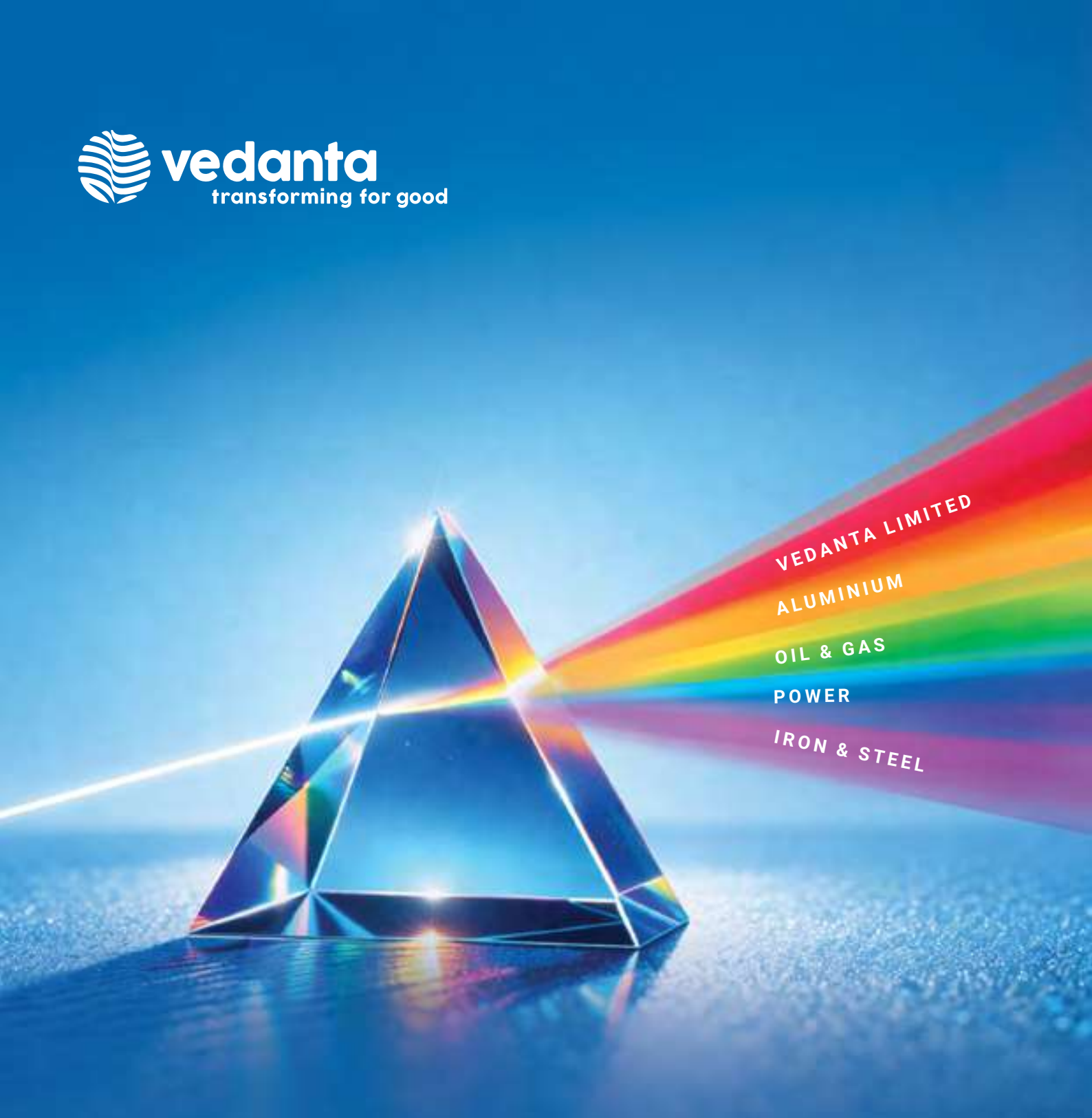
vedanta
transforming for good




# VEDANTA 2.0

## BUILT FOR THE FUTURE.

**Vedanta Limited** | INTEGRATED REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS **2025-26**

# In the REPORT

**Scan the code**
above to get the report on your hand-held screen

**www.vedantalimited.com**

https://www.vedantalimited.com/uploads/investor-overview/annual-report/2026/integrated-report-annual-accounts-fy26.pdf

**Read the report online**




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# About the REPORT

**Vedanta Limited, a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited, is a global natural resources conglomerate. Our strategic asset base across India, Africa and the Middle East positions us to serve growing global demand. We operate across zinc-lead-silver, iron ore, steel, copper, aluminium, power, nickel, and oil and gas, holding market-leading positions in several of these businesses.**

## Integrated reporting

Integrated Reporting explains how we create, preserve and, where relevant, erode value over time, aligned with our purpose, strategy and values. Since adopting Integrated Reporting in FY 2017-18, we have strengthened integrated thinking and continuously enhanced our disclosures.

The FY 2025-26 report presents a comprehensive view of our material matters, their impact on the environment and society, and the associated risks and opportunities influencing business performance. It supports an informed assessment of our ability to create value across the short, medium and long term.

## Scope and boundary

The Integrated Report and Annual Accounts 2025-26 cover the reporting period from 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 and provides a comprehensive overview of Vedanta Limited (Vedanta, VEDL), a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited.

It reflects performance across our business segments: zinc-lead-silver, oil and gas, aluminium, power, iron ore, steel, nickel and copper. Our assets span India, South Africa and the Middle East, covering the full value chain from exploration and asset development to extraction, processing and value-addition.

The report explains our performance, strategy and value creation model through an interlinked multi-capital framework. It also outlines stakeholder engagement practices, governance structures and risk management processes.

## Approach to stakeholder engagement and materiality

Our stakeholders include individuals and organisations whose interests or actions influence our ability to execute strategy and sustain performance. We engage regularly with key stakeholder groups to understand expectations and address concerns.

This report focusses on material matters that affect our capacity to create value over the short, medium and long term.

## Annual accounts

This report should be read alongside the Annual Accounts (pages 428 to 725) for a complete understanding of VEDL's financial performance.

The consolidated and standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. These statements have been independently audited by S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. The Independent Auditors' Reports for consolidated and standalone financial statements appear on pages 428 and 725 respectively.

## Board and management assurance

The Board of Directors and the Company's management accept responsibility for the integrity and completeness of information presented in this report. To the best of their knowledge, the report addresses all material matters and fairly represents the integrated performance, position and impacts of Vedanta Limited.

The report was authorised for release on **19 June 2026.**

## Forward-looking statements

This report contains 'forward-looking statements' – that is, statements about business expectations and forecasts that are based on future, not past events. In this context, forward-looking statements address our expected future business and financial performance, and often contain words such as 'expects', 'anticipates', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes', 'seeks', or 'will'. Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, in different degrees, uncertain. For us, uncertainties arise from the behaviour of financial and metals markets including the London Metal Exchange, fluctuations in interest and/or exchange rates and metal prices; from future integration of acquired businesses; and from numerous other matters of national, regional and global scale, including those of environmental, climatic, natural, political, economic, business, competitive or regulatory nature. These uncertainties may cause our actual future results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainties, and although we believe that the assumption on which our forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate and, as a result, the forward-looking statement based on those assumptions could be materially incorrect.

# Our Reporting SUITE

## VEDANTA LIMITED

### Sustainability Report (SR) 2025-26




**Information coverage:**
Disclosures on triple bottom line performance

**Standards/Guidelines used:**
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards

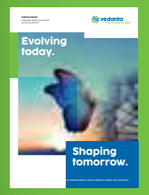
### Transparency Report (TTR) 2025-26



**Information coverage:**
Voluntary disclosure of profits made and taxes paid (only Indian company to publish a TTR)

**Standards/Guidelines used:**
Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

### Integrated Report (IR) and Annual Accounts 2024-25




**Information coverage:**
Holistic disclosure of performance and strategy

**Standards/Guidelines used:**
International Integrated Reporting Framework, Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Indian Secretarial Standards

### TCFD Report 2025-26




**Information coverage:**
Climate-related financial disclosures

**Standards/Guidelines used:**
Approach to climate action, climate strategy and climate risk management

### TNFD Report 2024-25



**Information coverage:**
Nature related financial Disclosure

**Standards/Guidelines used:**
Approach towards biodiversity strategy and risk management

# Delivering record, all-round performance

## Historic Best Annual Results

**₹ 1,74,075 crore**
Revenue
15% Y-o-Y

**₹ 55,976 crore**
EBITDA
29% Y-o-Y

**₹ 25,096 crore**
PAT
22% Y-o-Y

**0.95x**
Net Debt/ EBITDA

**₹ 34 /share**
Dividend

## Record Volumes

**2,456 kt**
Aluminium
1%

**2,916 kt**
Alumina
48%

**1,114 kt**
Zinc India Mined Metal
2%

## Cost of Production

**1,752 US$/t**
Aluminium
5% Y-o-Y

**959 US$/t**
Zinc India
9% Y-o-Y

*Both lowest in last 5 years*

Integrated thinking at Vedanta

# Vision behind
# THE TRANSITION

Integrated thinking remains central to how Vedanta evolves and creates long-term value by combining financial performance and operational excellence with ESG priorities, stakeholder interests and emerging market opportunities. It informs our strategic choices, including our transition to Vedanta 2.0. Through this strategic transformation, we are repositioning our portfolio aligned with India's needs in energy transition, critical minerals, advanced manufacturing, and clean technologies, while harnessing AI, automation, and innovation to drive agility and future-readiness. Our 'Transforming for Good' ESG framework remains a guiding force. Embedded across operations, it supports responsible growth, disciplined risk management and strengthens business resilience.

## Our value creation is propelled by

### Mission

To create a world's leading natural resources company

### Vedanta 2.0 Values

- Care
- Integrity
- Innovation
- Agility
- Ownership

### Strategic focus areas

**S1** Championing world-class ESG performance

**S2** Augment Reserves & Resources (R&R) base responsibly

**S3** Delivering growth opportunities

**S4** Optimise capital allocation and maintain a strong balance sheet

**S5** Operational excellence and cost leadership

Read more on page 62



## Supported by our business activity

Exploration | Asset development | Extraction | Processing | Value addition and marketing

Read more on page 14

## And influenced by key factors in our operating environment

### Megatrends and opportunities

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6

Read more on page 58

### Material issues

M1 M2 M3 M4 M5 M6 M7 M8 M9 M10 M11 M12 M13
M14 M15 M16 M17 M18 M19 M20 M21 M22 M23 M24 M25 M26

Read more on page 98

### Risks

R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13

Read more on page 74

## Resulting in an impact across the capitals and for stakeholders

### Capitals

Financial Capital | Manufactured Capital | Intellectual Capital
Human Capital | Social & Relationship Capital | Natural Capital

Read more on page 8

### Value creation for stakeholders

Shareholders, investors and lenders | Community | Employees
Industry | Governments | Civil societies

Read more on page 90

Capital Highlights FY 2025-26

# Strength across
# THE GROWTH ENGINES

## Financial capital

**We are focussed on disciplined capital allocation to support sustainable growth, maintain a strong balance sheet, and generate robust free cash flows. All investment decisions are carefully evaluated in the context of the Group's financial resources, with the objective of driving long-term growth and maximising returns for shareholders, as the Group undergoes a strategic demerger into five independent, sector specificand pure-play companies.**



### Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

**₹ 1,74,075 crore**
Revenue
15% Y-o-Y ▲

**₹ 55,976 crore**
EBITDA
29% Y-o-Y ▲

**0.95x times**
Net Debt/EBITDA

**39%**
EBITDA margin[1]
470 bps Y-o-Y ▲

**32%**
ROCE
539 bps Y-o-Y ▲

**₹ 34 per share**
Dividend Declared

**₹ 28,595 crore**
PAT (before exceptional and one-time gain)
47% Y-o-Y ▲

**₹ 25,097 crore**
PAT (after exceptional and one-time gain)
22% Y-o-Y ▲

**₹ 28,485 crore**
Cash and cash equivalents
Strong Liquidity Position

**₹ 11,095 crore**
Free cash flow (FCF) post-capex

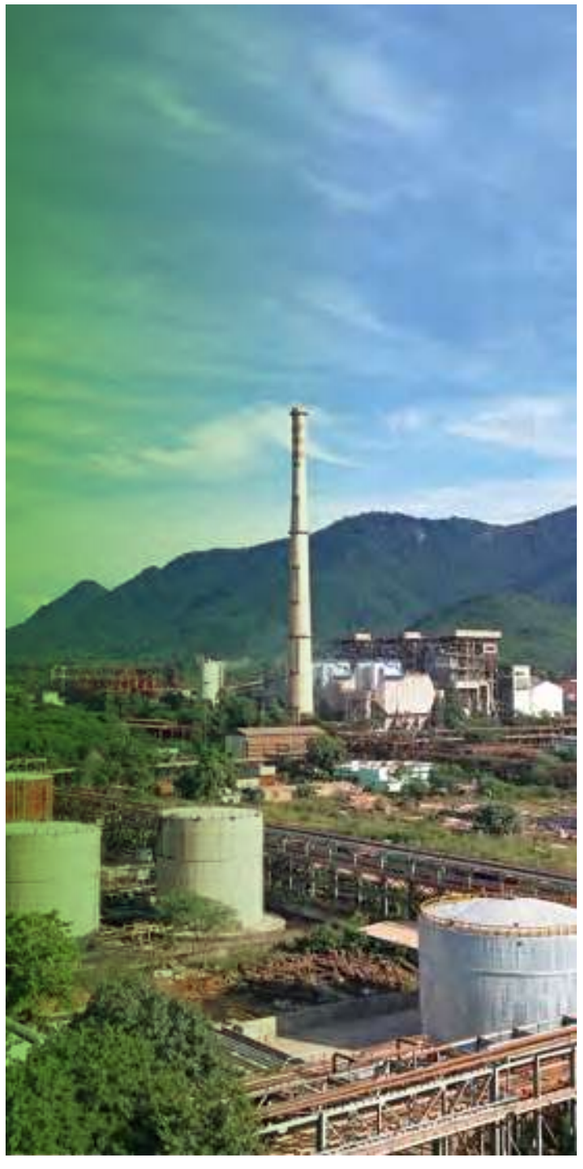
**AA**
CRISIL Rating

**₹ 15,072 crore**
Growth capex

**₹ 53,254 crore**
Net debt

**₹ 81,740 crore**
Gross Debt

*Footnote: 1. Excluding customs smelting at Copper Business and one-off gain*



## Manufactured capital

**Continuous investment in high-quality assets strengthens operational reliability and responsiveness to evolving market demand. Advance technologies, vertical integration and expansion initiatives enhance efficiency, safety and long-term stability**

### Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

#### Business Highlights

**Zinc India**
**1,114 kt**
Historic high mined metal production
2% Y-o-Y ▲

**Zinc India**
**1,048 kt**
Second-best refined metal production

**Zinc India**
**627 tonnes**
Saleable silver production
9% Y-o-Y ▼

**Zinc International**
**225 kt**
Annual mined metal production
27% Y-o-Y ▲

**Aluminium**
**2,456 kt**
India's largest primary aluminium producer with record-high annual output
1% Y-o-Y ▲

**Aluminium**
**2,916 kt**
Record annual calcined Alumina production
48% Y-o-Y ▲

**Iron Ore**
**895 kt**
Record annual pig iron production
10% Y-o-Y ▲

**Oil & Gas**
**87.2 kboepd**
Average gross operated production
16% Y-o-Y ▼

**Power**
**4,180 MW**
Operational capacity
expanded by 1,300 MW ▲

**Steel**
**1,301 kt**
Annual Saleable production
3% Y-o-Y ▼

**Ferro Alloys**
**101 kt**
Highest ever Ferro Chrome production
21% Y-o-Y ▲

**Copper India**
**170 kt**
Highest ever Cathode production
14% Y-o-Y ▲

## Intellectual capital



**Knowledge, technology and innovation drive operational excellence and competitiveness. Ongoing investments in digital transformation, analytics and technology adoption strengthen efficiency, resilience and future readiness.**

### Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

**₹ 23.6 crore**
R&D Spend

**8**
Patents received in FY 2025-26

**25**
Patents under active application

**₹ 83.4 crore**
Investment in digitalisation programmes

## Human capital



**Our skilled workforce powers operational success and long-term growth. We invest in capability building, leadership development, health, safety and well-being, guided by a zero-harm philosophy. Inclusive practices foster collaboration, innovation and a high-performance culture.**

### Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

**1,08,905**
Total Workforce

**23%**
Women employees

**2,580**
Employees covered under mentoring and support programmes

**13.7%**
Attrition rate

**1.02**
TRIFR - basis Full time employees

**45**
Transgender workforce

## Social and relationship capital



**Strong stakeholder relationships built on trust and shared value reinforce our licence to operate. Continuous engagement with communities, partners and institutions supports responsible operations, strengthens reputation and enables effective strategy execution.**

### Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

**12,769**
Nand Ghars built

**7.8 million**
Total CSR beneficiaries

**₹ 418.7 crore**
Total CSR spend

**31.09 million**
Cumulative Women and children benefited from CSR programmes

**5,926**
Youth benefited from employment-based training

## Natural capital



**Our world-class resource base across India and Africa provides long-term operational visibility. Responsible resource management and environmental stewardship remain central to minimising ecological impact while generating sustainable social and economic value.**

### Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

**Zinc India R&R**

**468.6 million tonnes**
Combined R&R

**10,900 tonnes**
Silver Reserves

**13.9 million tonnes**
Metal Reserves

**29.2 million tonnes**
Zinc-Lead metal R&R

**Zinc International R&R**

**655 million tonnes**
Combined R&R

**Oil and Gas R&R**

**1,321 mmboe**
Gross proved, and probable reserves and resources

**5.51 $tCO_2e$ per tonne of metal**
GHG Intensity

**0.64 times**
Water Positivity Ratio

**98%**
HVLT waste recycled

Vedanta at a Glance

# The one GROWTH ENGINE

Vedanta Limited, a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited, is a global natural resources conglomerate with a diversified portfolio spanning zinc-lead-silver, iron ore, steel, copper, aluminium, power, nickel, and oil and gas. Our strategic, tier-1 asset base across India, Africa and the Middle East positions us to serve growing global demand.

With the world around us changing, we are building for the future by embarking on a strategic transformation to Vedanta 2.0. We are moving beyond traditional minerals to integrate high-potential critical minerals with a focus on energy transition and clean energy, aiming to reshape 70% of our portfolio. We are investing in artificial intelligence-driven systems, automation and innovation to ensure the next phase of growth is smarter, more efficient and value accretive.

At Vedanta, we are building a foundation for India's clean energy future, where access to critical minerals supports innovation, economic growth, and global competitiveness. As we do so, we continue to be guided by our ESG leadership to ensure that India's critical resources are harnessed responsibly, while empowering communities and delivering enduring value for all stakeholders.

**We are among the leading natural resources companies globally**

**Resources and reserves**

**468.6**
**million tonnes**
Zinc India

**655**
**million tonnes**
Zinc International

**1,321**
**mmboe**
Oil and Gas

---

**Economic value added**

**1,00,000+**
Total employment generation

**36**
**million**
$tCO_2e$ in avoided emissions from FY 2020-21 baseline

**₹ 62,722**
**crore**
exchequer contribution



1

**Exploration**

Expanded Reserves and Resources (R&R) through brownfield and greenfield exploration, extending mine and oilfield life

2

**Asset development**

Delivered projects on time and within budget, strengthened resource development, and established strategic processing infrastructure to optimise output.

3

**Extraction**

Focussed on exploration and production of metals, oil and gas, along with power generation; operate across zinc-lead-silver, iron ore, steel, copper and aluminium, with three producing oil and gas blocks in India

## Our value chain

4

**Processing**

Process and smelt extracted minerals into refined metals across facilities in India and Africa, supported by captive power generation with surplus sales

5

**Value addition**

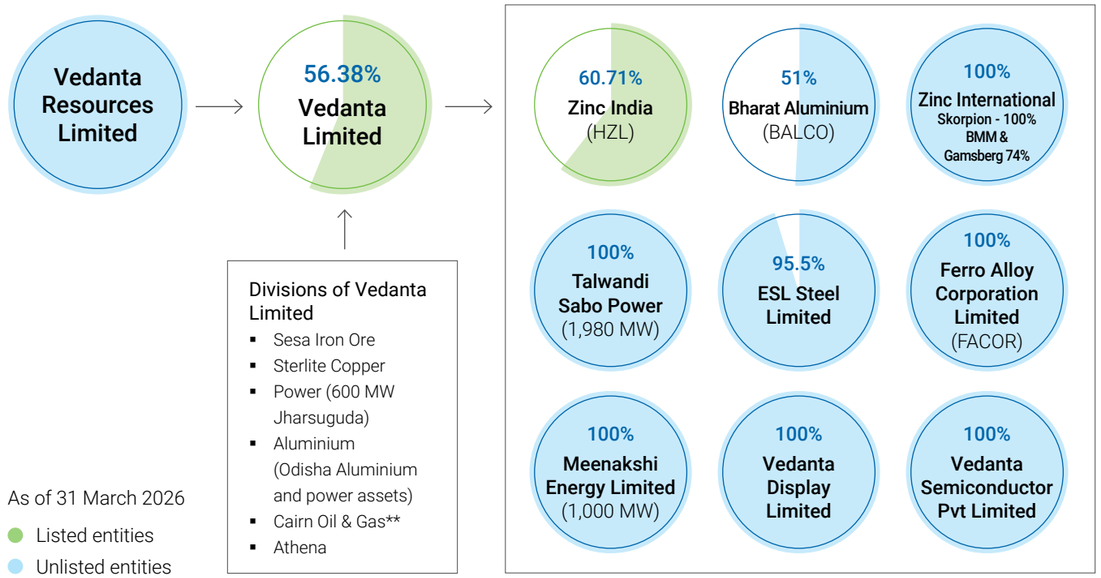
Convert primary metals into value-added products such as sheets, rods, bars and rolled products across zinc, aluminium and copper businesses to meet market demand

## ESG purpose and mission

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Transforming communities** | **Aim 1** Keep community welfare as the guiding principle for our business decisions | **Aim 2** Empower 2.5 million individuals with enhanced skillsets | **Aim 1** Uplift 100 million women and children via social welfare interventions |
| **Transforming the planet** | **Aim 4** Net Zero Carbon by 2050 or sooner | **Aim 5** Achieving net water positivity by 2030 | **Aim 6** Enhance our business model by incorporating innovative green practices |
| **Transforming the planet** | **Aim 7** Prioritise the safety and health of our workforce | **Aim 8** Promote gender parity, diversity and inclusivity | **Aim 6** Align with global standards of corporate governance |

## Operating structure

Our diversified structure and wide geographic presence enable efficient operations and serviceability.

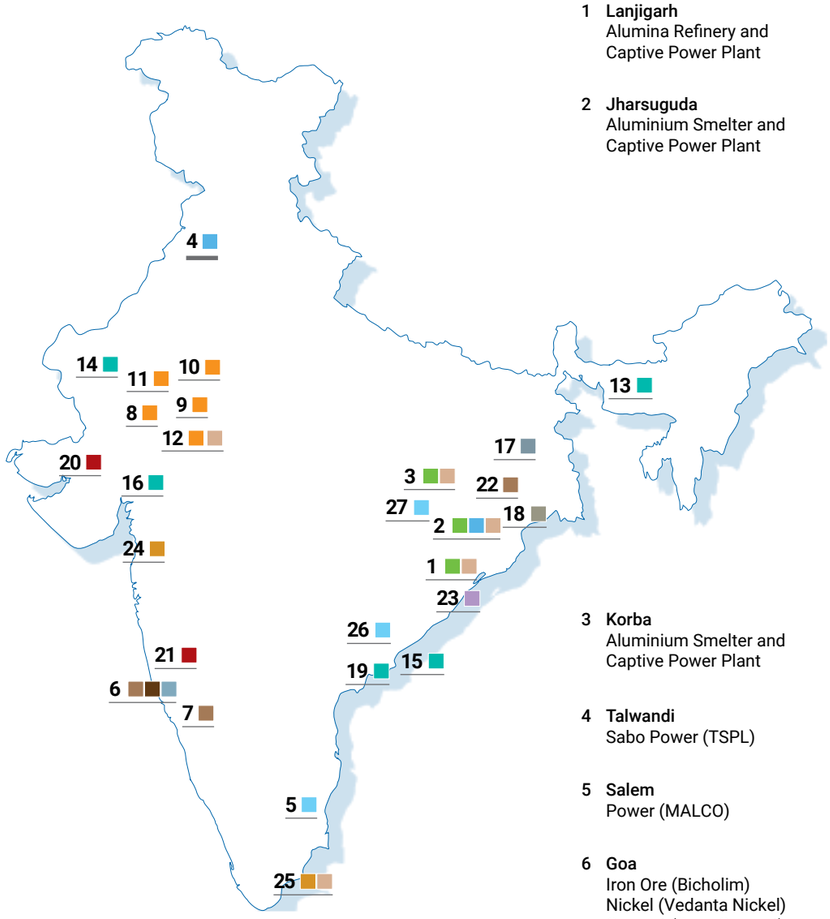



***50% of the share in the RJ Block is held by a subsidiary of Vedanta Limited*

Presence

# Stronger footprint across strategic GLOBAL MARKETS

## India



1 **Lanjigarh**
Alumina Refinery and Captive Power Plant

2 **Jharsuguda**
Aluminium Smelter and Captive Power Plant

3 **Korba**
Aluminium Smelter and Captive Power Plant

4 **Talwandi**
Sabo Power (TSPL)

5 **Salem**
Power (MALCO)

6 **Goa**
Iron Ore (Bicholim)
Nickel (Vedanta Nickel)
Cement (Sesa Cement)
Pig Iron

7 **Karnataka**
Iron Ore

8 **Debari**
Zinc-Lead-Silver

9 **Chanderiya**
Zinc-Lead-Silver

10 **Rampura Agucha**
Zinc-Lead-Silver

11 **Rajpura Dariba Mine & Smelter and Sindesar Khurd Mine & Captive Power Plant**
Zinc Lead-Silver

12 **Zawar Mine**
Zinc-Lead-Silver & Captive Power Plant

13 **Assam**
Hazarigaon Gas Field

14 **Mangala**
Oil & Gas

15 **Ravva**
Oil & Gas

16 **Cambay**
Oil & Gas

17 **Bokaro**
Steel

18 **Bhadrak**
Ferro Alloys, Chrome ore mines

19 **KG Onshore & Offshore**
Oil & Gas

20 **Gujarat**
Met Coke

21 **Vazare**
Met Coke

22 **Barbil**
Iron Ore Odisha

23 **Vizag**
Port (VGCB)

24 **Silvassa**
Copper

25 **Tuticorin**
Copper, Captive Power Plant

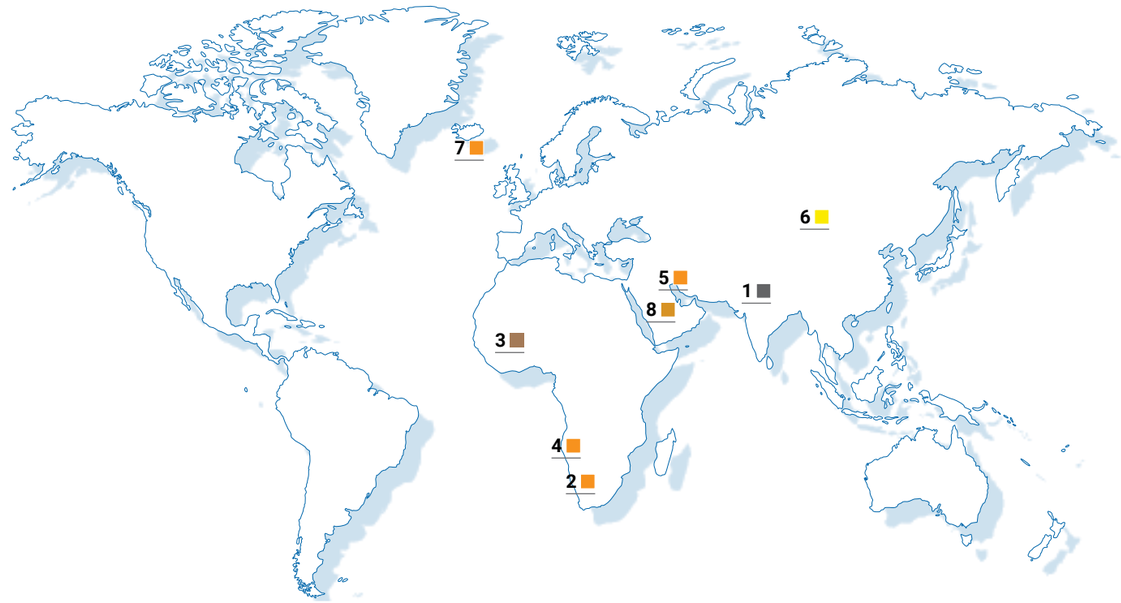
26 **Nellore**
Power (Meenakshi)

27 **Champa**
Power (Sakti Thermal Plant)

COPPER · ALUMINIUM · POWER
IRON ORE · ZINC · OIL & GAS
MULTIPLE · GLASS · STEEL
MET COKE · FERRO ALLOYS · CEMENT
NICKEL · CAPTIVE POWER PLANT · PORT

| Aluminium | Oil | Iron Ore & Steel | Zinc & Silver |
|---|---|---|---|
| Largest capacity in India and to be the 3rd largest capacity globally (ex-China) post expansion capacity globally (excluding China) | One of India's largest private sector crude oil producers | One of the largest producers and exporters of iron ore in India | Largest Integrated producer of Zinc and among the top 10 producers of silver globally |
| FY 2025-26 EBITDA<br>**₹ 25,502 crore** | FY 2025-26 EBITDA<br>**₹ 4,350 crore** | FY 2025-26 EBITDA<br>**₹ 1,171 crore** | FY 2025-26 EBITDA<br>**₹ 22,056 crore**<br>Zinc India<br>**₹ 1,321 crore**<br>Zinc International |

## Global



1 **India**
Multiple

2 **South Africa**
Black Mountain Mine
Gamsberg

3 **Liberia**
Iron Ore Project
Western Cluster

4 **Namibia**
Skorpion Mine

5 **UAE**
Fujairah Gold

6 **East Asia**
Glass

7 **Ireland**
Lisheen Mine

8 **Saudi Arabia**
Vedanta Copper International- Rod Mill Project

*Note: Lisheen Mine had safe, detailed and fully costed closure after 17 years of operation in November 2015.*
*Maps not to scale*

Asset Overview

# Assets that power
# OUR GROWTH AMBITION

## Zinc-Lead-Silver

**Business**
Zinc India (HZL), Zinc International (VZI)

**74%**
Indian market share

**22%**
Value-added products

**Asset highlights**
- World's largest zinc-lead mine at Rampura Agucha, India
- Among top 10 silver producers globally
- Zinc India has an R&R of 468.6 million tonnes with a mine life of 25+ years
- Zinc International has an R&R 655 million tonnes
- Hindustan Zinc ranks #1 in S&P Global CSA '25 for the 3rd consecutive year
- HZL becomes the 1st Indian Company to become a Member of International Council Of Mining & Metals

**Application areas**
Zinc: Infrastructure & Mobility, Advanced & emerging applications - zinc air batteries

Silver: Energy & Electronics, Lifestyle & Consumer

**Contribution to the Group**

**EBITDA**

₹ 22,056 crore (HZL)

₹ 1,321 crore (VZI)

**Production volume**

**HZL**

851 kt Zinc

197 kt Lead

627 tonnes Silver

**VZI**

225 kt
Metal in concentrate



## Power

**Business**
Vedanta Merchant Thermal Power

**4,780 GW**
Merchant Power Capacity

**Merchant business**
- TSPL: 1,980 MW supercritical plant
- Jharsuguda: 600 MW IPP capacity
- Meenakshi Energy Andhra Pradesh: 1,000 MW
- Sakti Thermal Plant, Chhattisgarh: 1,200 MW (Unit-2 600 MW under construction)

**Contribution to the Group**

**EBITDA**

₹ 1,534 crore

**16,398**
units





## Aluminium

**Business**
Vedanta Aluminium Limited & BALCO

**46%**
Indian market share

**60%**
Value-added products

**Asset highlights**
- Largest aluminium production capability in India at 2.44 MTPA
- Integrated 4.6 GW Captive Power and 5 MTPA Alumina refinery
- Diverse product portfolio – ingots, wire rods, primary foundry alloy, rolled products, billet and slab

**Application areas**
Automotive, Aerospace & Defence, Cables & Conductors, Packaging, Construction

**Contribution to the Group**

**EBITDA**

₹ 25,502 crore

**Production volume**

2,456 kt Aluminium

2,916 kt Alumina



## Oil & Gas

**Business**
Cairn India

**44**
Total No. of Blocks

**50%**
Vision to contribute to India's Oil Production

**Asset highlights**
- Total acreage of >47,000 sq km across India
- Gross 2P & 2C R&R of 1,321 mmboe
- World's longest continuously heated pipeline from
- Barmer to Gujarat Coast (~670 kms)
- Gas Discovery in Ambe block- first DSF Block to be monetised on India's West Coast, with R&R addition of ~13 mmboe.
- Executed one of the largest polymers EOR projects in the world.

**Application areas**
Crude oil- hydrocarbon refineries.

Natural gas- City Gas Distribution and Industrial sector.

