilized the IBAT tool and the STAR metric, both of which offer crucial insights into biodiversity priority sites. These insights served as valuable inputs for our risk management strategies. The information gathered supported our decision-making processes, enabling us to proactively address potential impacts on biodiversity.

[Add row]

(11.12.1) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

Physical controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

Following a Biodiversity Assessment at Kayad mines, Vedanta has implemented strategies to enhance the local ecosystem. Initially, they launched a Peacock Conservation Plan in partnership with the Rajasthan State Forest Department. This plan includes three primary actions: establishing peacock-friendly habitats through native plantings, ensuring consistent water availability, and providing feeding areas. It also involves educating the local community about the importance of peacock preservation. Additionally, Vedanta established an on-site nursery to supply high-quality planting materials like *Ziziphus mauritiana*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Syzygium cumini*, and *Tamarindus indica* to support peacock habitat. Secondly, Vedanta has prioritized the conservation and preservation of nutrient-rich topsoil extracted from mining sites. This topsoil is repurposed for plantation and landscaping within the mining area. Lastly, extensive plantation activities have been conducted both within and outside the mining areas, involving the planting of over 4,000 saplings. Plant species were selected based on soil conditions and local preferences, with an emphasis on fruit-bearing and shade-providing varieties. Local community engagement was encouraged through participation in tree monitoring and regular watering to foster tree growth. These initiatives underscore Vedanta's dedication to biodiversity conservation and sustainable mining practices, aiming to positively impact the environment and local communities.

Row 3

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

Other minimization measure, please specify :Supply quality planting material to promote plantation work within and near mining area

(11.12.1.3) Description

Vedanta set up an in-house nursery spanning 1200 square meters at Rampura Agucha to support plantation efforts in and around the mining area. This nursery cultivates various plant species, including exotic and medicinal ones such as *Commiphora Wightii*, *Butea monosperma*, *Terminalia arjuna*, and others. Annually, it produces approximately 10,000 saplings, demonstrating a model initiative aimed at conserving endangered floral species in Rajasthan. The nursery plays a crucial role in ensuring a consistent supply of high-quality planting material for restoration activities and distributes saplings to nearby communities, facilitating the spread of valuable biodiversity species.

Row 4

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 1

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

- Other avoidance measure, please specify :Use of Municipal STP treated water to reduce dependence on fresh water

(11.12.1.3) Description

Ahar River serves as a primary water source for numerous lakes in Udaipur, crucial for the city's drinking water supply. However, rapid urbanization and inadequate waste disposal systems have led to the discharge of domestic and industrial waste into the river, amounting to approximately 100 to 150 million liters per day, including nearly 10% untreated industrial effluents. This pollution has significantly elevated BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), COD (chemical oxygen demand), and alkalinity levels in the Ahar River, rendering the water unsuitable for use. The polluted water from Ahar has also reduced oxygen concentrations in lake water, severely impacting local ecology and causing loss of aquatic biodiversity. To address these issues, Hindustan Zinc partnered with the Udaipur Municipal Corporation to establish a 60 MLD sewage treatment plant (STP) in Udaipur city. This STP now treats sewage, and the treated water is utilized in mines and smelters. Approximately 80% of the water needs at Sindesar Khurd mines are met with this treated water. This initiative has resulted in three main outcomes: (i) Enhanced water security for the city by improving water quality. (ii) Preservation of the protected aquatic ecosystem in River Ahar. (iii) Reduced reliance on freshwater in mines and smelters through conservation of aquatic biodiversity.

Row 5

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 2

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

- Abatement controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

In accordance with Group-level targets and long-term commitments, Zinc International evaluated scientific studies to assess the effects of its operations on various aspects of biodiversity, including soil surface sealing, soil water availability, species diversity, and habitats. VZI is now implementing recommendations from the study to minimize these impacts on biodiversity. Key measures currently under consideration include minimizing the clearing of natural vegetation, prioritizing the removal and storage of topsoil for rehabilitation purposes where available, installing erosion control structures, and using indigenous shrubs and grasses for re-vegetation of disturbed or modified areas.

