



Vedanta Ltd

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

▪

09/11/2025, 09:04 am

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(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 425

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website..... 425

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ INR

(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 2025, we have engaged a workforce of more than 1,17,000 employees and contractors: achieving an EBITDA of INR 43,541 crore, showcasing a 19% year-on-year (YoY) growth. Currently, our diverse portfolio encompasses divisions focused on exploration, asset development, extraction, processing, and value addition. 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 FY2026 from FY2021 baseline. We have been taking several initiatives to support the transformation to a greener future. In FY25, 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. 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. 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

03/30/2025

(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:

☒ 5 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

1507246691297.60

(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

INE205A01025

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]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ India

☒ South Africa

☒ United Arab Emirates

(1.17) In which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate?

Mining

☒ Bauxite

☒ Iron ore

☒ Zinc

☒ Other metal mining, please specify :Chrome

Processing

- ☒ Lead
- ☒ Zinc
- ☒ Copper
- ☒ Nickel
- ☒ Silver
- ☒ Alumina
- ☒ Aluminum
- ☒ Other metals, please specify :**Steel, Ferrochrome**

(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

73.71

(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

(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 Chromtie 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

(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

(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.

Row 15

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☒ Project 7

(1.18.2) Name

Bicholim, IOB

(1.18.3) Share (%)

93

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

14.34

(1.18.6) Longitude

76.92

(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

2024

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2054

(1.18.12) Description of project

The Bicholim mines are planned to operate for 30 years based on the present reserves and resources, with an initial production capacity of 3 MTPA (Block I). This capacity may be increased in the future, depending on the results of exploration activities scheduled during the Mining Plan period.

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

[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. We have not been able to achieve this target within the stipulated time due to operational challenges and sector wide issues in deployment of renewable energy sources. We remain committed on fulfil our emission intensity goals in the coming years.

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
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts	<i>Select from:</i> <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?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> <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

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Heat waves
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ 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

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation

(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
- ✓ WWF Water Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards

- ✓ IPCC Climate Change Projections

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

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water utilities at a local level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 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:

☒ No

(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 all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species
- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(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 2

(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 all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species
- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(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 3

(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 all that apply

☒ Threatened species

- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(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 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 all that apply

☒ Threatened species

☒ Protected habitats

☒ Critical habitats

☒ Ecosystem services

(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 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 all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species
- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(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 6

(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 all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species
- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(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 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 all that apply

- ☒ Threatened species
- ☒ Protected habitats
- ☒ Critical habitats
- ☒ Ecosystem services

(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:

- ☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[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 4

(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 5

(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 6

(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 7

(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 8

(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 9

(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 10

(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

ICOLD 'IV': Extreme and ANCOLD: Extreme

(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

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

7

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

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 2

(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

"Very high" dam classification according to Canadian Dam Association (CDA) guidelines

(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)

11

(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 3

(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

74.08

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

ANCOLD (2012a,b) Guidelines: Category of High A CDA (2013) Guidelines: Category of Very High

(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 4

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

(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

Category A

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

☒ Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

☒ Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

☒ Other, please specify :DES

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

15

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

22

(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.

Row 5

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Vedanta Aluminium Limited - Katikela TSF

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

21.46

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

84.4

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Guidelines 7 Consequence Category

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

- ☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

3.72

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

3.72

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

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 TSF has a consequence category of B. Mitigation options have been considered in this assessment for the reduction of impacts, in terms of impacts to surrounding populations.

Row 6

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Vedanta Aluminium Limited-Kurebega TSF

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

21.48

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

84.2

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Category B

(2.6.2.6) Guidelines used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Guidelines 7: Consequence Classification

(2.6.2.7) Tailings dam's activity

Select from:

- ☒ Active

(2.6.2.8) Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

1.86

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

1.86

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Based on the ANCOLD guidelines, the TSF has a consequence category of B.

Row 7

(2.6.2.1) Tailings dam name/identifier

Vedanta Aluminium Limited- Bauxite Residual Dumping Area (BRDA)

(2.6.2.2) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Kalahandi

(2.6.2.3) Latitude

9.7

(2.6.2.4) Longitude

83.39

(2.6.2.5) Hazard classification

Category A

(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)

2.5

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

30

(2.6.2.10) Please explain

Based on the ANCOLD guidelines, the TSF has a consequence category of B.

[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 2

(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 3

(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 4

(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 5

(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 6

(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 received 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 through an Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). We anticipate that an equivalent of 2% of overall emissions will be taxed in the initial phase of these pricing regulations. 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 will have limited direct financial impact as the proposed Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) is expected to initially price only around 2% of overall emissions. However, the introduction of carbon pricing will increase operating costs, even if marginal at first. Cash outflows may rise due to the purchase of emission allowances, though the absolute amount is expected to be manageable in this phase.

(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)

217552179

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The Indian draft Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) has set initial targets for carbon pricing. Based on these regulations, we anticipate that approximately 2% of overall emissions will be subject to taxation in the first phase. For this assessment, we have applied an internal carbon price of USD 15 per tonne of CO₂e. The applicable emissions are from our FACOR, Iron & Steel, and Aluminium businesses, which are covered under the scope of CCTS. These businesses together account for 50,482,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions. Accordingly, the estimated financial impact has been calculated as follows: USD 15 (Internal Carbon Price) × 2% (Percentage of Emissions Liable to Tax) × 50,482,000 (Emissions from Applicable Businesses) × 86.19 (Exchange Rate) = INR 217,552,179 This figure represents the anticipated financial exposure in the initial phase of CCTS compliance for our FACOR, Iron & Steel, and Aluminium operations.

(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

184800000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate this risk, Vedanta is making a significant push to add renewable power to its energy mix. While this will reduce long-term exposure to carbon costs, it also involves considerable upfront investment. For the businesses covered under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), we plan to install 1,680 MW of renewable round-the-clock (RE-RTC) capacity. The estimated investment has been calculated as follows: 1,680 MW (Planned Capacity) × 2.2 (Utilization Factor) × ₹50,000,000 per MW (Estimated Cost) = 184,800,000,000 This figure represents the expected capital outlay required for adding renewable power capacity in CCTS-applicable businesses by 2030.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address this risk, Vedanta has set a target to integrate 2.5 GW of round-the-clock renewable energy (RE-RTC) by 2030 into its energy portfolio. Of this, approximately 1,680 MW is earmarked for deployment in businesses covered under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), ensuring a direct reduction in exposure to carbon pricing while strengthening the share of clean energy in the overall 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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Based on the water risk assessment conducted using the WRI Aqueduct and Water Risk Filter tools, it has been identified that the Banas Basin—one of the key water sources for Vedanta's Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL)—is exposed to a 'very high' level of water risk. This poses a significant operational challenge, particularly during drought conditions, which are most severe in the summer months. Given the substantial water requirements for processing metals such as zinc, lead, and silver, any restriction on water usage—especially on captive sources—could disrupt operations. In such scenarios, regulatory authorities may prioritize water allocation for essential public needs, potentially limiting industrial access. Consequently, Vedanta's HZL may be compelled to procure water from alternative sources, leading to a notable increase in direct operating costs. With an annual water consumption of approximately 26 million KL, including 9 million KL used in mining, the financial impact during lean periods could be considerable, necessitating strategic planning and investment in water-efficient technologies and alternative sourcing mechanisms.

(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 identified water risk is expected to have a direct and measurable impact on the operational cost structure of Vedanta's Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL). Given the company's significant reliance on water for its core mining and metal processing activities, any disruption in water availability—particularly during drought conditions—will necessitate the procurement of water from alternative, and likely more expensive, sources. This shift will lead to an increase in direct operating expenses, especially during the lean summer months when water scarcity is most acute. As a result, the elevated cost burden is anticipated to adversely affect the overall profitability of the business. In the absence of timely mitigation measures, such as enhanced water efficiency, recycling, or diversification of water sources, the financial implications could be substantial. Therefore, addressing this risk is not only critical for operational continuity but also essential for safeguarding the long-term financial performance and sustainability of Vedanta's HZL.

(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)

836000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

During the financial year 2024–25, Vedanta's Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) reported a total surface water consumption of approximately 26 million kiloliters (KL) across its mining operations. A significant portion of this—around 7.6 million KL—was consumed during the three peak summer months, a period typically marked by heightened water stress and increased operational demand. In the context of a drought event, where access to regular surface water sources may be restricted due to regulatory or environmental constraints, HZL would be required to procure water from alternative sources. The procurement cost of water is estimated at INR 110 per KL, which translates to a total financial impact of INR 836 million for the summer period alone. This cost represents a direct operational burden arising from climate-related water scarcity and underscores the importance of proactive water risk management, efficiency improvements, and strategic sourcing to ensure business continuity and cost control during environmentally sensitive periods.

(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 addressing risks includes the annual expenditure for implementing water conservation measures. This refers to the annual operational expenses for water and wastewater management (such as rainwater harvesting, STP, ETP, RO, MEE, etc.) at HZL's mine site basins, which amounted to INR 21.1 million in FY2025, with a similar expenditure recorded for FY2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To proactively address the operational risks associated with water scarcity, Vedanta's Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) is consistently prioritizing the optimization of water recycling and reuse across all its mining and processing operations. This strategic approach is aimed at significantly reducing the dependency on freshwater extraction, thereby enhancing water-use efficiency and ensuring long-term resource sustainability. In parallel, HZL is actively investing in the development and expansion of rainwater harvesting infrastructure to support groundwater recharge and improve local water availability. These efforts align with Vedanta's broader sustainability commitment to achieve net water positivity by 2030, which includes substantial improvements in water-use efficiency across all business sectors, sustainable withdrawals, and equitable supply of freshwater. The initiative also supports the global objective of reducing the number of people affected by water scarcity. As of FY 2025, HZL has achieved a water positivity ratio of 3.32, meaning it replenishes over three times the water it consumes, thereby significantly mitigating long-term water-related risks and reinforcing its position as a responsible and future-ready enterprise.

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 impose 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

Vedanta has undertaken a comprehensive response to biodiversity-related risks through the implementation of a Biodiversity Offset Agreement (BOA). The total annual cost associated with this initiative amounts to INR 197,260,274, covering multiple components essential to ecological preservation. These include annual financial provisioning payments as stipulated in the agreement, perimeter fencing of the Gamsberg Nature Reserve to protect native species, construction of a nursery for indigenous flora, and the collection, training, and preservation of seeds from threatened plant species. This investment reflects Vedanta's commitment to mitigating biodiversity impacts and ensuring long-term environmental sustainability across its operational footprint.

(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

None of Vedanta's operational assets were exposed to physical risks such as floods or droughts, nor to transition risks from carbon pricing regulations during the reporting period.

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

6

(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)

85070000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The operational facility of Vedanta's Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), located within the Banas Basin, plays a strategically vital role in the company's global business portfolio. As an integrated producer of lead, zinc, and silver, all of HZL's smelters are situated within the Banas Basin, making the region—and water as a resource—critically important, particularly for smelting operations compared to mining activities. Aggregated data from these three smelters and three mines indicate that the Banas Basin operations collectively generated ₹340.83 billion in revenue during the reporting period, contributing approximately 22.6% to Vedanta's total global revenue of ₹1,507.25 billion. Despite this substantial contribution, the revenue stream remains vulnerable to operational and basin-specific risks, particularly during the lean summer period, which spans approximately three months each year. During this time, the Banas Basin experiences acute water scarcity and drought conditions, posing a significant threat to operational continuity and potentially impacting production and revenue generation. A proportional assessment of the revenue at risk during this period suggests a potential exposure of approximately ₹85.07 billion—equivalent to one-fourth of the annual revenue—highlighting the urgent need for robust water risk mitigation strategies and resilient operational planning. In response, HZL is actively investing in the development and expansion of rainwater harvesting infrastructure to enhance groundwater recharge and improve local water availability. These initiatives are aligned with Vedanta's overarching sustainability commitment to achieve net water positivity by 2030. This commitment encompasses improvements in water-use efficiency, sustainable water withdrawals, and equitable access to freshwater across all business operations. As of FY 2025, HZL has achieved a water positivity ratio of 3.32, indicating that it replenishes more than three times the volume of water it consumes. This achievement significantly mitigates long-term water-related risks and reinforces HZL's position as a responsible, future-ready enterprise, while also contributing to global efforts aimed at reducing the number of people affected by water scarcity.

[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	<i>In FY 2025, Vedanta did not incur any water related fines or penalties.</i>

[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	<i>In FY 2025, Vedanta did not pay any biodiversity related fines or penalties.</i>

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa carbon tax

(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

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

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

100

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

6515509.5

(3.5.3.5) Comment

In South Africa, the Carbon Tax is regulated under the Carbon Tax Act (Act No. 15 of 2019) and applies to Scope 1 emissions, with liability determined by the relevant industry sector. For the reporting period, the total carbon tax paid amounted to R 1,319,917.65 (INR 65,15,509.5).

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

All of our businesses have committed to become net zero carbon operations by 2050 or sooner. To advance toward this long-term ambition, each business has adopted short- and mid-term GHG reduction goals, supported by targeted investments in renewable energy, low- and zero-carbon fuels, and energy efficiency improvements. These initiatives are designed to place our operations firmly on a downward emissions trajectory. To reinforce this transition and safeguard against potential regulatory shifts, Vedanta has introduced an Internal Carbon Price (ICP). Although our Indian operations are not yet covered by regulatory carbon pricing mechanisms, we anticipate such schemes may be introduced in the near future. Meanwhile, our South African operations are already subject to the national carbon tax. By adopting a shadow pricing approach, Vedanta integrates the cost of carbon into investment decision-making. A theoretical price of INR 1,292.85 per tonne of CO₂ equivalent has been set and is applied consistently across all business units, covering Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This proactive measure not only strengthens the business case for decarbonization projects but also ensures that the Company remains well-prepared for any emerging carbon pricing regimes.

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(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)

85095387

(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. Approximate premium received on Green Metal (/MT): 15/MT INR (15 86.19)/MT INR1,292.85/MT b. Production of Green metal in FY25 (MT) 65,820 MT. Therefore, potential financial impact: 1,292.85*65,820 INR 85,095,387*

(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 Renewable Energy Power instead of thermal power in FY 25 & 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 25.

(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 sold 65.82 kt of Green Aluminium under the Restora and Restora Ultra brand name. 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.