**Contribution to the Group**

**EBITDA**

₹ 4,350 crore

**Average daily gross operated production**

**87.2 kboped**
units

## Iron Ore



### Business

Iron Ore India

**One of the largest merchant iron ore miners in India and one of the largest producers and exporters of merchant pig iron in India**

### Asset highlights

- Karnataka iron ore mine with reserves of 60 million tonnes
- Goa Iron Ore mines; R&R of 57 million tonnes
- Value-added business: 3 blast furnaces (1.2 MTPA), Coke Plant Gujarat (0.4 MTPA), Power Plant (65 MW)
- Coke-Vazare: One merchant coke plant of capacity 0.12 MTPA

### Application areas

- Essential for steel making
- Used in construction, infrastructure and automotive sectors

### Contribution to the Group

**EBITDA**

₹ 1,007 crore

**Production volume**

6.5 million
DMT Saleable iron ore production

895 kt
Pig iron

## Steel



### Business

ESL Steel

1.6 MTPA
Hot Metal Design Capacity

### Asset highlights

- Largely operates in long steel products

### Application areas

- Construction, infrastructure, transport, energy, packaging, appliances and industry
- Product portfolio includes pig iron, billets, TMT bars, wire rods and ductile iron pipes

### Contribution to the Group

**EBITDA**

₹ 164 crore

**Production volume**

1,301 kt
Steel

## Facor



### Business

Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd

145 kt
High Carbon Ferrochrome capacity

### Asset highlights

- Ostapal and Kalarangiatta Mines with 1.15 MTPA mining capacity
- 45 MVA Charge chrome plant of 80 KTPA, 33 MVA Charge chrome plant of 65 KTPA and captive power plant of 100 MW

### Application areas

- Used for making stainless steel, carbon steel, ball-bearing steels, tool steels and other alloy steels

### Contribution to the Group

**EBITDA**

₹ 191 crore

**Production volume**

101 kt
Ferro Chrome

## Copper



### Business

Copper India

**One of the largest copper production capacities in India**

### Asset highlights

- Tuticorin smelter and refinery are currently not operational
- Tuticorin Smelter Capacity: 400 KTPA
- Silvassa Refinery Capacity: 216 KTPA

### Application areas

- Used for making cables, transformers, castings, motors and alloy-based products

### Contribution to the Group

**Production volume**

170 kt
Cathode

Investment Case

# Growth in motion
# ACROSS MULTIPLE ENGINES

India's natural resources sector is central to economic growth, industrial resilience and the global commodity landscape. As India's largest diversified natural resources company, we are positioned to support this transition through scale, integration and disciplined execution. Strategic investments, strong government partnerships and a focus on sustainable, inclusive development continue to unlock long-term value across our portfolio.

## DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE VALUE THROUGH

World-class natural resources powerhouse with low cost, long-life and diversified asset base

Proven track record operational excellence with high productivity and fast-growing portfolio of high-quality assets

Disciplined capital allocation framework with emphasis on superior and consistent shareholder returns

Committed to ESG leadership in the natural resources sector

Well-placed to contribute to and capitalise on India's growth with an attractive commodity mix

Focussed on digitalisation and innovation to drive efficiency and resilience

Robust financial profile with strong ROCE, increasing EBITDA and a stronger balance sheet

## World-class natural resources powerhouse with low cost, long-life and diversified asset base

Our portfolio reflects scale, depth and structural resilience. A diversified presence across commodities, backed by long reserve lives and cost-focussed operations, supports consistent performance across cycles.

- Strengthening their cost leadership in first decile and first quartile respectively, both Zinc India and Aluminium businesses achieved lowest cost of production in last 5 years
- Continued its strong growth momentum and witnessed steady volume performance across all businesses, with aluminium and Zinc, Steel, Iron Ore, Pig Iron, Ferrochrome businesses delivering record performance

### Asset base

**Aluminium**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.85 MTPA** | **0.6 MTPA** | **5 MTPA** | **4.6 GW** | **2.6 MTPA** |
| Jharsuguda Smelter | BALCO Smelter | Lanjigarh Refinery | Captive Power | Coal Mines |

**Zinc-Lead-Silver**

**HZL**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.14 MTPA** | **17 MTPA** | **654 MW** | **325 KTPA MIC** |
| Smelters | Captive mines | Captive Power | BMM and Gamsberg Mine |

**Zinc International**

**Iron and Steel**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **15 MTPA** | **1.2 MTPA** | **1.6 MTPA** |
| Iron Ore Mines | Pig Iron Capacity | Hot Metal Capacity |

- Karnataka Mines
- Goa Mines
- Odisha Mines

**Power**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1,980 MW** | **1,200 MW** | **1,000 MW** | **600 MW** |
| TSPL | Athena | Meenakshi | JSG IPP |

**Oil and Gas**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total acres | R&R | Primary Oil fields |
| **Footprint > 44,000 square km** | **Gross 2P reserves and 2C resources of 1,321 mmboe** | **Mangala, Ravva, Cambay, KG- On/Offshore** |

**Copper**

| | |
|---|---|
| **216 KTPA** | **400 KTPA** |
| Silvassa Refinery | Tuticorin |

**Facor**

| |
|---|
| **145 KTPA** |
| FACOR capacity |

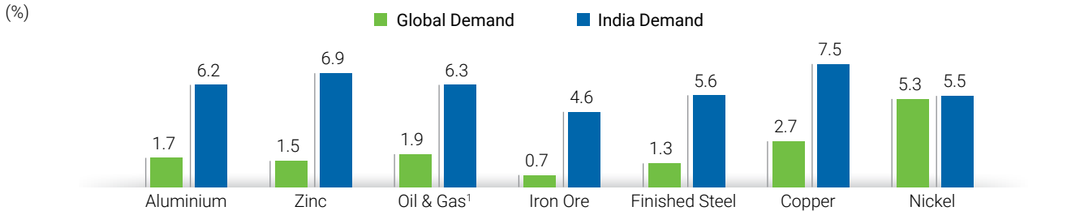
## Well-placed to capitalise on India's growth with an attractive commodity mix

India's growth continues to be anchored in strong domestic demand, providing a stable backdrop for core industries. The economy sustained momentum through 2025-26, navigating external volatility with resilience, reflected in real GDP growth of 7.3% and and is expected to grow 6.8% in the current financial year (S&P Global; February 2026 estimate). Urbanisation and industrialisation, supported by government initiatives on infrastructure and housing, as well as increase in capital outlay announced in the Union Budget 2025-26 will continue to drive strong economic growth and generate demand for natural resources.

### Key advantages

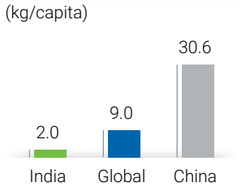
- **Championing India's natural resources:** Operating a wide and scalable commodities portfolio that supports the nation's growth
- **Strong market leadership:** India's largest base metals producer and largest private sector oil producer
- **Proven execution capability:** Experienced operating team with a strong track record of project delivery and growth in India

### Demand 2024-2030 CAGR

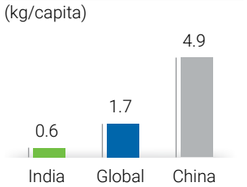



*Source: Wood Mackenzie [1]OPEC World Oil Outlook 2025*

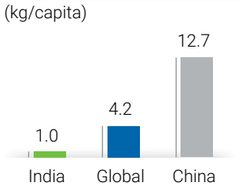
### Aluminium consumption



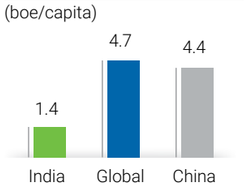

### Copper consumption




### Zinc consumption



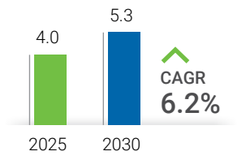

### Oil consumption



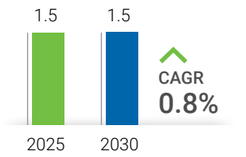

*Source: Wood Mackenzie, IHS Markit, OPEC World Oil Outlook 2025*
*Note: All commodities demand correspond to primary demand; figures are for 2025*

### India Growth Potential

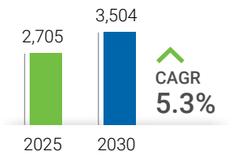
**GDP (Real)**



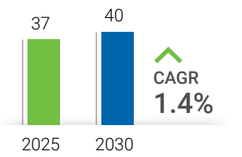

**Population**




**Per capita income (Real)**




**Urbanisation**




*Source: IMF*

### India mineral reserves ranking globally

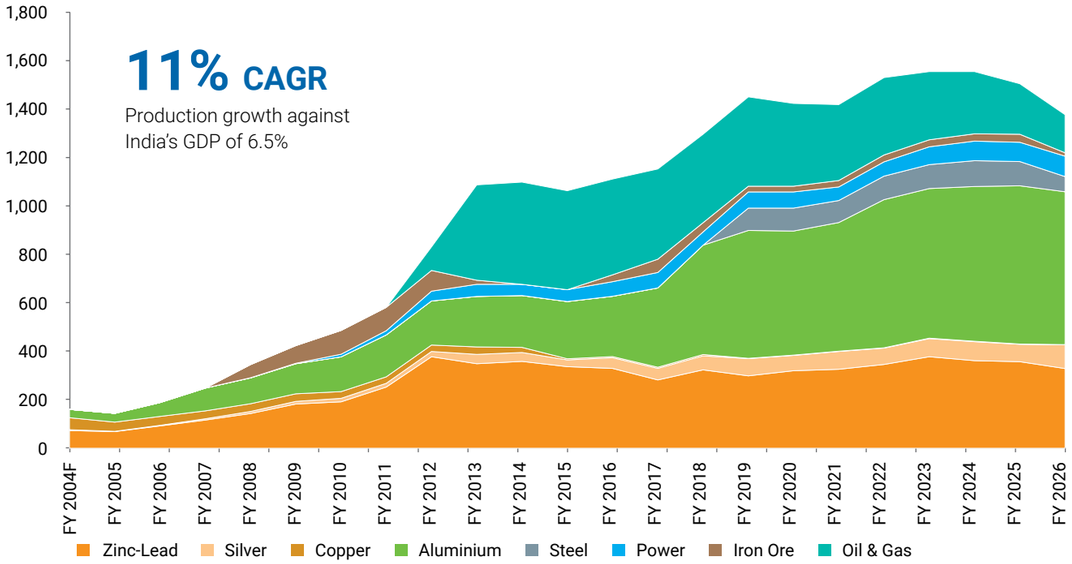
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **5th Zinc** | **7th Iron ore** | **Oil** | **9th bauxite** |
| Reserves: | Reserves: | Reserves: | Reserves: |
| **10.0 million tonnes** | **5.5 billion tonnes** | **4.9 billion barrels** | **650 million tonnes** |

*Source: USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2026, OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2025*

## Proven track record of operational excellence with a fast-growing portfolio

Our management team brings diverse sectoral and global experience, enabling efficient, responsible and disciplined operations across the portfolio. This depth of expertise has supported steady production growth, backed by a continued focus on efficiency, cost optimisation and project execution. Since our listing in 2004, our assets have delivered significant production growth, reflecting the strength of our operating model and long-term development approach.

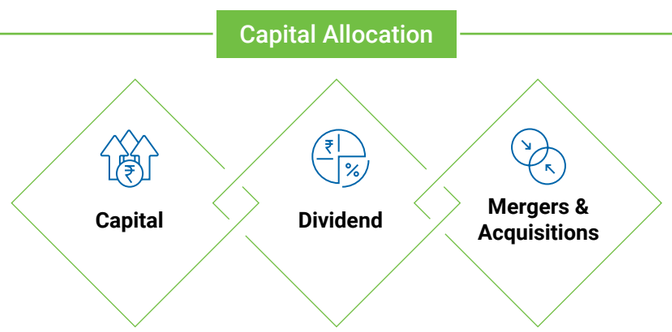
**Total production copper equivalent (kt)**




** All commodity and power capacities rebased to copper equivalent capacity (defined as production x commodity price / copper price) using average commodity prices for FY 2025-26. Power rebased using FY 2025-26 realisations, Copper custom smelting production rebased at TC/RC for FY 2025-26, Iron ore volumes refer to sales with prices rebased at realised prices for FY 2025-26*

## Disciplined capital allocation with a focus on shareholder returns

We have introduced a structured capital allocation policy focussed on growth and shareholder returns. It aligns capital expenditure, dividend policy and selective inorganic growth through disciplined and balanced capital deployment, while maintaining balance sheet strength, optimal leverage and long-term shareholder value.




## Robust financial profile with a strengthened balance sheet

Strong earnings growth, improving capital efficiency and consistent deleveraging underpin Vedanta's financial resilience.

- Revenues of ₹ 1,74,075 crore and EBITDA of ₹ 55,976 crore
- Strong ROCE of ~32%
- Committed towards Deleveraging, achieved ND/EBITDA ratio of 0.95x
- Strong and robust FCF (Post Capex) of ₹ 11,095 crore
- Cash and liquid investments of ₹ 28,485 crore
- A strong balance sheet, with respect to Net Debt/EBITDA and gearing, compared with our global diversified peers
- Dividend of ₹ 13,296 crore declared in FY 2025-26

## Committed to ESG leadership in the natural resources sector

We are embedding sustainability into the way we grow, operate and create value. Our focus is on being a sustainable and lowest-cost producer, while advancing safer workplaces, stronger communities, inclusive growth and responsible resource use. Guided by our Group objective of 'zero harm, zero waste and zero discharge', we continue to adopt global best practices across our operations and strengthen transparency through disclosures aligned with international frameworks.

- Adopting global best practices across communities, planet and workplaces, aligned with 'zero harm, zero waste and zero discharge'
- Implementing critical risk management across the business to improve workplace safety
- Promoting diversity to build an inclusive workplace culture
- Targeting Net Carbon Neutrality by 2050 and a 25% reduction in absolute emissions by 2030 from the 2021 baseline
- Advancing decarbonisation through 2.5 GW RE RTC by 2030, operational efficiency, fuel mix transition, 100% LMV fleet decarbonisation by 2030 and 75% mining fleet decarbonisation by 2035
- Exploring greener business opportunities and developing a low-carbon product portfolio
- Targeting water efficiency and net water positivity by 2030
- Keeping community welfare central to decision-making and strengthening our position as a developer of choice
- Positively impacting 100 million women and children through upskilling, education, nutrition and healthcare
- Strengthening transparency and completeness of disclosures in line with global frameworks such as GRI and TCFD

## Focussed on digitalisation and innovation to drive efficiency and resilience

Vedanta is leading digital transformation in the natural resources sector with a digital-first culture that drives innovation and workforce digital literacy. We continue to invest in Industry 4.0 technologies – such as Digital Twin and Advanced Process Control – to boost operational efficiency. Our advanced digital deployments, including remote mine operations, set us apart in safety and productivity. Strategic collaborations with startups and partners have further supported volume growth, cost optimisation and EBITDA improvement.

Chairman's Message

# Ushering In A NEW ERA OF GROWTH



*Dear Stakeholders*

I have spent most of my life believing that India's greatest wealth lies below the ground. And that it holds the key to prosperity for Bharat. This year, Vedanta delivered its best-ever financial performance. But more importantly, it continued to create tremendous value for the nation, for our communities, for our shareholders, business partners and our workforce.

Anil Agarwal
Chairman

The path forward is full of promise as we have demerged into pure-play businesses with each capable of becoming a Vedanta in its own right. There is no shortage of opportunity.

### Vedanta 2.0: Built for a Changing World

We are living through a defining moment in human history. Energy transition, technological advancement, and AI reshaping global priorities. As the fastest growing major economy in the world, India is pivotal in this new world. For us, rapid industrialisation, large-scale infrastructure build-up, an AI and digital-driven economy, and exponential energy demand are all converging at once.

This entire economy is underwritten by minerals, metals and energy. To cut imports, tomorrow's India will need far greater investments in these sectors. And Vedanta is perfectly positioned and ready.

Our portfolio spanning 15 major commodities, oil & gas, and 5 GW of merchant power capacity makes us strategically vital to India's progress. But the scale of transformation demands we rise even higher. That is the genesis of Vedanta 2.0 – to be a global leader in critical minerals, energy, and technology, while creating long-term value for our shareholders, communities, and the planet.

**₹ 15,000 crore**
**Capex spend**

**AA**
**CRISIL Rating**

### Vedanta 2.0: Where We Stand

The demerger of Vedanta into five independent, pure-play entities is complete. All four resulting entities are now listed and trading on the exchanges along with the flagship Vedanta Limited. Each business has been structurally fortified with independent focus, sharper strategy, and stronger capital structures to independently unlock shareholder value and compete with the best in the world.

Scale is central to Vedanta 2.0. and FY 2025-26 marked a breakthrough year. We successfully commissioned major expansion projects across aluminium, zinc, oil & gas, and power, with a capex spend of over ₹ 15,000 crore. We have ₹ 17,000–19,000 crore earmarked for growth capex in FY 2026-27. Zinc India's Board has separately approved Phase I capex of ~₹ 17,000 crore to expand refined metal capacity from 1.14 to 2 million metric tonnes. Our total capex outlay now stands at ~US$ 8 billion, of which ~US$ 4 billion has already been deployed as of 31 March 2026.

We are also reshaping our portfolio for the future. We have secured 3 new strategic mineral blocks, taking our total critical mineral composite licences to 10, spanning copper, nickel, chromium, cobalt, vanadium, potash, manganese, tungsten, gold, and rare earth elements. Resource security through domestic processing is not optional for India. It is imperative. And we are leading the charge.

## A Defining Year of Performance

FY 2025-26 was a milestone year with record production across our global assets, sustained global cost leadership, and our highest-ever financial performance.

Revenue grew 15% to ₹ 1,74,075 crore. EBITDA grew 29% to ₹ 55,976 crore, with EBITDA margins expanding sharply by 467 basis points to 39%. PAT grew 22% year-on-year to ₹ 25,096 crore. These numbers reflect the disciplined execution of our teams across every asset and every geography.

Our total exchequer contribution during the year was ₹ 62,722 crore. It is a reaffirmation that nation-building is our core purpose.



**Over the past five years, we have created a cumulative wealth impact of nearly ₹ 2,500 crore for employees through ESOP grants, covering nearly 40% of our workforce across plants, functions, and career levels.**

## Financial Discipline in Action

Growth and prudence are not opposites at Vedanta. We have built a culture that balances both.

During the year, we maintained strong dividend payouts of ₹ 34 per share. We deleveraged VRL's debt by US$ 4.5 billion over four years to US$ 5.1 billion, while achieving a best-in-class Net Debt/EBITDA of 0.95x at Vedanta India. Proceeds of ~₹ 6,300 crore from the Hindustan Zinc stake sale further strengthened our capital profile.

Our improved performance has been recognised globally. CRISIL and ICRA have reaffirmed Vedanta's "AA" rating. S&P upgraded VRL to "BB" with a stable outlook. Moody's upgraded us to "Ba3" with a positive outlook and with clear room for further improvement.

## Stewardship at Scale

Sustainability is not a parallel agenda at Vedanta. It is embedded in our strategy and our soul.

Over the past year, we made meaningful ESG progress, improving our water positivity ratio to 0.64x and significantly expanding our community development reach to nearly 5 million women and children. Our CSR spend stood at ₹ 419 crore, benefiting 7.8 million people, with 12,769 Nand Ghars now operational.

Our efforts are receiving global recognition. Hindustan Zinc and Vedanta Aluminium ranked first and second respectively in the S&P Corporate Sustainability Assessment for their peer groups for the third consecutive year. Our oil & gas business ranked in the top five globally in its very first participation. And Hindustan Zinc became the first Indian company to join the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), a truly historic milestone.



**Vedanta is uniquely positioned to be both a beneficiary and an enabler of this transformation**

## Powered by 1,10,000 Passionate People

Vedanta is its people. Our 1,10,000-strong workforce brings expertise, passion, and ownership to everything they do.

We invest in their safety, growth, and financial wellbeing. Over the past five years, we have created a cumulative wealth impact of nearly ₹ 2,500 crore for employees through ESOP grants, covering nearly 40% of our workforce across plants, functions, and career levels. That is what it means to make our people partners in our success.

## The Road Ahead

Metals, minerals, energy, and technology will define India's journey to becoming a developed nation. But India cannot depend on global supply chains. We must own our resources, process them domestically, and lead from the front.

Vedanta is uniquely positioned to be both a beneficiary and an enabler of this transformation. Our priorities are clear: disciplined execution of growth projects and steadily building a future-ready, multi-metal enterprise that serves India and the world.

I am filled with deep confidence in our strategy, our people, and our ability to create enduring value. The journey ahead is very exciting. Vedanta's DNA is entrepreneurial, nimble and hardworking. We have consistently sought opportunity. Now, we are ready to multiply our potential.

My sincere gratitude to our shareholders, the Government of India, our partners, employees, and the communities we serve. You are our constant source of strength.

This is just the beginning!

**Anil**

Non-Executive Director's Message

# Leading across ALL THE GROWTH ENGINES



*Dear Stakeholders*

We are at the dawn of a new era in the Vedanta journey. And I am pleased to share that we have done that on the back of an excellent performance. This year, we continued to break new ground, not just in financial metrics but in the way we work and the way we do business.

Priya Agarwal Hebbar
Non-executive Director

The structural demerger we initiated last year is now fully approved and implemented, unlocking a new evolutionary phase: Vedanta 2.0. This milestone has successfully unleashed the independent growth potential of our businesses, creating an agile, future-ready structure built around critical minerals, energy transition, and technology. Backed by a powerful generational and operational shift, **Vedanta 2.0** is firmly on a path of rapid expansion and high-value creation.

Driven by these transformational efforts, backed by cost optimisation measures and enhanced operational efficiency, Vedanta delivered its best-ever financial performance during FY 2025-26, with a revenue of ₹ 1,74,075 crore and EBITDA of ₹ 55,976 crore. This performance underscores our resolute commitment to growth, innovation, and sustainable practices. We are proud of our operational excellence, which has equipped us to lead the way for India to grow sustainably as it evolves into a global economic powerhouse.

**₹ 1,74,075 crore**
**Revenue**

**₹ 55,976 crore**
**EBITDA**

### Partnering in India's Sustainability Journey

Our vision for Vedanta 2.0 is deeply aligned with India's goal of self-sufficiency. As the government actively accelerates its critical mineral mission, Vedanta has emerged as the preferred bidder for ten strategic mineral blocks. By securing these resources, we are directly powering the nation's long-term energy transition and industrial growth, securing vital supply chains for a sustainable tomorrow.

### Committed to Holistic ESG-Led Growth

At Vedanta, we believe that sustainability is the smartest path to long-term business growth. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles form the absolute pivot of our future growth strategy, a commitment validated by our top-tier global rankings.

Notably, our subsidiary, **Hindustan Zinc Limited**, secured the top position globally in the S&P Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) sector rankings and became the first Indian company to join the prestigious ICMM. Concurrently, **Vedanta Aluminium** ranked 2nd globally among its peers.

We are making exemplary progress toward our '**Net Zero by 2050**' goal, aiming to prevent nearly 1 gigaton of GHG emissions. Remarkably, three of our businesses are on track to achieve net-zero carbon operations within the next decade, well ahead of schedule.

As one of the world's largest corporate procurers of renewable energy, we utilised approximately **4 billion units of RE** in FY 2025-26. To manage the near-term emissions peak from our ongoing growth

expansions across aluminium, steel, HZL, VZI, and FACOR, we are aggressively scaling our Round-The-Clock (RE-RTC) capabilities. We are well on our way to securing **2.5 GW of RE-RTC power by 2030**, supported by the deployment of ~1,906 MW through active Power Delivery Agreements.

Beyond carbon, we continue to advance our metrics for becoming net water-positive, preserving biodiversity, and deepening our social licence to operate. Our strategic partnerships with the World Economic Forum's Trillion Tree Initiative, the Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders, and the Indian Business Biodiversity Initiative remain vital catalysts in realising these ambitions.

### Nurturing an Inclusive & Empowered Workforce

At Vedanta, our 1,00,000+ strong inclusive workforce is our greatest asset. Through progressive talent initiatives like the V-Aspire development programme, we are actively identifying and nurturing home-grown leaders to spearhead our next chapter.

Diversity is a core driver of our high-performance culture. In a major milestone, we achieved **23% gender diversity** in our executive workforce this year, surpassing our 2030 target of 20% ahead of time. This inclusion is visible at the very frontlines of our heavy engineering operations.

It is a matter of pride that we have launched 'Tejaswini', All-Women team leading operations at the leaching and purification section across all shifts at Chanderiya Smelting Complex- one of the world's largest and most technologically advanced zinc smelting facilities. In another major initiative, Vedanta Aluminium, India's largest aluminium producer, has converted an entire smelter line at its operations in Jharsuguda, Odisha, to be operated and maintained exclusively by women employees, reinforcing Industry-Leading Gender Inclusion. Notably, the Jharsuguda smelter is one of the world's largest aluminium smelters.

Furthermore, we are breaking boundaries in workplace inclusivity for the LGBTQIA+ community. With 45 trans and queer professionals thriving in front-line roles, we have backed our commitment with a path-breaking gender affirmation policy, providing medical assistance of up to ₹ 2,00,000 for gender transition surgeries.



**Beyond carbon, we are also continually strengthening our efforts towards becoming a net water positive company and minimising the impact of our business on biodiversity**



**Our flagship movement, Nand Ghar, continues to spearhead holistic early childhood development and maternal empowerment across rural India**

### GIVING BACK TO THE SOCIETY

Guided by our philosophy of 'Transforming for Good', we are committed to positively impact communities that are around us. We have so far positively impacted over 50 million lives in India, and this number will only continue to increase in the coming years.

Our flagship movement, **Nand Ghar**, continues to spearhead holistic early childhood development and maternal empowerment across rural India. Driven by our Chairman's vision that no child should go to bed hungry and every child must have equal opportunities, we have already transformed **12,769** **Anganwadis** into modern, state-of-the-art rural crèches. Our ultimate ambition remains to support the transformation of the nation's broader network of 14 lakhs centres.

The prospects before us are profoundly exciting. The global energy transition will not just be low-carbon; it will be highly mineral-intensive. The metals, mining, and energy sectors hold the definitive key to a sustainable future, and Vedanta is uniquely positioned to lead this paradigm shift.

The trust and partnership of stakeholders continue to be the foundation of Vedanta's progress. Together, we will continue to build a secure, self-reliant, and sustainable future.

Sincerely,

**Priya Agarwal Hebbar**

Management Speak

# Unlocking SUSTAINABLE GROWTH



FY 2025-26 was a year of decisive execution and transformational progress for Vedanta. We successfully commissioned several strategic growth projects across our portfolio, strengthening our capacity, enhancing competitiveness, and creating a robust foundation for the next phase of growth. Record operational performance with highest-ever aluminium, alumina and mined-metal at Zinc India alongside a 5-year lowest cost of production further fortified our leadership across scale, cost and asset profile. These achievements underscore the strength of our integrated business model, operational excellence, and relentless focus on productivity, innovation, and resource efficiency. Our ambition is not only to grow our business, but to create enduring economic, social, and environmental value that contributes meaningfully to India's development journey and the global transition to a more sustainable future.

Arun Misra
Executive Director



FY 2025-26 was a landmark year for Vedanta, reflecting the strength of our operating model, disciplined financial management, and unwavering focus on value creation. We delivered record revenue and EBITDA, with growth of 15% and 29%, respectively, underpinned by operational excellence, cost leadership, and strong execution across our businesses. Our commitment to prudent capital allocation and deleveraging further strengthened the balance sheet, with Net Debt to EBITDA improving from 1.22x to a best-in-class 0.95x, reinforcing our financial resilience.

The successful completion of our landmark demerger represents a defining milestone in the Vedanta 2.0 journey. By creating focussed, pure-play businesses with distinct growth pathways, we are unlocking greater value, enhancing operational agility, and building a stronger platform for sustainable long-term growth.

Ajay Goel
Chief Financial Officer

**Q FY 2025-26 has been described as a breakthrough year for Vedanta. What were the defining drivers behind this record performance?**

**A** The fiscal 2025-26 was a tale of two halves. The first half unfolded against a complex backdrop and global uncertainty. Persistent tariff-related uncertainties and conflicts in the Middle East and Europe created substantial turbulence in the commodity market. However, as the year progressed, demand for metals and energy strengthened with prices remaining favourable.

The Indian markets demonstrated strength. Strong economic growth, alongside investments in infrastructure, manufacturing, and energy transition, ensured steady domestic demand for minerals.

Against this backdrop, we delivered the best-ever performance. We maintained a sharp focus on execution and strengthening operational rigour. Our business also benefited from a sharp rise in commodity prices witnessed during the second half.

This performance was underpinned by the following drivers:

- A sharp focus on completing capex and debottlenecking projects across aluminium, zinc, oil & gas and power businesses, which helped improve volumes
- Productivity gains in the existing capacity using advanced technologies like predictive maintenance, analytics and operational excellence measures
- Reduction in cost of production driven by economies of scale, enhanced captive power utilisation, raw material sourcing optimisation and shift to higher-margin value-added products
- Deleveraging and prudent capital allocation, which optimised borrowing costs

FY 2025-26 culminated into a record year for Vedanta marked by historic highs on all fronts including financial, operational and value creation. We delivered our best ever EBITDA and PAT alongside unrelenting focus on deleveraging, evident through a sub-1x (0.95x) Net Debt/ EBITDA (vs 1.22x in FY 2024-25).

**Q Commodity prices have witnessed significant volatility in recent quarters. What safeguards are in place to sustain performance and protect margins?**

**A** The commodity markets have always been cyclical. What distinguishes the current environment is the scale, frequency and multi-variable nature of volatility. Prices are witnessing sharp swings in a matter of days. In our experience, this is one of the most complex markets to navigate.

Vedanta's resilience stems from diversification, vertical integration and domestic demand exposure. Our portfolio spans 15+ commodities, which are primarily consumed within India, providing resilience against global uncertainty. Our backward integration and cost leadership further reduce vulnerability to price volatility.

Our disciplined approach to hedging provides cashflow certainty, downside protection against volatility, while retaining meaningful exposure to favourable pricing.

**Q Can you walk us through the key operational and financial highlights across Vedanta's core businesses during the year?**

**A** FY 2025-26 was marked by broad-based performance across all major verticals. Key highlights of the performance include:

### Aluminium

The business attained the highest-ever production for alumina as well as aluminium. Alumina volumes rose by 48% to 2,916 kt, while that of aluminium by 1% to 2,456 kt. Hot metal cost at US$ 1,752/t was the lowest in the last 5 years, while VAP output increased to 60% of aluminium production. This helped achieve the best-ever quarterly and yearly EBITDA margins at 1,512 US$/t in Q4FY 2025-26 and 1,154 US$/t in FY 2025-26. Under our Green product initiative, this year, we sold the highest-ever volume of low carbon Aluminium at ~91 kt.

### Zinc India

Zinc India recorded the highest-ever mined metal at 1,114 kt and while refined metal production stood at 1,048 kt, respectively. The business strengthened its global cost leadership through cost reduction and operational optimisation measures. As a result, refined metal production costs reduced by 9% to US$ 959/t, which is the lowest in five years. Saleable silver production stood at 627 t, and together with 75% higher average silver prices, contributed more than 40% to Zinc India's profits.



**Aluminium is central to Vedanta's growth focus, with several expansion and vertical integration projects ongoing to scale capacity, efficiency and profitability.**

### Zinc International

The business steadily ramped up with quarter-on-quarter growth in production volumes. We achieved production growth of 27% to 225 kt. The increase in production compared to FY 2024-25 was mainly driven by higher tonnes milled and higher feed grade. However, then ensuing gains were partially offset by exchange rate movements. Production for Gamsberg was at 185 kt, 39% higher Y-o-Y. This is mainly attributable to higher tonnes treated supported by ramp-up in waste mined to 81 Mnt in FY 2025-26 and higher grades.

### Oil & Gas

The average gross production in the business was at 87.2 kilobarrels of oil equivalent per day down 16% y-o-y, owing to natural field decline. This was achieved through infill well drillings and other interventions. At our Mangala oil field, one of the largest ASP implementations globally on a single field is reaching its final stage of commissioning. Infill drilling was carried out in Rajasthan block across Mangala, Bhagyam, Aishwariya, Tight Oil (ABH), Tight Gas (RDG) & Saraswati fields to sustain volumes. 21 wells were drilled and 31 wells were hooked up during FY 2025-26 across all assets.

We successfully announced the gas discovery in Ambe Block, marking the first Discovered Small Field (DSF) Block to be monetised on India's West Coast. The discovery has added ~ 13 mmboe of Reserves and Resources (R&R).

### Iron Ore

Our saleable iron ore production stood at 6.5 tonnes and the value-added business achieved a record pig iron production of 895 tonnes. Our resource base was strengthened with the receipt of a Letter of Intent for the Janthakal mine in Karnataka.

### Steel

The saleable production at ESL Steel stood at 1,301 kt, with the highest-ever quarterly billet production of 287 kt. The growth was driven by enhanced operational efficiency and reduced maintenance downtime.

### FACOR

Ferro Chrome production increased by 21% due to improved mining production driven by the reactivation of Kalarangiatta mine.

### Power

Our Power business outperformed expectations despite a demand moderation in some regions due to the monsoon. Sales volume increased 29% to 16,769 million units. The growth was primarily driven by the addition of 1.3 GW of new capacity at Meenakshi and Athena power plants.

**Q Vedanta has undertaken a significant capex cycle and is expanding the portfolio of minerals to drive growth. What underpins your confidence in this strategy?**

**A** Our confidence rests on three realities: demand, relevance and execution.

First, the demand environment is exciting. India is in the middle of a multi-decade economic expansion, all set to become the world's growth epicentre. The nation will witness an unparalleled scale of infrastructure creation, industrialisation, rising energy demand, transition, and much more. Each of these developments is fundamentally metal-intensive, creating a structural and long-term demand opportunity for domestic minerals.

Second, our portfolio is aligned with the demand landscape. A majority of our revenues are already linked to energy transition and infrastructure-related minerals. At the same time, we have built exposure in newer critical minerals like nickel, chromium, cobalt, vanadium, manganese, tungsten, gold, and rare earth elements. They will enable tapping opportunities in future-oriented industrial, technology and digital applications.

Third, is our proven track record of executing high IRR projects and maximising returns for all stakeholders. Our recently commissioned capex across aluminium, zinc and power has improved our ability to cater to demand, while vertical integration projects have strengthened raw material security.

Our tier-1 assets provide immense potential for reinvestment to unlock next leg of growth with transformational projects to double Zinc India Capacity to 2 MTPA, Copper Smelter in Saudi Arabia, Gamsberg Phase-3 and another 3 MTPA capacity addition at our aluminium business.

Here is where things get interesting. Vedanta invested ₹ 15,072 crore in capex during FY 2025-26 in portfolio expansion encompassing all businesses. We will continue to pursue sustainable and disciplined growth. Imagine the value creation potential that we can unlock.

**Q Where do Vedanta currently stand on the capacity expansion roadmap? Which businesses will be contributing to the next leg of growth and value illumination for the Group?**

**A** Our capex cycle has moved from investment to execution and harvest phase, with major expansions commissioned and ramp-up in progress.

Aluminium is central to Vedanta's growth focus, with several expansion and vertical integration projects ongoing to scale capacity, efficiency and profitability.