[Add row]

(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

(11.13.1) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

Select from:

Yes

(11.13.2) Comment

The disclosed sites (excluding Zinc International) have minimal impact on local biodiversity. However, Vedanta has taken proactive steps to support various conservation activities such as plantations, peacock conservation, and land reclamation both within and around its mining sites. Zinc International has addressed its impacts through biodiversity offsets detailed in 11.14

[Fixed row]

(11.13.1) Provide details on restoration actions you have in place in your sites.

Row 1

(11.13.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.13.1.2) Description of the impact being mitigated by restoration

The Gamsberg Nature Reserve was declared in 2020 and the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform (DAEARDLR) was appointed as the Management Authority, responsible for the implementation of the Gamsberg Nature Reserve Integrated Management Plan. The offset agreement with the DAEARDLR requires Zinc International will protect the biodiversity and ecological functioning of the surface areas by adopting appropriate measures. Zinc International will also identify and secure additional conservation worthy land comprising of at least 7 of the 12 nearby properties containing the characteristics of intact habitat of recognized vegetation type such as Aggeney's Gravel Vygieveld, Bushmanland Inselberg Shrubland, Bushmanland Arid Grassland and azonal vegetation. We have secured 6 of the 7 farms to ensure compliance of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement. The first audit to assess the implementation of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement was conducted in 2023 by an Independent Auditor.

(11.13.1.3) Type of ecosystem restored

Select from:

Other ecosystems

(11.13.1.4) Total area restored to date (hectares)

21757

(11.13.1.5) Total area to be restored (hectares)

35000

(11.13.1.6) Target year

2030

(11.13.1.7) Describe restoration actions

Ex-situ conservation of threatened plants involves search, rescue, and translocation, with a dedicated nursery housing 153 species and 164,000 plants for rehabilitation. This initiative is supported by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the Millennium Seed Bank Programme (MSBP), which assist in training the nursery team.

[Add row]

(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

(11.14.1) Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

Select from:

Yes

(11.14.2) Comment

The Gamsberg Nature Reserve was declared in 2020 and the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform (DAEARDLR) was appointed as the Management Authority, responsible for the implementation of the Gamsberg Nature Reserve Integrated Management Plan. The offset agreement with the DAEARDLR requires Zinc International will protect the biodiversity and ecological functioning of the surface areas by adopting appropriate measures. Zinc International will also identify and secure additional conservation worthy land comprising of at least 7 of the 12 nearby properties containing the characteristics of intact habitat of recognized vegetation type such as Aggeneys Gravel Vygieveld, Bushmanland Inselberg Shrubland, Bushmanland Arid Grassland and azonal vegetation. We have secured 6 of the 7 farms to ensure compliance of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement. The first audit to assess the implementation of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement was conducted in 2023 by an Independent Auditor.

[Fixed row]

(11.14.1) Provide details on the biodiversity offsets you have in place.

Row 1

(11.14.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.14.1.2) Description of the impact being offset

Gamsberg mine under the BMM complex has the following impacts on biodiversity: • Loss of important or conservation significant habitats; • Loss of natural or near-natural areas of lower conservation significance, and modified areas;

(11.14.1.3) Motivation

Select from:

- Legal requirements

(11.14.1.4) Type of offset

Select from:

- Restoration offset (other)

(11.14.1.5) Area (hectares)

21757

(11.14.1.6) Describe the offset

The Gamsberg Nature Reserve was declared in 2020 and the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform (DAEARDLR) was appointed as the Management Authority, responsible for the implementation of the Gamsberg Nature Reserve Integrated Management Plan. The offset agreement with the DAEARDLR requires Zinc International will protect the biodiversity and ecological functioning of the surface areas by adopting appropriate measures. Zinc International will also identify and secure additional conservation worthy land comprising of at least 7 of the 12 nearby properties containing the characteristics of intact habitat of recognized vegetation type such as Aggeneys Gravel Vygieveld, Bushmanland Inselberg Shrubland, Bushmanland Arid Grassland and azonal vegetation. We have secured 6 of the 7 farms to ensure compliance of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement. The first audit to assess the implementation of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement was conducted in 2023 by an Independent Auditor.