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 made a strategic commitment to achieving net water positivity by the year 2030, reflecting its dedication to sustainable resource management and environmental stewardship. To ensure measurable progress toward this goal, the company has engaged a specialized external agency to monitor, evaluate, and guide water management practices across its diverse operational locations. Given that a significant portion of Vedanta's operations are situated in water-stressed regions, the company is focused on enhancing water-use efficiency and ensuring that it consistently returns more water to the environment than it consumes. This is being accomplished through the adoption of less water-intensive technologies, integration of circular water management practices, and the implementation of advanced recycling and reuse systems. Furthermore, Vedanta is actively working to ensure water security in the communities where it operates by investing in the replenishment of local watersheds, construction of rainwater harvesting structures, and restoration of community water sources. As of FY 2025, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) has achieved a water positivity ratio of 3.32, meaning it replenishes over three times the water it consumes—demonstrating significant progress toward long-term water resilience and sustainability.

(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 has made notable progress in its commitment to sustainable water management, with its overall water positivity ratio increasing to 0.63. This improvement reflects the successful implementation of a range of strategic initiatives aimed at reducing freshwater dependency and enhancing water efficiency across its operations. Key interventions include water reuse and recycling systems, rainwater harvesting infrastructure, and process optimization measures, all of which have contributed to significant water savings and cost efficiencies. These initiatives have been deployed across multiple business units, resulting in measurable financial benefits. The total cost savings realized through water conservation efforts are as follows: BALCO – INR 4,698,471; ESL – INR 1,696,916; Iron Ore Business – INR 4,372,780; Sterlite Copper – INR 293,013; FACOR – INR 2,375,577; TSPL – INR 12,487,500; and Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) – INR 3,949,520, culminating in a combined savings of INR 29,873,777. These figures underscore the tangible value of integrating sustainable water practices into core operations, not only in terms of environmental impact but also in driving operational efficiency and cost optimization. Vedanta remains committed to further advancing its water stewardship goals as part of its broader sustainability agenda.

(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)

29873777

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Vedanta has made notable progress in improving water efficiency by significantly lowering its overall freshwater withdrawal and consumption through the implementation of several water-saving initiatives. As a result, three sites—Cairn, IOB, and HZL—have achieved water positive status. In FY2025, Vedanta's overall water positivity ratio stands at 0.63. The total cost savings through the water initiatives across our sites are as follows: BALCO (INR 4,698,471), ESL (INR 1,696,916), Iron Ore Business (INR 4,372,780), Sterlite Copper (INR 293,013), FACOR (INR 2,375,577), TSPL (INR 12,487,500), and HZL (INR 3,949,520), amounting to a total of INR 29,873,777.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7513719118

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

With Vedanta's overall water positivity ratio rising to 0.63. The total cost to realise opportunity (i.e through initiatives such Water recycling, reuse and Rainwater harvesting initiatives) is INR 75,13,719,118. In FY2025, The Capital expenditure on water was INR 1,14,751,140 & the operating expense was INR 73,98,967,978.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

For FY 2026, we have set the target of Sustaining our Recycling rate while increasing our overall Water Positivity. 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 2024-25, the company had increased its recycling rate to 35% of the Freshwater Withdrawn. At a business-level, KPIs such as 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)

1507250000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In FY2025, Vedanta earned INR 1,584 crore in revenue from the sale of Restora and Restora Ultra products. Against the company's consolidated revenue of INR 1,507,250 crore, this accounts for 1.05% of total revenue. While currently a small share, this contribution reflects the growing commercial potential of sustainable product lines and highlights a scalable opportunity to expand Vedanta's low-carbon portfolio.

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

Vedanta's overall water positivity ratio rising to 0.63. 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 4,698,471), ESL (INR 1,696,916), Iron Ore Business (INR 4,372,780), Sterlite Copper (INR 293,013), FACOR (INR 2,375,577), TSPL (INR 12,487,500), and HZL (INR 3,949,520), amounting to a total of INR 298,73,777.

[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:

☒ Half-yearly

(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 and it also serves as a guiding framework for Vedanta's Code of Business Conduct and related policies, which reflect the company's broader commitment to diversity and inclusion.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board receives bi-annually updates on climate-related matters through the Board-level ESG Committee. This ESG Committee adopts a proactive approach to overseeing progress on climate objectives and commitments. It comprises the Group CEO, two independent directors, and one non-independent director, and is responsible for managing climate risks and implementing Board decisions on climate targets. Permanent invitees include the Group Head of HSE & Sustainability and the Director of ESG, Carbon, and Social Performance. The committee is guided by the ESG Management Committee (Man-Com) and supported by the Energy &

Carbon Community of Practice (CoP). Meeting twice a year, the committee's core responsibilities include: - Reviewing and recommending improvements to the carbon governance framework. - Advising the Board on sustainability policies and management systems, with a focus on climate action and decarbonization. - Monitoring sustainability performance in line with the "Vedanta Sustainability Framework." - Overseeing the implementation of ESG and climate-related governance, advocacy, and public relations strategies. - Promoting a sustainability-driven culture across the organization. - Identifying emerging sustainability and climate risks, and guiding management on mitigation strategies for long-term resilience. - Ensuring the Board meets its obligations under legal and international standards related to sustainability, climate change, and stakeholder governance. Through these responsibilities, the committee plays a critical role in advancing Vedanta's environmental and social commitments, while aligning with regulatory requirements 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
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ 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
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ 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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board receives bi-annually updates on climate-related matters through the Board-level ESG Committee. This ESG Committee adopts a proactive approach to overseeing progress on climate objectives and commitments. It comprises the Group CEO, two independent directors, and one non-independent director, and is responsible for managing climate risks and implementing Board decisions on climate targets. Permanent invitees include the Group Head of HSE & Sustainability and the Director of ESG, Carbon, and Social Performance. The committee is guided by the ESG Management Committee (Man-Com) and supported by the Energy & Carbon Community of Practice (CoP). Meeting twice a year, the committee's core responsibilities include: Reviewing and recommending improvements to the carbon governance framework. Advising the Board on sustainability policies and management systems, with a focus on climate action and decarbonization. Monitoring sustainability performance in line with the "Vedanta Sustainability Framework." Overseeing the implementation of ESG and climate-related governance, advocacy, and public relations strategies. Promoting a sustainability-driven culture across the organization. Identifying emerging sustainability and climate risks, and guiding management on mitigation strategies for long-term resilience. Ensuring the Board meets its obligations under legal and international standards related to sustainability, climate change, and stakeholder governance. Through these responsibilities, the committee plays a critical role in advancing Vedanta's environmental and social commitments, while aligning with regulatory requirements 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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board receives bi-annually updates on climate-related matters through the Board-level ESG Committee. This ESG Committee adopts a proactive approach to overseeing progress on climate objectives and commitments. It comprises the Group CEO, two independent directors, and one non-independent director, and is responsible for managing climate risks and implementing Board decisions on climate targets. Permanent invitees include the Group Head of HSE & Sustainability and the Director of ESG, Carbon, and Social Performance. The committee is guided by the ESG Management Committee (Man-Com) and supported by the Energy &

Carbon Community of Practice (CoP). Meeting twice a year, the committee's core responsibilities include: - Reviewing and recommending improvements to the carbon governance framework. - Advising the Board on sustainability policies and management systems, with a focus on climate action and decarbonization. - Monitoring sustainability performance in line with the "Vedanta Sustainability Framework." - Overseeing the implementation of ESG and climate-related governance, advocacy, and public relations strategies. - Promoting a sustainability-driven culture across the organization. - Identifying emerging sustainability and climate risks, and guiding management on mitigation strategies for long-term resilience. - Ensuring the Board meets its obligations under legal and international standards related to sustainability, climate change, and stakeholder governance. Through these responsibilities, the committee plays a critical role in advancing Vedanta's environmental and social commitments, while aligning with regulatory requirements 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:

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	<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's senior-most executive is the Executive Director) serves on both the Board and the Board-Level ESG Committee. The Board-Level ESG Committee functions as the highest decision-making authority on ESG and sustainability matters, including those related to climate change, across the Group. It oversees the development and enforcement of ESG-related policies, standards, and key performance indicators (KPIs), guided by defined ESG parameters. Operating through the ESG (formerly Sustainability) Sub-Committee, the Board ESG Committee adopts a proactive approach to monitoring and steering the Group's progress toward its climate-related 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
- ☒ Assessing future trends in 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

- ☒ 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

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

(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's senior-most executive is the Executive Director) serves on both the Board and the Board-Level ESG Committee. The Board-Level ESG Committee functions as the highest decision-making authority on ESG and sustainability matters, including those related to climate change, across the Group. It oversees the development and enforcement of ESG-related policies, standards, and key performance indicators (KPIs), guided by defined ESG parameters. Operating through the ESG (formerly Sustainability) Sub-Committee, the Board ESG Committee adopts a proactive approach to monitoring and steering the Group's progress toward its climate-related 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's senior-most executive is the Executive Director) serves on both the Board and the Board-Level ESG Committee. The Board-Level ESG Committee functions as the highest decision-making authority on ESG and sustainability matters, including those related to climate change, across the Group. It oversees the development and enforcement of ESG-related policies, standards, and key performance indicators (KPIs), guided by defined ESG parameters. Operating through the ESG (formerly Sustainability) Sub-Committee, the Board ESG Committee adopts a proactive approach to monitoring and steering the Group's progress toward its climate-related 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

Integrating Sustainability into Performance and Compensation A significant portion of our full-time employees' annual performance evaluation, including our CXOs, is directly tied to their performance in sustainability-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Specifically, 15% of the evaluation is based on these metrics, which are integrated within our Value-driven Sustainability Assessment Process (VSAP). This process involves rigorous audits that assess performance against Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction KPIs and the successful implementation of energy and carbon standards. Consequently, managing our carbon footprint is a critical factor in our executive compensation structure. Furthermore, payouts from the company's stock option scheme are contingent upon achieving predefined 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

A significant portion of our full-time employees' annual performance evaluation, including our CXOs, is directly tied to their performance in water management-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Specifically, 15% of the evaluation is based on these metrics, which are integrated within our Value-driven Sustainability Assessment Process (VSAP). This includes the implementation of water security measures and the quantifiable volume 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 via VSAP, our in-house sustainability risk assessment tool designed to ensure 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, 15% of executive variable pay is directly linked to performance against sustainability parameters, specifically biodiversity and forest-related KPIs. Our in-house VSAP, a robust sustainability risk assurance tool, aligns with IFC Performance Standards, ICMM guidelines, GRI, and other frameworks to assess business compliance with our VSF. Biodiversity and forest stewardship are key VSAP components. Performance in this area, including spending on site restoration, conservation responses (water/soil quality), effective waste disposal, and pollution remediation costs, forms the basis for management incentives and performance

bonuses. Additionally, our ESOS rewards employees across all grades (including Group EXCO, Business EXCO, and other key personnel) for performance against pre-determined criteria, including ESG metrics.
[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

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Board approval of climate transition plan

☒ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

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 uses a comprehensive incentive structure to boost employee performance, aligning both short-term and long-term goals with ESG parameters. This structure reflects both organizational and individual achievements. Short-Term Incentives Our STIs are tied to performance in the VSAP audit. This audit evaluates adherence to the VSF, including climate-related standards and KPIs. To qualify, a minimum audit score of 70% is required, with sustainability factors accounting for 15% of the overall performance assessment. Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) The LTIP balances execs' focus on immediate business outcomes with long-term company performance, incorporating both financial and non-financial metrics. Execs are rewarded for sustained contributions over a three-year period, which promotes successful ops and fosters wealth gen, driving high-growth performance. To emphasize sustainable business practices, climate-related considerations are additional performance metrics. In the current reporting cycle, GHG intensity-based targets are used 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 uses incentive programs to actively involve and motivate its employees, including CXOs, in achieving the company's sustainability goals. By rewarding contributions to these objectives, Vedanta builds a more engaged and dedicated workforce. This approach encourages employees to proactively tackle areas like reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency, and adopting sustainable practices. Monetary incentives act as a catalyst for innovation and creativity, empowering employees to develop eco-friendly solutions and processes. These incentives also foster a culture of accountability and responsibility regarding climate change, leading to a tangible reduction in the company's environmental impact and the achievement of climate-related objectives. By ensuring equitable participation

and commitment across all levels, this strategy strengthens Vedanta's efforts in executing its climate transition plan and reducing 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 drives employee performance through a comprehensive incentive structure that integrates short-term and long-term goals. These incentives align business objectives with ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) parameters, acknowledging both organizational and individual achievements. Short-term incentives are tied to the performance of companies in the VSAP (Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Program) audit. This audit assesses adherence to the Vedanta Sustainability Framework, which includes climate-related standards and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). To qualify for this incentive component, a minimum audit score of 70% is required, with sustainability factors contributing 15% to the overall performance assessment. Within the VSAP framework, the management of water-related targets is measured and evaluated. These targets include the ambitious goal of becoming a water-positive organization by 2030 and a commitment to reduce freshwater consumption by 15% by 2025.

(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 achieving the company's sustainability goals through incentive programs. By rewarding employees who contribute to these objectives, Vedanta fosters greater engagement and dedication within its workforce. This strategy encourages employees to proactively address areas such as reducing water consumption, improving water-use efficiency, and adopting sustainable practices. Monetary incentives act as a catalyst for innovation and creativity, empowering employees to devise eco-friendly solutions and processes. These incentives also cultivate 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 strengthens Vedanta's efforts in executing its plan to become a water-positive organization 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, roughly 15% of executive variable pay is tied to how well they perform against sustainability metrics, including those related to biodiversity and forests. Vedanta uses its Sustainability Assurance Process (VSAP) to check if its businesses are complying with the Vedanta Sustainability Framework (VSF). VSAP is a risk assessment tool that follows standards from organizations like the IFC (International Finance Corporation), ICMM (International Council on Mining and Metals), and GRI (Global Reporting Initiative). Biodiversity and forests are a crucial part of the VSAP process, falling under the "Responsible Stewardship" pillar. Executive incentives and performance bonuses are based on their performance in this area. This includes factors like: - Spending on site restoration - Conservation efforts to boost water and soil quality - Implementation of waste disposal measures - Costs for pollution remediation

(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 applies comprehensively across Vedanta Limited's entire operational and organizational footprint. It extends to all Vedanta Limited entities, encompassing subsidiaries, joint ventures, acquisitions, managed sites, licensees, outsourcing partners, corporate offices, and research facilities. Furthermore, its scope includes all

individuals and entities associated with Vedanta's business operations, specifically Vedanta Limited employees, contractor employees, business partners, suppliers, and all other parties with whom Vedanta conducts business. Moreover, this policy's applicability covers the entire operational lifecycle of projects and mines, from the initial stages of exploration and planning through evaluation, ongoing operation, and eventual closure. Its reach also explicitly includes upstream operations.