We target to achieve 3 MTPA smelting capacity by FY 2027-28. This year, we commissioned the 1.5 MTPA Train 2 at Lanjigarh refinery, enhancing total alumina capacity to 5 MTPA. We also achieved a significant milestone with first metal from India's largest 525 kA smelter at BALCO and commissioning of Billet & PFA Projects at Jharsuguda as well as the Rolled Product, PFA, & 1st Billet line at BALCO. Our smelter capacity is on track to ramp-up to 2.88 MTPA, with the ramp-up to 435 KTPA at the new BALCO smelter during FY 2026-27.

Value-added product capacity increased to 70% of total aluminium capacity. We are on track to reach 90% by FY 2026-27.

Significant progress has been made towards backward integration and low-cost raw material availability to strengthen cost leadership in aluminium operations. We are now very close to commissioning Kuraloi coal mine, while the Sijimali Bauxite and Ghogarpalli Coal mines are expected to commence operations during the latter half of FY 2026-27. Following this, we will have key raw materials secured from within 100 kms from plants covering 100% of our coal requirements and contributing meaningfully to bauxite security.

Zinc India plans to increase zinc-lead smelting capacity from 1.14 MTPA to 1.38 MTPA and silver capacity from 800 TPA to 830 TPA. The business commissioned the 160 KTPA Debari roaster and completed the de-bottlenecking projects at Chanderiya and Dariba smelters, which added 21 KTPA to our refined zinc capacity. Further, Board approval has been secured for India's first Zinc tailings reprocessing plant with a 10 MTPA capacity, reinforcing our commitment to sustainability.

At Zinc International, the Gamsberg Phase-II project is nearing completion. It will add 200 KTPA incremental capacity and enhance total MIC capacity to 500 KTPA.

Energy security and portfolio diversification are important focus areas. Aligned with this, we have have expanded our merchant thermal power capacity by 1.3 GW during the year to reach 4,180 MW, with another 600 MW planned for FY 2026-27.

In our Ferrochrome business, we plan to add a 330 KTPA greenfield smelter and ramp-up smelter plant production to 500 KTPA by FY 2027-28. We received approval for the enhanced production from Ostapal Mine up to 530 KTPA, and expect to commence underground operations in FY 2026-27.

In the iron and steel operations, we plan to enhance iron ore mining capacity to 17 MTPA and nearly double steel capacity at Bokaro to 3.5 MTPA by FY 2027-28 supported by captive iron ore availability. This will take our total hot metal capacity across Goa and Bokaro to 4.7 MTPA by FY 2027-28.

At the copper business, we are on track to operationalise the 155 KTPA rod mill at Ras-Al-Khair in Saudi Arabia.

At Oil and Gas business, we have a capex outlay of ~₹ 350 million for FY 2026-27 that will help up deliver near term volumes through initiatives like ASP Injection at Mangala, drilling in tight oil reservoirs as well as focus on onshore and offshore exploration initiatives across our diverse portfolio of 44 blocks.

As these projects ramp up, we expect strong volume growth combined with improved cost structures, resulting in margin expansion.

**Q Vedanta has made visible progress on deleveraging and received rating upgrades. How does this strengthen the Company's strategic flexibility?**

**A** Deleveraging is a priority for us. In the last couple of years, we have reduced net debt meaningfully. At the Group level, Vedanta Resources Limited (VRL) brought down net/EBITDA from 3.3x as on 31 March 2020 to 1.6x as on 31 March 2026, with a net debt of US$ 4.9 billion.

At the company level (VEDL), the net/EBITDA has reduced from 1.22x as on 31 March 2025 to 0.95x as on 31 March 2026. The net debt now stands at ₹ 53,254 crore with cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 28,485 crore.

These efforts have improved our credit rating, allowing us to refinance debt at a lower cost with extended maturities. Further, our cost of borrowing has declined to <9% with an average maturity of ~3 years. This reduces financial risk and provides us with strategic flexibility to pursue growth opportunities.

**Q With significant growth capex and deleveraging ongoing, how is the Company balancing these priorities with shareholder returns?**

**A** Vedanta delivered total shareholder returns of 49% in FY 2025-26, which is almost 5x of the overall Nifty Index and 2.1x of the Nifty Metal Index. This puts us among the top 2 wealth creators in the Nifty 100 Index.

This does not come as a surprise because every investment decision we make is carefully deliberated and evaluated against stringent return thresholds. We prioritise projects that strengthen competitiveness, while ensuring a minimum internal rate of return of 18% and clear payback visibility. Our focus on ongoing cost optimisation and deleveraging has further improved operational rigour and contributed to growing surplus cash flows. This allows us to channel funds in balance sheet strengthening as well as growth capex.

In FY 2025-26, our business generated a healthy free cash flow of ₹ 11,095 crore, post our highest ever capex spends during the year.



**We scaled new peaks in renewable energy (RE) usage, over 50% increase in renewable energy usage to 3.97 billion units (BU) in FY 2025-26**

In the coming years, as major capex projects come on stream, free cash flow generation is expected to improve further, opening potential to scale shareholder returns.

**Q Can you elaborate on the progress made across ESG priorities and how they strengthen long-term competitiveness?**

**A** ESG is integral to Vedanta's strategy. It is both humbling and inspiring to see the transformative change that we are bringing across societies, biodiversity and the planet. Currently, more than 300 high-impact initiatives are ongoing targeting areas like net carbon zero, health and safety, innovation and circular economy, water and diversity, equity and inclusion, among others.

We scaled new peaks in renewable energy (RE) usage, over 50% increase in renewable energy usage to 3.97 billion units (BU) in FY 2025-26 as compared to the previous fiscal year, avoiding 3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions during the year. reduced metals intensity by 15% – from a FY 2020-21 baseline of 6.45 $tCO_2e$/tm to 5.51 $tCO_2e$/tm in FY 2025-26 – reflecting operational efficiency. Vedanta has also utilised 365 kilo tonnes of biomass as an alternative fuel, reducing emissions by an estimated 0.5–0.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide. We have 1.9 GW of RE delivery agreement in place.

The water positivity ratio stood at 0.64x and HVLT waste utilisation at 98%. To scale waste management efforts, Zinc India plans to build India's first tailing reprocessing plant of 10 MTPA at Rampura Agucha.

Workforce safety remains the highest priority and a non-negotiable aspect. With initiatives like the implementation of critical risk management and digital monitoring, we continue to improve the safety culture. TRIFR across the operations was at 1.3. Tragically, we lost 4 colleagues this year, a loss that weighs heavily on all of us. It is a reminder that safety must be top priority, and we continue to redouble our efforts.

We continued with our initiatives of empowering communities with investments of about ₹ 419 crore during the year, positively impacting 7.8 million lives.

**Q Where does Vedanta stand on its digital transformation journey? How is the company utilising advanced technology to advance its productivity and sustainability performance?**

**A** Vedanta has emphasised its commitment to working closely with startups, leveraging emerging technologies early, and staying at the forefront of industrial transformation rather than adopting solutions reactively.

To institutionalise this approach, Vedanta launched Vedanta Spark, its global corporate innovation, accelerator, and ventures platform, and subsequently strengthened this capability through V Spark Deeptech Ventures. Together, these platforms enable Vedanta to partner with startups and deploy deep-tech solutions across mining, metals, energy, manufacturing, and ESG domains – ensuring innovation is outcome-driven and scalable, not experimental.

One of the primary technology themes used in Vedanta Group is asset monitoring, within which computer vision has emerged as a key enabler. In parallel, Vedanta has established predictive maintenance of rotary and critical equipment as a Group-wide technology focus. We are also applying AI beyond plant operations into procurement and inventory decision-making.

In Aluminium and BALCO operations, innovation is deeply embedded into the core metal making process. Wireless IoT-based cell house temperature monitoring enables real-time tracking of critical thermal parameters across electrolytic cells.

In energy operations, we are using AI-driven energy intelligence to monitor generation and consumption across multiple plants and dynamically route power to deficit units. This is complemented by auxiliary power consumption optimisation, to identify over consuming assets in real time

**Q Technology and critical minerals is one of the key pillars of Vedanta 2.0. How do you envision its role in shaping the Company's future?**

**A** The "**Vedanta 2.0**" strategy aims to align the company's core strengths with India's strategic needs in energy transition, advanced manufacturing, and clean technologies. Reinforced by a tier-1 asset portfolio and historic high operational and financial performance in FY 2025-26, Vedanta 2.0 enters FY 2026-27 marking the evolution into a more agile, streamlined and future-ready organisation. Under its transformation agenda, Vedanta 2.0, the company is reshaping 70% of its portfolio to focus on energy transition metals and clean energy. This forward-looking strategy places Vedanta in a key position to support India's goals of building a secure, self-reliant critical mineral supply chain.

Beyond traditional minerals, Vedanta is actively exploring the integration of critical minerals, into its existing value chains, creating new synergies across its businesses. Growth is being driven not only by resource expansion but also by an emphasis on technology and innovation. The company is investing in AI (Artificial Intelligence)-driven systems to improve operational efficiencies and adopting automation for better energy management. Strategic acquisitions, process innovation, and data-led decision-making are key pillars of this next-generation growth plan.

We have a portfolio of 10 composite licenses for critical minerals in India spanning various minerals like Copper, Gold, Nickel, Tungsten etc. We are focussed towards accelerating exploration across these blocks.

These strategic imperatives position us to stay ahead of the curve, strengthen our competitive edge, and shape the future of the industry responsibly.

CASE STUDY

# Powering Marine Logistics with Renewables

As part of our endeavour to be an ESG-forward operator in maritime logistics, we launched Project Uday at our Iron Ore operations in Goa. The project involves installing solar auxiliary power systems on barges to support cleaner onboard energy use. It reduces dependence on diesel-based generation for routine auxiliary loads, improves energy efficiency, lowers emissions and enhances the reliability of essential onboard systems.

**Impact statement**

The solar system installed on motor vessel Mogri helps reduce around 6.5 tonnes of carbon emissions every year, equivalent to nearly 297 trees planted per barge




**Our approach**

- Installed a 2.2 kW onboard renewable energy system using high-efficiency 550 Wp Mono PERC solar modules
- Deployed a 24V, 200 Ah lithium-ion battery bank to store solar energy for use during night-time and low-sunlight conditions
- Integrated MPPT-controlled charging to improve battery life, charging efficiency and system stability
- Enabled clean solar-battery power for critical auxiliary loads, including accommodation lighting and ventilation
- Reduced reliance on diesel-based generation for routine onboard power needs, while retaining the primary propulsion system
- Lowered engine running hours, supporting longer service intervals, lower maintenance requirements and improved asset life

**Way forward**

Project Uday represents a practical step in our net zero pathway. Marine logistics continues to depend heavily on diesel, even for smaller accommodation and auxiliary loads. Shifting these requirements to renewable energy creates meaningful emission reductions and strengthens our Scope 1 decarbonisation efforts. Building on the success of the MV Mogri pilot, we aim to scale an improved and optimised solar powered system across the 21 barge RFS fleet, with extension currently progressing across 10 barges through quick installation and minimal structural modifications. At full scale, the initiative is projected to reduce nearly over 130 tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent emissions annually, while also improving air quality around riverine communities.

CASE STUDY

# Accelerating Development at Ambe Block through Conductor Supported Platform



**We are advancing offshore blocks across India's East and West coasts to accelerate production from domestic offshore reserves. At the Ambe block, we adopted lightweight Conductor Supported Platform technology, supported by early engineering and financial commitment, integrated cross-functional execution, phased development planning, and readiness of pipelines and surface facilities.**

## Problem statement

The Ambe offshore asset is a marginal field that requires a capital-efficient development approach to ensure commercial viability. Conventional offshore solutions involve higher capex, longer timelines and larger offshore scope, creating the need for an innovative, fit-for-purpose strategy that can optimise project economics and accelerate installation.

## Our approach

- Adopted a fit-for-purpose offshore development approach built around the principle of 'design one, build many'
- Evaluated multiple development concepts before selecting the Conductor Supported Platform as the optimal solution for the Ambe marginal field
- Established a strategic partnership with 2H Offshore for end-to-end platform delivery, covering design, engineering, fabrication and installation
- Used CSP technology, where well conductors act as structural support for the topsides, removing the need for conventional heavy jackets
- Retained dry-tree well capability while simplifying offshore infrastructure
- Reduced structural complexity, installation duration and offshore construction scope to enable faster, more efficient execution
- Retained the exploratory well as a keeper well, improving project economics and supporting faster monetisation
- Enabled around 30% reduction in platform capex, accelerated first production timelines and improved project IRR

## Milestones

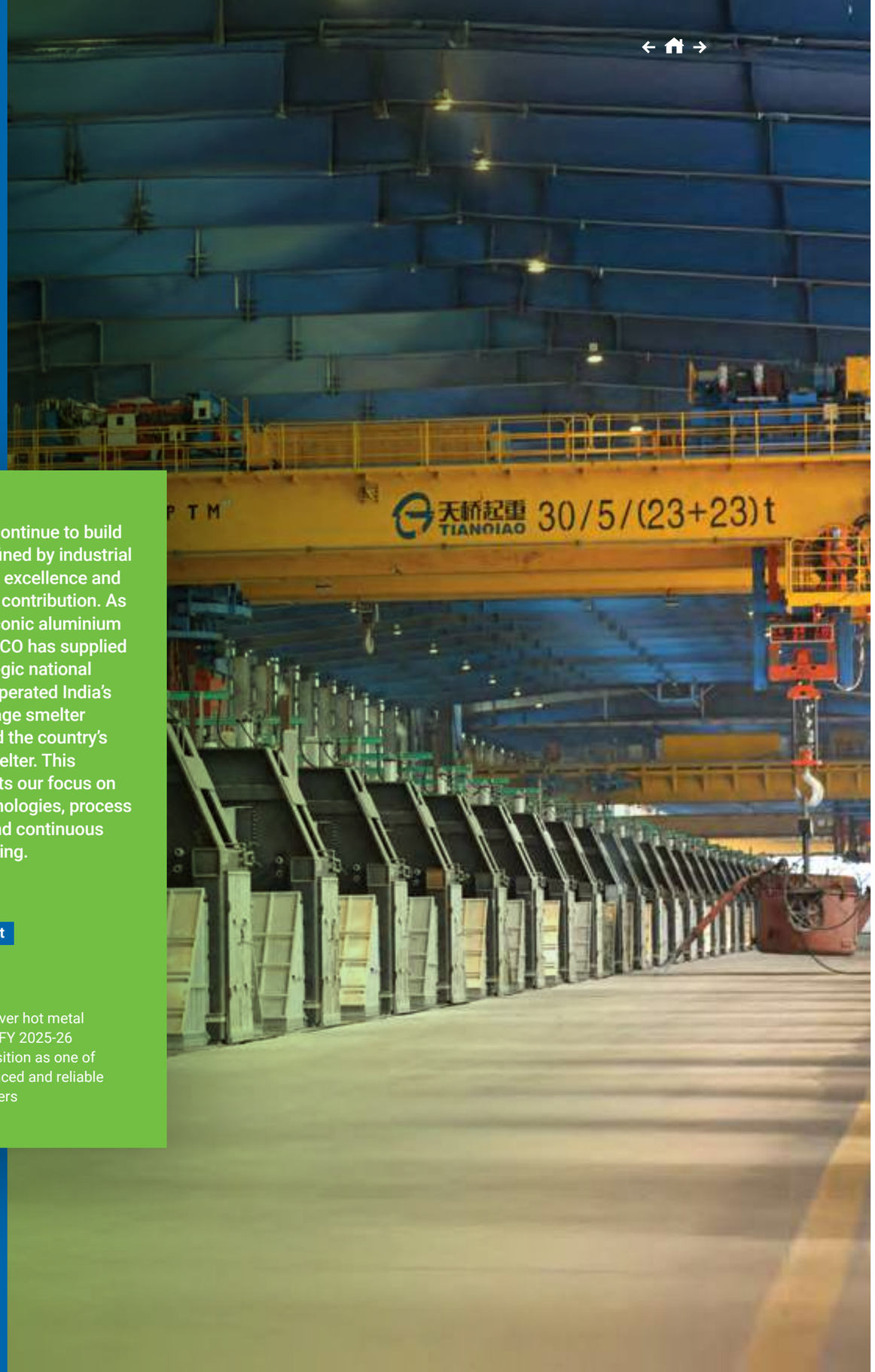
- Installed India's first subsea template in December 2025, establishing the foundation for CSP platform deployment and accelerated offshore development
- Notified a hydrocarbon discovery in January 2026 in the Western Offshore DSF block
- Marked a key step towards accelerated field development and early production
- Advanced the field development plan with production targeted by FY 2026-27
- Created an execution-ready development model that avoids conventional long-cycle offshore execution
- Enabled a faster first oil pathway through a cost-efficient and fit-for-purpose offshore solution

## Way forward

We plan to replicate CSP-led development across suitable marginal offshore assets. This approach will strengthen capital efficiency, accelerate resource monetisation and reinforce sustainable value creation across our offshore portfolio.

CASE STUDY

# Smelting Progress at BALCO




At BALCO, we continue to build on a legacy defined by industrial firsts, technical excellence and nation-building contribution. As one of India's iconic aluminium producers, BALCO has supplied metal for strategic national programmes, operated India's highest amperage smelter and established the country's first 525 kA smelter. This progress reflects our focus on advanced technologies, process optimisation and continuous capability-building.

**Impact statement**

**599 kt**

BALCO's highest-ever hot metal production during FY 2025-26 reinforcing our position as one of India's most advanced and reliable aluminium producers

**Key interventions**

- Advanced current creep by 3.7 kA year-on-year through a new relining design and thermal modelling
- Developed India's first Cu insert design and transformed 29% of the potline using this innovation
- Completed RCC++ pot modelling and installed the pilot pot, marking a first-of-its-kind initiative in India
- Implemented advanced pot modelling and design improvements to extend operating life and strengthen smelter reliability
- Pioneered nano ceramic coating technology in India and shared this best practice across group smelters
- Continued to enhance smelter performance through technical upgrades, process control and operational discipline
- Integrated AI/ML powered pot reaction early alert control tool (PREACT) predicting pot health and improving pot availability

**Milestones**

**~105.7%**
Capacity utilisation achieved across the GAMI smelters in India

**2,133 Days**
Benchmark pot life reached

**2,000+ Days**
Pot life consistently sustained at BALCO

**RCC++**
Installed pilot pot, which is expected to increase pot life beyond 2,400 days

**Strengthened BALCO's role**
as a hub of smelting innovation and capability-building within Vedanta

**Way forward**

We will continue to advance BALCO's smelting performance through technology-led interventions, improved pot design, thermal efficiency and stronger process reliability. Our focus will remain on extending pot life, improving asset productivity and scaling proven innovations across our smelter network.

CASE STUDY

# Expanding Gamsberg's Scale with Phase II Concentrator



**We are progressing one of our most important growth projects to strengthen zinc production and resource conversion at Gamsberg. The Phase II expansion will double mining capacity from 4 MTPA to 8 MTPA and add a new 200 KTPA concentrator plant, taking Gamsberg's total MIC capacity to 450 KTPA. The project is advancing towards commissioning in FY 2026-27 and stood at nearly 94% completion at the close of FY 2025-26.**

### Problem statement

The Phase II expansion will strengthen Gamsberg's position among the leading global mining operations, while creating significant employment during construction and peak operations.

### Enhancing the capacity

- Expanding mining capacity from 4 MTPA to 8 MTPA
- Constructing a new concentrator plant with 200 KTPA MIC capacity
- Increasing Gamsberg's total MIC capacity to 450 KTPA
- Developing a new tailings dam facility north of the existing Phase I tailings dam
- Augmenting bulk services, including electricity and water infrastructure
- Building a 19.5 km transmission line to meet the additional power requirement of 26.2 MVA
- Developing an additional water reservoir of 8.5 MLD with a clarifier to support Phase II requirements

### Execution progress

- Completed civil work for the plant, with road work currently in progress
- Completed delivery and installation of all major equipment
- Commissioned the crusher ore circuit to Phase I
- Started on-ground execution for the wet TSF, comprising the tailings storage facility and return water dam
- Completed design for the full TSF complex
- Completed and commissioned external water infrastructure in May 2024
- Reached 99% progress on external power infrastructure, with final Commissioning and handover to the Eskom grid.
- Additional water reservoir of 8.5 MLD with a clarifier to support Phase II commissioned and put into operation.

### Operational momentum

- Resolved mining challenges through a significant ramp-up in ore production and rock mined
- Achieved the highest-ever total rock mined of 85.1 MnT in FY 2025-26
- Delivered MIC production of 185 kt from Gamsberg in FY 2025-26
- Advanced the project with an estimated investment of US$ 595 million, including IDC
- Targeting ore charging by July 2026

**93.77%**
Overall completion rate as of March 2026

### Way forward

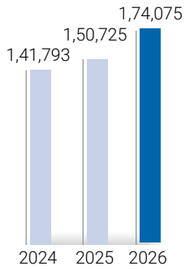
We will continue to advance Phase II execution with a focus on commissioning readiness, infrastructure integration and operational ramp-up. As the project moves towards completion, the expansion is expected to add 200 KTPA of MIC, strengthen Gamsberg's global production standing and support large-scale employment, with around 2,000 to 2,500 jobs during construction and a further 800 to 1,000 jobs during peak operations.

Key Performance Indicators

# Testament to SUSTAINED VALUE CREATION

## Growth

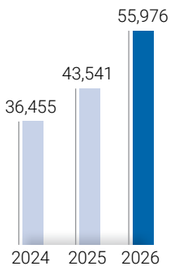
### Revenue (₹ crore)




**Description:** Revenue represents the value of goods sold and services provided to third parties during the year.

**Commentary:** In FY 2025-26, consolidated revenue was at ₹ 1,74,075 crore compared with ₹ 1,50,725 crore in FY 2024-25. This was driven by higher volumes, favourable commodity prices and rupee depreciation.

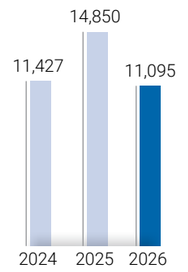
### EBITDA (₹ crore)




**Description:** Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) is a factor of volume, prices and cost of production. This measure is calculated by adjusting operating profit for special items and adding depreciation and amortisation.

**Commentary:** EBITDA for FY 2025-26 was at ₹ 55,976 crore, registering a Y-o-Y growth of 29% This was primarily driven by stronger commodity prices, rupee depreciation, favourable input cost, higher sales volumes and improved premium mix.

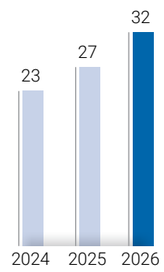
### FCF post-capex (₹ crore)




**Description:** This represents net cash flow from operations after investing in growth projects. This measure ensures that profit generated by our assets is reflected by cash flow, in order to de-lever or maintain future growth or shareholder returns.

**Commentary:** We generated FCF of ₹ 11,095 crore in FY 2025-26, driven by strong cash flow from operations, working capital investment and expenditure on growth projects.

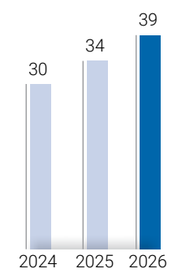
### Return on capital employed (ROCE) (%)




**Description:** This is calculated on the basis of operating profit, before special items and net of tax outflow, as a ratio of average capital employed. The objective is to earn a post-tax return consistently above the weighted average cost of capital.

**Commentary:** Strong ROCE of c.32% in FY 2025-26 (FY 2024-25: 27%), primarily due to increase in EBIT.

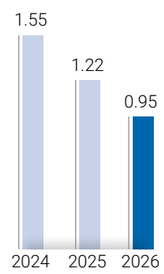
### Adjusted EBITDA margin (%)




**Description:** Calculated as EBITDA margin excluding EBITDA and turnover from custom smelting of copper business and one off gains.

**Commentary:** Adjusted EBITDA margin for FY 2025-26 was 39% (FY 2024-25: 34%).

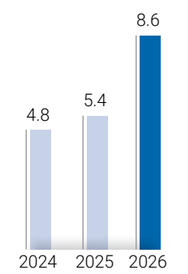
### Net debt/EBITDA (consolidated) (%)




**Description:** This ratio represents the level of leverage of the Company. It represents the strength of the balance sheet of Vedanta Limited. Net debt is calculated in the manner as defined in Note 15 of the consolidated financial statements.

**Commentary:** Net debt/EBITDA ratio as of 31 March 2026 was at 0.95x, compared with 1.22x as on 31 March 2025.

### Interest Cover (x)

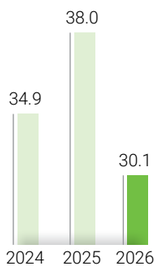



**Description:** The ratio is a representation of the ability of the Company to service its debt. It is computed as a ratio of EBITDA divided by gross finance costs (including capitalised interest) less investment revenue.

**Commentary:** The interest cover for the Company was at c.8.6 times, higher Y-o-Y on account of increased EBITDA and lower interest.

## Other Key Financial Ratios

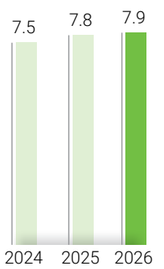
### Debtors, turnover ratio*




**Description:** The debtors' turnover ratio is an accounting measure used to quantify a Company's effectiveness in collecting its receivables. This is calculated as a ratio of revenue from operation to average trade receivables.

**Commentary:** The debtor's turnover ratio was at 30.1 times.

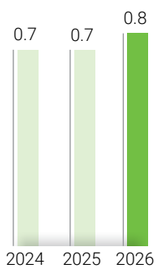
### Inventory turnover ratio




**Description:** The inventory turnover ratio is an efficiency ratio that shows how effectively inventory is managed. This is calculated as a ratio of cost of goods sold to average inventory.

**Commentary:** The inventory turnover ratio for the Company was at 7.9 times in FY 2025-26 as compared to 7.8 times in FY 2024-25.

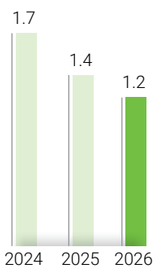
### Current ratio




**Description:** The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures a Company's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year. This is calculated as a ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities.

**Commentary:** The current ratio of the Company is 0.8 times.

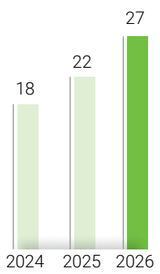
### Debt-equity ratio




**Description:** It is a financial ratio indicating the relative proportion of shareholders' equity and debt used to finance a Company's assets. This is calculated as a ratio of total external borrowing to total equity (share capital + reserves + minority).

**Commentary:** The ratio has decreased to 1.2 times in FY 2025-26 as compared to 1.4 times in FY 2024-25 primarily due to increase in total equity.

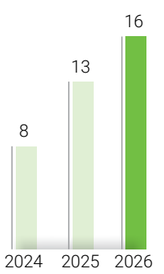
### Operating profit margin (%)




**Description:** Operating profit margin is a profitability or performance ratio used to calculate the percentage of profit a Company produces from its operations. This is calculated as a ratio of operating profit (EBITDA less depreciation) to revenue from operations.

**Commentary:** The operating profit margin is higher in FY 2025-26 as compared to FY 2024-25, primarily due to higher EBITDA in the current year.

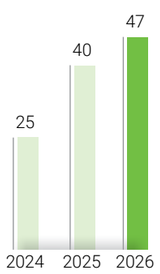
### Net profit margin (%)




**Description:** It is a measure of the profitability of the Company. This is calculated as a ratio of net profit (before exceptional items) to revenue from operations.

**Commentary:** The net profit margin is 16% in FY 2025-26 as compared to 13% in FY 2024-25.

### Return on Net Worth (%)



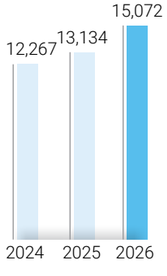

**Description:** It is a measure of the profitability of the Company. This is calculated as a ratio of net profit (before exceptional items) to average net worth (share capital + reserves + minority).

**Commentary:** The return on net worth is 47% in FY 2025-26 as compared to 40% in FY 2024-25, higher 7% Y-o-Y.

**Excluding litigated debtors in power business*

## Long-term value

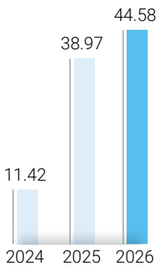
### Growth Capex (₹ crore)




**Description:** This represents the amount invested in our organic growth programme during the year.

**Commentary:** Our stated strategy is of disciplined capital allocation on high-return, low-risk projects. Capital expenditure on expansion during the year stood at ₹ 15,072 crore.

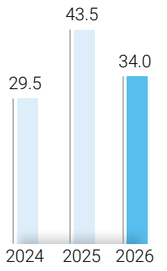
### EPS (before exceptional items) (₹)




**Description:** This represents the net profit attributable to equity shareholders.

**Commentary:** In FY 2025-26, EPS before exceptional items was at ₹ 44.58 per share, as compared to ₹ 38.97 in FY 2024-25.

### Dividend (₹ per share)



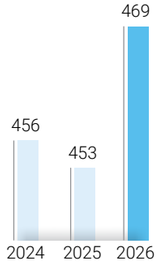

**Description:** Dividend per share is the total of the final dividend recommended by the Board in relation to the year, and the interim dividend paid out during the year.

**Commentary:** The Board has recommended a total interim dividend of ₹ 34 per share in FY 2025-26 as compared with ₹ 43.50 per share in FY 2024-25.

### Reserves and Resources (R&R)

**Description:** Reserves and resources are based on specified guidelines for each commodity and region.

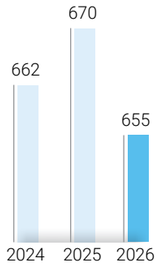
### Zinc India (million tonnes)




**Commentary:**

- Improved total Ore Reserves to 219.1 million tonnes supported by increased focus on resource-to-reserve conversion
- Combined R&R were estimated to be 468.59 million tonnes, containing 29.22 million tonnes of zinc-lead metal and 776.73 million ounces of silver

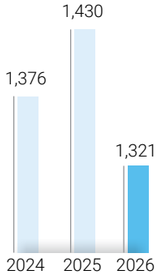
### Zinc International (million tonnes)




**Commentary:**

- Improved total Ore Reserves to 187.4 million tonnes.
- Combined R&R were estimated to be 655 million tonnes, containing 34.3 million tonnes of metal and 333.8 million ounces of silver.

### Oil & Gas (million tonnes)

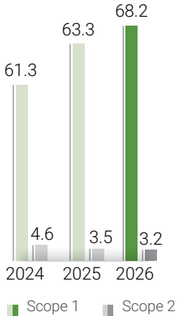



**Commentary:**

During FY 2025-26, the gross proved, and probable reserves and resources stood at 1,321 mmboe.

## Sustainability KPIs

### GHG Emissions (in million tonnes of $CO_2$)




**Description:** Vedanta used Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, measured in tonnes of $CO_2e$ to track its carbon footprint. We calculate and report Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory i.e. Scope 1 (process emissions and other direct emissions) and Scope 2 (purchased electricity) as defined under the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and World Resource Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol.

**Commentary:** Overall GHG emission increased by ~7% Y-o-Y.

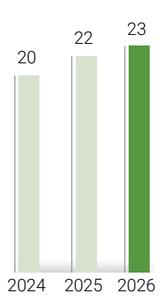
### TRIFR




**Description:** The total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) is the number of fatalities, lost time injuries, and other injuries requiring treatment by a medical professional per million hours worked.

**Commentary:** This year, the TRIFR was 1.30. Safety remains the key focus across businesses.

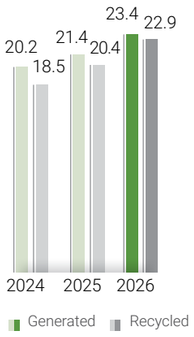
### Gender Diversity (%)




**Description:** The percentage of women in the total permanent employee workforce.

**Commentary:** We focus on diversity, equity and inclusion in the workplace. During the year, female employees made up 23% of the total workforce.

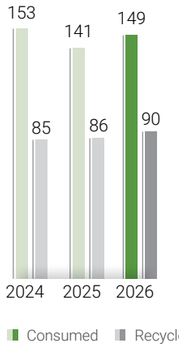
### HVLT (High Volume Low Toxicity) (million tonnes)




**Description:** High Volume Low Toxicity (HVLT) waste is present in large quantities and is usually stored in tailings dams/ash dyes or other secure landfill structures before being sent to other industries as raw materials. HVLT includes fly ash, bottom ash, slag, jarosite, and red mud.

**Commentary:** In FY 2025-26, we have achieved ~98% utilisation of our HVLT waste.

### Water consumed and recycled (million $m^3$)*

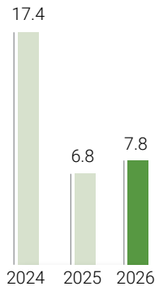



**Description:** Water consumed is the portion of water used that is not returned to the source after being withdrawn. Recycled water or reclaimed water means treated or recycled wastewater commonly used for non-potable (not for drinking) purposes, such as agriculture, landscape, public parks, and golf course irrigation (million $m^3$).

**Commentary:** In FY 2025-26, we recycled 90 million $m^3$ of water, equivalent to around 38% of our water consumption.

** Water consumption = Water consumed + Water recycled*

### CSR Footprint (million beneficiaries)




**Description:** The total number of beneficiaries through our community development programmes across all our operations.

**Commentary:** We benefited 7.8 million people this year through our community development projects comprising community health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, sustainable livelihood, women empowerment and bio-investment.