[Add row]

(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

(11.15.1) Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

Select from:

- Yes

(11.15.2) Comment

In addition to meeting regulatory obligations, Vedanta Limited actively supports various floral and faunal conservation activities each year. These efforts include planting initiatives inside and outside mining areas, establishing nursery facilities to ensure high-quality planting materials, peacock conservation, and effective waste management. We consistently monitor the implementation of our biodiversity management policies, standards, and plans to remain responsive to evolving

environmental challenges and regulatory changes. For example, Zinc International collaborated with the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform to update its Conservation Area Management Plan in 2022. These conservation initiatives and measures will be rolled out over the next five years to ensure comprehensive management and adherence to conservation principles in the designated areas.

[Fixed row]

(11.15.1) Provide details on the main ACAs you are implementing or supporting.

Row 1

(11.15.1.1) Project title

Restoration of Jarofix Yard Project

(11.15.1.2) Project theme

Select from:

Restoration (other)

(11.15.1.3) Country/Area

Select from:

India

(11.15.1.4) Location

Select from:

In the area of influence of mining project

(11.15.1.5) Primary motivation

Select from:

Voluntary

(11.15.1.6) Timeframe

Select from:

Undefined

(11.15.1.7) Start year

2019

(11.15.1.9) Description of project

Hindustan Zinc collaborated with The Energy and Resource Institute to restore extensive degraded lands affected by Jarofix dumps. They utilized Mycorrhiza-based reclamation technologies to enhance and expand cultivation practices, aiming to green and rejuvenate once-fertile soils and reclaim wasteland for productive use. In recognition of this initiative, Hindustan Zinc received the 'Most Innovative Project' award at the CII National Award for Environmental Best Practices in 2021.

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

The initiative has successfully restored 6.25 hectares of the Jarofix Yard through plantation efforts. In addition to beneficial environmental impacts such as soil erosion control, stabilization of dump slopes, and prevention of further erosion, it has also generated socio-economic benefits by repurposing previously abandoned wasteland for alternative uses.

[Add row]

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

	Are there closure plans in place?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Mine closure plans are prepared for all sites.

[Fixed row]

(11.16.1) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

(11.16.1.1) % of mines with closure plans

100.0

(11.16.1.2) % of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100.0

(11.16.1.3) Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Select from:

Yes, for all mines

(11.16.1.4) Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Select all that apply

Regularly (all projects)

(11.16.1.5) Please explain

Vedanta has formulated Mine Closure Plans for all disclosed sites, ensuring compliance with regulatory mandates and company standards. Sustainable mine closure is considered integral from the outset of each mining project and is integrated throughout its lifecycle. Vedanta views site closure as an ongoing process, actively conducting restoration and rehabilitation activities during and after project operations to restore sites to their pre-mining conditions or to a state acceptable to society. To support this approach, mine closure plans are developed during the pre-operational, design, and approval phases. These plans are dynamic, regularly reviewed by competent authorities, and updated as needed to address emerging challenges, changing circumstances, and stakeholder expectations. They provide a structured framework for closure planning, outlining specific activities, roles and responsibilities, closure criteria and options, timeframes, and resource requirements. Vedanta adheres to Management and Technical Standards, such as those outlined in 'New Projects, Planning Processes, and Site Closure', which govern the development of mine closure plans. Each business unit must comply with these standards, ensuring alignment with international sustainability norms, national, regional, and local regulatory requirements, and other applicable guidelines. Adequate financial and other resources are allocated to implement activities aimed at restoring and rehabilitating mining areas.

[Fixed row]

(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	No further comment

[Fixed row]

(11.17.1) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use.

Row 1

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 6

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

291.24

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

BALCO Green belt plantation and restoration

Row 2

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

217.62

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Post mining land rehabilitation was carried out as per the Mine Closure Plan. Potential area of soil contamination was tested and decontaminated by excavating and replacing with fresh soil. Plantations were carried out to restore to its natural ground. Such land has been converted into football stadium and Rock Garden and are used by the community.

[Add row]

(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

(11.18.1) Collaborating or partnering with NGOs

Select from:

Yes

(11.18.2) Comment

Vedanta continually engages with NGOs and other development partners to forward our commitment to eliminate the impacts of our operations on biodiversity and maintain the long term ecological and biological integrity of natural resources.