(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_Carbon.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 applies comprehensively across Vedanta Limited's entire operational and organizational footprint. It extends to all Vedanta Limited entities, encompassing subsidiaries, joint ventures, acquisitions, managed sites, licensees, outsourcing partners, corporate offices, and research facilities. Furthermore, its scope includes all individuals and entities associated with Vedanta's business operations, specifically Vedanta Limited employees, contractor employees, business partners, suppliers, and all other parties with whom Vedanta conducts business. Moreover, this policy's applicability covers the entire operational lifecycle of projects and mines, from the initial stages of exploration and planning through evaluation, ongoing operation, and eventual closure. Its reach also explicitly includes upstream operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities | |

(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.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 applies comprehensively across Vedanta Limited's entire operational and organizational footprint. It extends to all Vedanta Limited entities, encompassing subsidiaries, joint ventures, acquisitions, managed sites, licensees, outsourcing partners, corporate offices, and research facilities. Furthermore, its scope includes all individuals and entities associated with Vedanta's business operations, specifically Vedanta Limited employees, contractor employees, business partners, suppliers, and all other parties with whom Vedanta conducts business. Moreover, this policy's applicability covers the entire operational lifecycle of projects and mines, from the initial stages of exploration and planning through evaluation, ongoing operation, and eventual closure. Its reach also explicitly includes upstream operations.

(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.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
- ☒ 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**
- ☒ Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI)

(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 Leaders: Participant Indian Business & Biodiversity Initiative CII Climate Action Charter: Participant Indian Business & Biodiversity Initiative CII Climate Action Charter: Participant
 [Fixed row]

(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 engage in stakeholder discussions through various industry bodies and trade associations. Our proactive involvement in sector-specific public consultations and collaborative partnerships in regional and national policy-making processes allows us to influence decisions made by policymakers. Our primary goal is to play a constructive role in shaping the regulatory framework for our organization. We achieve this by securing reliable support from our Board members and working with local governments, industry associations, and customers to develop policy briefs. We closely monitor relevant global and national topics to identify government schemes, policies, and incentives that could have either positive or negative impacts on our operations. At Vedanta, our key focus areas include the environment, climate change, port development for trade enhancement, resource efficiency, and marine pollution, and biodiversity. For example, Vedanta Spark has partnered with CII's Centre of Excellence for Innovation, Entrepreneurship & Startups. This collaboration promotes and accelerates startups using transformative and sustainable technologies, creating significant impact alongside Vedanta group companies. During these engagements, we ensure our perspectives consistently 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 all organizational decision-making, including matters related to climate change. This committee ensures that our business units and sustainability teams fully understand 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, an initiative that requires member companies to commit to a range of environmental stewardship actions. These commitments include setting targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy efficiency, promoting renewable energy, and enhancing material efficiency.

The charter also emphasizes improving processes and technologies, implementing water-efficient processes, fostering sustainable and green mobility, promoting research and development, planning for afforestation activities, and effectively managing waste and 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) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

96-150

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(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

☒ IFRS

☒ 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

☒ Value chain engagement

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities

- ☒ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1-71

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

5_Climate_Action_Report_2025.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 IFRS S2 and 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

1-245

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4_Sustainability_Report_2025.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

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1-101

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

6_TNFD_Report_2025.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 2°C 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 2°C scenario keeps the 67th-percentile of warming below 2°C 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 2°C 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.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(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

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic 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

The Water Risk Filter's risk assessment is based on a company's geographic location, which informs a site's basin-related risks, as well as characteristics of its operating nature (e.g., its reliance upon water, its water use performance given the nature of the business/site), which informs a site's operational related risks. This section outlines the background behind how both basin risk and operational risk are calculated in the Assess section of the Water Risk Filter tool. In general, the Water Risk Filter follows a three-level hierarchy: risk indicator, 2) risk category, 3) risk type, and the aggregation of those three levels together is referred as the Overall Risk. This structure is beneficial for the following reasons: 1. There is a general acceptance of these three broad "types" of corporate water risks Physical, Regulatory and Reputational risk. This helps to ensure consistency and aligned approaches to water risk assessments and offers users a familiar approach. 2. Employing a hierarchical framework that consist of not only broad risk types, but more specific risk categories (or sub-types), accomplishes four things: i. A more

comprehensive coverage within these broader risk types. For example, physical water risk comprises not only water scarcity, but also flooding, water quality, and ecosystem related risks. By dividing into these risk categories, it helps to take into account these different dimensions within physical risk as an example. ii. Given that the Water Risk Filter operates at both the global and local (region or country) level, the risk type/category structure also ensures a level of consistency in coverage between global and local datasets, since indicators may vary. In other words, the category structure enables the flexibility of adopting different local indicators whilst maintaining a similar logical structure and output across datasets. iii. It allows a direct comparison of basin vs. operational risks of same type or category. It allows a differential number of indicators per category as well as for indicators to be added or removed in the risk categories while maintaining relative consistency from year to year

[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
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(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 physical risk assessment under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios reveals significant vulnerabilities across multiple Vedanta operations: BALCO is projected to face increasing water scarcity—becoming severe in the long term—along with a moderate risk of flooding. Cairn Oil & Gas's onshore assets already experience high water stress, which is expected to intensify, while its offshore assets are vulnerable to stronger cyclones and wind events along the Andhra coast. ESL and IOB are exposed to risks from intense, short-duration rainfall events, with IOB also projected to experience a long-term increase in maximum temperatures. The transition risk assessment highlights that Cairn Oil & Gas may be exposed to a range of risks by 2050, including: Legal risks from potential carbon pricing mechanisms and project restrictions; Market risks driven by declining global demand and market share; Technological risks from the shift to biofuels and renewables; Reputational risks as

consumer and investor preferences shift toward low-carbon alternatives. Similarly, entities such as BALCO, VAL-J, ESL, and IOB may face: Enhanced legal and regulatory compliance requirements; Market displacement by greener competitors; Increased R&D investments in low-carbon technologies; Growing pressure from investors to reduce emissions. Sterlite Copper and Vedanta Zinc International (VZL) in South Africa may encounter: Elevated carbon taxation; Competitive pressures; Reputational challenges related to resource use; Increased costs related to technological innovation. TSPL is likely to face tighter regulations, legal exposure, a shift in market demand toward renewables, and a potential reduction in investor support—unless mitigated by adoption of carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies. In response, Vedanta is actively aligning its business strategy with these climate risk insights. This includes factoring climate-related risks into financial planning and prioritizing capital expenditure in: - Deployment of low-carbon technologies, - Pilot initiatives for waste reuse, - Infrastructure upgrades in flood-prone areas, and - Investments to meet long-term GHG reduction targets. The company's decarbonization strategy is anchored on four key levers: - Scaling up renewable energy use, - Fuel switching, - Enhancing energy efficiency, and - Utilizing carbon offsets and CCUS technologies. Additionally, an internal carbon pricing mechanism has been instituted to guide investments toward cleaner, future-ready 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
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(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

Water stress was assessed across three key dimensions: availability, quality, and accessibility, using a scenario-based approach aligned with climate and socio-economic projections. The analysis was conducted under the following three scenarios: Optimistic Scenario: Represents a world with sustainable socio-economic development (SSP1) and ambitious GHG emission reductions (RCP2.6/RCP4.5), resulting in a projected global temperature rise of approximately 1.5°C by the end of the 21st century. Current Trend Scenario: Reflects continuation of present-day socio-economic trends (SSP2) and intermediate emissions pathways (RCP4.5/RCP6.0), with an estimated temperature increase of ~2°C by 2100. Pessimistic Scenario: Represents a world with fragmented and unequal socio-economic development (SSP3) and high emissions (RCP6.0/RCP8.5), leading to an estimated 3.5°C temperature rise by century's end. The risk assessment utilized two leading tools: WRI Aqueduct, which provided insights into water stress, depletion, flood and drought risks, interannual and seasonal variability, as well as quantity,

quality, and reputational risks. WBCSD Water Risk Filter (WRF), which assessed both freshwater basin risks and operational water risks. Based on the WBCSD WRF assessment: - 26 out of 34 sites are located in high freshwater basin stress zones. - 8 sites fall under medium freshwater basin stress zones. - 1 site is also categorized as having a high operational water risk. These results highlight the widespread exposure of operational sites to water-related risks, reinforcing the need for robust water stewardship and mitigation strategies.

[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's current operations include several fossil fuel-dependent assets, which continue to play a critical role in supporting our industrial and energy requirements: Captive Thermal Power Plants: With an installed capacity of approximately 6 GW, these plants support smelting and refining operations across our facilities. Captive Natural Gas Power Plants: Powered by associated gas from our oil and gas operations, these facilities prevent flaring by utilizing gas to run processing terminals. Independent Thermal Power Plants: A portfolio of 4,780 MW forms part of our standalone power business. Oil & Gas Operations: Through Cairn, Vedanta supplies nearly 25% of India's privately processed hydrocarbons, contributing significantly to national energy security. While these fossil fuel-based operations currently generate a substantial portion of our revenue, which in turn funds our broader sustainability initiatives, we recognize the imperative to reduce emissions intensity

across these operations. A premature divestment without viable alternatives could undermine financial resilience and restrict our ability to invest in clean technologies and innovations that are essential for a sustainable transition.

(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 maintains active and ongoing engagement with key institutional investors through periodic emails, telephonic conversations, and in-person meetings to communicate our Net Zero roadmap and decarbonization efforts. These interactions focus on sharing progress and addressing concerns related to climate-related transitional and physical risks. In addition, we engage with investor-led initiatives such as Climate Action 100+ (CA100+), providing updates on our climate strategy and actions. Feedback and recommendations from these engagements are systematically reviewed by internal governance bodies, including the Energy and Carbon Community of Practice (CoP), Group Executive Committee (ExCo), ESG Management Committee (ManCom), and the ESG Committee of the Board. Insights from these forums are used to refine and strengthen our climate strategy and implementation roadmap.

(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

Vedanta's climate transition strategy is built on several forward-looking assumptions and external dependencies that may influence the pace and success of implementation: **Carbon Pricing in India:** It is anticipated that India will introduce a carbon pricing mechanism in the near future. While this may result in short-term cost implications—particularly for high-emission sectors such as aluminium—Vedanta's proactive GHG reduction pathway, which aims to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 (well ahead of India's NDC target), is expected to help offset potential regulatory impacts. **Availability and Scalability of Decarbonization Technologies:** While renewable energy solutions to decarbonize electricity are commercially available, large-scale deployment remains a challenge and may affect near-term emission reduction goals. Other emerging technologies such as hydrogen-based Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) and Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) are still in early stages of commercial viability and currently do not pose an immediate risk to operations. **Global Regulatory Developments (e.g., CBAM):** International regulations, such as the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), could restrict export opportunities and introduce compliance-related costs. However, Vedanta's science-aligned emission reduction targets position the company to stay ahead of such regulatory developments and minimize associated risks. **Rising Demand for Low-Carbon Products:** The global shift toward sustainable consumption is expected to drive demand for low-carbon and green metals. Vedanta is already responding to this trend through its dedicated low-carbon product lines such as Restora, Restora Ultra, and Eco Zen, which are designed to meet emerging market expectations.

(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 organization 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, Vedanta has used around 300 MW of RE-RTC 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 rationalize 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 INR 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 12 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 decision making 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. On a group level, Vedanta has signed RE PDAs of 1906 MW of installed capacity out of which 530 MW has been signed by HZL which once comes online will cater to 70% of HZL's energy requirements. (c) TSPL has started to co-fire biomass with coal in its boilers having tied up with 5 vendors to supply 910 Tonnes of biomass per day.

(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

In response to the growing shift in consumer preferences toward metals with lower carbon footprints, Vedanta has accelerated efforts to decarbonize its product portfolio. As the global economy transitions toward reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, both climate-related risks and opportunities are expected to influence the cost structures and market demand for our commodities. Metals such as copper, silver, and zinc are projected to see substantial demand growth, driven by their critical applications in electric motors, power transmission infrastructure, batteries, and solar energy systems. In contrast, demand for lead is expected to decline over time, particularly with the decreasing relevance of lead-acid batteries in the electric vehicle (EV) segment, impacting both pricing and volume. To address these shifting dynamics and capture emerging market opportunities, Vedanta introduced Restora and Restora Ultra in FY 2022—our pioneering low-carbon aluminium products. Restora, produced using renewable energy sources, achieves GHG emission intensity levels nearly 50% below the global threshold for low-carbon aluminium (4 tCO₂e per tonne). Restora Ultra takes this a step further by leveraging recovered aluminium from dross, resulting in a near-zero carbon footprint. Building on this momentum, we have also launched Eco Zen, a new low-carbon zinc product line, further expanding our sustainable offerings. With growing interest from customers and investors alike, we anticipate strong market uptake for these environmentally responsible products over the next five 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 increasing importance of aligning with consumer demand for environmentally sustainable products, particularly the rising interest in low-carbon or green aluminium. Remaining responsive to these evolving preferences is essential for maintaining our competitive edge and market leadership. In this context, we have aggressively embraced advanced technologies and enhanced our operational standards to deliver products with reduced carbon intensity. Our aluminium business has established itself as an innovation leader in the sector, supported by one of the most advanced R&D infrastructures among our industry peers. The focus of our R&D efforts is centered on decarbonization and operational efficiency. Key initiatives include: Optimization of Green Carbon Anode Manufacturing: This project has successfully reduced electrical resistivity from 58 $\mu\Omega\text{m}$ to 57 $\mu\Omega\text{m}$, delivering cost savings of approximately USD 0.2 million. Having completed its initial phase, the project is now progressing to its second phase. Cathode Life Enhancement Using Finite Element Analysis (FEA): Through the use of FEA, our team has studied stress variations in cathodes to understand and mitigate crack formation. The computational analysis has been completed, with subsequent implementation steps in development. Development of a High-Performance Cathode Coating: In collaboration with IPR Gandhinagar, we have developed a specialized coating aimed at improving wettability and reducing set voltage by 5 mV. This improvement has the potential to yield savings of approximately USD 0.8 million at full capacity. The coating has been validated at the lab scale, and full-scale industrial trials are currently underway. In addition to advancements in aluminium, Vedanta has launched Eco Zen, a new low-carbon zinc product line, further reinforcing our commitment to sustainable innovation. With increasing market interest in low-carbon metals, we anticipate strong demand for these offerings over the next five 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 has adopted a comprehensive four-lever strategy to reduce its carbon footprint and achieve its Net Zero ambition. This strategy comprises: Increasing the share of renewable energy in our power mix to transition away from fossil fuel dependency. Switching to low-carbon fuels to reduce the emissions intensity of our operations. Enhancing energy efficiency through process optimization and technological upgrades. Offsetting hard-to-abate residual emissions through credible carbon offset mechanisms. To complement these efforts, we have implemented an internal carbon pricing mechanism, applying a shadow price of carbon in evaluating capital investment decisions across our businesses. This ensures that climate considerations are embedded in long-term financial planning and project viability assessments. In parallel, we are strengthening the transparency and credibility of our environmental disclosures, particularly in relation to Scope 3 emissions. We continue to actively engage our suppliers to improve data accuracy, enhance accountability, and foster collaboration across the value chain to achieve collective carbon reduction goals. Climate risk is formally integrated into Vedanta's enterprise risk register, enabling regular monitoring and mitigation of potential impacts. Governance oversight of climate-related issues is embedded at the highest level, with regular deliberations at the Board ESG Committee, reflecting the strategic importance of climate action in our decision-making processes. Beyond carbon, Vedanta has progressively evolved its approach to water management—from a focus on water efficiency to water resilience, and now towards achieving water positivity by 2030. This dual approach includes: Building water self-reliance through reduction, reuse, and extensive rainwater harvesting; and Replenishing shared water sources, ensuring sustained water availability for communities and other sectors. Through this integrated sustainability strategy, Vedanta aims to drive long-term value creation while contributing to national and global environmental goals