## Value Creation Model

# The integrated system of VALUE CREATION

## Our Value Chain Activities

1 Exploration

2 Asset development

3 Extraction

4 Processing

5 Value addition and marketing

## Vedanta 2.0 Values

- Care
- Integrity
- Innovation
- Agility
- Ownership

| | Resources and Relationships Deployed | Availability, affordability and accessibility of capital and trade-offs faced |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial Capital** | ▪ Gross debt: ₹ 81,740 crore<br>▪ Cash and cash equivalent: ₹ 28,485 crore<br>▪ Growth capex: ₹ 15,072 crore<br>▪ EBITDA Margin: 39% | **Financial Capital**<br>▪ Operating in a fast-growing economy where the focus is on infrastructure development and sustainability, Vedanta has adequate access to capital<br>▪ The increase in interest rates has increased interest costs<br>▪ Maintained strong liquidity with consistent record EBITDA delivery<br>▪ Accessibility to capital is maintained through diverse funding sources |
| **Manufactured Capital** | ▪ Implementation of capex projects on schedule<br>▪ Capital work-in-progress: ₹ 30,304 crore<br>▪ Reliable availability of services from service providers and contractors<br>▪ Ensuring optimal performance of assets | **Manufactured Capital**<br>▪ Ensuring continued access to manufactured assets through targeted investments in maintenance and necessary replacement<br>▪ Robust R&R base ensures steady raw material availability<br>▪ All capex projects are progressing well for scheduled completion<br>▪ Strategically located manufacturing plants ensure easy access to raw materials and logistical efficiency |
| **Intellectual Capital** | ▪ Purpose and long-term goals-driven culture with continued investments to align strategy<br>▪ Ongoing investments in digitalisation, innovation and process automation<br>▪ Investment towards growth projects: ₹ 15,072 crore | **Intellectual Capital**<br>▪ Focussed approach and programmes for R&D, skill development and attracting and retaining top talent<br>▪ Modernised processes and high-end technology ensure alignment with the evolving world |
| **Human Capital** | ▪ Total workforce: 1,08,905<br>▪ HSE workforce: 980<br>▪ No. of geologists: 250+<br>▪ Training: 4,68,542 hours<br>▪ Safety training: 23,83,007 hours<br>▪ Employees covered under mentoring and support programmes: 2,580 | **Human Capital**<br>▪ Ready availability of skilled and semi-skilled people across global operations<br>▪ Continued investments in skilling and well-being initiatives for people ensuring high retention |
| **Social And Relationship Capital** | ▪ Community investment: ₹ 419 crore<br>▪ Strong global and domestic banking relationship: 30+<br>▪ Independent Directors: 50%<br>▪ Constructive dialogues with unionised and non-unionised workforce<br>▪ Established credibility with local communities, civil society organisations, NGOs and the media | **Social And Relationship Capital**<br>▪ Increased stakeholders' expectations for enhanced ESG performance<br>▪ Negative sentiments towards companies in the metal and mining sector |
| **Natural Capital** | ▪ Resources consumed (in million):<br>  ▪ Energy: 728.6 GJ<br>  ▪ Water: 239.4 $m^3$<br>  ▪ Coal: 42.74 million tonnes<br>▪ HVLT waste generated: 23.4 million tonnes<br>▪ Ash generated: 16.9 million tonnes<br>▪ R&R Zinc India: 469 million tonnes, containing 29.2 million tonnes of metal and 776.7 million ounces of silver<br>▪ R&R Zinc International: 655 million tonnes, containing 34.3 million tonnes of metal and 333.8 million ounces of silver<br>▪ R&R Oil & Gas: 1,321 mmboe gross proved, and probable reserves and resources | **Natural Capital**<br>▪ Healthy and long-life asset with an adequate R&R base<br>▪ Natural and mineral resources being finite, we maintain a strong focus on managing them carefully |

## Business Segments

- Zinc-Lead-Silver
- Power
- Aluminium
- Electronics
- Oil and Gas
- Nickel
- Iron Ore
- Copper
- Steel & Ferro Alloys
- Renewables
- Technology

## Industries Serviced

- Infrastructure
- Hydrocarbon refineries
- Automotive
- Fertiliser
- Building and Construction
- Steel
- Power
- Transport
- Aerospace
- Appliances
- Packaging
- Wires and Cables

## Value Creation Model

# Utilising the six capitals

| Zinc India | Oil & Gas | Power | Aluminium | Iron Ore | Zinc International | Steel | Copper |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mined Metal **1,114 kt** Integrated Metal **1,048 kt** | **87.2** kboepd | **16.77** billion units | Alumina **2.916** million tonnes Aluminium **2.456** million tonnes | **6.5** million tonnes | **225** kt | **1,301** kt | **170** kt cathode production |

## Outcomes Delivered In Fy 2025-26

### Financial Capital

- Revenue from Operations: ₹ 1,74,075 crore
- EBIDTA: ₹ 55,976 crore
- PAT (after exceptional): ₹ 25,097 crore
- Earnings per share (before exceptional Items): ₹ 44.58
- Dividend: ₹ 13,279 crore
- FCF post-capex: ₹ 11,095 crore
- RoCE: 32%
- Net Debt to EBITDA: 0.95x
- Total exchequer contribution: ₹ 62,722 crore

### Manufactured Capital

- Implementation of capex projects on schedule
- Ensuring optimal performance of assets
- Lowest Cost of Production at Zinc and Aluminium business in last 5 years
- First metal from India's largest 525 kA aluminium smelter at BALCO

### Intellectual Capital

- R&D Spend: ₹ 23.6 crore
- Patents received in FY 2025-26: 8
- Patents under active application: 25
- Investment in digitalisation: ₹ 83.4 crore

### Human Capital

- Attrition rate: 13.7%
- Diversity ratio: 23%
- Total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR): 1.30
- Fatalities: 4
- Successful inclusion of LGBTQ+ colleagues with supportive policies

### Social and Relationship Capital

- CSR beneficiaries: 7.8 million
- Nand Ghars built till FY 2025-26: 12,769
- Dividend: ₹ 34 per share
- Contribution to the exchequer: ₹ 62,722 crore
- Youth benefited from employment-based skills training: 5,926

### Natural Capital

- GHG Emissions:
  - Scope 1 – 68.2 million $tCO_2e$
  - Scope 2 – 3.2 million $tCO_2e$
- Water recycled: 90 million $m^3$
- HVLT utilised/utilisation: 22.9 million tonnes / 98%
- Ash utilised/utilisation rate: 17.2 million tonnes / 101%

### Actions to enhance outcomes

- Focus on value-added products with better margins
- Prudent capital allocation for capacity expansion
- Demerger approved by the NCLT creating 4 new resulting entities
- Focus on deleveraging balance sheet
- Raising capital through strategic stake sale in HZL
- Continued efforts to reduce costs and enhance productivity
- Significant investments committed towards capex projects
- Augmented critical mineral portfolio to 10 strategic composite licenses for high-value critical minerals like nickel, cobalt, and rare earth elements
- Commissioned key projects including 1.3 GW at Meenakshi and Athena, India's largest 435 KTPA smelter at BALCO, and Train-2 expansion at Lanjigarh from 3.5 to 5 MTPA of alumina capacity
- Sustained investments in innovation and phase 2 implementation of organisation-wide digital transformation project to maintain the competitive edge
- MoU with Virginia Tech, USA for advanced research for silver recovery improvement
- AI based computer vision and asset monitoring to enable predictive maintenance of critical and rotary equipment, thermal hotspot monitoring of switchyards and chemical consumable optimisation
- Rolling out critical risk management to cover major risk areas
- Strive for zero harm and zero discrimination workplace
- Invest in employee skilling, health & safety and well-being
- Seek newer ways to engage and build healthy relationships with stakeholders
- Maintain a robust ESG framework
- R&D to convert operational by-products into raw materials for application in other industries and internal consumption
- Partnerships for circular economy solutions
- Initiated renewable energy utilisation at Zinc India and Aluminium Business

### Stakeholder affected

Shareholders, Investors, Lenders, Employees, Suppliers, Customers, Government, Local Community, Environment, NGOs, Civil Society Groups

### SDGs positively impacted

Opportunities

# Guided by values
# DRIVING INNOVATION-FUELLED GROWTH

We are operating in an evolving industry landscape, marked by shifting geopolitical trends and emerging opportunities for growth and innovation. Vedanta is steadily ahead of the curve with its robust, yet agile business model, that enables implementing industry-defining practices to fortify our competitive edge. This strategic foresight ensures our enduring presence, holding us in good stead for future success and creating sustainable, long-term value for all stakeholders.



## T1 Purpose-Driven Mining

**The mining industry is shifting towards purpose-driven operations, focussing on ethical and sustainable practices to create value for stakeholders and serve as trusted partner for inclusive development. This approach requires a leadership commitment and presents mining companies with an opportunity to play a pivotal role in driving economic development and advancing social progress.**

### Vedanta response

Vedanta believes in mining with a mission and is at the forefront of the industry's transition towards a purpose-driven future. Our operations go beyond extracting resources, aiming to enrich lives and create a sustainable legacy of positive change for future generations. Guided by the philosophy of giving back, we positively impacted **7.8 million lives** during FY 2025-26 through initiatives in childcare, nutrition, women's empowerment, healthcare and education. Our flagship Nand Ghar project is revolutionising early childhood development in rural India, having transformed **12,769 Anganwadis**, and aiming to reach all **14 lakhs** nationwide.

As one of India's leading social investors, we have pledged an additional **₹ 5,000 crore** aiming to empower **2.5 million families** annually with essential skills training and uplift over **100 million women and children**.

Our dedication to sustainability is unwavering. Vedanta's investment strategies are designed to support and drive industry-wide sustainable practices, reflecting our commitment to global environmental stewardship.

## T2 Critical Minerals at the Core of National Security

**As India advances towards becoming a global manufacturing and energy powerhouse, the importance of a strong domestic metals and mining ecosystem has never been greater. Rising demand from infrastructure, electrification, and clean energy is converging with national priorities around critical mineral security and supply-chain independence, positioning the sector at the heart of India's growth story.**

### Vedanta response

Out of 15+ commodities that we operate in, we have presence in 9 minerals are critical to the global energy transition goal. Vedanta is steadfast in its contribution towards development of critical mineral ecosystem in India as well as globally. With a rich portfolio of long-life assets, we are expanding organically across Aluminium, Zinc, Silver, Nickel and Copper.

Vedanta is also continuously evaluating any opportunities for securing critical mineral value chains and making further efforts towards full integration. We have secured 10 critical mineral blocks spanning Copper, Nickel, Tungsten, Graphite and others auctioned as Composite Licenses by the Ministry of Mines, which are at various stages of exploration and statutory clearances. During FY 2025-26, Vedanta was declared preferred bidder for a manganese block CL while HZL secured 2 additional blocks.

## T3 | Propelling Sustainability Adaptation

**Mining companies are positioned to lead in sustainability by swiftly implementing comprehensive ESG strategies. Adopting pioneering sustainability practices and undertaking collaborative efforts across the value chain can significantly contribute to climate change mitigation and create a credible transition.**

### Vedanta response

Vedanta is committed to achieving Net Zero by 2050, supported by a planned investment of US$ 5 billion during this decade. We are advancing our clean energy transition through the deployment of ~1,906 MW of renewable energy capacity, with an ambition to secure 2.5 GW of round-the-clock renewable power by 2030, positioning us among the world's largest renewable energy consumers. We are also pioneering sustainable logistics within the mining sector through the deployment of battery-operated electric vehicles in underground mining operations, reducing emissions while driving operational innovation.

Our sustainability agenda extends beyond carbon reduction. Three of our businesses have achieved water positivity, reinforcing our commitment to responsible water stewardship and resource conservation. In biodiversity conservation, we have planted nearly 4 million trees across India as part of our pledge to plant 7 million trees under the World Economic Forum initiative.

Our efforts continue to receive global recognition. Hindustan Zinc and Vedanta Aluminium secured the 1st and 2nd positions respectively among peers in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment, with Hindustan Zinc being recognised as a global leader in sustainability.

Vedanta consistently monitors diverse internal and external data sources to stay ahead of climate-related developments and evolving physical climate risks.

Our decarbonisation strategy is anchored around four key levers: renewable energy, fuel switching, energy efficiency, and carbon offsets where required. We remain committed to investing in innovative technologies and scalable solutions to reduce emissions while enhancing operational efficiency.

Vedanta Limited's approach to physical and transition risks is comprehensive, proactive, and deeply integrated into its business strategy. Through strong climate governance, ambitious decarbonisation targets, investments in renewable energy and low-carbon technologies, and active stakeholder engagement, Vedanta is not only managing climate-related risks but also positioning itself as a frontrunner in the global energy transition.

## T4 | Scaling AI to Redefine Operational Performance

**AI is rapidly evolving from a productivity enabler to a core pillar of operational excellence in the metals and mining industry. Beyond improving efficiency and output, AI is helping companies enhance safety, strengthen asset reliability, address workforce challenges, bolster cybersecurity, and drive smarter decision-making across the value chain. Organisations that embed AI strategically across their operations will be better positioned to anticipate risks, protect their people, and capitalise on emerging growth opportunities.**

### Vedanta response

One of the primary technology themes used in Vedanta Groups is **asset monitoring**, within which **computer vision** has emerged as a key enabler. Computer vision allows for continuous, real-time observation of critical operational assets and early identification of abnormal conditions. A notable application of this capability is **AI-based switchyard monitoring**, where vision systems are used to detect thermal hotspots and potential electrical failures.

In parallel, Vedanta is applying AI beyond plant operations into **procurement and inventory decision-making**, automate purchase decisions, optimise inventory levels, and reduce turnaround times.

Running across all these initiatives is a strong and consistent **safety-first approach**. Vedanta has deployed **more than 500 AI-based cameras across the Group** for unsafe act detection, surveillance, and man–machine interaction monitoring.

These systems move safety management from reactive audits to proactive, real-time prevention.

Taken together, this layered approach – starting from group level technologies, moving into metal and process-specific applications, and reinforced by a strong digital safety backbone, demonstrates how Vedanta converts innovation into a **repeatable, scalable, and value generating capability** across the enterprise.

## T5 | Driving Digitally Integrated Operations

**Operational technologies and analytical tools are revolutionising decision-making in the mining industry, driving a paradigm change in functions like mining, smelting as well as power plant operations. These technologies enable digital replication of assets, facilitating visualisation and strategic simulation, optimising decisions on investments and processes. This innovative approach, supported by accessible simulation software, maximises value from existing assets.**

### Vedanta response

Vedanta takes pride in being innovation-led and technology-driven, integrating advanced technologies to enhance the value of existing assets and drive operational efficiency.

We are utilising drone-based surveillance technology across applications in open-cast and underground mining operations.

This includes successful implementation of Digital Twin which allows us to create a virtual model of critical assets, facilitating simulation and optimisation of operations. Additionally, we have implemented Advanced Process Control (APC) which uses real-time data and analytics to fine-tune production processes, ensuring maximum efficiency and minimal waste.

We also actively collaborate with established multinationals and vibrant Indian startups to source cutting-edge digital solutions with applications across worker wearable tech, traffic management, equipment health monitoring, operator training and safety supervision. This helps enhance our operational processes with highest safety standards.

## T6 | Scaling a Growth-Focussed Asset Portfolio

**In the pursuit of sustainable growth and quicker access to essential minerals and metals, companies are reevaluating their investment strategies. They are exploring non-traditional avenues like joint ventures (JVs) and strategic alliances to secure resources vital for sustainability and expedite the launch of new production capacities. They must also adopt innovative thinking regarding investment structures potential investors, providers of capital along with governments and Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), to facilitate this process and integrate crucial metal supplies into the market more rapidly.**

### Vedanta response

Vedanta is at the forefront of sustainable development, ensuring timely access to vital minerals and metals. We are innovating our investment strategies, embracing JVs and strategic alliances to secure resources essential for a sustainable future.

These partnerships are key to fast-tracking new production capacities and futuristic application development. We are not confined to conventional investment methods; our approach includes creative investment structures and engaging diverse investors like technology providers, governments, OEMs as well as academia and research institutions. This broadens our resource base and accelerates the integration of crucial supplies into the market.

Strategic Priorities

# Strengthening the Engines OF FUTURE GROWTH

Our strategy brings together ambition and discipline. We are focussed on expanding our reserves, delivering growth projects, strengthening operational excellence and allocating capital with prudence. These priorities help us build a stronger, more competitive and responsible entity focussed on creating long-term value.



S1

### Championing world-class ESG performance

We advance ESG excellence through the principles of zero harm, zero discharge and zero waste. Guided by our 'Transforming for Good vision', initiatives across communities, the planet and the workplace create stakeholder value while reducing environmental impact.

S2

### Augment Reserves & Resources (R&R) base responsibly

We expand our R&R base through disciplined exploration programmes. Teams focus on safe and responsible discovery of mineral and oil deposits to sustain long-term resource availability.

S3

### Delivering on growth opportunities

Our diversified portfolio of long-life, low-cost assets offers strong expansion potential. Brownfield and selective inorganic opportunities are pursued using strict return criteria to support long-term value creation.

S4

### Optimise capital allocation and maintain a strong balance sheet

Strong cash flows support investment in high-IRR projects. A disciplined capital allocation framework and proactive liability management strengthen balance sheet resilience and shareholder returns.

S5

### Operational excellence and cost leadership

Operational efficiency remains central to performance. Asset debottlenecking, technology adoption and focussed marketing initiatives improve productivity, optimise costs and enhance realisations.

## S1 | Championing a world-class ESG performance

We embed ESG across all aspects of our business. We strive to deliver measurable impact for stakeholders while advancing towards zero harm, zero discharge, and zero waste.

### FY 2025-26 updates

- Total Nand Ghars in FY 2025-26: **12,769**
- Skill-based training impacting: **1.75** million youths
- Variation in GHG emissions: **~7% Y-o-Y**
- Water positivity ratio: **0.64**
- HVLT waste utilisation: **98%**
- Fatalities reported: **4**
- LTIFR: **0.44**
- TRIFR: **1.30**
- Women employees: **23%**
- Women in leadership positions: **9%**
- Trees planted: **~4 million**
- Water recycled: **38%**
- Ash utilisation: **101%**
- Legacy waste: **8.74 million tonnes**

### ESG Pillars

**Transforming Communities**

**Aim 1:** Keep community welfare as the guiding principle for our business decisions

**Aim 2:** Empower 2.5 million individuals with enhanced skillsets

**Aim 3:** Uplift 100 million women and children via social welfare interventions

**Transforming the Planet**

**Aim 4:** Net Zero Carbon by 2050 or sooner

**Aim 5:** Achieving net water positivity by 2030

**Aim 6:** Enhance our business model by incorporating innovative green practices

**Transforming the Workplace**

**Aim 7:** Prioritise the safety and health of our workforce

**Aim 8:** Promote gender parity, diversity, and inclusivity

**Aim 9:** Align with global standards of corporate governance

### Objectives for FY 2029-30

- Total Number of Nand Ghars: 29,000
- Enhance skillsets of 2.5 million families
- Positively impact: 10 million women and children through programmes in education, healthcare, nutrition
- Reduction in absolute GHG emission (vs FY 2020-21 Baseline): 25%
- Round-the-Clock Renewable
- Energy in operations: 2.5 GW
- Investment in energy transition: US$ 5 billion
- Water positivity ratio: 1x
- Legacy waste: 23 million metric tonnes
- To plant 7 million trees as a part of the World Economic Forum's 1 trillion trees campaign
- Habitat restoration: 2,500 hectares
- Zero fatalities
- LTIFR: 0.37
- Zero governance issues

### KPIs measured to track progress

- Total Number of Nand Ghars
- Skillset imparted to families
- Impact of CSR programmes in education, healthcare, nutrition
- Absolute GHG emissions
- RE power in operations
- Metals and Mining GHG intensity
- Annual waste utilisation
- Water positivity ratio
- Habitat restoration
- Fatalities
- LTIFR
- % of women employees
- % of women in leadership roles
- Zero governance-related issues
- Annual disclosures

### Capitals impacted

### UNSDGs linked

### Material matters linked

M1 M2 M3 M4 M5 M6 M7 M8 M9 M10 M11 M14 M16 M22 M23

### Related risks

R1 R4

## S2 | Augment Reserves & Resources (R&R) base

Expand R&R base through targeted exploration programmes, focussed on safe and responsible discovery to replenish resources and support future growth.

### FY 2025-26 initiatives

**Hindustan Zinc**

- Increased total ore reserves to 219.1 MnT (net of production of 16.6 MnT), as against 189.1 MnT at the end of FY 2024-25; total exclusive mineral resource stood at 249.5 MnT at the end of FY 2025-26
- Combined R&R stood at 468.6 MnT with 29.2 MnT of zinc-lead metal and 24.2 KT of silver, supporting the vision of 2x production
- Highest-ever metal reserves since underground transition at c.13.9 MnT and record silver reserves of c.10.9 kt

**Iron ore**

- Possess world's largest iron ore resource bases in Liberia, with an estimated R&R life of over 50 years
- Secured a 50-year mining licence in Goa and is expanding the Bicholim mine capacity to 4.32 MTPA
- Received a letter of intent for the Janthakal mine in Karnataka and is operationalising the Cudnem mine in Goa
- Current JORC R&R: IOG: 57.1 MnT, IOK 60 MnT, IOO 82.8 MnT

**Aluminium**

- Operationalising major captive mines, including the Sijimali bauxite mine (+9 MTPA) and several coal blocks like Kuraloi (+8 MTPA) and Ghogharpalli (+20 MTPA) to achieve 100% backward integration

**Oil and Gas**

- Gas Discovery in Ambe block, marking first DSF Block to be monetised on India's West Coast, with Reserve and Resource (R&R) addition of ~13 mmboe
- Commenced onshore exploration drilling in Rajasthan, with a strategic focus on Deep Gas zones
- Construction of ASP facility completed for injection and under commissioning in Mangala field
- Infill wells drilled across PSC blocks to mitigate natural decline
- Gross proved and probable reserves and resources stands at 1,321 mmboe

**FACOR**

- Combined mineral resources and ore reserves are estimated at 36.7 million tonnes for Ostapal chromite mines
- New ore body containing one million tonnes has been discovered

**Zinc International**

- Combined mineral resources and ore reserves estimated at 655 million tonnes, containing 34.3 million tonnes of metal

**Power**

- Secured 100% coal requirement for TSPL and JSG IPP
- Secured 1.15 MnT linkage coal for VLCTPP and 1.64 MnT for MEL
- Sourced coal for MEL and VSTP through SHAKTI and other domestic channels to support power sold through short-term contracts
- Consumed ~25% domestic coal at MEL in FY 2025-26
- Initiated plant-level modifications at MEL to enable higher domestic coal usage

**Power**

- Vedanta Power operates Talwandi Sabo Thermal Plant & Jharsuguda Thermal Plant with 100% linkage coal
- Sakti Thermal Plant (VSTP) and Meenakshi Energy has secured domestic linkage coal of 2.7 MnT and 2.64 MnT respectively
- Sakti Thermal Plant is located in close proximity to coal mines (SECL & MCL) and plans to maximise SHAKTI coal consumption for cost competitive power generation

### Objectives FY 2026-27

**Hindustan Zinc**

- Add c.12 MnT mineral resources, upgrade c.45 MnT ore reserves
- Add metal of c.0.6 MnT from resource addition and c.2.5 MnT from reserve upgradation
- Active participation in base metal block auctions (focus on zinc and lead)
- AI/ML-led 3D deposit modelling and advanced geophysical surveys to identify potential target

**Iron ore**

- Augmentation of R&R at IOG-Cudnem mine will be carried out through exploratory drilling and other exploration activities with an upside potential of 6.0 MnT
- Augmentation of R&R and Conversion of reported Resources to Reserves (Reported Resources 12.5 MnT) through exploratory drilling and other exploration activities at Janthakal, with an upside potential of 7.5 MnT
- Identification of exploration targets in Sasoli iron ore Mine by Geological & structural Mapping, Geochemical sampling & geophysical studies

**Zinc International**

- Execution of 52 km of drilling across greenfield and brownfield projects in RSA and Namibia
- Focus on confidence upgradation to increase metal in reserve class

### Objectives FY 2027-28

**Hindustan Zinc**

- Add c.10 MnT mineral resources, upgrade c.50 MnT ore reserves to support doubling of capacity
- Add metal of c.0.5 MnT from resource addition and c.3.0 MnT from reserve upgradation
- Continue to bid for base metal and critical and strategic mineral blocks
- Deepen technology-led exploration target generation with advanced geophysical surveys, AI/ML-driven analytics, 3D geological modelling, etc.

**FACOR**

- Deploy AI to study geological data and identify high potential mineral zones
- Optimise the extraction and processing technique to maximise ore production and minimise waste by adopting advanced beneficiation method

**Iron Ore**

- Unlocking of the Iron Ore Potentials to the fullest within the Sasoli iron ore block- CL and proving the Ore up to G2 level for conversion to ML through exploratory drilling with +200 MnT of upside potential

### Objectives FY 2029-30

**Hindustan Zinc**

- Sustain existing leases and acquire new mining leases through auctions
- Continue leveraging exploration technology
- Achieve 50 MnT of ore reserves and 25 years+ mine life

**Oil and Gas**

- Establish diversified R&R portfolio to support the vision of contributing to India's 50% of domestic O&G production

**FACOR**

- Establish diversified R&R portfolio
- FACOR Mines will be largest Producer of chrome ore production in Sukinda Valley

**Iron Ore**

- Addition of new mining licences

**Zinc International**

- Completion of drilling programmes and studies at All Gamsberg deposits

**Power**

- Vedanta Power aims to secure 100% domestic linkage coal for all 4 operating units TSTP, MEL, STP, JTP

### KPIs tracked

- Total R&R in Zinc India and Zinc International
- Total 2P+2C Reserves & Resources in O&G
- Increase total R&R for FACOR
- ROM Production of 1.5 MTPA on Sustainable basis in Ostapal mine
- End-to-end exploration and augmentation of R&R of ongoing and upcoming projects
- Shakti coal maximisation at Sakti Thermal Plant
- 100% domestic coal consumption at Meenakshi Energy by FY 2027-28

### Capitals impacted

### UNSDGs linked

### Material matters linked

M1 M2 M3 M4 M5 M8 M10 M13 M11 M17 M20 M22

### Related risks

R1 R2 R5 R9

## S3 | Delivering on growth opportunities

Pursue organic and inorganic growth through brownfield opportunities within our diversified, low-cost and long-life asset portfolio, guided by disciplined return criteria and long-term stakeholder value creation.

### FY 2025-26 initiatives

**Hindustan Zinc**

- Commissioned a new 160 KTPA roaster at Debari, securing continuous feed to the cell houses and enhancing refined zinc production
- Debottlenecked the hydrometallurgical zinc smelters at Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (CLZS) (Hydro-II) and Dariba Smelting Complex (DSC) with current increment from 200 kA to 212 kA, enhancing refined zinc capacity by 21 kt
- Initiated Phase-1 projects: Completed groundbreaking for the 250 KTPA integrated zinc smelting complex (ZSC) at Debari and 10 MTPA tailings reprocessing plant at Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM)
- Technical and drilling partners are locked in for Rajpura Dariba and Zawar for advancing the 2x exploration programme
- Debottlenecked the shafts at RAM and Sindesar Khurd Mine (SKM)
- Excavated the box cut of Maa Annapurna portal at Rajpura Dariba Mine (RDM), along with associated surface civil works for further expansion

**Iron ore**

- Ductile Iron Pipe Project is progressing towards completion as major equipment is underway. Commissioning is targeted by Q2 FY 2026-27
- At Karnataka mines, process has been established and piloted through an innovative approach to treat low grade ore
- Under Project Uday, a trial solar powered auxiliary energy system was commissioned successfully on MV Mogri, reducing ~6.5 tonnes of $CO_2e$ emissions and saving ~2,500 litres of diesel, equivalent to planting nearly 300 trees per

**Aluminium**

- 1st Metal produced from Nation's 1st ever 525 kA Potline at Balco
- Balco Commissioned 50 KTPA Wire Rod mill at CH2 and 90 KTPA new PFA line at CH1
- Commissioned Train-II expansion Project at Lanjigarh taking overall production capacity from 2 to 5 MTPA with an exit run rate of 4 MTPA
- Commissioned 101 kt Rolled Product facility at Balco

**FACOR**

- Engineering work completed for all three projects (UG Mines, Concentrator & Smelter Plant)
- Main process equipment received at site for Concentrator & Smelter plant
- Overall project progressing as per plan

**Oil and Gas**

- Infill drilling in Mangala, Bhagyam Aishwariya, Tight Oil (ABH) and Tight Gas (RDG) & Saraswati fields, to augment reserves and mitigate natural decline
- 21 infill wells drilled across all assets
- Drilled nine exploration wells across our portfolio in OALP and Rajasthan Barmer regions
- Drilling campaign is underway in North-East region to explore the prospects in the block

**Zinc International**

- Gamsberg Phase 2 project includes the mining expansion from 4 MTPA to 8 MTPA and construction of new concentrator plant of 4 MTPA, taking the total capacity to 8 MTPA. MIC production capacity will be 200 KTPA, taking the total South Africa capacity to >500 KTPA. Target date of completion of project is December 2025
- Black Mountain Iron Ore project – intends to recover iron ore (magnetite) from the BMM tailings. Best in class quality iron ore will be produced from the new plant with Fe grade >68%
- Finalise Gergarub Feasibility study to enable investment decision

**Critical minerals**

- Secured 10 strategic mining blocks for high-value minerals such as nickel, chromium, cobalt, vanadium, manganese, and rare earth elements to support the global energy transition

**Power**

- Meenakshi Energy was acquired through NCLT in 2023 and full capacity of 1,000 MW was commissioned in ~2 years
- MEL increased generation from 160 MU in FY 2024-25 to 1,637 MU in FY 2025-26
- Meenakshi Energy reported positive EBITDA of ₹ 182 crore in FY 2025-26, showcasing Vedanta Power turnaround capabilities of stressed assets
- Vedanta Power acquired Sakti Thermal Plant in 2022 through NCLT and comissioned Unit 1 (600 MW) in ~3 years
- Sakti Thermal Plant delivered EBITDA of ₹ 451 crore in FY 2025-26, driven by strong reliability and low cost of power generation

## Objectives FY 2026-27

### Hindustan Zinc

- Commission 510 KTPA fertiliser plant at Chanderiya
- Commission a hot acid leaching plant to recover an additional c.6 kt of lead and c.27 MT of silver through the zinc route
- 20% productivity gain across the mines and new mining production centres at RDM and RAM
- Commence debottlenecking and redesigning work to enhance concentrator capacity from 18 MTPA to 35 MTPA
- Debottleneck Hydro-I in CLZS to increase current from 200 kA to 212 kA, adding 10 kt refined zinc capacity
- Commencing construction of a 200 KTPA lead smelter, a 650 TPA silver refinery, and a 400 KTPA zinc smelter (to be integrated into the initial 250 KTPA smelter)
- Install a packed gas cooling tower in the sinter plant to unload additional feed of 1 TPH
- Unlock 100% capacity at the Fumer plant to produce 30 MT of additional silver
- Change from batch to partial continuous operation in Ausmelt phase-1, adding 5 kt of metal and 10 MT of silver annually

### Iron ore

- Entering market with value-added downstream product for value enhancement by commissioning of Ductile Iron Pipe plant
- Setting up wet modular beneficiation plant at Karnataka mines to treat low grade Silicious ores
- Establishing dedicated corridor to enhance transportation capacity to cater to higher mining volumes
- Kick-starting project for setting up integrated pellet plant at Odisha mines

### Aluminium

- Ramp up of metal production at Balco to 435 KTPA capacity
- VAP expansion to 1.6 MTPA at Jharsuguda and 1.1 MTPA at BALCO
- Ramp up Alumina production to 4.6 MTPA run rate
- Operationalise Kurloi North & Ghogharpalli coal blocks
- Commence initial production from Sijimali Bauxite block

### FACOR

- Achieve 1st tonne production of underground ore & complete commissioning of UG mine infrastructure
- Commence construction activities for concentrator plant

### Oil and Gas

- Infill wells across the onshore and offshore producing blocks for incremental volumes
- Commence injection of Alkaline Surfactant Polymer (ASP) project at Mangala through cluster approach to deliver incremental volume
- Monetisation of discoveries from OALP, DSF and PSC block
- Establish secondary methods of oil recovery in offshore fields

### Zinc International

- Gamsberg Phase 2 project is 93.6% completed as of March 2026. Focus is on C2 completion by June 2026 end and ore charging by W2-July 2026
- Full ramp-up of Gamsberg Phase 2 project by H1 FY 2026-27
- Crusher ore circuit commissioning to Phase-1 completed
- MV, LV substation charging and Sag mill, Ball mill commissioning trials completed
- SZRC - Awaiting confirmation on power supply and tariff
- Black Mountain Iron Ore Project's overall progress is 86% as on FY 2024-25. The project is shifted to FY 2027-28. BMM is exploring further opportunities with strategic partners for earlier completion of project
- Gergarub: Feasibility study is progressing, with the final report expected in August 2026

### Power

- Meenakshi Energy is transitioning from import coal dependency to 100% domestic coal by FY 2027-28. In FY 2026-27, Meenakshi Eenrgy plans to consume ~65% domestic coal
- Sakti Thermal Plant Unit 2 is in project phase and expected to commission by end of FY 2026-27, thereby taking Vedanta Power operating capacity to 4,780 MW

## Objectives FY 2027-28

### Hindustan Zinc

- Commission Maa Annapurna portal at RDM and the tailing reprocessing plant at Rampura Agucha
- Change from batch to continuous operation in Ausmelt phase 2, adding 15 kt of metal and 30 MT of silver annually
- Commence Bamnia Kalan Mine (BKM) production

### Iron ore

- Increasing iron ore volumes at Karnataka through operationalisation of Jantakal greenfield mines

### Aluminium

- Complete ramp-up of Lanjigarh 3 MTPA expansion, and progress implementation of debottlenecking to 5 MTPA
- Complete ramp-up of BALCO smelting expansion to 1 MTPA and total sector capacity by 3 MnT
- Ramp-up all VAP production to full capacity to 2.8 MnT
- Further ramp-up of all operating mines towards full permitted capacity

### FACOR

- Achieve 1st tonne production from Concentrator & complete commissioning of concentrator plant
- Achieve 1st tonne of Metal production & commissioning of Smelter Plant

### Zinc International

- Gamsberg underground mining operations detail engineering and start-up, with a plan to increase throughput
- Complete Gergarub FS and make investment decision. Planned to start in FY 2026-27 and be in production by FY 2027-28
- SZRC - Commence the mining operations by October 2027

## Objectives FY 2029-30

### Hindustan Zinc

- 2x capacity
- Ramping up the 250 KTPA integrated zinc smelter at Debari
- Commissioning of 400 KTPA zinc and 200 KTPA lead smelters to scale refined metal capacity to 2,000 KTPA
- Commissioning of the new 650 TPA silver refinery to scale overall silver refining capacity to 1,500 TPA
- Enhance concentrator capacity to 35 MTPA along with equivalent total mine capacity enhancement

### Iron ore

- Fully integrated downstream value-added product portfolio including specialty steel at VAB
- Fully integrated pellet plant at Odisha mines for value enhancement

### Aluminium

- Achieve balanced fully vertically integrated supply chain from mine to metal
- Sijimali Bauxite mine operating at 12 MPTA
- Lanjigarh Refinery operating at 5 MTPA
- Overall, 3+ MTPA operational Hot Metal capacity
- 100% value-added product portfolio focussed on India domestic market
- All coal blocks operating at 100% of permitted capacity to enable captive, low-cost supply for captive thermal power plants with Kuraloi & Ghogarpalli supporting JSG and Barra catering to Balco

### FACOR

- Progressive ramp-up of UG mines, Concentrator, and Smelter operations to achieve design capacity

### Oil and Gas

- Full field scale ASP project execution across MBA fields in Rajasthan block to monetise reserves
- Continuation of monetisation opportunities across asset portfolio (supported by organic and inorganic strategies)

### Zinc International

- Iron Ore Phase 2: Construction of an additional plant to treat 2 MTPA of current tailings storage facility with opportunity to construct a pig iron plant
- Gamsberg Smelter planned to treat all zinc concentrate from current operation. Planned first production in FY 2029-30. First phase planned to produce 300 KTPA
- SZRC-Completion of refinery conversion

## KPIs tracked

- Volume
- Revenue
- ROCE
- FCF post-capex
- Growth capex
- Operationalisation of Sakti Thermal Plant Unit 2

## Capitals impacted

## UNSDGs linked

## Material matters linked

M1 M3 M4 M7 M8 M13 M15 M16

## Related risks

R8 R9 R12

- Supply delays on account of logistics disruption
- Business partner contract



## S4 | Optimise capital allocation and maintain a strong balance sheet

We maintain disciplined capital allocation by prioritising high-IRR investments, strengthening cash flows and actively managing liabilities to sustain a robust balance sheet and long-term shareholder value.