[Fixed row]

(11.18.1) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.18.1.1) Organization

BAIF Development Research Foundation

(11.18.1.2) Scope of collaboration

Select from:

Specific mining projects

(11.18.1.3) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

Project 1

(11.18.1.4) Areas of collaborations

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Natural resources management and sustainable agricultural practices

(11.18.1.5) Describe the nature of the collaboration

Vedanta has collaborated with BAIF and Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture Technology through its flagship programme called 'Samadhan' to promote sustainable agricultural practices and NRM activities which will improve the long term ecological and biological integrity of natural resources. The larger aim is to increase farm productivity and thus income. The Samadhan programme itself has succeeded in developing unproductive land into fruit-bearing plants, thereby improving the ecological balance and economical security of the community.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:

No specified timeframe

[Add row]

(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

Funding research organizations

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

All disclosed mining projects

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Vedanta signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) to accelerate the adoption of ESG goals through sustainable actions. Under this collaboration, Vedanta plans to invest Rs. 200 crore over the next 5 to 10 years in research and development as well as sustainability initiatives aimed at fostering a sustainable ecosystem. Together, they will identify opportunities to collaborate on shared sustainability priorities such as research, policy development, stakeholder engagement, environmental education, and practical implementation. The initiative will also involve partnerships with governments, civil society, and industry peers to enhance efforts in climate action, resource efficiency, circular economy practices, promoting cleaner energy, sustainable supply chains, and inclusive development.

Row 2

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

Other, please specify :Funding Start-ups to resolve ESG challenges

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

- All disclosed mining projects

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Our Green Sparks Program partners with technology start-ups to address ESG challenges across our business units. Through strategic investments in start-ups, Vedanta aims to create value across its operations. This initiative provides opportunities to innovate with new products or technologies, explore new markets, generate additional revenue streams over the long term, and accelerate our progress towards ESG leadership.

Row 3

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

- Participating in landscape-scale planning processes

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

- All disclosed mining projects

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Vedanta has made significant strides in its sustainability journey by forging a strategic partnership with the World Economic Forum through its active participation in the 1t.org initiative, widely recognized as the One Trillion Tree platform. Under this ambitious initiative, Vedanta has pledged to plant a total of 7 million trees, making a substantial contribution to enhancing environmental resilience on a global scale. What distinguishes Vedanta's commitment is its unique position as the sole South Asian company involved in this commendable initiative. This commitment will be realized through extensive tree planting efforts across diverse landscapes in India. With a primary focus on Rajasthan, Vedanta aims to plant over 3.5 million trees in this ecologically significant state. Following this significant endeavor, the company intends to extend its impact by planting an additional million trees in Odisha, further underscoring its dedication to environmental conservation. These tree planting initiatives not only demonstrate Vedanta's unwavering commitment to sustainability but also align with broader global endeavors to combat climate change and preserve biodiversity. By participating in the 1t.org initiative, Vedanta is making a meaningful contribution to the global ecosystem, striving towards a more sustainable and resilient future for all.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Waste data

Fuel consumption

Base year emissions

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

- Progress against targets
- Target-setting methodology
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Vedanta is committed to conducting external verification and assurance on climate change issues on an annual basis. Our assurance process involves reviewing data from all our Business Units. For this purpose, we have adopted the widely recognized and CDP-approved assurance standard known as ISAE3000. This standard is the leading methodology employed by sustainability professionals worldwide for assurance engagements related to sustainability. As part of our assurance process, we have thoroughly reviewed data from all our Business Units.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Signed Assurance Letter - CDP - Vedanta Limited.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- Water consumption– total volume
- Water discharges– total volumes
- Water withdrawals– total volumes

- Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Vedanta is committed to conducting external verification and assurance on water related issues on an annual basis. Our assurance process involves reviewing data from all our Business Units. For this purpose, we have adopted the widely recognized and CDP-approved assurance standard known as ISAE3000. This standard is the leading methodology employed by sustainability professionals worldwide for assurance engagements related to sustainability. As part of our assurance process, we have thoroughly reviewed data from all our Business Units.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Signed Assurance Letter - CDP - Vedanta Limited.pdf
 [Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	Vedanta has water management policy in place. Apart from this, we have provided Climate Action (TCFD Aligned) report for reference.	Vedanta_Water Management Policy & TCFD Report.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