[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

Vedanta's financial and capital planning processes are increasingly aligned with insights from climate risk assessments. These assessments influence both our capital expenditure (CapEx) decisions and the management of long-term liabilities. Capital Expenditures Low-Carbon Solutions: We are investing in low-carbon technologies, including projects for recycling/reuse of waste, reclamation of flood-prone areas, and energy efficiency enhancements. Renewable Energy: A significant share of CapEx is allocated to increase the renewable energy mix in our operations to meet GHG reduction targets. Internal Carbon Pricing: We have introduced a shadow carbon price into our CapEx approval process to prioritize investments in clean technologies and lower-emissions projects. Liabilities Mine Closure Provisions: We account for the costs of mine closure, restoration, and rehabilitation based on closure plans. These costs are estimated annually and capitalized when the obligation to incur them arises. Water-Related Cost Implications Water sufficiency and availability are key considerations for long-term operational viability. Financial evaluations during project development factor in: Water Risk Assessments using tools such as WRI Aqueduct and the Water Risk Filter to assess business unit exposure to water stress and potential cost implications. Mitigation Measures, including demand/supply management, new technologies, water harvesting, and infrastructure planning. Scenario Analysis and Integration Vedanta has developed IPCC-aligned climate scenarios to evaluate the physical and transition risks across business units. This includes quantifying the financial impact of water and climate risks on revenue and cost. The outcomes are integrated into our enterprise risk management and financial planning frameworks to inform strategic decisions and improve long-term business resilience.

[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
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <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)

14406672000

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

10.41

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

0.96

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

0.96

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

To reinforce our commitment to climate action, Vedanta has enhanced its ambition by setting a target to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 or earlier. As part of this commitment, we plan to invest USD 5 billion over the next decade to accelerate our transition towards net zero operations. We have also set an interim goal to reduce absolute emissions by 25% by 2030. These targets align with India's national vision to achieve a net zero economy by 2070 and reflect our purpose of creating long-term value for our business and stakeholders. They further support our vision of producing low-impact metals and minerals, guided by the principles of Zero Harm, Zero Waste, and Zero Discharge. In FY 2024–25, we invested INR 14,40,66,72,000 in initiatives aligned with our low-carbon transition strategy.

[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 positioning ourselves to meet the growing demand for environmentally sustainable solutions, with a particular focus on expanding our portfolio of 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

90

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

85

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

95

(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

Vedanta continues to drive innovation and operational excellence through a strong focus on research and development across its Zinc, Copper, Nickel, and ESL businesses. Key achievements include the development of advanced hydrometallurgical processes for efficient metal recovery, successful plant trials to enhance lead and silver extraction, and strategic collaborations with premier research institutions such as IMMT Bhubaneswar, NML Jamshedpur, and CSIR. Significant progress has been made in generating value-added products from residues like Jarosite, improving metal realisation from secondary wastes, and enhancing flotation and electrowinning capabilities at the R&D centres. In the Copper business, innovative processes for precious and minor metal recovery have led to successful commissioning of new facilities and targeted revenue gains of ₹250 crore by FY 2025–26. The unit has also introduced 100% recyclable packaging and deployed AI/ML-based smart fuel optimisation, expected to reduce 3,554 tCO₂e annually. At Nicomet, R&D efforts are advancing battery-grade cobalt sulphate production and developing future-ready recycling processes. Meanwhile, ESL has maintained its focus on sustainability, product quality, and digitalisation, contributing to resource efficiency and improved customer satisfaction.

[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

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

70

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

52

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

65

(5.9.5) Please explain

Vedanta makes consistent effort towards attaining our environmental goals and targets. During FY 2023-24, water related CAPEX and OPEX was INR 15.8 million and INR 4,239 million. During FY 2024-25, water related CAPEX and OPEX was INR 23.6 million and INR 6,116 million. Here increase in Water OPEX is a result of increase in production and expansion of operating facilities (leading to increase in water consumption) following an y-o-y 49% increase. In FY 2025-26, we anticipate increase of 70%. Additionally, many water saving projects such as installation of RO in VAL Jharsuguda & SESA Goa, were implemented in FY 2024-25, leading to an overall increase in CAPEX. A 30% increase in capital expenditure (CAPEX) is expected in FY 2025-26, 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

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

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ☒ 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 primary objective of implementing shadow pricing is to embed the cost of climate impact into project planning, investment, and policy decision-making. This approach institutionalizes a structured framework that guides organizational investments toward low-carbon alternatives by assigning an internal price to carbon emissions. Shadow pricing enables a consistent methodology to quantify the actual or modeled costs associated with carbon-intensive projects and operational decisions. It supports informed trade-offs and fosters accountability in aligning business activities with climate goals. Methodology for Defining Internal Carbon Pricing: - Analysis of potential GHG mitigation measures - Evaluation of key interventions in terms of investment required and emission reduction potential - Calculation of abatement costs at the measure level - Aggregation and assessment of abatement costs at the Business Unit level - Consolidation of abatement costs at the Group level and benchmarking across BUs

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(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

Vedanta's internal carbon pricing is reviewed annually to ensure it remains aligned with evolving climate and regulatory dynamics. This mechanism enables the quantification of GHG emissions and their integration into business planning, thereby enhancing the quality of investment decision-making. We have operationalized our Internal Carbon Pricing strategy by incorporating a shadow price into the capital expenditure approval process. This approach is designed to steer investments toward clean technologies, lower-carbon alternatives, and renewable energy initiatives across our operations and supply chain. By embedding carbon considerations

into financial planning, we proactively mitigate climate-related risks while identifying strategic opportunities to reduce our carbon footprint and manage associated impacts.

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

429

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

2401

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impact management |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Procurement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital expenditure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remuneration | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opportunity management |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Product and R&D | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies management |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement | |

(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

100

(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 established an Internal Shadow Carbon Pricing (ICP) framework to guide capital investment decisions across the group. This framework is aligned with the decarbonization roadmaps of individual business units and is reviewed annually to ensure continued relevance. The ICP is applied to projects exceeding a defined capital threshold, promoting the consideration of climate impact in high-value investments. In addition to the group-level framework, Business Unit-specific ICPs have been developed to reflect the unique operational contexts and strategic priorities 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

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

(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

Vedanta's internal valuation of water is derived from the cost of interventions—implemented, planned, or proposed - across business units, relative to the annual water savings they generate. This approach reflects our effective 'willingness to pay' for water, anchored in the financial commitment to projects that have been approved or are currently underway. It serves as a practical benchmark for integrating water-related considerations into investment and operational decision-making.

(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)

(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 established an internal framework to assess the value of water across its operations, based on the interventions implemented, planned, and proposed by individual business units to enhance water conservation. This internal valuation is reviewed annually and reflects the total cost of these interventions—including capital investment, operational, and maintenance expenses—relative to the annual water savings achieved. The approach provides a structured basis for integrating water sustainability considerations into decision-making and resource planning at both the business unit and group level.

[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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <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 80% of our total spend on materials and services.

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

419

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 threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

1284
[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 2026, 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 2026, 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 preliminary evaluation of prospective suppliers and contractors involves a desk-based screening to identify potential sustainability-related risks that may influence procurement decisions. The primary objective of this exercise is to highlight and report any significant environmental or social concerns that may be of interest to key external stakeholders, including regulators, NGOs, former clients, industry opinion leaders, and broader sectoral trends. This screening process includes a minimum review of the checklist provided in the Annexure, focusing on potential environmental concerns such as biodiversity impact, water usage, waste management, air quality, and land contamination. Vedanta's Environment Policy outlines strict compliance requirements for suppliers. In instances where a supplier fails to meet the defined environmental standards, Vedanta reserves the right to suspend services with prior notice until corrective measures are implemented. This framework ensures the upholding of high environmental standards and promotes greater accountability and compliance across the supply chain.

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 preliminary evaluation of prospective suppliers and contractors involves a desk-based screening to identify potential sustainability-related risks that may influence procurement decisions. The primary objective of this exercise is to highlight and report any significant environmental or social concerns that may be of interest to key external stakeholders, including regulators, NGOs, former clients, industry opinion leaders, and broader sectoral trends. This screening process includes a minimum review of the checklist provided in the Annexure, focusing on potential environmental concerns such as biodiversity impact, water usage, waste management, air quality, and land contamination. Vedanta's Environment Policy outlines strict compliance requirements for suppliers. In instances where a supplier fails to meet the defined environmental standards, Vedanta reserves the right to suspend services with prior notice until corrective measures are implemented. This framework ensures the upholding of high environmental standards and promotes greater accountability and compliance across the supply chain.

[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 under ISO 14001, reflecting our commitment to robust environmental management practices across the supply chain. This requirement is communicated during the supplier registration process through the Partner Information Questionnaire (PIQ). For suppliers identified as high-risk, we strongly recommend alignment with the environmental management principles outlined in ISO 14001 and encourage them to pursue certification if it is not already in place. This approach helps ensure consistency in environmental standards and supports continuous improvement in supplier sustainability performance.

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 under ISO 14001, reflecting our commitment to robust environmental management practices across the supply chain. This requirement is communicated during the supplier registration process through the Partner Information Questionnaire (PIQ). For suppliers identified as high-risk, we strongly recommend alignment with the environmental management principles outlined in ISO 14001 and encourage them to pursue certification if it is not already in place. This approach helps ensure consistency in environmental standards and supports continuous improvement in supplier sustainability performance.

[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

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

[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:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

We have proactively engaged with high-revenue-generating customers from key business units—such as Vedanta Aluminium and Hindustan Zinc Limited—to align with their carbon reduction strategies and sustainability goals. These customers play a critical role in our value chain, and fostering strategic collaboration with them is essential for mutual success, particularly as climate change continues to reshape market expectations and regulatory landscapes. By aligning our decarbonization efforts with their targets, we not only support their climate ambitions but also reinforce our own commitment to reducing emissions across the value chain. This collaborative approach enables us to better understand the specific climate-related challenges and expectations of our key customers, paving the way for innovation and the co-creation of low-carbon solutions. It ensures our products and services contribute meaningfully to their decarbonization agendas, strengthening long-term partnerships built on shared environmental responsibility and mutual value creation. At present, we have not conducted a customer-specific segregation of our Scope 3 emissions. As a result, we are currently unable to allocate emissions data to individual customers. Achieving this level of granularity requires enhanced data systems and more robust tracking mechanisms—areas we are actively working to strengthen. Our long-term objective is to improve transparency and enable more precise emissions reporting that supports the evolving sustainability expectations of our customers while accelerating progress toward collective climate goals.

(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, which informed the development of several strategic initiatives. At Vedanta Aluminium, in response to the growing demand for sustainable products, we launched “Restora” in FY22—India’s first low-carbon aluminium—under two product categories: Restora and Restora Ultra. Restora is produced using renewable energy and has a carbon footprint nearly 50% lower than the global

benchmark for green aluminium. Restora Ultra, made from aluminium recovered from dross, achieves a near-zero carbon footprint—among the lowest globally. As part of our green product portfolio, we produced 44 kilotonnes (kt) of aluminium under the Restora brand in the reporting year, with a production capacity of up to 100 KTPA (kilotonnes per annum). This initiative not only aligns with our customers' sustainability goals but also contributed significantly to our business, generating 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 actively engaged with high-revenue-generating customers from key business units—Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) and Vedanta Aluminium—given their strategic importance to our operations, to understand and align with their water reduction goals and strategies. Our organization is committed to promoting responsible water stewardship in collaboration with our customers, particularly in response to the increasing demand for low water-intensive products. Through joint efforts, we support customers in minimizing water-related impacts by implementing targeted initiatives. Notably, we have established Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants and launched a Renewable Energy Round-the-Clock (RTC) project. These initiatives not only contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but also significantly curtail freshwater consumption in our captive power plants (CPPs). As a result, we have achieved a measurable decrease in the water intensity of our finished products, reinforcing our commitment to sustainable production and enhancing the environmental performance of our operations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As an outcome of our customer engagement efforts, we have recognized the growing potential and demand for green products with a lower water footprint. In response, we have significantly enhanced our water recycling and reuse capabilities, alongside setting ambitious targets to reduce freshwater consumption across our operations. Currently, four of Vedanta's business units have achieved water positivity. In line with our long-term vision, Vedanta has committed to becoming net water positive by 2030. This includes a focused effort to substantially improve water-use efficiency across all business sectors, reinforcing our commitment to responsible water stewardship and sustainable growth.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ 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:

☒ 100%

(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

Vedanta engages proactively with its investors and shareholders as part of its broader commitment to responsible business practices, transparency, and long-term value creation. Climate change and environmental sustainability are material issues for both our business and our investors, and are increasingly central to investment decision-making. As a diversified natural resources company operating in sectors with significant environmental impacts, Vedanta recognizes that investors play a critical role in driving progress on climate-related disclosures, emissions reductions, and transition strategies. We engage with investors regularly to communicate our climate-related risks and opportunities, our net-zero commitments, and progress toward our sustainability targets, including our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Investor engagement occurs through multiple channels, including quarterly earnings calls, annual general meetings (AGMs), one-on-one meetings, and through our dedicated ESG disclosures such as the Sustainability Report, climate action report and CDP submissions. Vedanta actively responds to investor ESG assessments and ratings (e.g., S&P CSA, MSCI, CDP) and incorporates investor feedback into our climate strategy and reporting frameworks.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement with investors and shareholders has had a significant and positive impact on Vedanta's approach to climate-related strategy, governance, and disclosure. Investor expectations have played a key role in strengthening our environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance, particularly with regard to climate change risk management, emissions reduction, and transparency in reporting. Measures of Success: 1) Improved ESG scores and rankings: Measurable year-on-year improvement in external ESG ratings and inclusion in sustainability indices. 2) Increased access to sustainable finance: Successful issuance of green bonds or securing of sustainability-linked loans tied to climate performance indicators. 3) Positive investor feedback: Constructive responses received through one-on-one engagements, and investor meet discussions. 4) Stakeholder recognition: Inclusion in initiatives such as Climate Action 100+.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

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:

☒ 100%

(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

Vedanta actively engages with educational and research institutes as part of its commitment to fostering innovation, advancing sustainable practices, and building knowledge partnerships. Academic institutions serve as key stakeholders because they bring independent expertise, scientific rigor, and cutting-edge research capabilities that support Vedanta's long-term sustainability and business objectives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement with educational and research institutions has enabled Vedanta to strengthen its innovation pipeline, improve sustainability outcomes, and build long-term resilience. Through these partnerships, the company has: 1) Developed pilot projects and research studies that have informed improvements in energy efficiency, water management, and waste reduction practices. 2) Identified and tested emerging technologies (e.g., renewable energy integration, digital monitoring tools, green materials recovery) that support Vedanta's decarbonization roadmap. 3) Enhanced knowledge-sharing and technical capacity within the organization, bridging the gap between academic research and practical industrial application. Vedanta tracks the effectiveness of its engagement with educational institutions through both quantitative and qualitative indicators, such as: 1) Number of collaborative R&D projects initiated and successfully completed with academic institutions. 2) Innovation outputs – patents filed, prototypes developed, or technologies piloted through academic partnerships.

[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) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(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]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009

(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 are reporting 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. Further, we use renewable energy from Green Day Ahead Market which ensures that we source certified green power

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(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 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

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

(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 17% 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: $\text{GHG Emissions (t CO}_2\text{)} = \text{Quantity of Material (t)} * \text{Emission Factor (t CO}_2\text{/t)}$. 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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At Vedanta, Scope 3 - Category 3 is the third-largest contributor to our Scope 3 emissions, accounting for over 16% 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

(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: $\text{GHG Emissions} = \text{Waste Generation (t)} * \text{Emission Factor (t CO}_2\text{/t)}$. 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

(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)

12101

(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: $\text{GHG Emissions} = \text{Passenger-km} * \text{Emission Factor (kg CO}_2\text{/pax-km)}$. 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)

(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 35%. 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)

63324730

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The calculation of Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is conducted using internationally recognized standards and industry-specific methodologies to ensure accuracy, consistency, and transparency. The following standards and protocols have been applied in the quantification of Scope 1 emissions across our operations: American Petroleum Institute (API) Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (2009): Utilized for emissions estimation related to oil and gas activities, including combustion, venting, and fugitive emissions. This provides sector-specific emission factors and calculation approaches aligned with industry practices. IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006): Applied to ensure consistency with globally accepted methodologies for estimating GHG emissions. These guidelines provide detailed methods and default emission factors for various fuel types and processes. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition): Forms the foundational framework for GHG accounting and reporting, ensuring that our approach to data collection, boundary setting, and emission calculation aligns with global best practices. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: While primarily applicable to Scope 2 and 3 emissions, these documents inform consistent boundary definitions and treatment of emissions sources, ensuring alignment across all scopes. World Steel Association CO₂ Emissions Data Collection Guideline: Applied specifically to our steel operations to account for process and combustion emissions in line with industry-specific practices. This ensures detailed and accurate emissions reporting from blast furnaces, basic oxygen furnaces, and other metallurgical processes. Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated using a combination of activity data (e.g., fuel consumption, production volumes) and relevant emission factors derived from the above sources. Where site-specific data are unavailable, standardized default values from the IPCC or API Compendium are used. All calculations are subject to internal validation and review to maintain data integrity and compliance with applicable reporting frameworks.

Past year 1

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

60635148

(7.6.2) End date

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The calculation of Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is conducted using internationally recognized standards and industry-specific methodologies to ensure accuracy, consistency, and transparency. The following standards and protocols have been applied in the quantification of Scope 1 emissions across our operations: American Petroleum Institute (API) Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (2009): Utilized for emissions estimation related to oil and gas activities, including combustion, venting, and fugitive emissions. This provides sector-specific emission factors and calculation approaches aligned with industry practices. IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006): Applied to ensure consistency with globally accepted methodologies for estimating GHG emissions. These guidelines provide detailed methods and default emission factors for various fuel types and processes. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition): Forms the foundational framework for GHG accounting and reporting, ensuring that our approach to data collection, boundary setting, and emission calculation aligns with global best practices. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: While primarily applicable to Scope 2 and 3 emissions, these documents inform consistent boundary definitions and treatment of emissions sources, ensuring alignment across all scopes. World Steel Association CO₂ Emissions Data Collection Guideline: Applied specifically to our steel operations to account for process and combustion emissions in line with industry-specific practices. This ensures detailed and accurate emissions reporting from blast furnaces, basic oxygen furnaces, and other metallurgical processes. Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated using a combination of activity data (e.g., fuel consumption, production volumes) and relevant emission factors derived from the above sources. Where site-specific data are unavailable, standardized default values from the IPCC or API Compendium are used. All calculations are subject to internal validation and review to maintain data integrity and compliance with applicable reporting frameworks.

Past year 2

(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

The calculation of Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is conducted using internationally recognized standards and industry-specific methodologies to ensure accuracy, consistency, and transparency. The following standards and protocols have been applied in the quantification of Scope 1 emissions across our operations: American Petroleum Institute (API) Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (2009): Utilized for emissions estimation related to oil and gas activities, including combustion, venting, and fugitive emissions. This provides sector-specific emission factors and calculation approaches aligned with industry practices. IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006): Applied to ensure consistency with globally accepted methodologies for estimating GHG emissions. These guidelines provide detailed methods and default emission factors for various fuel types and processes. The

Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition): Forms the foundational framework for GHG accounting and reporting, ensuring that our approach to data collection, boundary setting, and emission calculation aligns with global best practices. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: While primarily applicable to Scope 2 and 3 emissions, these documents inform consistent boundary definitions and treatment of emissions sources, ensuring alignment across all scopes. World Steel Association CO₂ Emissions Data Collection Guideline: Applied specifically to our steel operations to account for process and combustion emissions in line with industry-specific practices. This ensures detailed and accurate emissions reporting from blast furnaces, basic oxygen furnaces, and other metallurgical processes. Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated using a combination of activity data (e.g., fuel consumption, production volumes) and relevant emission factors derived from the above sources. Where site-specific data are unavailable, standardized default values from the IPCC or API Compendium are used. All calculations are subject to internal validation and review to maintain data integrity and compliance with applicable reporting frameworks.

Past year 3

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

59486748

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The calculation of Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is conducted using internationally recognized standards and industry-specific methodologies to ensure accuracy, consistency, and transparency. The following standards and protocols have been applied in the quantification of Scope 1 emissions across our operations: American Petroleum Institute (API) Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (2009): Utilized for emissions estimation related to oil and gas activities, including combustion, venting, and fugitive emissions. This provides sector-specific emission factors and calculation approaches aligned with industry practices. IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006): Applied to ensure consistency with globally accepted methodologies for estimating GHG emissions. These guidelines provide detailed methods and default emission factors for various fuel types and processes. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition): Forms the foundational framework for GHG accounting and reporting, ensuring that our approach to data collection, boundary setting, and emission calculation aligns with global best practices. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: While primarily applicable to Scope 2 and 3 emissions, these documents inform consistent boundary definitions and treatment of emissions sources, ensuring alignment across all scopes. World Steel Association CO₂ Emissions Data Collection Guideline: Applied specifically to our steel operations to account for process and combustion emissions in line with industry-specific practices. This ensures detailed and accurate emissions reporting from blast furnaces, basic oxygen furnaces, and other metallurgical processes. Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated using a combination of activity data (e.g., fuel consumption, production volumes) and relevant emission factors derived from the above sources. Where site-specific data are unavailable, standardized default values from the IPCC or API Compendium are used. All calculations are subject to internal validation and review to maintain data integrity and compliance with applicable reporting frameworks.

Past year 4

(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

The calculation of Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is conducted using internationally recognized standards and industry-specific methodologies to ensure accuracy, consistency, and transparency. The following standards and protocols have been applied in the quantification of Scope 1 emissions across our operations: American Petroleum Institute (API) Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (2009): Utilized for emissions estimation related to oil and gas activities, including combustion, venting, and fugitive emissions. This provides sector-specific emission factors and calculation approaches aligned with industry practices. IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006): Applied to ensure consistency with globally accepted methodologies for estimating GHG emissions. These guidelines provide detailed methods and default emission factors for various fuel types and processes. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition): Forms the foundational framework for GHG accounting and reporting, ensuring that our approach to data collection, boundary setting, and emission calculation aligns with global best practices. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: While primarily applicable to Scope 2 and 3 emissions, these documents inform consistent boundary definitions and treatment of emissions sources, ensuring alignment across all scopes. World Steel Association CO₂ Emissions Data Collection Guideline: Applied specifically to our steel operations to account for process and combustion emissions in line with industry-specific practices. This ensures detailed and accurate emissions reporting from blast furnaces, basic oxygen furnaces, and other metallurgical processes. Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated using a combination of activity data (e.g., fuel consumption, production volumes) and relevant emission factors derived from the above sources. Where site-specific data are unavailable, standardized default values from the IPCC or API Compendium are used. All calculations are subject to internal validation and review to maintain data integrity and compliance with applicable reporting frameworks.

Past year 5

(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

The calculation of Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is conducted using internationally recognized standards and industry-specific methodologies to ensure accuracy, consistency, and transparency. The following standards and protocols have been applied in the quantification of Scope 1 emissions across our operations: American Petroleum Institute (API) Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (2009): Utilized for emissions estimation related to oil and gas activities, including combustion, venting, and fugitive emissions. This provides sector-specific emission factors and calculation approaches aligned with industry practices. IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006): Applied to ensure consistency with globally accepted methodologies for estimating GHG emissions. These guidelines provide detailed methods and default emission factors for various fuel types and processes. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition): Forms the foundational framework for GHG accounting and reporting, ensuring that our approach to data collection, boundary setting, and emission calculation aligns with global best practices. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: While primarily applicable to Scope 2 and 3 emissions, these documents inform consistent boundary definitions and treatment of emissions sources, ensuring alignment across all scopes. World Steel Association CO₂ Emissions Data Collection Guideline: Applied specifically to our steel operations to account for process and combustion emissions in line with industry-specific practices. This ensures detailed and accurate emissions reporting from blast furnaces, basic oxygen furnaces, and other metallurgical processes. Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated using a combination of activity data (e.g., fuel consumption, production volumes) and relevant emission factors derived from the above sources. Where site-specific data are unavailable, standardized default values from the IPCC or API Compendium are used. All calculations are subject to internal validation and review to maintain data integrity and compliance with applicable reporting frameworks.

[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)

4977498

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

3594210

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-Based Method The market-based method quantifies Scope 2 emissions based on the GHG emissions emitted by electricity generators from which Vedanta contractually purchases electricity, bundled with contractual instruments such as power purchase agreements (PPAs), guarantees of origin (GOs), renewable energy certificates (RECs), or other credible tracking mechanisms. Emissions are allocated using emission factors derived from the GHG emission rate stated in contractual

instruments, provided these meet the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Quality Criteria. Location-Based Method The location-based method calculates emissions using average emission factors for the energy generation mix in a defined geographic area, such as national or subnational grids. Emissions are allocated based on average emission factors representing all electricity generation within a defined region and time period.

Past year 1

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

4561384

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-Based Method The market-based method quantifies Scope 2 emissions based on the GHG emissions emitted by electricity generators from which Vedanta contractually purchases electricity, bundled with contractual instruments such as power purchase agreements (PPAs), guarantees of origin (GOs), renewable energy certificates (RECs), or other credible tracking mechanisms. Emissions are allocated using emission factors derived from the GHG emission rate stated in contractual instruments, provided these meet the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Past year 2

(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)

0

(7.7.3) End date

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-Based Method The market-based method quantifies Scope 2 emissions based on the GHG emissions emitted by electricity generators from which Vedanta contractually purchases electricity, bundled with contractual instruments such as power purchase agreements (PPAs), guarantees of origin (GOs), renewable energy certificates (RECs), or other credible tracking mechanisms. Emissions are allocated using emission factors derived from the GHG emission rate stated in contractual instruments, provided these meet the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Past year 3

(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)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-Based Method The market-based method quantifies Scope 2 emissions based on the GHG emissions emitted by electricity generators from which Vedanta contractually purchases electricity, bundled with contractual instruments such as power purchase agreements (PPAs), guarantees of origin (GOs), renewable energy certificates (RECs), or other credible tracking mechanisms. Emissions are allocated using emission factors derived from the GHG emission rate stated in contractual instruments, provided these meet the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Past year 4

(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)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-Based Method The market-based method quantifies Scope 2 emissions based on the GHG emissions emitted by electricity generators from which Vedanta contractually purchases electricity, bundled with contractual instruments such as power purchase agreements (PPAs), guarantees of origin (GOs), renewable energy certificates (RECs), or other credible tracking mechanisms. Emissions are allocated using emission factors derived from the GHG emission rate stated in contractual instruments, provided these meet the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Past year 5

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

1864711

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-Based Method The market-based method quantifies Scope 2 emissions based on the GHG emissions emitted by electricity generators from which Vedanta contractually purchases electricity, bundled with contractual instruments such as power purchase agreements (PPAs), guarantees of origin (GOs), renewable energy certificates (RECs), or other credible tracking mechanisms. Emissions are allocated using emission factors derived from the GHG emission rate stated in contractual instruments, provided these meet the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

[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)

7971053

(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

80

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 1, covering purchased goods and services, is a key emissions source for Vedanta's units, accounting for 17% of Scope 3 emissions. Emissions are estimated using a mass-based method, multiplying material quantities by supplier-specific or average emission factors, in line with the Scope 3 Standard guidelines. While we strive to adopt the average-data method wherever possible, in certain cases where material quantity data or emission factors are limited or unavailable, we complement this approach with the spend-based method to ensure comprehensive coverage of emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

178616

(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

80

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 2 account for nearly 0.4% of total Scope 3 emissions.