### FY 2025-26 updates

- VEDL Net Debt/ EBITDA at 0.95x, lowest in last 14 quarters,
- Interest cost <9% and average maturity at ~ 3 years
- Vedanta Resources Limited successfully refinanced US$ 550 million of high-cost debt, reducing its interest rate to below 10% and extended its average debt maturity profile to ~4 years
- Executing a 17,000-19,000 crore annual growth CAPEX programme focussed on high-IRR projects
- Maintained healthy liquidity of ₹ 28,485 crore in cash and cash equivalent

### Objectives for FY 2029-30

- Generate healthy-free cash flow from our operations
- Disciplined CAPEX across projects to generate healthy ROCE
- Improve credit ratings
- Reduce working capital

### KPIs tracked

- FCF post-capex
- Net Debt/EBITDA (Consolidated basis)
- EPS (before exceptional items)
- Interest cover ratio
- Dividend

### Capitals impacted

### UNSDGs linked

### Material matters linked

M6 M7 M13 M21

### Related risks

R9 R10 R11 R13



## S5 | Operational excellence and cost leadership

Pursue all-round operational excellence by debottlenecking assets, enhancing production, strengthening digital and technology capabilities, optimising costs and improving realisations through prudent marketing strategies.

### FY 2025-26 initiatives

#### Hindustan Zinc

- Achieved a 5-year lowest zinc cost of production (COP) of US$ 959/MT (ex-royalty) through volume enhancement, improved operational and energy cost efficiencies, better grades, higher recoveries, and digital improvements, leading to cost savings of c.US$ 93/MT
- Reduced energy costs through:
- Sourcing c.18% RE power, including a 530 MW round-the-clock agreement at cheaper, inflation and exchange-insulated rates
- Improving efficiency and the percentage of Indian coal in the blend, which reduced power generation costs by 10%
- Undertook various alternative fuels innovations, thereby pushing operational efficiencies
- Enhanced minor metal recovery leading to higher by-product credits
- Reduced equipment cost, increased productivity, and rationalised deployment and improved utilisation of machines underground, leveraging digital tools

#### Iron ore

- Saleable Ore Production: 6.5 million DMT with 5% Y-o-Y growth
- Coastal shipping capacity was expanded to 0.3 MTPA through the addition of three IVSOC (Inland Vessel statement of compliance) compliant barges, up from one vessel earlier this enables transportation of cargo along the west coast of India, improving logistics flexibility and coastal movement efficiency

#### Aluminium

- Record aluminium production at 2,456 kt, up 1% Y-o-Y
- 4% Y-o-Y increase in Domestic sales (1,217 kt) and 25% Y-o-Y increase in Low Carbon Aluminium sales (~ 84 kt)
- Highest-ever Alumina production (2,916 kt) with exit run rate of 4 MTPA
- Alumina COP down by 12% Y-o-Y due to increased captive production and decreased prices of critical input commodities
- Aluminium Hot Metal CoP at 1,752 US$/t, down by 4.5% Y-o-Y, due to decrease in commodity prices, coal and carbon cost as well operational improvements

#### FACOR

- Ore production of 0.37 million tonnes
- Recorded production of High Ferro Chrome of 100 kt
- Maintained cost of production below US$ 900 per tonne with improved operational efficiency

#### Oil and Gas (Crain)

- Average gross operated production of 87 kboepd for FY 2025-26, down 16% Y-o-Y, owing to natural field decline
- 21 infill wells drilled across all assets.
- Opex optimisation through improved efficiency in polymer injection & maintenance activities, along with a cost-effective chemical spend approach

#### Zinc International

- Gamsberg production stood at 185 kt, higher 39%, while total MIC production stood at 225 kt, higher 27% Y-o-Y due to increased ore availability

#### Power

- Talwandi Sabo achieved 83% PAF in FY 2025-26 showcasing reliable plant operation
- 5.21% biomass co-firing was achieved in Talwandi Sabo through operational excellence and robust supply chain
- Sakti Thermal Plant achieved 68% PLF in FY 2025-26, well above industry benchmark for first year of operation
- Vedanta Power continued focus commissioning of Sakti Thermal Plant Unit 2 in FY 2026-27 and reliable operational performance
- Meenakshi Energy achieved 70% PAF in FY 2025-26 - First year of operating full 1,000 MW capacity
- Meenakshi Energy consumed ~30% domestic coal in FY 2025-26 and aims to achieve ~65% domestic coal consumption in FY 2026-27 thereby enabling cost competitive power generation

### Objectives FY 2026-27

#### Hindustan Zinc

- BMM achieved production of 40 kt in FY 2025-26 with declining grades at Deeps impacting production
- Gamsberg production was 185 kt in FY 2025-26. Low production volumes mainly due to availability of GB Phase II and waste stripping backlog and ore availability challenges, equipment availability & breakdowns
- Skorpion remained under care and maintenance following geotechnical instabilities in the open pit

#### Oil and Gas

- Increase production from existing assets using leading-edge technologies, large-scale AIML (artificial intelligence and machine learning enabled base)
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) model in partnership with best-in-class partners
- Continue to operate at a low cost-base and generate free cash flow post-capex

#### Iron ore

- Bicholim Mine capacity expansion to 3.6 MTPA
- Cudnem Mines startup
- DIP plant commissioning with all safety measures intact
- OK Mine capacity expansion to 7 MTPA
- Dedicated Corridor Project – This project aims to enhance the dispatch target more than 3 MTPA
- Hot Metal production to cross 1 MnT, with over 11% increase from FY 2025-26

#### FACOR

- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) model in partnership with best-in-class partners
- Highest-ever annual production and targeting for 115 kt
- Improved raw materials (Ore, Coke and Coal) security with ramp-up of owned mines
- Continuous focus on quality, asset reliability and optimisation, digitalisation, innovation, and R&D

#### Aluminium

- Highest-ever production of alumina from refinery (4.1-4.2 million tonnes)
- Highest-ever annual aluminium production projected at 2,600-2,700 kt
- Meaningful reduction in aluminium production COP, through unlocking potential in operational & buying efficiency
- Improved raw material (bauxite & coal) security from local sources with ramp-up of owned mines
- Reduced power purchase due to higher operational efficiency of captive thermal power plants
- Increased rail share of domestic overland transport

#### Zinc International

- Achieving ~350 kt MIC production from South African operations, with significant ramp-up at the Gamsberg Phase 2 concentrator plant

#### Power

- TSPL aims to achieve and maintain 88% PAF
- MEL will stabilise post plant retrofitting for domestic coal consumption and targets PLF of 69%

### Objectives FY 2027-28

#### Hindustan Zinc

- Continue FY 2026-27 efforts and sustain zinc COP below US$ 1,000/MT
- Increase RE power share to 70%

#### Iron ore

- Janthakal Mines Startup

#### FACOR

- Venturing into diversified VAP products, including Ferro Manganese product
- Aggressive expansion in domestic and foreign market

#### Aluminium

- Lower hot metal cost of production through increased captive Alumina & Coal consumption
- Further increase in rail share for coal and other bulk commodities driving lower costs
- Continued focus on quality, asset reliability and optimisation, digitalisation, innovation, and R&D
- Further ramp-up of VAP production, including introduction of new innovative alloys, to capture increased share of domestic market and realise higher net effective premium

#### Zinc International

- Around 490 kt of MIC production expected in FY 2027-28 from South African operations, with significant ramp up at the Gamsberg Phase 2 concentrator plant

### Objectives FY 2029-30

#### Hindustan Zinc

- Cost leadership at 2x capacity
- Maintain zinc COP (ex-royalty) at c.US$ 950/MT via proactive cost savings, increased scale of production, and continued operational efficiencies

#### Iron ore

- Integrated downstream value-added portfolio at VAB, including specialty steel, driving NSR enhancement, margin expansion, and reduced volatility through product diversification
- Integrated pellet plant at Odisha mines to enable value uplift from low-grade ore, logistics and cost optimisation, and sustained NSR improvement

#### FACOR

- Maintain cost of production through efficient operation, higher volume, improved grades and higher productivity
- Deploy innovation and technology for setting a new benchmark in operation

#### Aluminium

- 100% backward and forward integration: 3+ MTPA Aluminium, 5 MTPA Alumina, 100% VAP, 100% coal & bauxite security (Captive + Linkage)
- First Decile position on global aluminium cost curve

#### Oil and Gas

- Leverage win-win partnership models for operations through global technology leaders to achieve best-in-class operational efficiencies
- Continue to operate at a low cost-base and generate free cash flow post-capex

#### Zinc International

- 1 MTPA production from South Africa at a low cost of production

#### Power

- TSPL aims to achieve PAF of 90%
- VLCTPP targets PLF of 84% post stabilisation of Unit 2
- MEL targets 69% PLF to maximise PLF instead of increasing volume

**KPIs tracked**

- EBITDA
- Adj. EBITDA margin
- FCF post-capex
- ROCE
- PLF, APC, NSHR

**Capitals impacted**

**UNSDGs linked**

**Material matters linked**

M4 M7 M8 M11 M13 M14 M15

**Related risks**

R1 R3 R7 R11



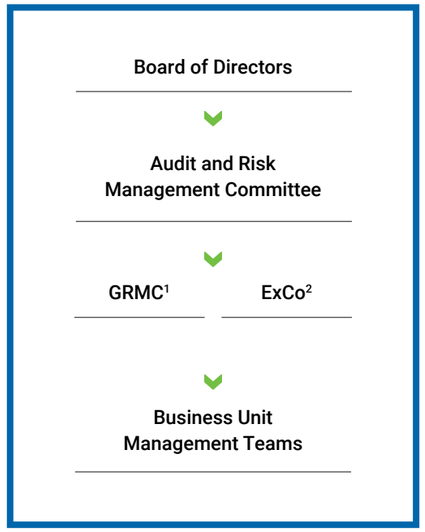
Risk Management

# Resilience across EVERY GROWTH ENGINE

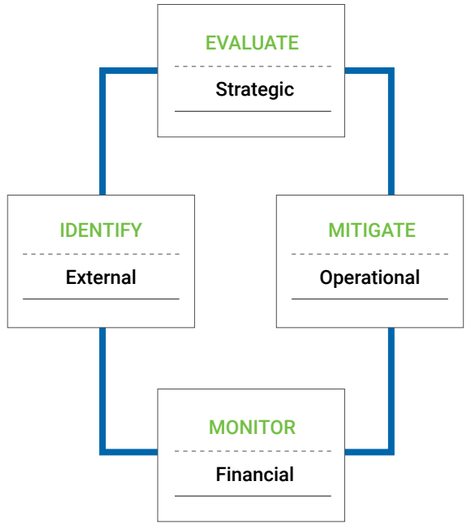
Our approach to risk management focusses on building resilience across the organisation through a well-defined framework and strong governance oversight. Structured processes support the early identification and evaluation of risks across our global operations, allowing timely mitigation and informed decision-making. Risk perspectives remain closely connected with strategic planning and operational execution, enabling the business to respond effectively to changing market, regulatory and operational conditions.

During the year, the framework underwent a comprehensive refresh, including the articulation of risk appetite statements, recalibration of scoring methodologies, reassessment of risk scales, and identification of key risk indicators, strengthening the structure and objectivity of risk insights. Continuous monitoring and refinement of the risk landscape ensure preparedness for emerging challenges, reinforcing risk awareness throughout the organisation and protecting long-term value while enabling pursuit of opportunities.

## Risk governance framework




## Group Risk Governance Framework

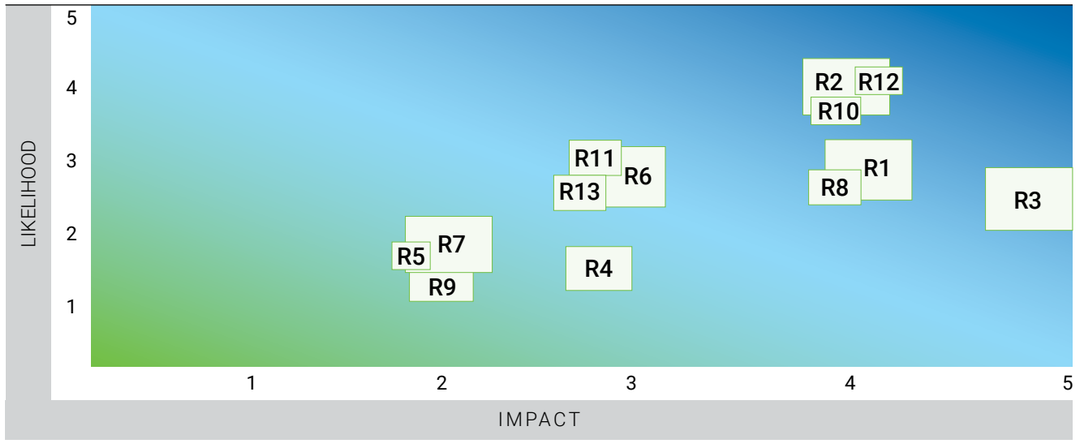



*Note:*
*1. GMRC: Group Risk Management Committee 2. Executive Committee*

## Enterprise Risk Management

Our risk framework balances materiality and defined risk tolerance levels to provide reasonable assurance against significant losses. A structured and consistent process enables clear identification, assessment and reporting of risks to the Board. Established management systems, operating processes and strong ethical standards guide the way risks are monitored and addressed across the organisation.

### Risk heat map




### Heatmap represents residual risk profile

**Changes made to Risk Matrix:**

1. Residual risk for "Managing Relationship with Stakeholders" increased. The risk has been modified to include "licence to operate" within its ambit.
2. Both inherent risk and residual risk increased for "Cairn-Related Challenges".
3. Reassesed inherent and residual scores for 'Tax related matters' basis revised scales.

## Approach to Risk Identification

Risks across existing operations and ongoing projects are identified using a standardised assessment methodology and designated risk officers are responsible for coordinating risk management activities. Risk reviews are conducted during quarterly business-level meetings to assess exposures and decide on mitigation actions.

### Risk identification process

- Risks across operations and projects are identified at the business level using a consistent methodology applied across all divisions
- Quarterly review meetings formally assess risks and discuss mitigation actions

### Risk review and control

- Each business maintains a risk matrix reviewed by the management or executive committee chaired by the CEO, with participation from CEOs, CXOs, senior management and functional heads
- Risks, exposures and control measures are regularly evaluated as part of this process

### Aggregation and evaluation

- Risks from various registers are aggregated to determine the Group's principal risks, forming a key element of the internal control framework and providing assurance to the Board

## Risk governance

At both business and Group levels, risk officers promote risk awareness and strengthen a risk management culture across the organisation. Risk mitigation actions are embedded into the Key Result Areas (KRAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of process owners, integrating risk management into everyday business activities through Key Risk Indicators (KRIs).

### Role of risk officers

- Promote risk awareness and strengthen the Group's risk management culture
- Integrate risk mitigation plans into the KRAs and KPIs of process owners

### Committee roles

- The Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) supports the Board by assessing risk exposure, reviewing controls and approving required remedial actions
- The Group Risk Management Committee (GRMC) evaluates the effectiveness of risk mitigation programmes and control systems
- The Risk Management Committee meets periodically to review risks and mitigation measures, assess the robustness of the framework and track progress on key risk actions

### Board responsibilities

- The Board oversees risk management and reviews ARMC reports on risk exposures, control effectiveness and identified gaps
- Identified weaknesses are addressed through strengthened procedures and enhanced controls

### Key committees

- Committee of Directors (COD): Reviews and approves borrowing and investment proposals. Invitees include the CEO, business CFOs, Group Head Treasury and BU Treasury Heads, depending on agenda items
- Audit and Risk Management Committee: Reviews sustainability-related risks
- Group-level Committees (ManCom): Address risks across areas such as commercial, finance, sustainability and corporate social responsibility

### Internal audit

The scope, authority and resources of Management Assurance Services (MAS) are periodically reviewed by the Audit Committee. MAS recommends improvements to the control environment and reviews adherence to the Company's philosophy, policies and procedures.

Internal audit planning follows a risk-based approach, incorporating inputs from senior management, business teams and the Audit Committee to align audit coverage with key risk areas. Financial analysis and prevailing economic and business conditions are also considered to ensure focus on the most relevant risks.

#### Audit planning

- Internal audits are planned based on the risk matrix and inputs from senior management
- Planning considers financial analysis, past audits and the prevailing business environment
- The Audit Committee ensures audit coverage addresses critical risks

#### FY 2025-26 risk trend

Risk decrease (Y-o-Y)

Risk unchanged (Y-o-Y)

Risk increase (Y-o-Y)





## Managing our risks

The key risks identified for FY 2025-26 that may affect our operations are outlined below. The order does not indicate their likelihood, potential impact or velocity. Each risk has been assessed considering events, economic conditions, business dynamics and regulatory developments during the year.

**SUSTAINABILITY RISKS** R1 | **Health, safety, and environment (HSE)**

**Capitals at risk** **Strategy at risk** S1 | S2 | S3 | S4

### Potential impact on the Group

Compliance with stringent health, safety and environmental (HSE) regulations remain critical, with stakeholder expectations expected to intensify over the coming decade. Environmental degradation and climate change mitigation failure continue to feature among the key areas of focus across the industry. Our global operations are subject to evolving emission regulations, which may increase compliance costs, levies, litigation exposure and administrative requirements. Tightening greenhouse gas (GHG) regulations, including carbon pricing and emission reduction targets, could further elevate costs and influence demand dynamics.

### Mitigating actions

#### Prioritising Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE)

- Compliance with HSE regulations to safeguard employees, communities and the environment while reducing operational disruptions
- Policies established to address HSE risks, supported by periodic reviews and updates focussing on high-risk areas
- Strengthened incident investigations and knowledge-sharing to prevent recurrence
- Integration of safety KPIs into performance evaluations to reinforce safe behaviour and risk management

#### Sustainability

- Sustainability framework aligned with global standards, covering HSE, community relations and human rights
- Comprehensive health and safety policies supported by technology to enhance employee well-being
- Integration of safety KPIs into performance evaluations to reinforce safe behaviour and risk management

#### Climate change action

- Carbon Forum develops and recommends carbon reduction strategies to the Board
- Increasing renewable energy adoption across operational sites to meet energy requirements
- Task force evaluating flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) requirements and engaging stakeholders on emission control solutions

## R2 | Managing relationship with stakeholders- including license to operate ↑

**Capitals at risk**  **Strategy at risk** S1 | S3

### Potential impact on the Group

Our success relies on strong relationships with local communities. Failing to address their concerns may weaken trust, affecting our reputation and licence to operate and grow.

### Mitigating Actions

#### Building strong stakeholder relationships

We prioritise constructive engagement with stakeholders through a multi-pronged approach to manage social and regulatory risks.

#### Comprehensive CSR strategy

- CSR initiatives aligned with the Companies Act, CSR guidelines, National Voluntary Guidelines and UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) to support local development
- Business units engage communities through structured programmes that encourage collaboration
- Social Performance Steering Committee (SPSC) periodically reviews strategy, while Executive Committees determine focus areas and budgets

#### Effective grievance redressal

- All business units follow procedures to record and resolve grievances, alongside clear social investment processes

#### Dedicated resources

- Community Development Officers, supported by a professional team for consistent engagement and project implementation in order to prevent further associated risks.

#### Building trust and transparency

- Regular engagement between leadership teams and local communities to strengthen trust and shared value
- Proactive identification and mitigation of potential social impacts through transparent and ethical conduct

#### Stakeholder engagement and communication

- Strengthened outreach through CSR communication, stakeholder meetings and social media platforms
- Regular social and environmental risk assessment discussions occur across BUs and ESG performance reporting to enhance transparency and accountability.

## R3 | Stability of tailings dams & process water reservoirs ◀▶

**Capitals at risk**  **Strategy at risk** S1 | S3 | S5

### Potential impact on the Group

Mining operations generate waste that can cause injuries, loss of life, environmental damage and production disruptions. Tailings dam failure, although rare, remains a critical risk with significant financial and reputational consequences.

### Mitigating Actions

Tailings dam safety is prioritised through a multi-pronged approach.

#### Accountability and continuous improvement

- Business units manage tailings facilities with oversight from the Executive Committee (ExCo)
- Annual third-party assessments verify adherence to best practices. Every three years, independent reviews evaluate operations, recommend improvements and assess implementation of Operational Maintenance and Surveillance (OMS) manuals
- Continued digitalisation of monitoring systems and follow-up reviews conducted based on results including alignment review of compliance to tailings management standards aligned with the UNEP/ICMM Global Tailings Standard

#### Enhanced standards and procedures

- Strengthened standards through annual independent reviews and half-yearly CEO signoffs confirming adherence to design parameters
- Transition to dry tailings facilities where feasible
- Regular training for dam management personnel delivered by third-party experts and international consultants

## R4 | Operational challenges in Aluminium and Power business ◀▶

**Capitals at risk**  **Strategy at risk** S3 | S4 | S5

### Potential impact on the Group

Operations face challenges related to raw material sourcing, infrastructure constraints, and issues around ash utilisation and evacuation.

### Mitigating Actions

#### Improved margins and production

- Aluminium business achieved record production and improved EBITDA driven by favourable commodity prices, operational efficiencies and higher value-added production

#### Operational efficiency, vertical integration, and raw material security

- Expansion of alumina refinery capacity to strengthen vertical integration and secure raw material supply
- Increased domestic sourcing alongside exploration of global supply options
- Reliability improvements leading to record power load factor (PLF), stronger operating parameters and higher production volumes
- Expansion of value-added product facilities to enhance product mix and increase margins through higher net effective premiums (NEP)
- Deployment of captive rakes and shift from road to rail transport to improve safety, reduce logistics costs and strengthen supply security, with additional rakes planned
- Collaboration with cement companies, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and brick manufacturers for ash evacuation, alongside mine backfilling and validation of a patented process to reduce Red Mud generation and improve alumina yield

## R5 | Discovery risk ◀▶

**Capitals at risk**  **Strategy at risk** S2 | S3 | S4

### Potential impact on the group

Growing operations require accelerated exploration to replenish reserves faster than depletion. Failure to discover new resources or expand existing ones may constrain growth. Reserve estimates for ore, oil and gas involve uncertainties linked to geological, technical and economic assumptions, which may change as new information emerges.

### Mitigating Actions

#### Governance mechanism

- Exploration Executive Committee oversees strategy and reviews projects across the Group
- Dedicated exploration cell focusses on strengthening exploration capabilities

#### Robust exploration practices

- Onboarding global expertise, adopting advanced technologies and capital allocation for exploration, prioritising reserves and resources (R&R) growth
- Applications for new exploration tenements under relevant legislative regimes
- Due diligence for exploration/mining projects with promising reserves /resources
- Collaboration with international technical experts to enhance exploration capabilities

## R6 | Breaches in IT/cybersecurity

**Capitals at risk**  **Strategy at risk** S5

### Potential impact on the Group

Increasing reliance on digital technologies heightens exposure to cybersecurity risks. Breaches could result in data theft, financial loss and operational disruption, affecting business continuity and system integrity.

### Mitigating Actions

**Framework development and implementation**

- Policies and procedures aligned with global standards and industry best practices
- Deployment of advanced security tools and technologies to strengthen cyber defence
- A group-wide Cybersecurity Guiding Framework has been rolled out; entities align their policies accordingly
- Gap assessment completion and implementation of actions under the 23 rules of DPDP Act

**Risk assessments and controls**

- Regular Risk Control Matrix (RCM) and IT General Controls (ITGC) assessments under SOx/ ICOFR frameworks
- Strengthening security across plant technical systems through targeted initiatives

**Training, awareness and external assessments**

- Mandatory cybersecurity training for employees, including leadership and the Board
- Periodic penetration testing by external agencies with timely remediation
- Annual phishing simulations and red teaming exercises for employees as well as the leadership and Board are conducted
- Awareness programmes on social engineering risks and adoption of global standards for information security, disaster recovery, IT risk management and business continuity

## R7 | Loss of assets or profit due to natural calamities

**Capitals at risk**  **Strategy at risk** S1 | S2 | S3 | S4 | S5

### Potential impact on the Group

Operational risks such as equipment failure, infrastructure damage, geological uncertainties, technical issues, extreme weather and natural disasters may disrupt production and increase costs.

### Mitigating Actions

**Insurance management and oversight**

- Comprehensive Group insurance cover overseen by the Insurance Council, which monitors coverage, adequacy and claims
- Engagement with reputable insurers and third-party experts to review the risk portfolio and ensure adequate coverage
- Structured mechanism for periodic reviews across entities, recognising that certain events may remain uninsured

**Function monitoring and capability building**

- Regular assessment and strengthening of security and insurance functions
- Strengthen ongoing control measures for both security and insurance.
- Ongoing capability building to enhance internal risk management and insurance expertise

## R8 | Cairn-related challenges

**Capitals at risk**  **Strategy at risk** S2 | S3 | S4

### Potential impact on the Group

Cairn India holds a 70% interest in the Rajasthan Block. The production sharing contract (PSC) was extended for 10 years under the Pre-NELP policy; however, the revised terms are less favourable and subject to conditions. Delays in the planned production ramp-up could affect profitability.

### Mitigating Actions

**Rajasthan PSC extension**

- A 10-year extension (15 May 2020 to 14 May 2030) was executed on 27 October 2022
- Applicability of the Pre-NELP Extension Policy to the Rajasthan Block remains under judicial review

**Production and project management**

- Production decline managed through infill wells, recovery projects and exploration drilling across key fields
- Dedicated Project Management and Operating Committees support partners, resolve issues, ensure quality and drive timely execution of growth projects

## COMPLIANCE RISK | R9 | Regulatory and legal risk

**Capitals at risk**  **Strategy at risk** S2 | S3 | S4

### Potential impact on the Group

Operations across multiple jurisdictions expose the Group to evolving legal and regulatory requirements. Changes in regulations may increase costs or introduce restrictions such as higher royalties, taxes, export duties or revisions to mining rights and related legislation.

### Mitigating Actions

**Proactive regulatory monitoring and compliance**

- Ongoing monitoring of legal and policy developments across operating geographies
- Business units ensure timely compliance and adapt to regulatory changes
- Engagement with governments and industry bodies to advocate responsible mining practices

**Sustainability practices and governance**

- Compliance monitoring system maps legal requirements and assigns accountability across the Group
- Strong in-house legal teams, supported by senior professionals, manage compliance, governance and disputes.
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) promote consistent compliance practices across businesses
- Contract management framework uses standardised clauses and contract structures to reduce legal risk
- Structured anti-bribery and corruption framework ensures monitoring and ethical conduct

## R10 | Tax-related matters

**Capitals at risk** **Strategy at risk** S4 | S5

### Potential impact on the Group

Changes in tax structures or tax-related litigation may affect the Group's profitability.

### Mitigating actions

**Tax management approach**

- Regular engagement with tax authorities to track regulatory developments and respond proactively
- Maintaining high standards of integrity in tax compliance and reporting
- Participation in relevant national and international tax policy consultations
- Internal controls in place for timely identification and mitigation of global tax risks.

**Internal and external expertise**

- Experienced tax teams at both business and Group levels to manage complex tax matters effectively

FINANCIAL RISK

## R11 | Price (metal, oil, ore, power, etc.), currency and interest rate volatility

**Capitals at risk** **Strategy at risk** S4 | S5

### Potential impact on the Group

Product prices and demand are influenced by global economic, political, environmental and social factors. Operations across multiple currencies also expose the Group to exchange rate fluctuations that may affect earnings, cash flows and reserves.

### Mitigating actions

**Ensuring operational resilience**

- Maintaining a diversified commodity portfolio
- Focus on technology adoption, vertical integration and operational efficiencies to sustain margins and stable cash flows across cycles

**Deploying effective forex strategies**

- Products are generally sold at prevailing market prices, while back-to-back hedging is used for custom smelting arrangements and purchased alumina. Strategic hedging may be undertaken with Executive Committee approval
- A strict no-speculation policy governs forex exposure. Short-term currency risks are actively hedged on a back-to-back basis. The Finance Standing Committee regularly reviews forex and commodity risk positions and advises business units on mitigation strategies
- Significant foreign exchange movements are escalated to the Group Management Committee (ManCom). Forex and commodity risk management follow well-defined policies disclosed in the Annual Report

## R12 | Major project delivery

**Capitals at risk** **Strategy at risk** S2 | S3 | S4 | S5

### Potential impact on the Group

Failure to achieve expansion project objectives may delay key business milestones.

### Mitigating actions

**Centralised and effective project management**

- Dedicated Group-level cell monitors project progress using market insights, data analytics and industry benchmarking
- Streamlined governance and empowered structures supported by fortnightly reviews with senior leadership to ensure accountability and value tracking
- Collaboration with key partners to improve cost efficiency and meet timelines

**Excellence in project execution**

- Focus on safety and adoption of advanced technologies to ensure timely and high-quality project delivery
- Collaboration with global firms for life-of-mine planning and capital efficiency
- Robust quality control to maintain service, design and construction standards
- Engagement of specialised agencies for modelling and technical support where required

## R13 | Access to capital

**Capitals at risk** **Strategy at risk** S4 | S5

### Potential impact on the Group

Constraints in accessing capital could limit the availability of funds required to support operations, meet liquidity needs, and refinance obligations, while failure to maintain the Group's credit rating could adversely affect borrowing costs and access to financing on competitive terms.

### Mitigating Actions

**Prudent financial management**

- Dedicated team executing cost-effective refinancing initiatives to extend debt maturities
- Optimise debt portfolio management system to track cost, tenor, and covenant compliance
- Building a pipeline of long-term funding to support refinancing and capital expenditure needs
- Business units adhere to the Group's treasury policies for disciplined financial risk management

**Building strong partnerships**

- Maintaining strong relationships with banks to ensure access to funding
- Regular engagement with rating agencies to reinforce confidence in performance. CRISIL and ICRA upgraded ratings to 'AA', while India Ratings revised to 'AA-', with all ratings placed on 'Watch with Developing Implications'

Board of Directors

# Leaders guiding
# OUR PURPOSEFUL JOURNEY



## Mr. Anil Agarwal

Non-Executive Chairman

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### Area of expertise

**Mr. Anil Agarwal** is the Non-Executive Chairman of Vedanta Limited and founder of Vedanta Group. With over four decades of entrepreneurial experience, he has envisioned and led the Group's growth and transformation from a modest domestic mining company to a globally diversified critical minerals, transition metals, energy, and technology conglomerate.

Since March 2005, he has served as the Executive Chairman of Vedanta Resources, the Group's holding company in the United Kingdom, driving strategic growth and global expansion.

Vedanta today is a diversified group with a world-class portfolio of assets that span zinc, silver, lead, aluminium, oil and gas, copper, nickel, iron and steel, power, glass substrate and display glass manufacturing. The Group's geographical footprint spans India, South Africa, Zambia, Namibia, Liberia, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Korea, Taiwan, and Japan.

Mr. Agarwal's vision is to empower the nation by achieving self-sufficiency in natural resources and hydrocarbons. Over the years, he has invested over US$ 35 billion in the development of the natural resources sector in India and has been a strong advocate for the growth of the MSME sector and startups in the country. He aims to lead Vedanta towards a tech-enabled, future-ready organisation while maintaining a focus on business growth and sustainable practices.

Mr. Agarwal is now leading Vedanta into the next phase of growth. At the core of this transformation is a strategic demerger with the creation of 5 independent, world-class, sector-focussed companies poised to unlock significant value for all stakeholders.

He believes businesses must give back to society and has pledged 75% of his wealth for social good through The Giving Pledge. His Foundation, the Anil Agarwal Foundation, focusses on empowering communities and transforming lives. The Foundation's flagship initiative, Nand Ghar, has established over 12,000 centres across India, that are working towards eradicating childhood hunger and malnutrition, providing early education and healthcare to children at the grassroots level and enabling financial independence for women with a range of skills development programmes.

1 *Audit & Risk Management Committee*
2 *Nomination & Remuneration Committee*
3 *Corporate Social Responsibility Committee*
4 *Stakeholders' Relationship Committee*
5 *ESG Committee*

*Member* *Chairperson*

*Business Leadership* · *Natural Resources* · *Global Experience* · *Corporate Governance*
*Government and International Relations* · *Financial Expertise* · *Capital Projects* · *ESG*
*Mergers and Acquisition* · *Technology/ Digital*



## Mr. Navin Agarwal

Executive Vice-Chairman

### Area of expertise

**Mr. Navin Agarwal** has been associated with the Vedanta Group since its inception and has four decades of strategic executive experience. Under his stewardship, Vedanta has achieved leadership position in all the major sectors it operates in.

Over the years, he has been instrumental in building a highly successful meritocratic organisation. He has been spearheading the Company's strategy through a mix of organic growth and value-accretive acquisitions, leading to Vedanta's transformation into a globally diversified natural resources company.