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)

7243815

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

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, Category 3 contributes, making up about 16% 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: $\{T\&D\ Loss\ (MWh)\} = \{Electricity\ Consumption\} \times \{1 - \{T\&D\ Loss\}\}$ 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)

744147

(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 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)

204052

(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 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: $\text{GHG Emissions} = \text{Waste Generation (t)} * \text{Emission Factor (t CO}_2\text{/t)}$. 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.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

4073

(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 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 $\text{GHG emissions} = \text{Passenger-km} * \text{emission factor (kg CO}_2\text{/pax-km)}$ 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)

15549

(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 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, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(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)

837537

(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)

12600608

(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 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)

15953678

(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

Vedanta produces and sells crude oil, natural gas, and coke, all of which release greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions when consumed by end users. The emissions arising from the end-use of these products by third parties are estimated under Scope 3 - Category 11, which represents the largest contributor to Vedanta's Scope 3 emissions inventory, accounting for ~35% of total Scope 3 emissions. As Vedanta operates in the upstream segment of the oil and gas value chain and sells crude oil and natural gas to midstream companies, detailed data on the final use of these products is not accessible. Therefore, to estimate emissions from the use phase of fuels and feedstocks, the methodology recommended in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard for 'direct use-phase' emissions is applied. This involves applying industry-average emission factors to the production volumes of crude oil, natural gas, and coke.

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)

48457

(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

Since all of our products—zinc, lead, and silver—are metals, end-of-life treatment is assumed to be recycling. The quantity of each product sold during the reporting year has been multiplied by the corresponding emission factor for recycling. Emissions were calculated using the IPCC 2006 guidelines for zinc and lead, while the emission factor for silver recycling was obtained 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 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 as it does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant as it has not done any investments.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant.
[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

03/30/2024

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

7026916

(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)

6054695

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

394454

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

185410

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

2005

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

12032

(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)

399527

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

2403538

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

18356230

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

36555

(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

Scope 3 emissions are primarily driven by Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services), Category 3(Fuel and energy related activities), Category 10 (Processing of sold products) and category 11 (Use of sold products), contributing approximately 17%, 16%, 27% and 35% of total Scope 3 emissions, respectively. Category 1 emissions are calculated using a hybrid method where mass-based approach with average or supplier-specific emission factors and spent based emissions are calculated. For Category 11, we apply conservative, industry-average assumptions for crude oil, natural gas, and coke combustion.

Past year 2

(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

Scope 3 emissions are predominantly driven by Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) and Category 10 (Processing of sold products), contributing approximately 35% and 27% of the total Scope 3 emissions, respectively. Other key contributors include Category 1 (Purchased goods and services) at 17%, Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities) at 16%.

Past year 3

(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)

2232

(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)

1639653

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

24357685

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

2881698

(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

Scope 3 emissions are predominantly driven by Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) and Category 10 (Processing of sold products), contributing approximately 35% and 27% of the total Scope 3 emissions, respectively. Other key contributors include Category 1 (Purchased goods and services) at 17%, Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities) at 16%.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2020

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

0

(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)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(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)

0

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

0

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

0

(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

Did not calculate

Past year 5

(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)

2692971

(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)

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

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3 emissions are predominantly driven by Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) and Category 10 (Processing of sold products), contributing approximately 35% and 27% of the total Scope 3 emissions, respectively. Other key contributors include Category 1 (Purchased goods and services) at 17%, Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities) at 16%.
[Fixed row]

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

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

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Integrated-Report-and-Annual-Accounts-2024-25.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page no. 385

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :SSAE3000

(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

4_Sustainability_Report_2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page no.241

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-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:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2_Integrated_Report_and_Annual_Accounts_2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :SSAE3000

(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: 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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 385

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Capital goods

(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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 385

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 385

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 385

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 6

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

(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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 385

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Increased

(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)

280214

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.42

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY 2025, Vedanta's renewable energy consumption increased to 299 MW from 255 MW representing a 17% year-on-year increase.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions*Select from:*☒ Decreased**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0.88

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Various energy efficiency improvement measures such as replacing steam-driven pumps with electric ones have resulted in a reduction of approximately 20,000 tCO₂e per annum. Initiatives such as these implemented in the current year and previous year have contributed to avoidance of 0.57 million TCO₂e in the year.

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*No additional information***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

No additional information

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

No additional information

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2654780

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The increase in production output at aluminium sector and ferrochrome sector has caused the absolute emissions to go up inspite of GHG intensity remaining same compared to the last year

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

No additional information

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

No additional information

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

No additional information

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

No additional information

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

No additional information
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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)

63274087

(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)

48186

(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)

(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	63214410	4761684	3378396
South Africa	100772	211743	`Numeric input
United Arab Emirates	9548	4071	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(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)

41696582

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Copper

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

81609

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Iron Ore

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1961362

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Oil and Gas

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1343973

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Port Business

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Steel

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3679837

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Power Business

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

9635705

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zinc India (HZL)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4147315

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zinc International

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

100773

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferro Alloys

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

677573

[Add row]

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

Metals and mining production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

63324730

(7.19.3) Comment

Net emissions are typically calculated as gross emissions minus credits for indirect GHG savings. However, in our case, gross Scope 1 emissions are equal to net Scope 1 emissions, as there are no applicable credits or deductions.
[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☒ By business division

(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)

3355199

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

2223937

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Copper

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

89816

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

89816

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Iron Ore

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

6678

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

6678

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Oil and Gas

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

416921

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

416923

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Port Business

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

0

(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)

19026

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

19026

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Steel

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

205746

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

205751

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zinc India (HZL)

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

640666

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

388641

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zinc International

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

211744

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

211744

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferro Alloys

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

31694

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

31694
[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	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	4977498	3594210	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)

63324730

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4977498

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3594210

(7.22.4) Please explain

In consolidated accounting, the financial data of a parent company and its subsidiaries is combined and reported as if it originates from a single entity. All assets, revenues, and expenses are aggregated and reflected on the parent company's balance sheet. Similarly, for the purpose of calculating Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we have grouped all Vedanta subsidiaries under one consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Vedanta Power

(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

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9635705

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19026

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19026

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Copper India

(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)

81609

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89816

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89816

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 3

(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)

4147315

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

640666

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

388641

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 4

(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)

3679837

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205751

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205751

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 5

(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)

1343973

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

416923

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

416923

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 6

(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)

4490592

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3359330

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2228067

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 7

(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)

1227

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8071

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8149

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 8

(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)

677573

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31694

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31694

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 9

(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)

1961362

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6678

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6678

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments

Row 10

(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)

100773

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211744

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211744

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No additional comments
[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☒ More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

(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:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<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

182004

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

179314179

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

179496183.00

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

1902734

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4911970

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6814704.00

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

714736

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

714736.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2799474

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

184226149

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

187025623.00
[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:	128500611

	Heating value	Total MWh
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	3414592
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	713349
Total energy consumption	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	132628552

[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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i>

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> <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

182004.86

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

182004.86

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Vedanta has used around 44kt biomass as an emission reduction measure.

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 information

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 information

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

162627524

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

154621337.37

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal has remained the dominant fuel in our fuel mix catering our energy mix.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4522080

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

7577.3

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional information

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4065011

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

221628.67

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional information

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

7785190

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

39926.1

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional information

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

178999806

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

155072474.3

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional information
[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)

54829731

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

37923028

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

714742

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

714742

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	42892538	37274854

	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]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1902734.24

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.14.10) Comment

During the reporting year, a total of 19,02,734.24 MWh of electricity was procured through the Indian Green Day-Ahead Market (G-DAM), ensuring that the entire volume of power sourced came from renewable energy. Further, 307042 MWh was procured through Renewable Energy Power Delivery Agreements.
[Add 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)

6590789

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

54829731

(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)

61420520.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70430

(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)

70430.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

216561

(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)

216561.00

[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

1052000

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

307672

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

3497717

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

494334

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price of Zinc (\$2829) on 31st March 2025 divided by the LME price of copper on 31st March 2025.

(7.42.9) Comment

No additional information

Row 3

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Iron ore

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

5890000

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

6200000

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

65564

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

748086

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

6678

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price of Iron Ore (\$102) on 31st March 2025 divided by the LME price of copper on 31st March 2025.

(7.42.9) Comment

No additional information

Row 4

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Lead

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

1123000

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

225000

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

46568

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

748086

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

105727

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent has been calculated by multiplying the total production by the LME price of Lead on 31st March 2025 divided by the LME price of copper on 31st March 2025.

(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)

2422000

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

665333

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18763462

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1617395

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-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 of Aluminium (\$ 2,518) on 31st March 2025 divided by the LME price of copper on 31st March 2025 (\$ 9,673).

(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)

1975000

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

133149.7

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22933120

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1976816

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-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 Alumina (\$368) 31st March 2025 divided by the LME price of copper on 31st March 2025 (\$ 9,673).

(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)

687

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

85.3

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2284

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

322

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-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 of silver (\$34) on 31st March 2025 divided by the LME price of copper on 31st March 2025 (\$ 9,673).

(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)

1052000

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

307672

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3497717

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

494334

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-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 of Zinc (\$2829) on 31st March 2025 divided by the LME price of copper (\$9673) on 31st March 2025.

(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

43.75

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

66918940

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1529680000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

In FY 2025, our Scope 1 emissions recorded an increase of 3% compared to FY 2024. In absolute terms the major contributors to increase in scope 1 emissions are Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh business units from Aluminium sector. These changes are mostly due to an increase in production at both the business units. Additionally, the increase in scope 1 emissions was due to higher emissions from the Silvassa and FACOR business units, which saw increases of 30% and 44%, respectively. The increase in FACOR is due to increased production activity and month on month production variability which has caused its intensity to go up. Vedanta achieved a significant 21% reduction in Scope 2 emissions compared to FY 2024. This impressive decline was driven by substantial emission cuts across major business units: Vedanta Zinc International (VZI) reduced emissions by 40%, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) by 31%, the Iron Ore division by 26%, the Steel business by 27%, and the Aluminium division by 23%. The decrease in VZI's Scope 2 emissions is mainly due to lower production levels, while HZL's reduction is largely the result of increased procurement of renewable energy from the grid.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

187025347

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Giga Joules

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not Applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Energy mix at Vedanta including coal-based thermal power and renewable sources like solar, wind, and biomass, increased by 4% in FY 2025 compared to FY 2024. The primary increases were seen in the FACOR, and Copper business units, which recorded growths of 45%, and 22%, respectively. This rise in energy usage is primarily attributed to higher production volumes across several business segments, reflecting increased operational activity during the year.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

☒ Intensity target

(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

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(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)

58936259

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1312818

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4161727

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2146367

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

458512

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

445290

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1406

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12101

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

234805

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1001617

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25163167

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2692971

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36317963.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

96567040.000

(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

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

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)

72425280.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

63324730

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3594210

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7971053

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

178616

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7243815

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

744147

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

204052

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4073

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15549

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

857

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

837537

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12600608

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15953678

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48457

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

45802442.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

112721382.000

(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

-66.91

(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 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.

(7.53.1.83) 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

6.29

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.16

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

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

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

41.4

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

2.35

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

43.7500000000

(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

-2891.47

(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

Vedanta has set a key target to utilize 2.5 GW of Round-The-Clock (RE-RTC) renewable energy capacity by 2030, supported by power purchase agreements and ongoing projects, including 800 MW of solar and 1,106 MW of hybrid renewable power being developed with Serentica Renewables. This initiative aligns with India's "Panchamrit" COP26 commitments, including 500 GW of non-fossil energy by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070. To support this transition, Vedanta plans to invest \$5 billion over the next decade in clean energy and decarbonization. The company has interim climate goals, such as a 25% reduction in absolute GHG emissions from 2021 levels by 2030 and a 20% cut in GHG intensity by 2025. Although targets were not met this year due to operational challenges, Vedanta remains committed to achieving them. Further goals include fully decarbonizing its Light Motor Vehicle fleet by 2030 and 75% of the mining fleet by 2035, backed by multiple MoUs. Despite recent setbacks, the company's long-term decarbonization strategy is on track, with continued investments in low-carbon technologies and strategic partnerships.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

(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 consumption or efficiency

☒ MWh

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/29/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

586920

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

21900000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

2619240

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.5355528155

(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 renewable energy target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year. Our commitment to the plan drives our efforts towards green energy usage and process improvement, which are areas of keen focus. In the pursuit of these goals, we have signed PDAs of 1906 MW of installed capacity.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

A lot of our emissions are attributable to electricity usage. Switching to renewable energy use is an important lever for us to achieve our net zero by 2050 target. We have therefore taken a target of 2.5 GW RE-RTC usage by 2030.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To meet our target of 2.5 GW RE-RTC by 2030, we have already signed 1906 MW of renewable installed capacity. Going forward we intend to increase this number to achieve our target.

[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) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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
Under investigation	36	`Numeric input
To be implemented	17	1437369
Implementation commenced	19	177093
Implemented	24	3074591
Not to be implemented	19	`Numeric input

[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)

434645

(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 1.2)

70000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3500000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have implemented energy efficiency projects which have the potential to mitigate 4,34,645 T of carbon. On an average these projects also have an payback period of 5 years.

[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 2

(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 3

(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 4

(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) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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 2025 the sale of low carbon aluminium generated approximately INR 1584 Crore 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. Further, in FY25 we have also launched a new product called EcoZen which is our low carbon zinc offering having substantial lower carbon footprint.

(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

1.05

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(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

Optimizing water use is critical for Vedanta in achieving its goal of becoming water positive. To enable this, water meters have been installed at all key water sources to monitor and track daily withdrawals from freshwater, groundwater, and other sources. This monitoring includes capturing total withdrawal volumes to ensure transparency and accountability. Our site-level water managers conduct monthly internal audits as part of the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP). These are c

(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

Optimizing water use is critical for Vedanta in achieving its goal of becoming water positive. To enable this, water meters have been installed at all key water sources to monitor and track daily withdrawals from freshwater, groundwater, and other sources. This monitoring includes capturing total withdrawal volumes to ensure transparency and accountability. Our site-level water managers conduct monthly internal audits as part of the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP). These are c

(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 a key priority for Vedanta. As part of this effort, we closely monitor, measure, and report the volumes of entrained water—originating from groundwater intersections during ore mining—on a daily basis using a metered monitoring system. This water is systematically collected and reused in our operational processes, reducing dependence on external water sources. To ensure accountability and continuous improvement, monthly internal water audits are conducted under the Vedanta

(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

Vedanta has implemented a robust water monitoring system to ensure the quality of withdrawn water across all Business Units (BUs). Electromagnetic flow meters and pH meters are installed to measure both inflow and outflow on a daily basis. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements, all flow meters are

calibrated annually by accredited third-party agencies. This systematic approach enables consistent monitoring and effective management of water quality across operations, reinforcing

(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) such as HZL and Cairn have implemented real-time monitoring systems using piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no water discharge extends beyond their operational boundaries. For BUs that do not have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities, discharge outlet parameters are closely monitored through piezometers prior to release. Additionally, live monitoring data is integrated with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server, enabling continuous regulatory 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) such as HZL and BALCO have deployed real-time monitoring systems, including piezometers and pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) cameras, to ensure that no water discharge extends beyond their operational boundaries. In comparison, BUs without Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities—such as CAIRN and TSPL—monitor discharge outlet parameters using piezometers prior to release. Additionally, live monitoring data from all units is integrated with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server

(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) such as HZL and Cairn have implemented real-time monitoring systems using piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no water discharge extends beyond their operational boundaries. For BUs that do not have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities, discharge outlet parameters are closely monitored through piezometers prior to release. Additionally, live monitoring data is integrated with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server, enabling continuous regulatory 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) such as HZL and Cairn have implemented real-time monitoring systems using piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no water discharge extends beyond their operational boundaries. For BUs that do not have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities, discharge outlet parameters are closely monitored through piezometers prior to release. Additionally, live monitoring data is integrated with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server, enabling continuous regulatory 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) such as HZL and Cairn have implemented real-time monitoring systems using piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no water discharge extends beyond their operational boundaries. For BUs that do not have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities, discharge outlet parameters are closely monitored through piezometers prior to release. Additionally, live monitoring data is integrated with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server, enabling continuous regulatory 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) such as HZL and Cairn have implemented real-time monitoring systems using piezometers and PTZ cameras to ensure that no water discharge extends beyond their operational boundaries. For BUs that do not have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities, discharge outlet parameters are closely monitored through piezometers prior to release. Additionally, live monitoring data is integrated with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server, enabling continuous regulatory 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).

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.

[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)

216673.21

(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:

☒ Facility expansion

(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 2025, Water withdrawal has remained 'about the same' (1.9% increase from FY 2024) because water recycle/reused was 84 million m3 and three BUs are at water positive. We have successfully achieved our target of 33% Recycling Rate across Vedanta (by achieving 35% Recycling Rate). 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, 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)

12270.99

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Vedanta is committed towards its target of water positivity by 2030. In FY 2024-25 we were to achieve a water positivity status of 0.63. In pursuit of in Vedanta's IOB operation mine water is being discharged after treatment. Mine water from Vedanta's Goa Operating facilities is being used post treatment to ensure that the overall impact of the business remains negligible.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

248538.84

(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:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In FY 2025, Water consumption has remained 'about the same' (1.7% increase from FY 2024) because water recycle/reused was 84 million m3 and three BUs are at water positive. We have successfully achieved our target of 33% Recycling Rate across Vedanta (by achieving 35% Recycling Rate). Therefore, improving water efficiency and maximizing recycling/reuse of water has kept our water consumption 'about the same' irrespective of increase in production. Future forecast: Aligning with our FY 2030 water positivity target, Mines) therefore, we foresee a decreasing trend in water consumption. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

[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)

66600

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

30.74

(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 2025 all of HZLs’ sites, withdrawn water from water stressed region (Rajasthan) as per the WRI’s Aqueduct Country level water risk atlas. FY 2025 witnessed an decrease in water withdrawn from water stressed areas due to new water treatment/ recycling facilities coming in operation. Additionally, in future we anticipate an overall decrease in share of water consumption from water stressed areas, due to increase in water efficiency. A 5% decrease defines lower threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much lower.

[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)

139126.7

(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:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY 2025, our freshwater withdrawal levels decreased by 1.54% from FY24 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:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4065.2

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY 2025 in alignment with our commitment to achieve Water Positivity across Vedanta by 2030, we are using Brackish of Saline water in order to decrease our dependence on Freshwater. This is our first-year measurement for the same.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

20175.2

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our groundwater withdrawal levels have increased by 50% compared to FY24 (~6800 megaliters), due to the new expansion in the Vedanta's Sesa Goa operations. We aim to create methodologies reduce our groundwater dependency in direct operations to meet our 2030 water positivity targets. A 5% increase defines a 'higher' threshold for us, with anything beyond that accounting for 'much higher'

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)

35613.44

(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 business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY 2025, produced water has decreased by 3.7% from FY 2024 due to 10% decrease in business activity in the Operations in Rajasthan area. 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)

6786

(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 ~34%. In FY 2025, the water recycling rate stood at 35% due to the commissioning of new water treatment/ recycling facilities across Vedanta, along with many other water conservation initiatives. Future Forecast: Aligning with our FY 2030 water positivity target, we are developing roadmaps to further increase recycling rate. 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)

8100.65

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In FY25, discharge to fresh surface water increased by ~600%. The increase in discharge is caused due to change in accounting methodology. 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)

4168

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In FY25, discharge to brackish surface water/ seawater increased by ~67%. The increase in discharge is caused due to expansion in BUs. 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.

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)

2.09

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In FY25, discharge to fresh surface water significantly increased. The increase in discharge is caused due to expansion in BUs. 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.

[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)

12270

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In FY25, discharge to fresh surface water increased significantly. The increase in discharge is caused due to expansion in BUs. 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.

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)

(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 part of our annual business risk assessment exercise: - Dependency-related water risks are considered. - Impact-related water risks are considered - Availability of projected water quantities likely to be necessary in future, are assessed. - Risks associated with future water quality are assessed. - Assessment of impact on local stakeholders is conducted - Assessment of future regulatory changes and their impact at the local level is conducted

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)

27200

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

14625

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

3821

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2841

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(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)

25963

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(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.

[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)

1507246691297.6

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

6956313.11

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We have successfully achieved our target of 33% Recycling Rate across Vedanta (by achieving 35% Recycling Rate). 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, Mines) therefore, we foresee a decreasing trend in water consumption. A 5% increase defines higher threshold for us, beyond 5% accounts for much higher.

[Fixed row]

(9.10) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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.

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.

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:

☒ Lower

(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. 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:

☒ Much 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 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:

☒ Higher

(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. 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]

(9.14) 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 2025, Vedanta has 0.63 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 and Cairn India. 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 0.63 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 2025, we constructed and commissioned new ZLD plants at Agucha and Zawar mines. In FY 25 HZL's operation went through the Water Audit as a pilot initiative, this would further scale up across other BUs in accordance with their water risk.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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

35

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

187

(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.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

For FY 25 we had set an interim target to increase our recycling rate by 10% from the FY 21 baseline. Various water recycling consumption optimisation efforts have cumulatively saved more than 8 million m3 of water. Three of our businesses are water positive, which two more in line to achieve water positivity in coming fiscal year.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have implemented several initiatives to reduce our dependence on freshwater, including wastewater recycling. Lanjigarh Refinery is the first aluminium refinery in India with zero discharge system. Presently, most of our BUs have Zero Liquid Discharge status, including BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Ore and Silvassa, TSPL, and Vedanta Aluminum at Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh. These units employ real-time monitoring systems utilising 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 the flow meters and the commissioning of 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 utilised 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

03/30/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

139877548.7

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

159972647

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Revised

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

19

(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. But we would be retiring this target in order to accommodate the recent expansion in the business and shift in baseline. Currently focused on increasing our water credit to enable our target to achieve 'Water Positivity' by 2030.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We were not able to achieve this year, but we would keep active pursuit of the same for coming fiscal year. Our approach comprising of the following parts: a. Apply a Zero Discharge Philosophy wherever possible and treat all wastewater with good international practices before discharging back to the environment including storm water runoff. Presently, Most of our BUs have ZLD namely BALCO, ESL, HZL, Fujairah, Sesa Iron Business and Silvassa, VAL Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh, etc. b. To achieve the target of becoming water positive, quantitative aspects such as freshwater consumption and recycling rate are considered for defining the progress towards the target.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The following future initiatives will be contributing towards this target: a. Installation of Rainwater treatment facility in Jharsuguda b. VZI-BMM's Water Recycling facility ensuring that the Mining operation can move to Dry Tailing Storage Methods and recycling the tailings water back into the system.

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

03/31/2022

(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

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

23

(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, reused and extensive water harvesting, as well as, by proactively replenishing common water resources 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 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, and Cairn have achieved water positive status. In order to address this, we have consistently prioritized the optimisation of water recycling and reuse across all our operations to minimise 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 substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water 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) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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 2

(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 3

(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> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators</p>

[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

(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 collaborated with experts, including the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), to design and implement a comprehensive process for the protection, preservation, and eventual restoration of the site. This approach followed the mitigation hierarchy: - Avoid: Alternate locations were identified for waste pits, processing facilities, and access roads to prevent impacts on ecologically sensitive areas. - Minimize: Sensitive zones were fenced and demarcated; HDPE liners were used in the tailings storage facility; and waste rock was segregated based on leachability characteristics. - Remedy: Approximately 77,000 plants were translocated to support concurrent rehabilitation activities. - Offset: Around 40,000 hectares of land with comparable topographical features were identified for offsetting residual impacts, in line with the project's No Net Loss objective. IUCN is overseeing this initiative. Additionally, ~80,000 plants

and 360,000 seeds were relocated to the Karoo Desert National Botanical Garden’s specialized facilities, with the intention of replanting endemic species post-mining during land restoration. Operations were also designed to avoid direct impacts on particularly sensitive areas, and 15,000 hectares of land were secured specifically for the offset program.

(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)

(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

No additional comments

Row 2

(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 3

(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

No additional comments

Row 4

(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

No additional comments

Row 5

(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 6

(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

No additional comments

Row 7

(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

☒ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

No additional comments

[Add row]

(11.6) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence?

Select from:

☒ No

(11.7) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.7.1) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans.

Vedanta has developed Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) for all its sites, guided by the following criteria: *Ecologically Sensitive Locations: BAPs are mandatory for sites located within ecologically sensitive zones, including protected areas, key biodiversity areas, internationally recognized regions, and Ramsar sites, to ensure the preservation of fragile ecosystems. High Biodiversity Value Areas: Sites with high biodiversity value—either within project boundaries or in adjacent areas—require BAPs, particularly where important or endangered species listed on the IUCN Red List are present. These plans aim to mitigate the ecological impacts of operations. Regulatory Compliance: Vedanta ensures strict adherence to both local and international biodiversity regulations. BAPs are developed to meet legal requirements, and where necessary, incorporate voluntary or compensatory measures to support regulatory compliance and the continuation of responsible operations.*

(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

(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 developed Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs), or Biodiversity Action Plans, for all publicly disclosed sites. These plans establish a structured approach to identifying, managing, and mitigating biodiversity impacts, with the overarching objective of eliminating, reducing, or sustainably managing risks. Each site undergoes a Biodiversity Risk Screening Assessment using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), based on which it is categorized as high, medium, or low risk. BMPs are then tailored to the risk level, either as standalone documents or integrated into broader Environmental and Social Management Plans. Key activities outlined in the BMPs include: - Promoting sustainable land management in collaboration with local communities. - Aligning biodiversity conservation with business objectives across the project lifecycle. - Preventing the release of harmful substances and the spread of invasive species. - Protecting and restoring habitats, managing land disturbances, and supporting rehabilitation. - Anticipating and preparing for climate change impacts that could affect ecosystem services. - Continuously adapting management and mitigation strategies to reflect changes in biodiversity conditions.

[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's operations primarily affect biodiversity through habitat degradation, fragmentation, and a decline in species diversity. These impacts have been observed at sites including Zinc International, Hindustan Zinc, IOB Karnataka, and FACOR. However, none of these sites are located within or in proximity to ecologically sensitive areas such as Protected Areas, National Parks, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), or Wildlife Sanctuaries.

[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 are expected to impact local vegetation, resulting in habitat degradation, species loss, and long-term ecological disturbance. Key anticipated impacts include: - Loss of habitats of high conservation value. - Loss of natural, near-natural, and modified areas with lower conservation significance. - Displacement or loss of plant species of conservation concern. - Habitat degradation due to soil surface disturbance, negatively affecting plant microhabitats. - Further degradation caused by the proliferation of invasive alien plant species.

(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 comprehensive biodiversity risk assessment to evaluate the ecological impacts of its operations. The assessment informed the development of mitigation measures aligned with the mitigation hierarchy—avoid, minimize, restore, and offset. Key measures identified include: Minimizing clearing and operational activities in natural habitats, particularly within a 50-meter buffer of high-sensitivity areas. Avoiding direct impacts on surrounding or adjacent sensitive vegetation and riparian habitats, except for the removal of invasive alien species. Relocating Quiver trees to landscaped and managed open spaces within the BMM site and to historically disturbed areas targeted for rehabilitation, where viable populations of the species exist. Conducting targeted surveys for protected and threatened species—especially Quiver trees and Hoodia species—within expanded mining zones. Demarcating approved zones to restrict the movement of vehicles and heavy machinery to designated roads, turning areas, and parking zones. Reducing habitat fragmentation by consolidating long-term or permanent infrastructure to limit encroachment on ecologically sensitive areas. Zinc International is committed to implementing these mitigation strategies in the coming years. All sites are guided by Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs), and site-specific Conservation Area Management Plans are in place to protect and manage conservation-worthy land, habitats, species, and ecosystems in and around operational areas.

Row 2

(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 activities such as blasting, excavation, landscaping, and material handling generate significant dust emissions, which can accumulate and form a physical crust on surrounding surfaces. This dust deposition affects soil both within and beyond the mine footprint, with varying intensity. In arid environments, where condensation and mist are common, continuous dust accumulation leads to a surface-sealing effect. Fine dust particles infiltrate soil pores and, when moistened, bind together to create a compacted layer. This process reduces soil permeability, increasing water repellency and limiting infiltration. As a result, soil moisture availability declines, often leading to vegetation loss and a decline in overall soil health. Over time, this dust-induced surface sealing can impair ecological functions, disrupt plant regeneration, and contribute to long-term land degradation.