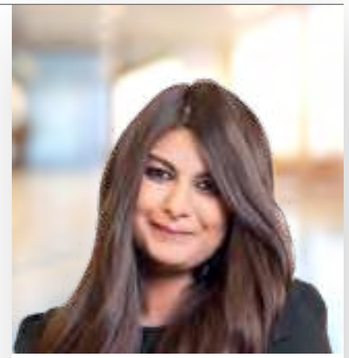
He is passionate about developing leadership talent and has been responsible for creating a culture of excellence at Vedanta through the application of advanced technologies, digitalization and global best practices. He drives Vedanta's unwavering commitment to upholding the highest standards of corporate governance.

His vision is to gradually unlock the enormous potential of the natural resources sector and make it an engine of growth for India.

In recognition of his exceptional service in the fields of business and entrepreneurship and contribution to the natural resources sector, he was conferred the 'Industrialist of the Year' Award by the Bombay Management Association in 2018.

He is a fervent advocate of sustainable development and is committed to advancing the inclusive growth of communities and the promotion of culture and sports at all levels.

A graduate in commerce from Sydenham College, Mumbai, Mr. Agarwal has completed the President Management Program from Harvard University.



## Ms. Priya Agarwal Hebbar

Non-Executive Non-Independent Director

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### Area of expertise

**Priya Agarwal Hebbar** is the Non-Executive Director at Vedanta Limited, one of the world's leading natural resources conglomerates. She also serves as the Chairperson of Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), the world's largest integrated zinc producer.

At Vedanta, Ms. Agarwal Hebbar plays a key role in shaping the Group's transformation into a global powerhouse in critical minerals, energy-transition metals, energy, and technology. She champions the Group's commitment to achieving net zero by 2050 and advancing sustainable, future-focussed growth across businesses.

As a next-generation leader, Ms. Agarwal Hebbar is steering Hindustan Zinc's evolution beyond its legacy of zinc and silver into a multi-metal, future-enabling enterprise. Driven by her vision for growth, the company achieved a historic milestone by surpassing the 1 million tonne mark in mined metal production and is now firmly on course to doubling capacity in the coming years.

Under her leadership, Hindustan Zinc Limited has been ranked by S&P Global as the world's most sustainable metals and mining company for three consecutive years. In 2025, HZL became India's only member of the prestigious International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), marking a significant milestone for the nation's mining sector.

Ms. Agarwal Hebbar also leads developmental initiatives in education, healthcare, livelihoods, women's empowerment, sports, and culture, benefiting millions across India. A passionate advocate of animal welfare, she founded Youth Organisation in Defence of Animals (YODA) in 2010, now Maharashtra's largest animal welfare organisation. She also leads The Animal Care Organisation (TACO), which is building world-class infrastructure, medical facilities, training centres, and shelters to elevate animal care standards across the country.

With her values-driven leadership, Ms. Agarwal Hebbar is helping shape Vedanta into a global benchmark for sustainable, inclusive, and responsible growth.



## Mr. S.V. Murali Dhar Rao

Non-Executive Independent Director

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### Area of expertise

**Mr. S.V. Murali Dhar Rao** has more than 3 decades of extensive experience in regulating and developing securities market. He joined the Securities & Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') in June 1992 and was elevated to Executive Director in July 2012. He superannuated from SEBI in January 2025. During his tenure in SEBI, he served in various capacities across various departments such as Corporation Finance Department (CFD), Market Regulation Department (MRD), Market Intermediaries Regulation & Supervision Department (MIRSD), Investment Management Department (MFs, AIFs, PMS), Foreign Portfolio Investment, Investment Advisors, Proxy Advisors, etc.

Currently, Mr. Rao sits on the Board of Invesco Trustee Private Limited as an Independent Director and Independent member on the board of Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board of Kerala Government. He is also a senior consultant with Khaitan & Co.

Mr. Rao also served as a part time member of National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) and on the Board of Governors of Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA). He also has an experience of serving in various committees of International Organisation of Securities Commission (IOSCO).

The area of extensive experience of Mr. Rao includes a pivotal role played by him in promoting growth and development in Mutual Fund industry by introducing measures relating to rationalising Total Expense Ratio (TER), categorisation and rationalisation of mutual fund schemes, product labelling, swing pricing mechanism, backstop facility for corporate debt markets etc. He was also instrumental in facilitating measures for ease of doing business for listed and to be listed entities, Reduction of timeline for listing of shares in public issue from T+6 to T+3, Enhanced disclosures and transparency for listed entities including ESG disclosures and assurance.

He is academically qualified with a Master of Commerce (M. Com) and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) and will play a pivotal and strategic role in helping the Company unlock overall value.



## Mr. Arun Misra

Executive Director

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### Area of expertise

**Mr. Arun Misra** has been appointed as an Executive Director w.e.f 01 August 2023. Mr. Arun Misra is also the CEO of Vedanta's Zinc Business and has also been leading Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), a subsidiary of the Company. Mr. Misra has also been overseeing the operations and growth of Vedanta Zinc International which have their mines and concentrator in South Africa. Mr. Misra was appointed as Deputy CEO, HZL on 20 November 2019 and was elevated to CEO & WTD, HZL with effect from August 01, 2020. Mr. Misra is the 1st ever Indian Chairperson of the International Zinc Association. He is also the Vice President of the Indian Institute of Mineral Engineers. He is also present Vice Chairman of CII, Rajasthan. Mr. Misra was awarded 'CEO of the Year' in the Business Leader of the Year awards. After graduating with a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from IIT, Kharagpur, Mr. Misra took a Diploma in Mining and Beneficiation from the University of New South Wales Sydney, and another Diploma in General Management from CEDEP, France. He possesses knowledge of TQM, Six Sigma, TPM, and the Malcolm Baldridge Model. Mr. Misra started his career with Tata Steel as Maintenance Head (Electrical), West Bokaro Coal Washery in July 1988. He brings with him a formidable 35 years of rich and diverse experience in Tata Steel, where he headed various strategic positions. In his last assignment at Tata Steel, Mr. Misra worked as Vice President — Raw Materials Division. During his tenure at Tata Steel, Mr. Misra led crucial portfolios like Plant Operations, Mining Operations, and Safety & Project Management.



## Mr. Prasun Kumar Mukherjee

Non-Executive Independent Director

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### Area of expertise

**Mr. Mukherjee** aged 68 years held the position of Executive Director of Sesa Goa from 2006 to 2014. He has nearly four decades of experience in finance, accounts, costing, taxation, legal and general management. Mr. Mukherjee was ranked as one of India's Best Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) in the year 2005 by Business Today magazine and as India's most 'Valuable' CEO by the Business World magazine in 2009. He is presently also a member of the Strategy Board of Global Risk Management Institute (GRMI), Gurugram, Haryana, India. He is an ex-officio permanent member of Managing Committee of Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI).

Mr. Mukherjee has a bachelor's degree in commerce from Calcutta University. He is an Associate Member of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India, and a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Mr. Mukherjee having a good blend of financial and technical experience will be able to contribute effectively on financial, technical and mining aspects of the business and will also play a pivotal role in helping the Company unlock overall value.



## Dr. Meena Hemchandra

Non-Executive Independent Director

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### Area of expertise

**Dr. Meena Hemchandra** is a career central banker with four decades of experience in various departments of Reserve Bank of India and the financial sector. She was Executive Director of Reserve Bank of India incharge of supervision of Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies and Cooperative Banks from June 2015 till her superannuation in November 2017. Her earlier experience includes treasury management, having headed the Department of External Investment and Operations (a department that manages the country's forex reserves) between 2005 and 2011. She also has expertise in Strategic Planning, and in foreign exchange regulations having worked in the Foreign Exchange Department at various points in her career. She has in-depth understanding of corporate governance and corporate balance sheets having worked in departments relating to large corporate finance, supervision over banks and from her long board tenures.

She has strong skills in IT governance having established the 'Standing Committee on Cyber Security in Banks' in RBI and being its first Chairperson. She oversaw the framing of RBI guidelines on cyber security in June 2016.

She had also been the Principal of the Reserve Bank's College of Agricultural Banking involved in training in Agriculture and Rural Credit, Co-operative Banking, Financial Inclusion, Financial Literacy, etc.

Her Board experience of over fifteen years includes Reserve Bank of India nominee directorship on the Boards of Union Bank of India, Canara Bank and ECGC. Post-retirement she completed her full term an Independent Director on the Board of Clearing Corporation of India Limited and was with Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited for over three years. She advises on banking sector regulation, financial matters and cyber-security/IT governance in banks.

She holds degrees in Economics including a Ph.D. from the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, with her thesis on "An Early Warning Framework for Financial Stress." She has pursued executive education in Advanced Risk Management at Wharton, is a CFA (India) and CAIIB, and has also completed a Diploma in C++ Programming along with a postgraduate programme in Data Science and Business Analytics from the University of Texas–Austin and Great Lakes Institute, Delhi.

Currently, she is a Non-Executive Independent Chairperson at Karur Vysya Bank, an Independent Director on the Board of Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited, also having directorship in Unified Fintech Forum - Section 8 Company and an Independent Director in Home Credit India Finance Private Limited. She is a Senior Advisor with DMI Finance Limited.



## Mr. R. Gopalan

Non-Executive Independent Director

1 2

### Area of expertise

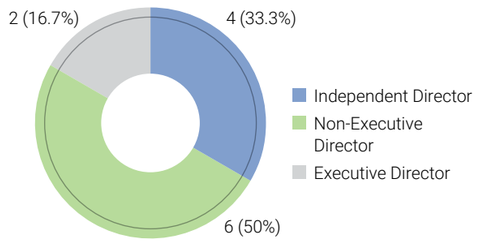
Mr. R. Gopalan, is a retired IAS Officer and has served as a Member, Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) under the control of the PM till April 2016. He was also a secretary of Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India till August 2012.

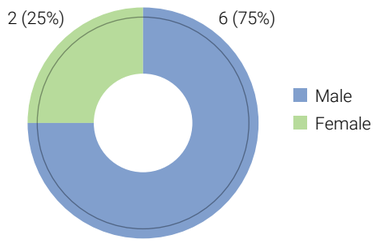
Mr. Gopalan comes with a wide experience of handling matters relating to capital markets, infrastructure finance, manufacturing & marketing of textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals and other related matters pertaining to the economy. He has vast experience in Corporate Laws, Business Administration, Corporate Finance and Regulatory matters. He had also represented India in the trade negotiations at World Trade Organisation. He has also served as Alternate Governor in World Bank, Asian Development Bank and led India in Finance segment of G-20 negotiations, bilateral negotiations with Switzerland, Canada and Brazil. He had also negotiated on behalf of India in Financial Action Task Force (FATF) negotiations.

He brought about a number of changes in the functioning of the capital markets and initiated new policy measures in infrastructure development including setting up of CERSAI and selling of the first Software Technology Park (TIDEL) in Chennai, a joint gold and silver refinery sector in Haryana with FDI. He had served as CMD of Tamilnadu Newsprints and Papers Ltd, Managing Director of Tamilnadu Agro Industries Corporation Ltd, Joint MD of Tamilnadu Dairy Development Federation Ltd and is currently on the Board of various listed entities including Sundaram-Clayton Limited, TVS Holdings Limited and Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited.

Mr. Gopalan has completed his Master of Public Administration and Management from Harvard University, John F Kennedy School of Govt, Massachusetts, USA, MA in Economics from Boston University, Massachusetts, USA and bachelor's degree in chemistry from Madras University.

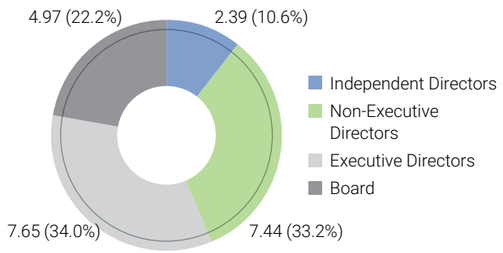
### Board diversity



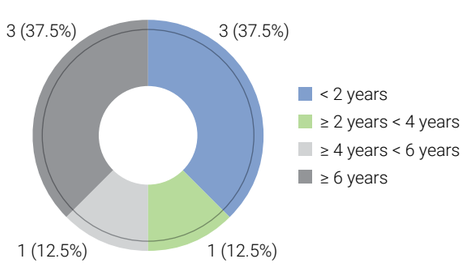




### Tenure Analysis of Board of Directors as on 31 March 2026

#### Average tenure (in years)




#### Tenure (No. of Directors)






Management Committee

# Integrity that CONNECTS



**Arun Misra**
Executive Director & WTD HZL



**Ajay Goel**
CFO, Vedanta



**Neha Sharma**
CHRO, Vedanta



**Bipasha Banerjea**
Director MAS



**Charanjit Singh**
Director Investor Relations, Vedanta



**Sonal Choithani**
Chief Brand & Communications Officer, Vedanta



**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary, Vedanta



**Gaurav Sarup**
Head, HSE, Vedanta



**Nirmith Thakur**
Head, Security & Intelligence, Vedanta



**Dhiraj Nayyar**
Director - Economics & Policy



**Navita Chaubal**
Deputy General Counsel, Vedanta



**Puneet Khurana**
CEO Copper India



**Vijay Kumar**
CEO VZI



**Manoj Keshari**
CEO FACOR

Stakeholder Engagement

# Listening across THE GROWTH ECOSYSTEM

### Partnering for lasting impact

Our stakeholders are integral to who we are and how we grow. We cultivate trust and collaboration with every group connected to our business, listening actively, responding meaningfully, and ensuring that diverse perspectives shape the decisions that matter most. This includes communities, employees, investors, regulators, and business partners, each of whom contributes to strengthening our understanding of risks, opportunities, and expectations.

This continuous exchange does more than inform. It sharpens our strategy, strengthens our decision making, and ensures our actions remain aligned with the expectations of those we serve and those we impact. Together, these relationships drive long-term value creation and form the foundation on which sustainable, inclusive growth is built.



**Community**

**Employees and Workers**

**Industry Forums, Suppliers, Customers and Business Partners**

**Investors, Shareholders, and Lenders**

**OUR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

Our stakeholder engagement framework enables structured and ongoing dialogue with key groups, including communities, employees and workers, NGOs and civil society, government and regulators, investors and shareholders, and industry partners, suppliers, and customers. For each stakeholder group, the framework systematically covers key dimensions: who they are, how we engage, the frequency of engagement, what we aim to achieve, stakeholder expectations, our actions, and outcomes, ensuring a consistent and comprehensive approach to engagement.

**NGO and Civil Society**

**Government/ Regulators**

## Community

Pillar 1: Transforming Communities · Aim 1 · Aim 2 · Aim 3

### Who they are

Individuals, households, and organised groups whose lives and livelihoods intersect with our operations: including farmers, indigenous communities, women's collectives, youth, local entrepreneurs, and elected village bodies across our areas of presence

### How we engage

- Community and village council meetings
- Social impact assessments and public hearings
- Site-level grievance redressal channels
- Community development initiative through Vedanta Foundation
- Cultural outreach via participation in cultural event

### What we aim to achieve

- Build trust through transparent, two-way dialogue
- Advance socio-economic wellbeing in our areas of presence
- Reduce community-level risks through proactive collaboration
- Champion local economic participation
- Uphold the rights and cultural identity of indigenous and marginalised communities

### Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Greater investment in local infrastructure responsive to community-defined needs
- Expanded access to employment and income-generating opportunities nearby
- Strengthened transparency and grievance redressal mechanisms

### Vedanta's actions

- Preference for local hiring and suppliers reinforced across business units; 27,397 local employment generated
- Grievance redressal active at every operational site; 160 complaints filed and 155 resolved

### Outcomes in FY 2025-26

**₹ 418.7 crore**
Of CSR expenditure

**7.8 million**
Stakeholders impacted through CSR

**0.89 million**
Nand Ghar beneficiaries

**Frequency**
Monthly

**Material matters**
M9 M12

**Key Capital impacted**

## Employees and Workers

Pillar 3: Transforming the Workplace · Aim 7 · Aim 8

### Who they are

Engineers, metallurgists, frontline site workers, and corporate functions across nine business verticals, working in operationally demanding environments across India, where the quality of the workplace shapes both professional and personal lives

### How we engage

- Chairman's workshops and CEO/Chairman town halls
- Structured feedback and performance management systems
- Regular plant-level operational alignment meetings
- V-Connect mentor programme for employee development
- Inclusive initiatives like the Event Management Committee and Welfare programmes

### What we aim to achieve

- Performance & feedback driven by structured management and open communication
- Workplace safety ensured through focussed training in health, safety, and sustainability
- Career growth supported by talent recognition and skill development
- Advance gender parity and diversity through equitable workforce practices
- Leverage technology to expand capability and opportunity

### Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- A safe workplace backed by rigorous risk management and training beyond compliance
- Transparent career advancement and recognition of performance
- Higher gender representation and an inclusive workplace culture

### Vedanta's actions

- Safety training scaled across all operations;
- Top talent developed through structured workshops; global recruitment strengthened via universities

### Outcomes in FY 2025-26

**₹ 2.38 million**
Safety training hours

**50**
Avg. training hrs/employee

**23%**
Of Women recruited (Full time)

**₹ 104 crore**
Employee benefit expense

**9%**
Women in decision-making

**84**
Employee satisfaction score

**Frequency**
Monthly

**Material matters**
M8 M10 M11 M15 M16 M17 M24 M26

**Key Capital impacted**

## Investors, Shareholders, and Lenders

Pillar 3: Transforming the Workplace · Aim 9

### Who they are

Capital providers whose confidence in Vedanta's strategy, governance, and long-term value creation underpins our ability to operate, invest, and grow, spanning equity shareholders, institutional and retail investors, and lenders who assess our risk profile and disclosures

### How we engage

- Investor or presentations and Annual General Meeting
- Quarterly results calls for financial and operational updates
- Bi-weekly investor briefings between reporting periods
- Dedicated contact channels: ir@vedanta.co.in · esg@vedanta.co.in

### What we aim to achieve

- Ensure governance structures are legible and credible shaped by stakeholder feedback and strategic inputs
- Build and sustain investor confidence through transparent financial and ESG disclosure
- Focus on ESG priorities and responsible business practices
- Regular updates to keep investors informed on performance
- Shareholder insights guide financial and operational strategies
- Transparent project execution enhances stakeholder confidence employees, and expand work opportunities

### Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Consistent, comparable ESG disclosures for year-on-year performance tracking
- Open, regular communication on business operations and strategic direction
- Clear governance accountability and ESG risk management visibility at Board level
- Responsive engagement on climate, water, and supply chain sustainability concerns

### Vedanta's actions

- Full disclosure suite published (BRSR, IR, SR, Climate Action, and TNFD reports); reporting aligned with VSAP and Vedanta-led audits
- Bi-weekly briefings and quarterly calls maintained, AGM conducted with full shareholder participation
- Board committee mandates and ESG governance structure disclosed
- Dedicated ESG channel active; investor queries addressed

### Outcomes in FY 2025-26

**₹ 34 per share**
Dividend declared

**100%**
Shareholder complaints resolved

**4.97 years**
Average tenure of Board

**Frequency**
Annually, Quarterly

**Material matters**
M19 M20 M22 M23

**Key Capital impacted**

## Industry Forums, Suppliers, Customers and Business Partners

Pillar 3: Transforming the Workplace · Aim 9

### Who they are

The commercial ecosystem through which Vedanta's products reach the world: customers, suppliers, industry forums, trade bodies, and business partners whose practices and standards become an extension of our own ESG footprint

### How we engage

- Customer satisfaction surveys for structured feedback
- Vendor scorecards assessing quality, delivery and compliance
- Direct in-person visits to customers, suppliers, and vendors
- Confidential ethics and whistle-blower channel for all partners

### What we aim to achieve

- Ethical practices and trust built through integrity and customer-focussed strategies
- Innovation and product development aligned with customer needs
- Sustainable operations via optimised logistics and timely deliveries
- Business competitiveness driven by innovation and efficiency

### Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Strict adherence to Code of Business, Conduct and Ethics in all interactions
- Full transparency in fulfilling contractual obligations and supplier commitments
- Data privacy and cybersecurity standards upheld across all digital interactions
- Sustainable supply chain practices aligned with our own ESG commitments

### Vedanta's actions

- Ethics and compliance framework reinforced; confidential whistle-blower channel maintained
- Vendor needs assessment strengthened; structured scorecard process maintained
- Data privacy protocols embedded in partner frameworks; Zero incidents FY 2025-26
- Sustainable supply chain programme advanced

### Outcomes in FY 2025-26

**14%**
Significant suppliers assessed

**22**
Industry forums

**60%**
Complaints resolved

**Frequency**
Quarterly

**Material matters**
M3 M7 M14 M24

**Key Capital impacted**

## NGO and Civil Society

**Pillar 1: Transforming Communities · Pillar 2: Transforming the Planet**

### Who they are

Independent organisations; international, national, and local; bringing sectoral expertise, community access, and advocacy capacity that complement Vedanta's reach across human rights, environmental stewardship, health, and social welfare

### How we engage

- Strategic partnerships with UNGC, CII, and IBBI
- Project-specific collaborations with international, local and national NGOs
- Conferences, workshops, and sector forums
- Dedicated communication channels for ongoing dialogue

### What we aim to achieve

- Impact assessment and development with NGO partnerships for CSR evaluation and growth
- Strengthen credibility of sustainability commitments through external scrutiny
- Align with international standards on human rights and environmental responsibility (SDGs, Modern Slavery Act, and National Alliance for People)
- Public health partnerships supporting community healthcare programmes

### Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Responsible practices integrated consistently across all operations, not selectively
- Human rights commitment visible in operational practice, not just policy
- Meaningful investment in health, education, and skills with measurable outcomes

### Vedanta's actions

- Alignment with SDGs, Modern Slavery Act and National Alliance for People maintained
- Human rights framework applied across operations; 100% due diligence scope FY 2025-26
- Health and skill programmes delivered through NGO collaborations

### Outcomes in FY 2025-26

**1.75 million**
Skill programme beneficiaries

**100%**
Operations assessed for human rights

**100%**
Sites have biodiversity management plans

### Frequency

Periodic consultations; project-specific engagements

### Material matters

M5 M9 M15

### Key Capital impacted

## Government/Regulators

**Pillar 3: Transforming the Workplace · Aim 9**

### Who they are

Central ministries, state departments, district authorities, statutory bodies, and industry associations (CII, IBBI, FIMI, FICCI, and UNGC), that constitute the institutional framework within which Vedanta operates and through which we contribute to national development

### How we engage

- Participation in government consultation programmes
- Engagement with national, state and regional government bodies at business and operational levels both directly and through industrial associations

### What we aim to achieve

- Contributing to national development through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, economic value creation, and broader nation-building efforts
- Engaging in policy advocacy and collaborating with local stakeholders to drive high-impact projects, including effective utilisation of DMFT funds
- Upholding transparent tax practices to ensure regulatory compliance while contributing to the economy
- Aligning with global trade policies to enhance market access and strengthen overall competitiveness

### Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Full compliance with all legal, environmental, and regulatory requirements across operations
- Constructive participation in policy dialogue on mining, environment, and responsible business

### Vedanta's actions

- Compliance frameworks maintained across all geographies
- Active engagement through CII, IBBI, FIMI, FICCI; UNGC participation maintained

### Outcomes in FY 2025-26

**₹ 62,722 crore**
Exchequer contribution

**Zero**
Cases of conflict of interest

**CII · IBBI · FIMI · FICCI · UNGC**
Associations actively engaged

### Frequency

Continuous

### Material matters

M20 M21

### Key Capital impacted

Double Materiality Assessment

# Focussing on WHAT MATTERS FOR THE FUTURE

## Defining what matters for lasting impact

Sustained business performance and responsible operations are two sides of the same commitment. In FY 2025-26, we conducted our Double Materiality Assessment through an independently facilitated process, engaging approximately 1,600 internal and external stakeholders across surveys, interviews, focussed group discussions, and 14 site visits. The assessment examined 26 material topics through two lenses:

**Financial materiality:** Considering how sustainability issues affect our business performance and capital.

**Impact materiality:** Considering how our operations affect people, ecosystems, and economies.

The results directly shape how we allocate resources, set targets, and strengthen disclosures across our **Transforming for Good** framework. A clearer understanding of which topics carry the highest financial and impact significance enables us to manage emerging risks proactively, respond to evolving stakeholder expectations, and pursue opportunities that create lasting value for our business and the communities we serve.



## Purpose of Double Materiality Assessment (DMA)

We conduct a detailed materiality assessment every two years, with an annual management review, to identify and prioritise the topics that matter most to our stakeholders and our business. Our previous assessment was conducted in FY 2022-23, guided by GRI Standards 2021. Building on that foundation, our FY 2025-26 exercise was independently facilitated and aligned with the principles of the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and leading sector standards, including GRI, ICMM, and SASB, and evaluated positive and negative impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with each of our 26 material topics. The findings inform how we set targets, allocate resources, and strengthen disclosures across the Vedanta Group. Additionally, the key KPIs for our material topics are aligned with annual independent assurance and audit requirements, ensuring we consistently meet our own standards and relevant industry benchmarks. The findings enable us to align our reporting with evolving stakeholder expectations, integrate material ESG risks into our enterprise risk management processes, and reinforce our commitment to long-term value creation and responsible business performance across the Vedanta Group.

## Materiality determination process

Our approach to materiality determination examines each topic through the lens of strategy, risk, capital, and global sustainability priorities to ensure that what we disclose and manage genuinely what matters most. By integrating these elements, we aim to deliver long-term value for our stakeholders while contributing to broader societal and environmental goals and ensuring alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. For each of our 26 material topics, we ensured that our sustainability commitments remain focussed, resilient, and accountable across the Vedanta Group.

## Approach and methodology

Our Double Materiality Assessment followed a structured methodology, independently facilitated and informed by leading international frameworks. We analysed both dimensions of materiality, systematically examining how sustainability issues affect our business and how our business affects the world around it across the full breadth of our operations and stakeholder universe.

### 1 Identification of potential material topics

Identify potential material topics by analysing company disclosures and benchmarking against peer reports, global standards (including GRI 11, GRI 14, ICMM, and SASB), rating methodologies, and expert inputs, followed by consolidation of these insights to develop a mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive list of ESG topics.

### 2 Map Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (IRO)

Identify and map positive and negative impacts, and financial risks and opportunities for each material topic using internal sources (risk registers, human rights and community assessments) and external inputs (peer reports, media, GRI, SASB, and rating methodologies). This resulted in 250+ IROs, with key risks further assessed for potential financial impact.

### 3 Stakeholder engagement

Engage key internal and external stakeholders through surveys, interviews, and focussed discussions to validate and prioritise IROs. Over 1,625 internal and external stakeholders were consulted, and inputs were scored to assess impact significance (scope, scale, likelihood, irremediability) and financial risks and opportunities (magnitude and likelihood).

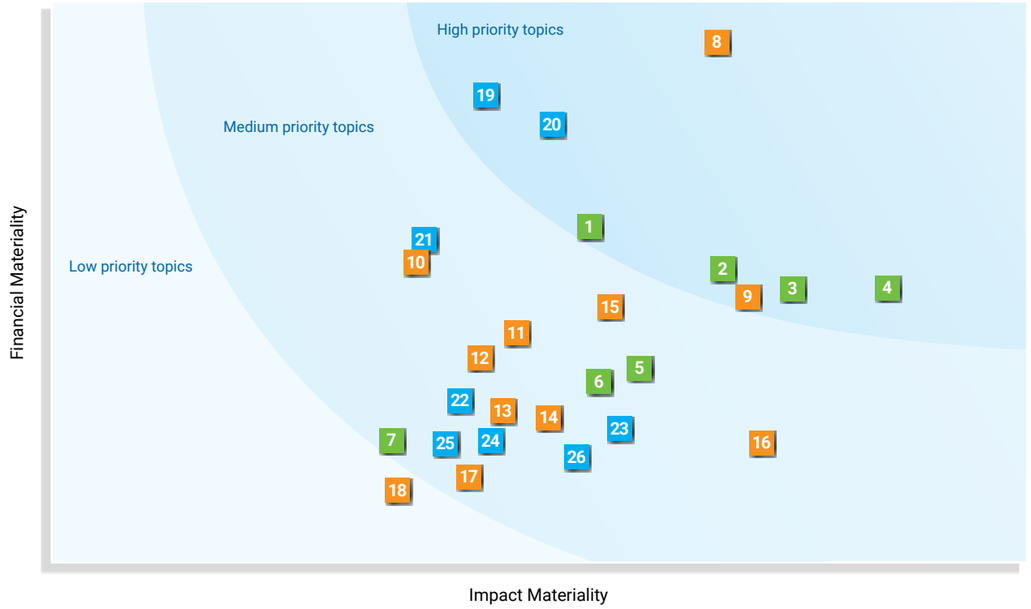
### 4 Development of materiality matrix

Score material topics based on stakeholder inputs and apply weightings for stakeholder influence and interest, along with revenue-based weightages to derive group-level prioritisation, resulting in a consolidated materiality matrix across financial and impact dimensions.

### 5 Validation and review

Review and validate the materiality outcomes with senior leadership, followed by final approval from the Board-level ESG Committee. The overall process and results were also subjected to independent third-party assurance to ensure transparency and credibility.

## Double Materiality Matrix




**Environment**

1. Tailings Management
2. Water and Wastewater Management
3. Climate Change and Energy Transition
4. Air Emissions and Quality
5. Biodiversity and Ecosystems
6. Circularity and Waste Management
7. Materials Management

**Social**

8. Health, Safety and Well-being
9. Community Engagement and Development
10. Talent Attraction and Retention
11. Labour Practices
12. Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage
13. Decommissioning, Closure and Rehabilitation
14. Sustainable and Inclusive Supply Chain
15. Human Rights
16. Learning and Development
17. Diversity, Equal Opportunity and Inclusion
18. Artisanal and Small Scale Mining

**Governance**

19. Risk Management and Controls
20. Business Ethics and Corporate Governance
21. Responsible Advocacy
22. Macro-economic and Geopolitical Context
23. Long-term Growth and Profitability
24. Data Privacy and Cybersecurity
25. Product Stewardship
26. Technology and Innovation

## Translating materiality into strategy

The priorities identified through this assessment directly shape Vedanta's **Transforming for Good framework**: its three pillars, nine Aims, and the KPIs that track progress against each. Where the assessment has surfaced new or elevated material topics, additional KPIs are being developed and mapped, informed by stakeholder inputs.

Additionally, the key KPIs for our material topics are aligned with annual independent assurance and audit requirements, ensuring we consistently meet our own standards and relevant industry benchmarks. The findings enable us to align our reporting with evolving stakeholder expectations, integrate material ESG risks into our enterprise risk management processes, and reinforce our commitment to long-term value creation and responsible business performance across the Vedanta Group.