(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 through a structured application of the mitigation hierarchy. Dust generation from activities such as blasting and haulage is actively controlled and minimized. Blasting is scheduled during low- or no-wind conditions wherever feasible, and strict speed limits are enforced to reduce dust dispersion. Regular biodiversity assessments are conducted to monitor environmental impacts, including those related to dust deposition. In addition to mitigation efforts, offset measures have been implemented, with indirect impacts from dust deposition explicitly incorporated into the Biodiversity Offset Agreement. All operational sites are governed by Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs), and a site-specific Conservation Area Management Plan is in place to manage and protect conservation-worthy land, habitats, species, and ecosystems in the surrounding 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 is committed to minimizing the environmental impacts of its operations and continually strengthening biodiversity management practices. The company's long-term biodiversity objective is to achieve No Net Loss through the application of the mitigation hierarchy, with an ambition to deliver a Net Positive Impact in areas classified as critical habitats. Biodiversity considerations are integrated across the entire project lifecycle—from planning and operations to decommissioning, closure, and rehabilitation. Vedanta regularly reviews and updates its processes to enhance biodiversity performance and meet long-term conservation goals. In alignment with these objectives, Vedanta has partnered with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) to advance its ESG commitments and drive sustainable action. As part of this collaboration, Vedanta will invest ₹200 crore over the next 5 to 10 years in research, development, and sustainability initiatives aimed at fostering a resilient and 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 has established short-term, incremental targets to support the achievement of its long-term biodiversity goals, including No Net Loss and a Net Positive Impact for Critical Habitats. The initial target involves assessing all sites based on ecological sensitivity and identifying gaps in current biodiversity management

practices. Tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and the STAR (Species Threat Abatement and Restoration) metric will be used to gather critical data on biodiversity priority areas and to reassess site-level biodiversity risks. Based on the outcomes of these assessments, Vedanta will design and implement targeted interventions following the mitigation hierarchy—avoid, minimize, restore, and offset—to address identified biodiversity impacts. The final target is to conduct feasibility assessments to evaluate the gaps, barriers, and enabling conditions required to achieve the long-term goals of No Net Loss and Net Positive Impact for Critical Habitats. These studies will be instrumental in formulating effective strategies to enhance biodiversity performance and strengthen the company's commitment to conservation outcomes.

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 integrates the financial costs of biodiversity conservation, restoration, and rehabilitation into its overall financial planning. This approach is embedded within the business strategy, ensuring that ecological risks and potential impacts are regularly assessed across operations. The company engages with key stakeholders to incorporate their insights into strengthening biodiversity outcomes. Financial planning includes forward-looking estimates to support the long-term strategy of biodiversity protection and enhancement, while effectively addressing associated costs and resource requirements.

[Fixed row]

(11.11) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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 1

(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

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2030

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

☒ 51-60%

(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 1 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. This target further includes Biodiversity Assessment for all sites.

[Add row]

(11.12) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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 targeted strategies to enhance the local ecosystem and promote sustainable mining practices. Peacock Conservation Plan: In collaboration with the Rajasthan State Forest Department, Vedanta launched a Peacock Conservation Plan focused on three key interventions—creating peacock-friendly habitats through native vegetation, ensuring year-round water availability, and establishing designated feeding areas. The initiative also includes community education to raise awareness about peacock conservation. To support these efforts, an on-site nursery was established to cultivate high-quality planting materials such as Ziziphus mauritiana, Aegle marmelos, Syzygium cumini, and Tamarindus indica. Topsoil Conservation: Vedanta places high priority on conserving nutrient-rich topsoil excavated during mining operations. This topsoil is systematically preserved and repurposed for plantation and landscaping within the mining lease area, aiding in habitat restoration. Afforestation Initiatives: Extensive plantation drives have been carried out both within and outside the mining premises, with over 4,000 saplings planted. Species were selected based on site-specific soil conditions and community preferences, with a focus on fruit-bearing and shade-providing trees. Local communities were actively engaged in tree monitoring and maintenance, fostering a sense of shared environmental stewardship.

Row 2

(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 has established a 1,200-square-meter in-house nursery at Rampura Agucha to support plantation and ecological restoration efforts in and around the mining area. The nursery cultivates a diverse range of plant species, including exotic, indigenous, and medicinal varieties such as Commiphora wightii, Butea monosperma, and Terminalia arjuna. With an annual production capacity of approximately 10,000 saplings, the nursery serves as a model initiative for the conservation of endangered floral species in Rajasthan. It ensures a reliable supply of high-quality planting material for on-site restoration activities and also contributes to regional biodiversity enhancement by distributing saplings to nearby communities. This initiative underscores Vedanta's commitment to biodiversity conservation and inclusive environmental stewardship.

Row 3

(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

The Ahar River is a critical water source for several lakes in Udaipur, which in turn support the city's drinking water supply. However, rapid urbanization and inadequate waste management systems have led to the discharge of approximately 100–150 million liters per day of domestic and industrial wastewater into the river—nearly 10% of which comprises untreated industrial effluents. This pollution has resulted in elevated levels of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical

Oxygen Demand (COD), and alkalinity, rendering the water unfit for use. The inflow of contaminated water has also diminished oxygen levels in the connected lakes, severely affecting local ecosystems and leading to the loss of aquatic biodiversity. To mitigate these impacts, Hindustan Zinc, in partnership with the Udaipur Municipal Corporation, established a 60 million liters per day (MLD) Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in Udaipur. The STP now treats municipal sewage, and the treated water is reused in mining and smelting operations. Notably, approximately 80% of the water requirements at the Sindesar Khurd mine are met through this treated water. This initiative has delivered three key outcomes: - Improved urban water security by enhancing water quality for the city. - Preservation of the aquatic ecosystem in the Ahar River through reduced pollution. - Reduced dependency on freshwater sources in industrial operations, supporting biodiversity conservation.

Row 4

(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 alignment with Group-level targets and long-term biodiversity commitments, Zinc International (VZI) undertook a scientific evaluation to assess the ecological impacts of its operations. The assessment focused on key biodiversity indicators such as soil surface sealing, soil moisture availability, species diversity, and habitat integrity. Based on the findings, VZI is actively implementing a set of recommended measures to mitigate these impacts. Key actions under consideration include: - Minimizing the clearing of natural vegetation to preserve existing ecosystems. - Prioritizing the careful removal and storage of topsoil for future use in site rehabilitation. - Installing erosion control structures to stabilize disturbed areas. - Utilizing indigenous shrubs and grasses for re-vegetation to promote ecological restoration of disturbed or modified land.

[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 direct impact on local biodiversity. Nonetheless, Vedanta has proactively undertaken a range of conservation initiatives, including plantation drives, peacock conservation programs, and land reclamation efforts in and around its mining areas. Zinc International, which has a comparatively higher biodiversity impact, has addressed its ecological footprint through biodiversity offset measures, as outlined in Section 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 officially declared in 2020, with the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform (DAEARDLR) appointed as the designated Management Authority responsible for implementing the Gamsberg Nature Reserve Integrated Management Plan. As part of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement with DAEARDLR, Zinc International is committed to protecting the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the surface areas through the adoption of appropriate conservation measures. In line with this agreement, Zinc International is also tasked with identifying and securing additional conservation-worthy land comprising at least seven of the twelve nearby properties that exhibit intact habitat and recognized vegetation types, such as Aggeneys Gravel Vygieveld, Bushmanland Inselberg Shrubland, Bushmanland Arid Grassland, and azonal vegetation. To date, six of the seven required properties have been secured, ensuring substantial progress toward full compliance with the Biodiversity Offset Agreement. An independent audit to assess the implementation of the Offset Agreement was conducted in 2023, marking the first formal review of progress against agreed biodiversity commitments.

(11.13.1.3) Type of ecosystem restored

Select from:

☒ Other ecosystems

(11.13.1.4) Total area restored to date (hectares)

45120

(11.13.1.5) Total area to be restored (hectares)

60000

(11.13.1.6) Target year

2030

(11.13.1.7) Describe restoration actions

The ex-situ conservation of threatened plant species involves systematic search, rescue, and translocation efforts, supported by a dedicated nursery that houses 153 species and approximately 164,000 plants intended for rehabilitation. This initiative is undertaken in collaboration with the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the Millennium Seed Bank Programme (MSBP), which provide technical support and training to the nursery team to ensure best practices in plant conservation and restoration.

[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 formally declared in 2020, with the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform (DAEARDLR) appointed as the Management Authority responsible for implementing the Gamsberg Nature Reserve Integrated Management Plan. As part of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement with DAEARDLR, Zinc International is committed to safeguarding the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the surface areas through the adoption of appropriate conservation measures. In addition, Zinc International is tasked with identifying and securing at least seven of twelve nearby properties that contain intact habitats of recognized vegetation types, including Aggeneys Gravel Vygieveld, Bushmanland Inselberg Shrubland, Bushmanland Arid Grassland,

and azonal vegetation. To date, six of the seven required properties have been secured, demonstrating significant progress toward fulfilling the Offset Agreement. The first independent audit to evaluate the implementation of the Biodiversity Offset Agreement was completed in 2023, marking a key milestone in monitoring compliance and effectiveness.

[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 fulfilling regulatory requirements, Vedanta Limited actively undertakes a range of floral and faunal conservation initiatives across its operations. These efforts include afforestation activities within and beyond mining areas, the establishment of nursery facilities to ensure the availability of high-quality planting material, targeted species conservation programs such as peacock conservation, and robust waste management practices. Vedanta maintains ongoing oversight of its biodiversity management policies, standards, and plans to ensure responsiveness to evolving environmental challenges and regulatory developments. For instance, in 2022, Zinc International collaborated with the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform (DAEARDLR) to revise and update its Conservation Area Management Plan. These conservation measures are being implemented over a five-year period, aimed at ensuring effective, long-term stewardship and alignment with established conservation principles across 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

(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, in collaboration with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), undertook the restoration of large tracts of degraded land impacted by Jarofix dumps. The initiative employed Mycorrhiza-based reclamation technologies to enhance soil health, promote vegetation growth, and transform previously barren land into productive green spaces. This innovative approach not only revitalized degraded areas but also supported sustainable land use practices.

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

The initiative has successfully restored 6.25 hectares of the Jarofix yard through targeted plantation efforts. Beyond the environmental benefits—such as controlling soil erosion, stabilizing dump slopes, and preventing further land degradation—the project has also delivered significant socio-economic value by repurposing previously abandoned wasteland for productive and 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 developed Mine Closure Plans for all disclosed sites, ensuring full compliance with regulatory requirements and internal company standards. Recognizing sustainable mine closure as a critical component of responsible mining, Vedanta integrates closure planning from the earliest stages of each project and continues it throughout the operational lifecycle. Mine closure is treated as an ongoing process, with progressive restoration and rehabilitation activities undertaken during and after operations to return sites to their pre-mining conditions or to a post-mining land use acceptable to society. Closure plans are prepared during the pre-operational, design, and approval phases and are treated as living documents. These plans are regularly reviewed by competent authorities and updated to reflect evolving challenges, changing regulatory landscapes, and stakeholder expectations. Each Mine Closure Plan provides a structured framework outlining closure-specific activities, roles and responsibilities, performance criteria, closure options, timelines, and required resources. The plans are guided by Vedanta's Management and Technical Standards, including the New Projects, Planning Processes, and Site Closure protocol. All business units are required to align with these standards to ensure consistency with international sustainability frameworks and applicable national, regional, and local regulations. Vedanta also ensures the allocation of adequate financial and other resources to support effective implementation of closure and rehabilitation activities, reaffirming its commitment to long-term environmental stewardship and sustainable development.

[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)

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Post-mining land rehabilitation was undertaken in accordance with the approved Mine Closure Plan. Areas with potential soil contamination were identified, tested, and remediated through excavation and replacement with uncontaminated soil. Restoration efforts included extensive plantation activities to return the land to a natural state. As a result of these efforts, the reclaimed land has been successfully repurposed for community use—transformed into a football stadium and a Rock Garden, both of which are now actively utilized by local residents. This initiative demonstrates Vedanta’s commitment to sustainable mine closure and creating lasting socio-environmental value for surrounding communities.

[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 actively collaborates with NGOs and development partners to advance its commitment to minimizing the ecological impacts of its operations. These partnerships play a vital role in supporting the long-term conservation of biodiversity and in safeguarding the ecological and biological integrity of natural resources across operational landscapes.

[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

(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

Through its flagship programme Samadhan, Vedanta has partnered with BAIF and Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology to promote sustainable agricultural practices and natural resource management (NRM) initiatives. These efforts aim to enhance the long-term ecological and biological integrity of natural resources while improving farm productivity and increasing household income. The Samadhan programme has successfully transformed previously unproductive land into areas cultivated with fruit-bearing plants, contributing to improved ecological balance and strengthening the economic resilience of local communities.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:

☒ No specified timeframe

[Add row]

(11.20) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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

☒ Emissions breakdown by business division

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The process involved reviewing the suitability of criteria and understanding management's reporting process for identifying climate-related risks and opportunities. It also included obtaining an overview of relevant controls, processes, and systems (without testing their effectiveness), conducting limited site inspections and sample checks supported by analytical procedures, and finally evaluating the overall presentation for consistency with the criteria and alignment with knowledge of the company's operations.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

5_Climate_Action_Report_2025.pdf

Row 2

(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

Governance

☒ Other data point in module 4, please specify :4.5.1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The process involved reviewing the suitability of criteria and understanding management's reporting process for identifying climate-related risks and opportunities. It also included obtaining an overview of relevant controls, processes, and systems (without testing their effectiveness), conducting limited site inspections and sample checks supported by analytical procedures, and finally evaluating the overall presentation for consistency with the criteria and alignment with knowledge of the company's operations.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

5_Climate_Action_Report_2025.pdf

Row 3

(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

Business strategy

☒ Internal pricing of environmental externalities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The process involved reviewing the suitability of criteria and understanding management's reporting process for identifying climate-related risks and opportunities. It also included obtaining an overview of relevant controls, processes, and systems (without testing their effectiveness), conducting limited site inspections and sample checks supported by analytical procedures, and finally evaluating the overall presentation for consistency with the criteria and alignment with knowledge of the company's operations.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

(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
	We have provided the information in this CDP to highlight our organization's commitment and best practices in driving a sustainable future

[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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