## Addressing our material issues

### Health Safety and Well-Being

High Priority

Social · Aim 7

**Importance and KPIs**

Ensuring a secure and productive environment for employees, minimising risks and promoting overall organisational success

**KPIs**

- Zero fatalities
- TRIFR
- LTIFR
- CAPA compliance target

**Performance FY 2025-26**

- Fatalities: **4**
- TRIFR: **1.30**
- LTIFR: **0.44**
- **CAPA** Compliance

**Targets for FY 2029-30**

- **0.8 TRIFR** per million-man hours
- **No** employee exposure to red zone areas

**GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018**

**BRSR Principle 3**

**Strategic response** S1

**Related risks** R1

**UNSDGs linked**

**Capitals impacted**

**Stakeholder group most concerned**

*Workforce health & safety initiatives can be read on page 151*



## Air Emissions and Quality

High Priority

Environment · Aim 6

**Importance and KPIs**

Reducing environmental impacts and maintaining air quality while ensuring compliance with regulations, and safeguarding public health

**KPIs**

- SOx emissions
- NOx emissions
- PM

**Performance FY 2025-26**

- SOx emissions: **4,21,680 MT**
- NOx emissions: **1,15,992 MT**
- Particulate matter: **15,534 MT**

**Targets for FY 2029-30**

-

**GRI 305: Emissions 2016** | **BRSR Principle 6**

**Strategic response** S1 | **Related risks** R1 | **UNSDGs linked**

**Capitals impacted** | **Stakeholder group most concerned**

*Environmental initiatives can be read on page 144*

## Climate Change and Energy Transition

High Priority

Environment · Aim 4

**Importance and KPIs**

Reducing carbon footprints through renewable power adoption, complying with regulations, and positioning us as a leader in sustainability

**KPIs**

- GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- GHG emission intensity ($tCO_2e$/MT)
- Renewable energy in operations (%)
- Energy consumed (GJ)
- Biomass usage (GJ)

**Performance FY 2025-26**

- Scope 1 and 2 GHG: **71.45 million $tCO_2e$**
- GHG emission Intensity ($tCO_2e$/MT): **5.51 $tCO_2e$/MT** (~14% reduction from baseline FY 2020-21)
- RE in operations: **2.6%**
- Energy consumed: **728.6 million GJ**
- Biomass usage: **5.24 million GJ**

**Targets for FY 2029-30**

- **25% reduction** in absolute GHG emissions (FY 2020-21 baseline)
- **20% reduction** in GHG emission intensity across metal businesses by FY 2025-26 (FY 2020-21 baseline)
- **2.5 GW** RE RTC or equivalent
- Hydrogen fuel adoption pathway

**GRI 302: Energy 2016 · GRI 305: Emissions 2016** | **BRSR Principle 6**

**Strategic response** S1 S5 | **Related risks** R7 | **UNSDGs linked**

**Capitals impacted** | **Stakeholder group most concerned**

*Environmental initiatives can be read on page 136*

## Water and Wastewater Management

High Priority

Environment · Aim 5

**Importance and KPIs**

Conserving water resources, preventing contamination, and supporting sustainable operations in water scarce regions

**KPIs**

- Water recycling rate (%)
- Freshwater consumption ($m^3$)
- Water positivity ratio

**Performance FY 2025-26**

- Water recycling: **38%**
- Net Freshwater Consumption: **165.6 million $m^3$**
- Water positivity: **0.64**
- Zero water related incidents

**Targets for FY 2029-30**

- **>1** ratio of net water positivity
- **Zero** category 4 and 5 incidents related to water

**GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018** | **BRSR Principle 6**

**Strategic response** S1 | **Related risks** R3 R7 | **UNSDGs linked**

**Capitals impacted** | **Stakeholder group most concerned**

*Environmental initiatives can be read on page 140*

## Business Ethics and Corporate Governance

High Priority

Environment · Aim 9

**Importance and KPIs**

Fostering trust, transparency, and accountability are essential for maintaining stakeholder confidence and long-term business integrity

**KPIs**

- % of Independent Board members
- Gender diversity in the Board
- Transparent disclosures

**Performance FY 2025-26**

- Independent Directors on Board: **50%**
- Gender Diversity: **23%**
- Data Breaches: **Zero**
- Percentage of employees trained on code of conduct: **100%**

**Targets for FY 2029-30**

Continued training of 100% of employees on the Code of Conduct

**GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016 · GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021** | **BRSR Principle 1**

**Strategic response** S1 | **Related risks** R1 R10 | **UNSDGs linked**

**Capitals impacted** | **Stakeholder group most concerned**

*Corporate governance can be read on page 158*

## Tailings Management

High Priority

Environment · Aim 6

### Importance and KPIs

Ensuring responsible mining practices that reduce ecological harm and mitigate long-term liabilities

### KPIs

- All tailing facilities audited (%)
- Third-party audit coverage (%)
- GISTM conformance rate (%)
- Real-time monitoring coverage

### Performance FY 2025-26

- **All tailings facilities audited**, and critical actions closed with real-time monitoring
- **All facilities audited by third party**
- ISTM conformance is being re-calibrated

### Targets for FY 2029-30

- Align with GISTM conformance
- All tailing facilities are audited, and actions are closed with real-time monitoring

**GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016 · GRI 306: Effluents and Waste 2020**

**BRSR Principle 6**

**Strategic response** S1

**Related risks** R3

**UNSDGs linked**

**Capitals impacted**

**Stakeholder group most concerned**

*Environmental initiatives can be read on page 144*

## Community Engagement and Development

High Priority

Social · Aim 1· Aim 2 · Aim 3

### Importance and KPIs

Ensuring a secure and productive environment for employees, minimising risks and promoting overall organisational success

### KPIs

- Total CSR expenditure (₹ crore)
- Total community outreach (persons)
- Nand Ghars in operation
- Grievance resolution rate (%)

### Performance FY 2025-26

- CSR expenditure: **₹ 418.7 crore**
- Number of individuals to be impacted through skill development and training: **1.75 million**
- Nand Ghars operational: **12,769**

### Targets for FY 2029-30

- **2.5 million** individuals to be impacted through skill development and training
- **29,000** Nand Ghar's to be completed

**GRI 413: Local communities 2016**

**BRSR Principle 8**

**Strategic response** S1 S3

**Related risks** R2 R7

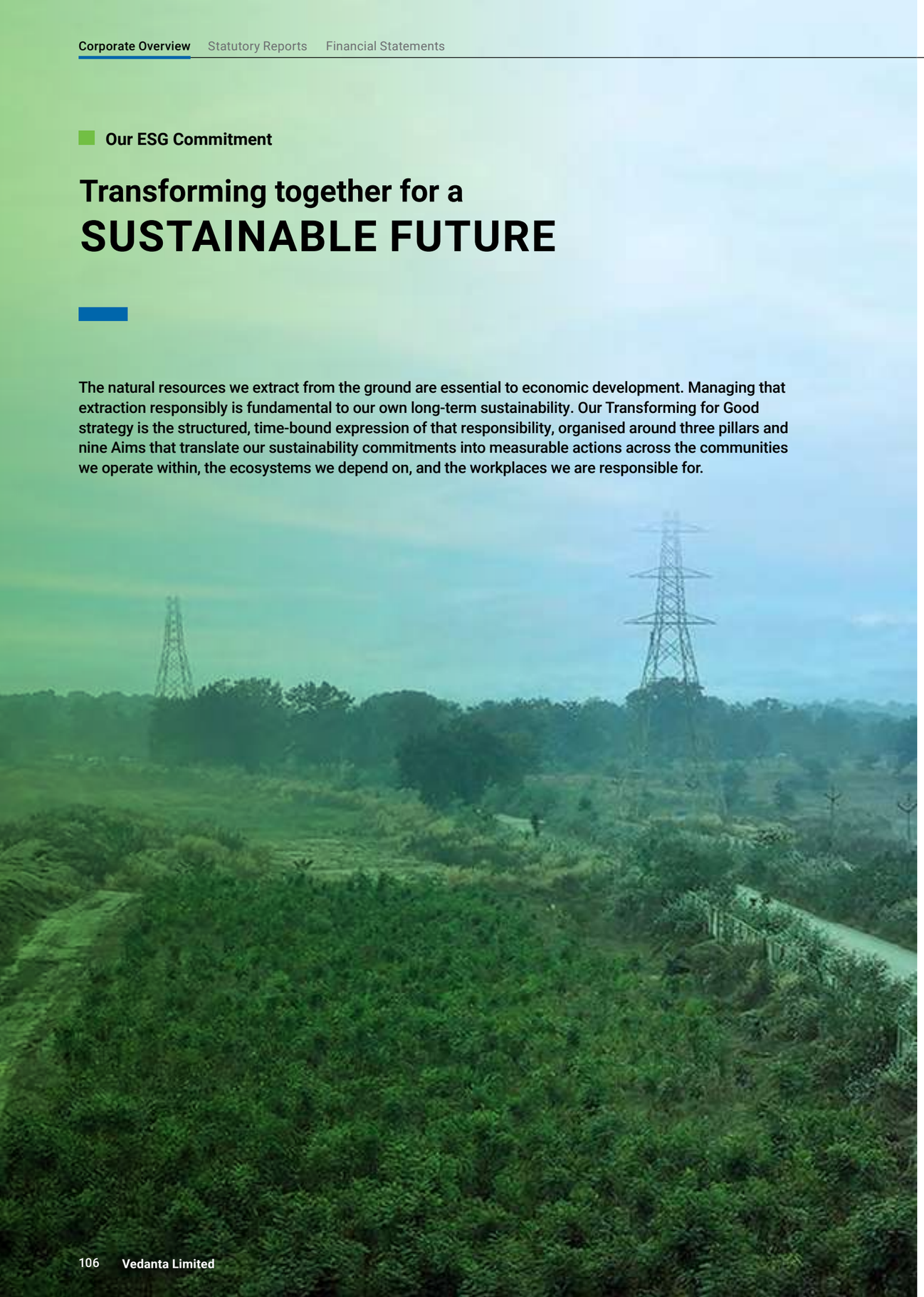
**UNSDGs linked**

**Capitals impacted**

**Stakeholder group most concerned**

*Community initiatives can be read on page 119*





**Our ESG Commitment**

# Transforming together for a SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

**The natural resources we extract from the ground are essential to economic development. Managing that extraction responsibly is fundamental to our own long-term sustainability. Our Transforming for Good strategy is the structured, time-bound expression of that responsibility, organised around three pillars and nine Aims that translate our sustainability commitments into measurable actions across the communities we operate within, the ecosystems we depend on, and the workplaces we are responsible for.**

Our overarching objective is to generate lasting value for all stakeholders while managing our operations in an environmentally responsible, socially inclusive, and governance-compliant manner. Transforming Communities keeps the welfare of people and local communities at the centre of our business decisions. Transforming the Planet embeds environmental responsibility into how we operate, invest, and grow. Transforming the Workplace builds a safe, inclusive, and well-governed organisation where every individual can thrive.

Each Aim is anchored by specific, time-bound targets and KPIs that are tracked, reported, and progressively aligned for independent assurance. Our governance architecture, from the Board ESG Committee through to site-level Communities of Practice, ensures that progress is monitored with the same rigour we apply to financial performance.

As Vedanta enters a period of strategic evolution, with sector-focussed demergers sharpening the accountability and operational focus of each business, our Transforming for Good framework provides the shared sustainability architecture that binds our portfolio together. Each business shares the same commitment to grow in ways that strengthen communities, restore natural systems, and build workplaces where people thrive.

## TRANSFORMING FOR GOOD

**Three Pillars - Nine Aims - One Shared Commitment**

### Transforming communities

**Keeping people and communities at the centre of our decisions**

**Aim 1**
Keep community welfare as the guiding principle for our decisions

**Aim 2**
Empower 2.5 million individuals with enhanced skillsets

**Aim 3**
Uplift 100 million women and children via social welfare interventions

### Transforming the planet

**Embedding environmental responsibility into our business**

**Aim 4**
Net Zero Carbon by 2050 or sooner

**Aim 5**
Achieving net water positivity by 2030

**Aim 6**
Enhance our business model with innovative green practices

### Transforming the workplace

**Building a safe, inclusive, and well-governed organisation**

**Aim 7**
Prioritise the safety and health of our workforce

**Aim 8**
Promote gender parity, diversity, and inclusivity

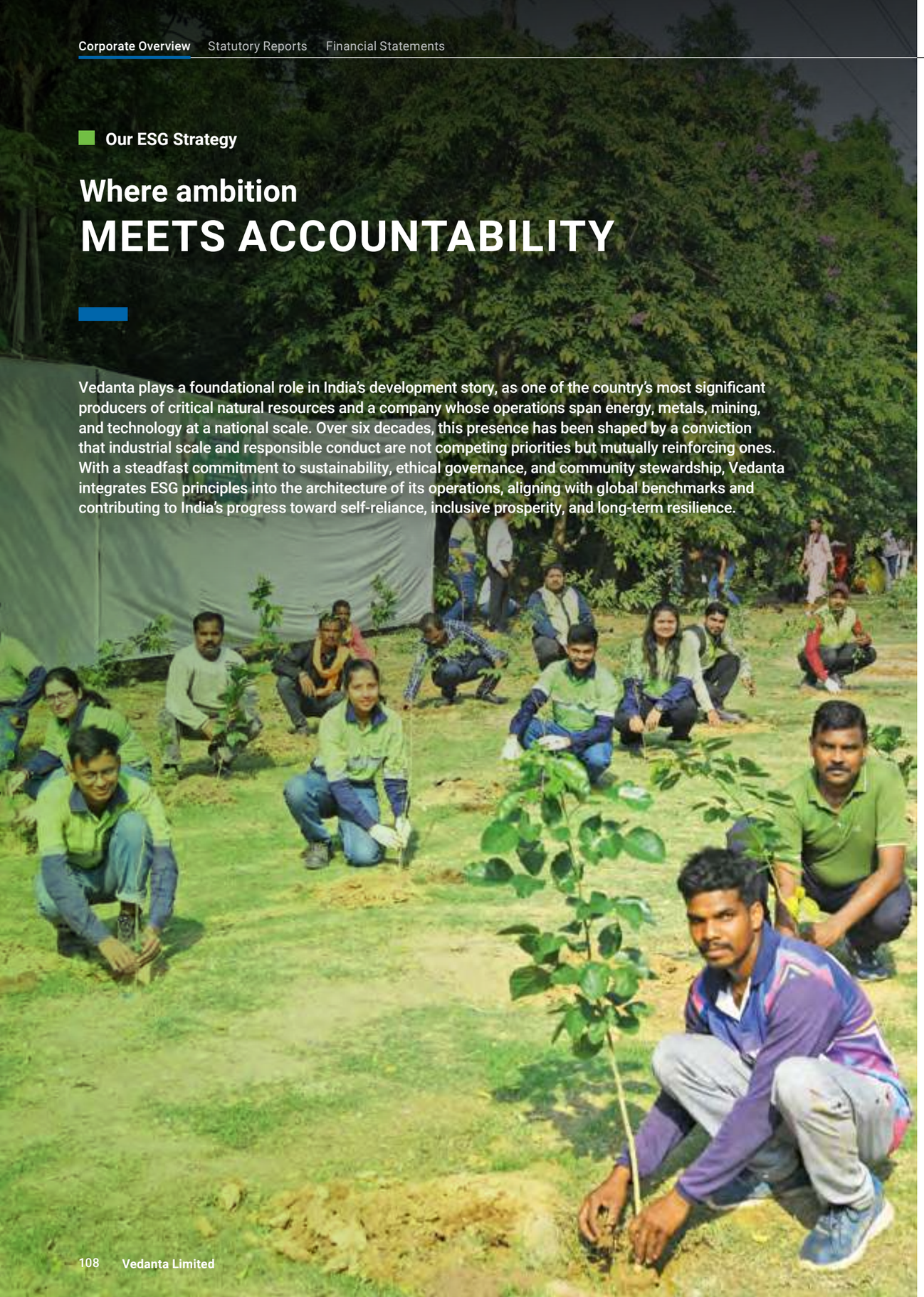
**Aim 9**
Align with global standards of corporate governance

## ZERO HARM - ZERO WASTE - ZERO DISCHARGE

Our ESG Strategy

# Where ambition MEETS ACCOUNTABILITY

**Vedanta plays a foundational role in India's development story, as one of the country's most significant producers of critical natural resources and a company whose operations span energy, metals, mining, and technology at a national scale. Over six decades, this presence has been shaped by a conviction that industrial scale and responsible conduct are not competing priorities but mutually reinforcing ones. With a steadfast commitment to sustainability, ethical governance, and community stewardship, Vedanta integrates ESG principles into the architecture of its operations, aligning with global benchmarks and contributing to India's progress toward self-reliance, inclusive prosperity, and long-term resilience.**



Our philosophy, **'Building on Legacy, Synergising Value, Scaling Impact'**, captures the moment Vedanta is in. It is a company that honours its foundation while transforming its structure: strategic demergers are creating focussed, sector leading entities with dedicated capital and sharper accountability, each empowered to meet global sustainability expectations with greater precision. ESG is not a framework applied to the business. It is the framework within which every strategic decision is made, from how we govern tailings and decarbonise operations, to how we invest in communities and build the workforce of the future. The ambition is clear. The accountability is by design.

This evolution empowers each independent entity to meet specific global sustainability expectations with greater precision, while carrying forward the standards, targets, and accountability mechanisms that bind our portfolio together. Our ESG commitments travel with each business unchanged.

The challenges we face, from climate change and water security to biodiversity, social inclusion, human rights, and governance, require integrated responses embedded at every level of the organisation. Our framework addresses these through three strategic pillars: Transforming Communities, which focusses on empowering 2.5 million families through education, healthcare, and skills; Transforming the Planet, which targets a 25% reduction in our carbon footprint and integration of 2.5 GW of renewable energy RTC; and Transforming the Workplace, which advances workforce safety, health, and inclusive diversity across our operations.

## Capability building

Building internal capability is central to this effort. Through the Vedanta Academy for Sustainability (VEDAS), we equip our employees and partners to embed ESG principles into everyday business decisions, ensuring our sustainability commitments translate into operational reality across all sites and functions.

## VEDAS: GROWING A SUSTAINABILITY-LITERATE ORGANISATION

Launched in February 2025, the Vedanta Academy for Sustainability (VEDAS) embeds ESG capability across every function and level of the organisation. It is built on a simple premise: sustainability is integral to all business decisions, not a standalone function.

Through a science-led, action-oriented curriculum aligned with Vedanta's operations, VEDAS enables employees to evaluate everyday decisions through an ESG lens, integrating risk, compliance, resource efficiency, and long-term resilience into core processes.

Structured along an **"Understand, Act, Lead"** pathway, the programme reached around 7,000 executive employees at the Foundation level in FY 2025-26, establishing a common baseline in sustainability fundamentals. Ongoing engagement mechanisms, including the VEDAS Monthly Quiz, help build a network of Business Unit Ambassadors.

The Champion Programme forms the leadership tier, converting engaged employees into action-oriented leaders who drive on ground implementation through community linked missions. Looking ahead, VEDAS will scale to over 25,000 learners, expand to include the social dimension of ESG, and introduce a dedicated Sustainability Month. By FY 2029-30, it aims to reach over 1,00,000 employees and partners, embedding sustainability-led decision-makingacross Vedanta's operations.

## Monitoring progress

Progress is tracked through a combination of mechanisms, with the ESG Scorecard serving as a core tool rather than the sole measure. The Scorecard monitors each Aim through time-bound KPIs with defined baselines and short-, medium-, and long-term targets to FY 2029-30. This is complemented by regular operational reviews, real-time implementation tracking, and continuous feedback loops embedded across business units.

Performance is reviewed monthly by the ESG Executive Committee and reported biannually to the Board, with ESG parameters carrying a 15% weighting in leadership performance linked KPIs. The governance framework emphasises transparency, leadership accountability, and alignment with BRSR, GRI, TCFD, TNFD, and SASB standards, alongside active engagement with investors, regulators, communities, and employees to ensure strategies deliver measurable and shared value.

# ESG GOVERNANCE

***Accountability by design, not by declaration***

Our ESG governance architecture clearly distributes accountability across four interlocking levels while preserving the agility to respond to an evolving ESG landscape.

The defining feature of this architecture is its two-directional flow. Strategy, standards, and direction move downward from the Board. Performance intelligence, operational learning, and ground-level innovation move upward through our 13 Communities of Practice. Neither direction functions without the other. The quality of that two-way exchange is what determines whether our ESG commitments translate into measurable outcomes.

**Biodiversity** | **Communication** | **Community** | **Energy & Carbon** | **Expansion**

**Finance** | **Health** | **People** | **Safety** | **Security**

**Social Performance** | **Waste** | **Water**

## A multi-tiered framework for accountability

Our ESG governance operates through interlocking levels, each with a defined remit, cadence, and set of decision rights. No level operates in isolation; each one feeds into and draws from the levels adjacent to it.

## Board ESG committee: Strategic oversight

The Board ESG Committee is the apex accountability body for Vedanta's sustainability performance. It sets strategic direction, reviews progress against material ESG issues and ensures our ESG agenda keeps pace with evolving global standards, stakeholder expectations, and regulatory requirements. The Committee meets twice a year, and its agenda directly shapes the priorities of the HSES Management Committee, the Communities of Practice, and BU-level implementation plans for the period ahead.

### Composition of the Board ESG Committee

**Board ESG Committee**

**Chairperson**

**P. K. Mukherjee**
(Non-Executive Independent Director) (Chairperson)

**Members**

- **Pallavi Bakru** (Non-Executive Independent Director) (Member)
- **Priya Aggarwal** (Non-Executive Non-Independent Director) (Member)
- **Arun Misra** (Executive Director) (Member)

**Topics Covered**

- Safety Performance
- Decarbonisation Realisation
- Tailings Management
- Water and Biodiversity
- Disclosure and Statutory Filings
- ESG Governance
- Supply Chain Initiatives





## Issues that mattered most to the Board

### ENVIRONMENT

**Decarbonisation Realisation (MED)**

- Oversight on the Group's Net Zero roadmap
- Review of semi-annual GHG emissions performance
- Evaluation of renewable energy (RE) expansion initiatives (3 projects totalling 1.07 million $tCO_2e$), and CCUS (1 project) Review of Scope 3 emissions, with a focus on value chain engagement

**Tailings Management (HIGH)**

- Appointment of Engineer of Record and onboarding of Independent Tailing Review Board for Dam Safety Review

**Water & Biodiversity (MED)**

- Zero Mining and Operational Sites in World Heritage sites
- Projects with the Forest Dept/NGOs for Plantation/Restoration/Capacity Building/training etc.
- Evaluating progress made on Water Stewardship Roadmap and key water projects
- Identifying key action items for achieving Net Water Positive Index (NWPI) across Bus
- Fine-tuning site-specific approaches for more effective conservation and mitigation and better monitoring and reporting

### SOCIAL

**Human Rights (HIGH)**

- Compliance with VPSHR Standards and Best Practices

**Supply Chain Initiatives (MED)**

- Supplier engagement & policy integration
- Grievance Mechanism Establishment for Suppliers
- Business Partner Training Session
- Initiation of Sustainable Supply Chain Project

### GOVERNANCE

**Disclosure & Statutory Filing (HIGH)**

- Peer benchmarking and best practice identification across national and international peers
- Evaluating preparedness and assurance competencies for different BRSR topics
- Understanding disclosure requirements, frameworks and performance adaptability of various reporting protocols viz. GRI, CDP, IR, DJSI, BRSR, Tax Transparency Report etc.

**ESG Governance (HIGH)**

- Review of the launch of Vedanta Academy for Sustainability (VEDAS)
- Review of progress on all 9 Aims and select KPIs, using digital platform for such tracking
- Setting direction for future goals on ESG roadmap
- Review of the Group's ESG rankings and ways for maintaining and improving them

### OPERATIONS

**Safety Performance (HIGH)**

- Oversight on fatality investigations
- Fatality prevention and engineering controls
- Safety performance monitoring through integrated HSES portal
- Risk governance

## Management level: Three parallel streams

At the executive level, three entities work in coordination to bridge strategy and execution, providing monthly updates and ensuring alignment with business priorities.

The **HSE & Sustainability (HSES) Executive Committee,** operating as part of the Group Ex-Co, convenes monthly to update Group leadership on overall ESG progress. The ESG team directs initiatives under this committee, collaborating with internal and external stakeholders to ensure strategic priorities are translated into action.

The **HSES Management Committee** meets monthly for programme updates across all nine Aims at both Group-level and BU targets against actual progress, managing key decisions on strategic direction and cross-functional support.

## Operational integration: BU and SBU Level

At the BU and SBU levels, dedicated ESG teams manage on-ground implementation, translating Group-level commitments into site-specific actions that are stress-tested against real world conditions, including resource constraints, community dynamics, and production realities.

### Embedded Accountability

ESG ownership at this level is both structured and distributed. Dedicated BU ESG teams ensure sustainability is embedded within core operational decision-making, with ESG performance metrics sitting alongside production, safety, and financial KPIs in routine management reviews, reinforcing a culture where environmental and social considerations carry equal weight to operational targets.

### Community-Led ESG Delivery

Communities of Practice bring together representatives from multiple functions to oversee community-focussed initiatives, ensuring strong social performance by addressing stakeholder concerns and fostering meaningful engagement. By anchoring expertise within practitioner communities rather than relying solely on top-down directives, Vedanta builds institutional knowledge that is resilient, transferable, and deeply contextual, accelerating problem-solving and reducing duplication of effort across sites.

Together, these mechanisms strengthen Vedanta's social licence to operate and align its actions with global sustainability standards, ensuring ESG ambitions are not confined to policy documents but are implemented, tracked, and measured daily across its diverse operational portfolio. In FY 2025-26, our CoPs conducted over 250 meetings, each a structured forum where site-level practitioners, functional experts, and BU ESG leads align on progress, resolve implementation barriers, and share innovations across the organisation.

**ESG Governance at Vedanta**

**Board of Directors**
Apex governing body providing ultimate accountability and authority over ESG strategy and performance outcomes.
Ultimate Authority | Accountability

**ESG Board Committee**
Dedicated committee that oversees strategies, policies and procedures, rigorously evaluates performance through the VSAP framework. Ensures ESG commitments are embedded at the highest level of corporate governance.
Strategy Oversight | Policy Review | VSAP Evaluation

**Vedanta-level Board Oversight**

**HSES EX-Co**
Monthly forum with the Group Ex-Co to update on overall ESG progress and align executive priorities
Monthly | Progress Updates

**HSES Management Committee**
Fortnightly programme updates on 9 Aims tracking Group-level and BU targets against actual progress. Drives strategic decisions and cross-functional collaboration.
Monthly | Cross-functional

**Executive-level management**

**Communities of Practice**
13 COPs with 250+ community members identified across all BUs/SBUs to drive the ESG agenda within communities.
All BUs/SBUs | Agenda-Driven | Community-Led

**BU/SBU-level implementation**

## Vedanta Sustainability Framework

The Vedanta Sustainability Framework (VSF) serves as the foundation for integrating sustainability into our business operations and decision-making processes. It ensures that we generate positive impacts across our entire value chain while maintaining operational excellence, aligned with globally recognised standards established by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The VSF is supported by a three-level architecture of policies, standards, and guidance documents that are regularly reviewed and monitored to ensure alignment with evolving global expectations.

Through the VSF, we provide education, training, and capacity-building opportunities for employees and business partners to strengthen their understanding of and ability to implement sustainability principles. To read more about our policies, standards, and guidance notes, please visit our website: Link.

The VSF establishes what we are committed to and how we manage it. The Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme then verifies that those commitments are being honoured across all business units and geographies.

**Vedanta Sustainability Framework – Three-Level Policy Architecture**

**Aligned with ICMM • IFC • OECD • UNGC • UN SDGs Overseen by EXCO monitoring mechanism**

**Level 1**
**9**
**Sustainability Policies**
Foundational commitments governing ESG approach across all business units

**Level 2**
**68**
**Standards**
Governing consistent implementation of policies across operations and supply chain

**Level 3**
**28**
**Detailed guidance notes**
Providing operational specifically for sites and functions to implement standards effectively

**All three levels are regularly reviewed and monitored by EXCO to ensure alignment with evolving global expectations**

## Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Process (VSAP)

The Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Process (VSAP) is our primary internal audit mechanism for ensuring the effective implementation of the Vedanta Sustainability Framework across all business units. It functions as a structured performance monitoring and risk management tool, enabling the Group to assess ESG compliance and track progress across critical sustainability parameters.

Through systematic evaluation of environmental management, health and safety, community engagement, and human rights, VSAP identifies performance gaps and facilitates timely corrective action plans with continuous evaluation to strengthen overall sustainability outcomes. The programme operates through a structured annual cycle of internal assessments, continuous monitoring, and periodic validation by subject matter experts. Findings are reviewed by the Sustainability and Executive Committees and reported to the Board, ensuring strong governance and accountability at the highest level.

To reinforce leadership ownership of sustainability priorities, ESG parameters assessed through VSAP are embedded into leadership performance metrics, with sustainability criteria carrying a 15% weighting in annual performance-linked KPIs that influence executive compensation. By linking assurance, accountability, and performance, VSAP plays a critical role in driving consistent progress toward sustainability across the organisation.

# ESG SCORECARD

Our ESG Scorecard translates the commitments of our Transforming for Good framework into a structured performance management tool. Each of the nine Aims is tracked through specific KPIs with defined baselines, annual goals, and long-term targets to FY 2029-30. Progress is reviewed monthly by the ESG Executive Committee, reported bi-annually to the Board, and independently assured on an annual basis. The Scorecard is the mechanism through which our sustainability ambitions become obligations: trackable, reportable, and accountable.

## *Transforming Communities*

### Aim 1 – Keep community welfare as the guiding principle for our business decisions

| KPIs | FY 2025-26 goal | FY 2029-30 goal | Baseline | FY 2025-26 progress | Material topics | UN SDGs | NGBRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact Management** | Zero social incidents category 4 and above | - | - | Zero | Community engagement and development | 8.3 | |
| **Transparency & Trust** | Signatories and participants in VPSHR | | | Application for VPSHR membership has been put on hold in light of the on-going demerger process. | | | |
| | Annual Human Rights assessment across all the businesses | | | Human Rights assessment undertaken across all operations | | | Principle 5 |

### Aim 2 – Empower 2.5 million individuals with enhanced skillsets

| KPIs | FY 2025-26 goal | FY 2029-30 goal | Baseline | FY 2025-26 progress | Material topics | UN SDGs | NGBRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Skilling (Number of individuals to be impacted through skill development and training)** | 1.5 million individuals | 2.5 million individuals | 0.6 million individuals (FY 2015-16) | 1.75 million individuals | Community engagement and development | 2.3<br>2.4<br>4.4<br>8.3 | Principle 8 |

### Aim 3 – Uplift 100 million women and children via social welfare interventions

| KPIs | FY 2025-26 goal | FY 2029-30 goal | Baseline | FY 2025-26 progress | Material topics | UN SDGs | NGBRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nand Ghar (Number of Nand Ghars to be completed)** | ~9,000 | 29,000 | - | 12,769 Operational Nand Ghars | Community engagement and development | 2.1, 2.2, 4.1, 4.2 2.3, 2.4, 4.4, 8.3 | Principle 8 |
| **Education, Nutrition, Healthcare, and Welfare** | 48 million | - | 6.46 million (FY 2020-21) | 31.09 million till FY 2025-26 | | | |




## *Transforming Planet*

### Aim 4 – Net Zero Carbon by 2050 or sooner

| KPIs | FY 2025-26 goal | FY 2029-30 goal | Baseline | FY 2025-26 progress | Material topics | UN SDGs | NGBRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Absolute GHG emissions (% reduction from FY 2020-21 baseline)** | - | 25% reduction by 2030 | 60.24 million $tCO_2e$ | 71.45 million $tCO_2e$ | Climate change and energy transition | 7.2<br>12.2<br>13.2 | Principle 6 |
| **GHG Emissions Intensity (% reduction from FY 2020-21 baseline)** | 20% reduction by FY 2025-26 (across the metals businesses) | - | 6.44 $tCO_2e$/MT | 5.51 $tCO_2e$/MT (~14% reduction from baseline) | | | |
| **Renewable Energy** | 500 MW RE RTC or equivalent | 2.5 GW of RE RTC or equivalent | 67 MW | 454 MW | | | |
| **LMV Decarbonisation (% LMVs)** | 50% | 100% | - | 14% | | | |
| **Capital Allocation for transition to net zero** | - | US$ 5 billion | - | US$ 1 billion invested till FY 2025-26 | | | |
| **Hydrogen as Fuel** | - | Commitment to accelerate the adoption of hydrogen as a fuel and seek to diversify into $H_2$ fuel or related businesses | - | No significant action in FY 2025-26, remains open for future exploration | | | |

### Aim 5 – Achieving net water positivity by 2030

| KPIs | FY 2025-26 goal | FY 2029-30 goal | Baseline | FY 2025-26 progress | Material topics | UN SDGs | NGBRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Water Positivity | - | >1 Ratio | 0.52 (FY 2020-21) | 0.64 | Water and wastewater management | 6.3<br>6.4<br>6.5<br>6.b | Principle 6 |
| Freshwater consumption (% reduction from FY 2020-21 baseline) | 15% | - | - | 0.43% increase from baseline | | - | |
| Water-related Incidents | Zero category 4 and 5 incidents related to water | - | - | Zero water related incidents | | - | |
| Water Recycling (%) | 33% | - | - | 38% | | - | |

### Aim 6 – Enhance our business model by incorporating innovative green practices

| KPIs | FY 2025-26 goal | FY 2029-30 goal | Baseline | FY 2025-26 progress | Material topics | UN SDGs | NGBRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ash (Fly ash, bottom ash, pond ash) Utilisation** | Sustain 100% Utilisation | - | - | 101% | Circularity and waste management | 12.5 | Principle 6 |
| **Legacy Ash** | - | Zero Legacy Ash | - | 8.74 million MT | | | |
| **Waste Utilisation (High volume, low toxicity)** | 100% | 100% | - | 98% | | | |
| **Tailings dam audit and findings closure** | All tailings facilities are audited, and actions are closed with real-time monitoring | Align with GISTM conformance | - | All tailings facilities audited by third party.<br>GISTM conformance is being re-calibrated. | Tailings management | | |
| **Biodiversity risk** | Review of site biodiversity risk across all our locations | - | - | 100% sites had been assessed for biodiversity risk in FY 2024-25 | Biodiversity and ecosystems | 15.1<br>15.2<br>15.9 | |
| **Habitat Restoration** | Determine the feasibility for commitment to No-Net-Loss or Net Positive-Impact (NNL/NPI) targets | Roadmap to achieve No Net-Loss or Net-Positive Impact in place | - | Feasibility analysis for Nature Positive future is under progress | | | |

## *Transforming Workforce*

### Aim 7 – Prioritise the safety and health of our workforce

| KPIs | FY 2025-26 goal | FY 2029-30 goal | Baseline | FY 2025-26 progress | Material topics | UN SDGs | NGBRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fatalities** | Zero | - | 8 in (FY 2020-21) | 4 | Health, safety and well-being | 8.8 | Principle 3 |
| **Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)** | 10% reduction (Y-o-Y) | - | 0.56 (FY 2020-21) | Employees: 0.35 (5.4%) ;<br>Workers: 0.45 (18.2%)<br>Total: 0.44 (15.4%)<br>% denotes reduction from FY 2024-25 | | | |
| **Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)** | 0.98 (30% reduction from FY 2020-21 baseline) | 0.8 TRIFR per million-man hours | 1.48 (FY 2020-21) | Employees: 1.02 (5.6%) ;<br>Workers: 1.3 (14%)<br>Total: 1.30 (12%)<br>% denotes reduction from baseline | | | |
| **Occupational Health Management Systems** | Health performance standards implemented and part of VSAP | - | - | Health performance standards have been implemented as part of VSAP | | | |
| **Exposure Monitoring** | Employee and community exposure monitoring to be completed | No employee exposure to red zone areas | - | Exposure monitoring is conducted on a bi-annual basis, and all existing business units have completed their assessments in accordance with the defined schedule. Repeat exposure studies carried out during the cycle revealed a 36% increase in red zones in the areas assessed.<br>Monitoring for newly added business units, including two units originally scheduled for FY 2025-26, will now commence in FY 2026-27. Based on action plans implemented following studies conducted during 2024-26, a 62% reduction in red zones is projected; actual outcomes will be validated through periodic monitoring in line with the defined study cycle. | | | |
| **Employee Well-being** | Mental health programme in place for all employees | - | - | All business units have a mental health programme in place, except for one BU, which is planned for implementation in FY 2026-27. | | | |
| **Employee well-being** | 100% of eligible employees to undergo periodic medical examinations | Number of planned and underwent periodic medical examinations for direct employees and Business Directors | - | 100% eligible employees have undergone initial medical examination and 99% of eligible employees have undergone periodic medical examination | | | |



### Aim 8 – Promote gender parity, diversity, and inclusivity

| KPIs | FY 2025-26 goal | FY 2029-30 goal | Baseline | FY 2025-26 progress | Material topics | UN SDGs | NGBRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender diversity (% women in the FTE workforce)** | - | 30% | 10% | 23% | Diversity and equal opportunity | 5.1<br>5.5<br>5.c | Principle 3 |
| **Gender diversity (% women in leadership roles in FTE workforce)** | - | 40% | - | 9% | | | |
| **Gender diversity (% women in decision-making bodies in FTE workforce)** | - | 30% | - | 26% | | | |
| **Gender diversity (% women in technical leader/shop floor roles in FTE workforce)** | - | 10% | - | 13% | | | |

### Aim 9 - Align with global business standards of corporate governance

| KPIs | FY 2025-26 goal | FY 2029-30 goal | Baseline | FY 2025-26 progress | Material topics | UN SDGs | NGBRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Supply Chain GHG Transition** | Work with our long-term, tier 1 suppliers to submit their GHG reduction strategies | Align our GHG reduction strategies with our long-term tier 1 suppliers | - | - | Supply chain sustainability | 8.7 | Principle 6 |
| **Training on Code of Conduct** | Continue to cover 100% of employees | | - | 100% of our employees undergo the Code of Conduct Training | Business ethics and corporate governance | | Principle 1 |
| **% Independent Directors on Board** | 50% Independent Directors on Board as per SEBI requirements | | | 50% Independent Directors on Board as per SEBI requirements | | | Principle 1 |
| **% gender diversity on the board** | 25% | | | 25% | | | Principle 1 |

# TRANSFORMING COMMUNITIES

***Keeping people and communities at the centre of our business decisions***

The resources we develop are deeply connected to the well-being and progress of the communities around our operations. We earn our social licence to operate through consistent action, transparent engagement and commitment to shared prosperity for the local communities, stakeholders, and society.

Every site maintains structured community engagement processes, grievance redressal mechanisms, and social performance teams whose mandate is to ensure our presence creates more value than it consumes. We recognise that both our business and the communities we operate within are continuously evolving, requiring an adaptive engagement strategy that addresses short-term risks while responding to long-term community aspirations.

**Our community development efforts are organised around three Aims:**

- Keeping community welfare at the core of our business decisions
- Empowering individuals with skills that unlock sustainable livelihoods
- Advancing the well-being of women and children through targeted social interventions



**Strategic focus areas**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maintaining our social licence to operate | Building strong bonds with the local communities | Contributing to the socio-economic development of the nation |

**Stakeholder impact created**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Social Investment<br>₹ 418.7 crore | Stakeholders impacted through various CSR activities<br>7.8 million | Number of stakeholders who secured a job post upskilling programmes/ Number of families upskilled<br>1.75 million |
| Number of women and children uplifted through Education, Nutrition, Healthcare and Welfare since 2016<br>31.09 million | Number of beneficiaries through the Sports Programme<br>72,167 | Total sales through women-led enterprises<br>₹ 2.8 crore |

## Aim 1 | Keep community welfare as the guiding principle for our business decisions

### Objective

Strengthening our social licence to operate by ensuring that community welfare considerations remain embedded in our operational and business decision-making processes

### Focus areas within our materiality

**Community Engagement and Development**

Strengthening dialogue and partnerships with local communities to ensure that development initiatives are responsive to local needs

**Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage**

Respecting cultural identity, traditional rights and heritage while ensuring responsible land and resource stewardship.

### Contribution towards UNSDGs

Decent Work & Economic Growth

### Key ESG risks addressed

- Community conflicts or grievances affecting operations
- Environmental or social impacts on local communities
- Land access and indigenous rights concerns
- Loss of community trust and reputational risks

### Opportunities

- Strengthening trust and long-term community partnerships
- Co-creating development initiatives with local stakeholders
- Enabling stable operating environments
- Driving inclusive and sustainable regional development

### *Earning our place, every day*

For Vedanta, with operations spanning some of India's most resource-rich and community-sensitive geographies, natural resource extraction and community well-being are deeply interdependent. Vedanta creates shared benefits through transparent engagement, responsive grievance resolution, local economic participation and community-led developmental initiatives, enabling communities to grow and prosper alongside our operations.

Our three-pronged social strategy, "Do No Harm, Building Trust, and Benefit Sharing", provides the operating logic through which we pursue this. Do No Harm addresses the environmental, safety, and land-related impacts of our presence at source. Building Trust is maintained through continuous, transparent dialogue and grievance mechanisms that communities can use, are accessible in local languages, and are resolved with accountability. Benefit Sharing ensures that the economic value generated by our operations flows back into host communities through local employment, local procurement, and development programmes designed around what communities need rather than what is convenient to deliver.

**OUR SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

**Creating long-term, mutually beneficial relationships with the communities where we operate**

| DO NO HARM | BUILDING TRUST | BENEFIT SHARING |
|---|---|---|
| ▪ Health, Safety and Environmental impacts<br>▪ Loss of land and resettlement<br>▪ Human rights and indigenous rights | ▪ Open and consistent communication<br>▪ Stakeholder engagement<br>▪ Grievance management | ▪ Local employment opportunities<br>▪ Local procurement opportunities<br>▪ Welfare and community development programmes |

Aim 1 primarily focusses on 'Do no Harm to Communities' and 'Building Trust' while 'Benefit-Sharing' spans across all three aims of our Transforming Communities

### Engaging Responsibly with Indigenous Communities

We deeply acknowledge our responsibilities where our operations bring us into contact with indigenous peoples and tribal communities. We seek informed consent before any project that may affect indigenous lands or resources, and approach land acquisition and resettlement with legal compliance and community consultation as non-negotiable conditions.

#### The Kalahandi transformation story: A model for inclusive development

Kalahandi stands as a powerful example of how sustained investments, integrated development approach can drive inclusive development.Once defined by poverty, with per capita income barely touching ₹ 19,000 and contributing less than 1% to Odisha's GDP, the district now ranks first in Odisha in Health and Nutrition and second in Education under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts programme. Between 2003 and 2015, its GDDP grew over 16%, more than double the state average.

This transformation has been enabled through several systemic interventions, which included:

- Education through DAV Vedanta International School, where 83% of over 1,300 students come from tribal communities
- Cultural preservation through Project Adikala revitalising Saura and Dhokra art with 120 artisans now reaching national and international markets
- In FY 2025-26, living Wage Assessments were conducted out across 25 sites, including 7 onsite and 18 desktop assessments, engaging directly with site workforces, business partner workers, and on-site supplier representatives
- We also conducted Human Rights Risk Assessment (HRRA) across 100% of Vedanta's operations through independent third-party assessment. These covered 14 human rights indicators across workplace and community dimensions. The process includes structured engagement with employees, business partner workers, supervisors, management teams, and surrounding community members

### Governance and Implementation of Social Performance

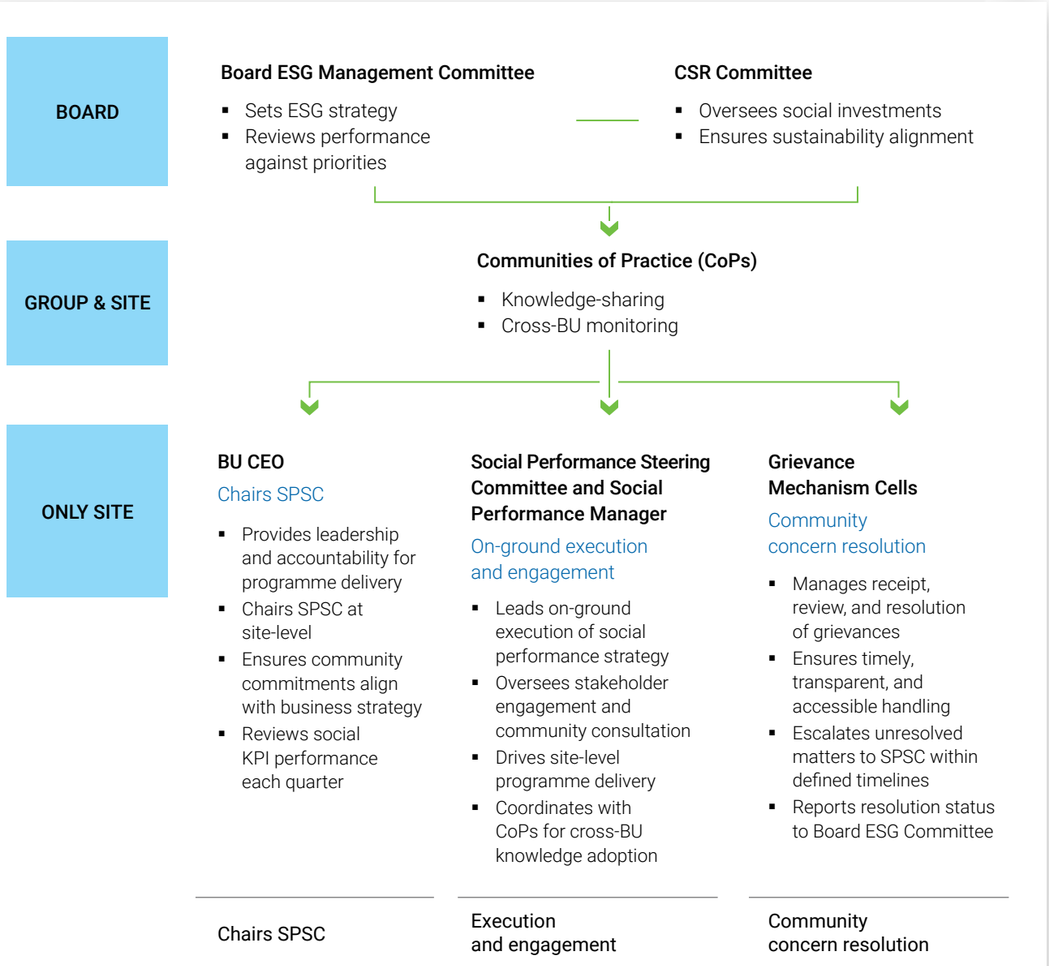
Our social performance is underpinned by a multi-tiered governance framework that links Board-level oversight with site-level execution. This structure ensures that community commitments translate into consistent, measurable outcomes across all operations of Vedanta Limited.

The **Board-Level ESG Management Committee** sets overall strategy and direction for sustainability and community initiatives and reviews performance against key ESG priorities.

The **CSR Committee** provides oversight of social investments and CSR programmes, ensuring alignment with organisational sustainability goals.

**Site-Level Social Performance Steering Committees** drive the implementation of community engagement initiatives and ensure programmes are aligned with local needs and priorities. **Communities of Practice (COPs)** works both at the group level as well as at the site level by enabling knowledge-sharing, monitoring, and standardisation of practices across business units.

Further at the site-level, **Business Unit CEOs** chair the SPSC and provide on-ground leadership and accountability for programme delivery. The **Social Performance Manager** leads the execution of social performance initiatives, oversees stakeholder engagement, and drives on the ground strategy execution. **Grievance Mechanism Cells** manage the receipt, review, and resolution of community concerns, ensuring timely, transparent, and accessible grievance handling.



## Social Performance and Steering Committee (SPSC)

### Composition

Each SPSC is chaired by the respective Business Unit CEO or an appointed site head. The on-site staff includes the Social Performance Manager, Grievance Mechanism Cells, and Community Liaison Officer. The cross-functional team draws representatives from External Affairs, Public Relations, Operations, Security, CSR, Human Resources, HSE, Finance, and Corporate Communications.

### Core functions

- Timely investigation of social incidents and resolution of grievances
- Site-level proactive and remedial actions on grievances raised by the community
- Coordinated stakeholder engagement strategy with relevant internal teams, including CSR, External Affairs, and Security
- Strategising to maximise local procurement and local employment opportunities



### Oversight and implementation of social performance

We follow a top-down approach of oversight and implementation of social performance. Implementation of the social strategy is overseen by the Business Unit CEO, with guidance from the SPSC at each site. The SPM is responsible for the on-the-ground execution of the strategy. The SPSCs, alongside the SPM and Grievance Mechanism Cells, play a critical role in fostering strong community relationships and ensuring the effective management of social performance.

We align with global human rights frameworks and embed these principles in our daily operations, treating freedom of association, collective bargaining, and indigenous autonomy as non-negotiable. Our grievance redressal mechanism is accessible in local languages and formats to ensure fair and fast resolution of issues. Feedback loops are integrated to strengthen continuous improvement. We also address complex issues like land acquisition and resettlement with sensitivity and legal compliance, always prioritising community consent and long-term restoration.

## Strategy and oversight model

| Approach and planning | Resourcing and governance | Monitoring and assurance |
|---|---|---|
| Site-specific Social Performance Steering Committees (SPSC) guide planning and implementation | SPSCs are governed by the ESG Management Committee, which reports to the ESG Committee of the Board | On-site Social Performance Management Teams drive implementation and engagement |
| Integrating social performance into site-level planning processes | Strengthening oversight through structured governance and leadership accountability | Grievance Redressal Protocol ensures the timely resolution of community concerns |
| Participatory needs assessments inform the allocation of community development resources | CSR Committee oversees social investments and alignment with sustainability goals | Annual VSAP audits assess effectiveness and ensure continuous improvement |





Case Study

# Presence over programme: Employees take community commitment beyond the workplace

### Materiality relevancy

Community Engagement and Development

### Business Unit

Vedanta Aluminium Limited

### Impact on Vedanta

When 1,800 employees step outside their workplaces to serve the communities surrounding them, volunteerism stops being a programme and becomes a culture. For Vedanta Aluminium, this initiative demonstrates that social licence is not managed from a CSR department; it is carried by the people who work there every day.

### What does this project do?

On International Volunteer Day 2025, Vedanta Aluminium mobilised employees across its operational facilities to lead community facing initiatives spanning healthcare, education, livelihoods, environment, and women's empowerment, contributing 4,000 hours of service, equivalent to nearly 167 continuous days of community engagement, and reaching over 0.7 million lives across three states.

### Why is this project important?

Employee-led volunteerism addresses the gap between industrial presence and community opportunity differently from institutional CSR. It creates personal accountability, builds authentic relationships, and signals to communities that commitment is human and present, not distant and transactional. Embedding volunteerism into employee identity produces sustained engagement rather than episodic goodwill, and the multiplier effect compounds over time.

### How is it being implemented?

The initiative was structured as a coordinated single day mobilisation across Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Andhra Pradesh simultaneously, with each facility organising locally relevant activities rather than applying a uniform template. In Lanjigarh, volunteers supported grassroots archery development and the revival of Saura and Dokra art forms, connecting artisans to new markets while preserving cultural heritage. In Korba, employee support helped women trained through livelihood programmes showcase their enterprises at regional exhibitions. Health camps across both states delivered preventive care to underserved communities. In Visakhapatnam, volunteers supported the establishment of digital learning labs in schools, expanding access to technology-enabled education beyond existing curricula.

### Outcome for stakeholders

- Young archers from Lanjigarh now competing at national championship level through sustained grassroots support
- Saura and Dokra artisans accessing new markets, with cultural heritage preserved and commercialised
- Women entrepreneurs in Korba advancing from training to enterprise exhibition and market access
- Digital learning infrastructure established in Visakhapatnam schools
- Preventive healthcare delivered to thousands in communities with limited access to formal health systems



# Aim 2 | Empower 2.5 million individuals with enhanced skillsets

## Objective

Strengthen the economic resilience of host communities by equipping individuals with relevant skills, enabling sustainable livelihoods and improving access to employment opportunities

## Focus areas within our materiality

### Community Engagement and Development

Our initiatives focus on community skill development, vocational training and livelihood enhancement programmes that prepare individuals for employment and entrepreneurship opportunities by equipping individuals with industry-relevant skills to enhance employability, enabling community members to pursue sustainable income opportunities and strengthening local capabilities through education, training and development initiatives

## Contribution towards UNSDGs

Zero Hunger

Quality Education

Decent Work and Economic Growth

## Key ESG risks addressed

Extracting community resources without delivering proportional socio-economic benefits may lead to resistance from host communities and regulatory authorities, potentially restricting our business activities

## Opportunities

By investing in livelihoods and well-being in host communities and strengthening relationships with local residents, we can build a skilled local workforce and create opportunities to tap into local talent for our operations

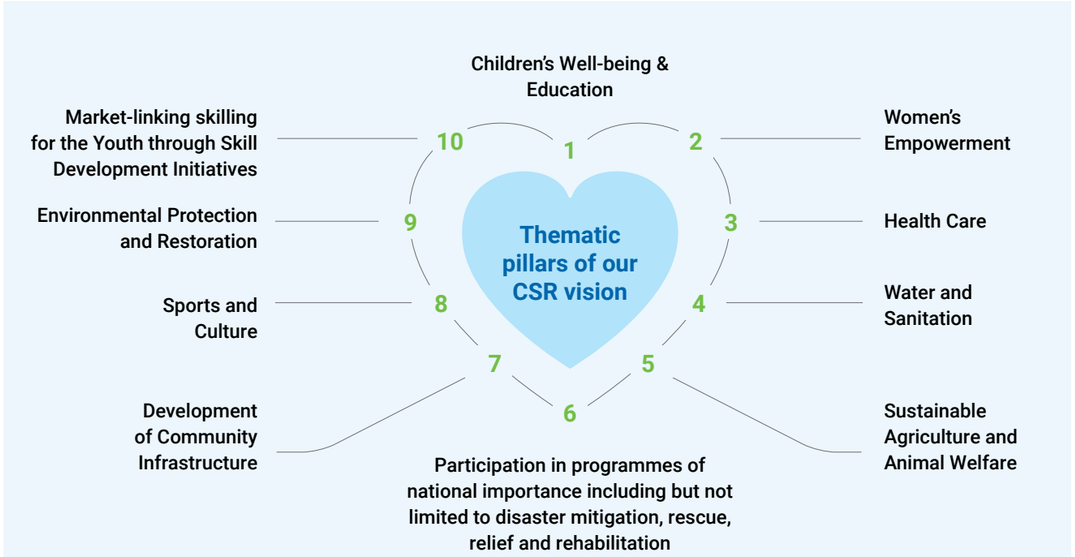
### *From skills to sustainable opportunity*

Our operations span some of India's most remote and ecologically sensitive geographies, regions where access to quality education, vocational training, and formal employment has historically been limited. This is precisely where our responsibility is greatest, and where the opportunity for lasting impact is most real. In post-mining regions, tribal districts, and other marginalised communities, bridging the gap between industrial presence and community opportunity is not a peripheral responsibility; it is central to how we create lasting impact through our presence.



Aim 2 is founded on the conviction that lasting transformation begins when people are empowered to shape their own futures. Our goal of empowering 2.5 million individuals with enhanced skillsets by FY 2029-30 is being delivered through community-centric, locally calibrated interventions in vocational training, entrepreneurship development, sports, and livelihood support, creating pathways to economic participation, self-reliance and sustainable prosperity.

Our CSR Vision of empowering communities, transforming lives, and facilitating nation-building through sustainable and inclusive growth, organises these efforts around ten thematic priorities. Need assessments and baseline surveys conducted every three years by independent agencies keep our interventions relevant and responsive to evolving community realities.




### Building skills that open doors

Our Community Skill Centres deliver vocational training calibrated to what local economies actually demand: electrical work, welding, tailoring, solar PV installation, digital literacy, financial awareness, and entrepreneurship. Programmes are assessed regularly and adjusted for local context, with deliberate attention to resettlement areas and post-closure sites where economic transition is most acute.

We are equally focussed on expanding access. Through free skilling modules for women, safe and inclusive learning environments, and mentorship-backed entrepreneurship pathways, we enable women and marginalised youth to participate fully in economic opportunities. The success of these programmes is measured not by enrolment, but by meaningful outcomes - employment and enterprise creation.

### Zinc Kaushal Kendra: Skills that travel

The Zinc Kaushal Kendra, operating across Hindustan Zinc's facilities in Dariba, Agucha, Kayad, Udaipur, and Zawar, exemplifies the impact of industry-aligned skilling at scale. Developed to bridge the gap between rural education and urban employment, in partnership with NABARD, JK Cement, YES Foundation, and Bajaj Finserv, it offers intensive training in hospitality, microfinance, retail, customer relationship management, and entrepreneurship.

## Impact

**10,000+**
**youth skilled** across Rajasthan and Uttarakhand since inception

**2,256**
**youth trained** in FY 2025-26

**83%**
**placement rate** achieved

**85%**
**placement rate** for a special batch of deaf and mute trainees at reputed hospitality brands, including Taj and Radisson Blu

**Smart Policing initiative**
for skilling vulnerable youth in collaboration with the Udaipur Police Department



## Sports as a catalyst for social transformation and inclusion

Vedanta's investment in grassroots sports goes beyond infrastructure. In rural and tribal communities, sport is a vehicle for inclusion, identity, and economic opportunity. Our programmes span archery, football, karate, and traditional disciplines, with women-centric coaching centres created specifically to challenge the social norms that keep women off competitive pathways. We have made the inclusion of differently abled athletes a non-negotiable design principle, ensuring our sports programmes reflect the same diversity commitments we uphold across the rest of our operations.

Sports not only promote mental and physical well-being but also inspire discipline and unity, offering youth a pathway to national platforms and amplifying their potential. The revival of traditional sports forms part of our cultural preservation commitment, keeping indigenous heritage alive while simultaneously building community cohesion. Across Rajasthan, Goa, Odisha, and Jharkhand, our sports initiatives are producing athletes, not just participants.

## Business Unit level initiatives

Vedanta drives Aim 2 deliveries through a group-wide framework that each business unit translates into locally relevant programmes to address specific economic realities and livelihood gaps of their host communities. In FY 2025-26, this approach produced measurable outcomes across skilling, sports, and agriculture.

### Skilling and employability

Vedanta has established placement-linked skilling pipelines across its business units, measured not only by training delivery but also by graduates' ability to secure stable livelihoods and sustain household incomes.

**VeDakshata, Vedanta Aluminium's residential skilling centre (Sundargarh)**

Trained 266 youth and placed 111 in its first year. Ajay Hau, a former daily-wage labourer from Kudaloi, now works as an Electrical Technician in Hyderabad, earning a secure wage.

**Hindustan Zinc: Zinc Kaushal Kendra:** Trained 10,000+ rural youth since inception and secured 166 placements in FY 2025-26 through job fairs held in Ajmer and Dariba

**BALCO Vedanta Skill School:** A Government of India 5-Star SMART Centre trained 1,202 students, with a 986 individuals placed; 598 of whom are women in FY 2025-26

**ESL Steel's Skill School (Bokaro):** Secured employment opportunity for Divya Bhengra at Ramoji Film City, Hyderabad, ensuring her long-term financial stability

**Sesa Technical School (Goa):** Produced 2,100+ graduates with near-100% pass rate, since its inception in 1994

**Cairn Enterprise Centre:** Trained 2,504 youth, with 2,384 completing programmes through hub-and-spoke and online models, under the three-year Skill Development Contract

### Sports and social inclusion

Vedanta's Group-wide sports investment, spanning football, archery, athletics, martial arts, and para sports, reached nearly 0.72 lakhs lives, making it one of India's largest corporate-led grassroots sports movements.

**Hindustan Zinc's Zinc Football Academy:** Launched India's first residential girls' football academy at Zawar in partnership with the All India Football Federation, earning a 3-Star accreditation. Mohammed Kaif and Prem Hansdak represented India in the SAFF U-17 Championship and AFC Asian Cup qualifiers respectively.

**The second Zinc City Half Marathon:** Drew over 7,000 runners from more than 23 states, reflecting a 40% increase in participation.

**The Vedanta Delhi Half Marathon:** Continued to promote mass participation in fitness and community well-being, while the "Run for Zero Hunger" campaign advanced awareness and action on nutrition and food security.

**BALCO's Khel Academy in Korba:** Trains 100 athletes from four districts under NIS-certified coaches; Bhaichung Bhutia mentored over 100 athletes at the academy in February 2026.

**ESL Steel's Archery Academy:** Produced Kritika Kumari's national gold at the NTPC 14th Mini National Championship in March 2025.

**Sesa Football Academy in Goa:** Produced over 8,000 students and 230+ professional footballers since 1999 and won the Goa Women's League in FY 2025-26.

**Vedanta Aluminium Lanjigarh's archery programme:** Produced Sanjay Majhi, a six-time gold medallist and a two-time national representative for Odisha.

### Agriculture and rural livelihoods

Vedanta's agricultural programmes address the structural constraints that keep farming households in a subsistence economy, including water scarcity, single-crop dependence, and weak market linkages.

**Vedanta Jharsuguda's Project WADI:** Inaugurated a Common Resource Centre in Partand, serving over 500 farming households through solar irrigation and improved access to government schemes.

**Vedanta Sesa Goa's Project Gram Nirman:** Revived Katar Khajan, Goa's traditional coastal fields that had remained fallow for over 30 years, enabling 65 farmers to sow paddy for the first time in three decades across more than 20 hectares, with a projected yield of over 60,000 kg.

**The Project Alternate Livelihood Opportunity Project (ALOP):** Supported Sannamma and Hanumanthappa in Goa in harvesting 1,200 kg of Dolichus HA 3, thereby improving household incomes and enhancing livelihood resilience year on year.

**TSPL's Paddy Straw Campaign in Punjab:** Engaged 3,795 farmers across 28,183 acres in sustainable residue management, reducing stubble burning at scale.

**Vedanta Aluminium Lanjigarh's Project Adikala:** Enabled tribal artisan Sari Kansari to build a sustainable livelihood through Dhokra craft, a 4,000-year-old tradition now gaining visibility at national exhibitions.

**Sustainable livelihoods for women and communities:** BALCO continues to operate vocational programmes for women in Chhattisgarh.Hindustan Zinc's Micro Enterprise Development Programme equips women with business and market capabilities. TSPL's Project Navidisha supports farmers transitioning from subsistence to higher value agriculture.

## Governance and implementation

Our CoP for Community Development provides the governance mechanism through which our skilling commitments are implemented consistently across business units. The CSR Management Committee provides oversight of all social investments, tracking performance against the Aim 2 target of 2.5 million individuals to be empowered by FY 2029-30. Annual VSAP audits assess programme effectiveness and ensure continuous improvement across all sites.

## Strategy and oversight model

| Approach and planning | Resourcing and governance | Monitoring and assurance |
|---|---|---|
| Providing upskilling and business incubation opportunities beyond operational requirements | The Community of Practice (CoP) implements the CSR action plan across business units | Tracking impact through project-specific performance metrics |
| Ensuring that skill development initiatives translate into sustainable livelihood generation | Oversight provided by the CSR Management Committee (ManCom) to ensure alignment and execution | Annual VSAP audits to assess effectiveness and ensure continuous improvement |
| Need assessments and baseline surveys conducted every three years by independent agencies | CSR Committee ensures alignment with organisational sustainability goals | Progress tracked against Aim 2 target of 2.5 million individuals by FY 2029-30 |

Case Study

# Strengthening community livelihoods through the Alternate Livelihood Opportunity Project (ALOP)

### Materiality relevancy

Community Engagement and Development

### Business Unit

Vedanta Sesa Goa

### Impact on Vedanta

The initiative reinforces Vedanta's commitment to placing community welfare at the centre of its business decisions by supporting sustainable livelihood opportunities for local farmers. By enabling agricultural capability building and income diversification, the programme strengthens community trust, deepens local partnerships, and contributes to maintaining Vedanta's social licence to operate.

### What does this project do?

The Alternate Livelihood Opportunity Project (ALOP) focusses on creating sustainable livelihood avenues for rural communities through orchard-based farming under the Wadi model. The initiative supports small and marginal farmers by promoting fruit cultivation and providing access to high-quality saplings, technical guidance, and agricultural training. Through this intervention, farmers are encouraged to adopt diversified and sustainable farming practices that enhance productivity and income potential.

### Why is this project important?

Agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood for many rural households; however, limited landholding sizes and low crop productivity often restrict income opportunities. By introducing horticulture-based farming systems and strengthening agricultural capabilities, the initiative enables farmers to build more resilient and sustainable livelihoods. The programme also reflects a broader approach of integrating community welfare considerations into operational decisions by supporting long-term socio-economic development in neighbouring regions.

### How is it being implemented?

Vedanta Sesa Goa has implemented the initiative in villages in Karnataka through its ALOP programme, working closely with local communities and development partners. The project promotes orchard development by distributing Alphonso mango grafts and supporting farmers in establishing fruit plantations on their land.

### As part of the intervention:

- 1,700 mango grafts were distributed to farmers across 11 villages, enabling the development of **orchard-based farming systems**
- Approximately, 47 acres of land have been brought under fruit cultivation through the initiative
- The programme focusses on small and marginal farmers, supporting them in adopting improved agricultural practices and building capabilities in horticulture management

Alongside plantation support, farmers receive guidance on cultivation techniques, orchard management, and sustainable agricultural practices to ensure long-term productivity and income generation.

### Outcome for stakeholders

- Strengthened livelihood opportunities for small and marginal farmers through diversified agricultural practices
- Improved agricultural capabilities and adoption of horticulture-based farming systems
- Enhanced long-term income potential through fruit cultivation
- Stronger community partnerships through initiatives that place community welfare at the centre of development efforts



# Aim 3 | Uplift 100 million women and children via social welfare interventions

### Objective

Advance the welfare and socio-economic progress of women and children in host communities through targeted social development programmes that improve access to health, education, nutrition and livelihood opportunities

### Focus areas within our materiality

**Community Engagement and Development**

Strengthening community well-being through programmes focussed on women's empowerment, child welfare, access to education and healthcare, and inclusive development initiatives that enhance quality of life in host communities

### Contribution towards UNSDGs

Zero Hunger

Quality Education

Decent Work and Economic Growth

### Key ESG risks addressed

- Potential conflicts due to environmental impacts and perceived gaps in stakeholder engagement
- Unequal distribution of economic benefits across host communities

### Opportunities

- Strengthen the resilience and well-being of women, children, and vulnerable communities in the context of a Just Transition
- Improve access to quality healthcare, nutrition, education, and social protection interventions to improve community well-being
- Enable livelihood, entrepreneurship, and skill development opportunities to advance women's economic empowerment and household stability
- Promote inclusive and sustainable community development through targeted interventions focussed on gender equity and child welfare

## *Strengthening foundations for inclusive well-being*

The communities that host our operations are home to some of India's most underserved populations: rural mothers with limited access to healthcare, children whose foundational years unfold in under-resourced Anganwadis, and women whose economic potential is constrained not by capability but by circumstance. We are committed to addressing these challenges through scalable, community-focussed interventions.

Our Aim 3, that seeks to uplift 100 million women and children, is delivered through two integrated programme pillars: **Nand Ghar**, our flagship initiative modernising India's Anganwadi network since 2015; and a portfolio of **women's empowerment programmes**, including **Sakhi, Unnati, and Subhalaxmi**, that build the financial, social, and entrepreneurial capabilities of rural women across our operational geographies.

## Nand Ghar: Reimagining rural childhood

Nand Ghar was born of a conviction that the Anganwadi system, which reaches India's most vulnerable children and mothers, deserved infrastructure and resources befitting its role. Launched in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development and local NGOs, Nand Ghar modernises India's existing Anganwadi infrastructure, transforming it into vibrant centres of community development. We did not build a parallel system. We invested in transforming the existing one. Every Nand Ghar centre we establish brings solar power, safe drinking water, clean sanitation, e-learning technology, and nutritious meals to communities where these were previously unavailable. Each centre operates on a dual-shift model: mornings provide pre-school education for children aged three to six through e-learning modules, play-based learning, and nutritious meals; afternoons serve as skill development and entrepreneurship centres for women. The same building serves two generations.

Today, over 12,769 Nand Ghars are operational across 17 states, with an MOU signed with the Government of Rajasthan to develop 25,000 centres across the state alone. We are currently reaching 0.89 million children and women, progress towards our mission of transforming the lives of 90 million children and women across India's 1.37 million Anganwadis. Project Balvardhan in Rajasthan is addressing malnutrition at scale, currently supporting over 80,000 children and mothers in aspirational districts.

During Poshan Maah 2025, we engaged over 0.35 million families across 15 states under the theme "Poshan Se Pragati", combining recipe demonstrations, parent training sessions, and community awareness campaigns designed to embed



sustainable nutrition practices at the household level. This commitment extends to our public platforms as well. The 20th Vedanta Delhi Half Marathon brought together over 40,000 runners under the #RunForZeroHunger mission, mobilising over 5 million Poshan Packs for communities in need. What began as a sporting event in 2005 has become India's largest run for social change, a demonstration that our nutrition agenda is not confined to our operational geographies but is a commitment to the community.

## Building ecosystems of women's empowerment

We believe that when a woman gains economic independence, the impact radiates outward: to her children, her household, her community, and eventually to the broader regional economy. This belief is the foundation on which Sakhi at Hindustan Zinc, Unnati at BALCO, and Subhalaxmi at Vedanta Aluminium are built. Across Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand, these three programmes have reached over 46,163 women through nearly 2,174 Self-Help Groups (SHG) and 10 registered community-owned federations. Women are organised into SHGs that promote regular savings, internal lending, and collective decision-making, federated into three-tier institutional structures that ensure sustainability and scale.

Sakhi has mobilised 25,530 women across 2,174 SHGs, facilitating more than ₹ 149 crore in credit and ₹ 27.7 crore in savings. At the Mega Credit Linkage Camp at Pantnagar, ₹ 3.11 crore in credit linkage was provided to 1,538 women from 130 SHGs in partnership with Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, demonstrating what structured financial access can deliver when institutions are brought to where women actually are. The programme supports rural microenterprises under the brands Upaya (Apparel), Daichi (Edibles), and Gauam (Dairy), with 2,500 women in Chittorgarh alone trained in digital and financial literacy. Through its partnership with India Post Payments Bank, Sakhi extends banking and insurance services to remote villages that formal financial institutions have not historically reached.

We are equally focussed on ensuring that what women produce reaches the markets that will value it. Women entrepreneurs from our programmes now sell on Amazon and Flipkart and exhibit at the India International Trade Fair at Bharat Mandapam. The One Vedanta One Brand initiative creates a unified market identity for women-led enterprises while preserving the character of regional products. Beyond economics, the Uthori programme has reached over 0.3 million individuals with campaigns on domestic violence, child marriage, and women's legal rights, and has established 129 dedicated groups of adolescent girls. Our Unchi Udaan initiative provides STEM education with 48% girl participation, equipping the next generation with skills for the future economy.

## Governance and implementation

Aim 3 is delivered through the Anil Agarwal Foundation as the primary implementing agency for Nand Ghar and the broader women and child development portfolio. The CSR Management Committee provides governance oversight and tracks progress toward targets to reach 48 million women and children by FY 2025-26 and to have 29,000 Nand Ghars operational by FY 2029-30. Annual VSAP audits assess programme effectiveness and drive continuous improvement.



## Strategy and oversight model

| Approach and planning | Resourcing and governance | Monitoring and assurance |
|---|---|---|
| Delivery and outreach through modern Rural Mother & Childcare centres (Nand Ghars) established by the Anil Agarwal Foundation | The Anil Agarwal Foundation serves as the internal implementing agency for programme execution | Tracking outreach and utilisation of Nand Ghar services across communities |
| Strengthening connectivity for community welfare interventions | Ensuring consistent implementation through a dedicated institutional framework | Monitoring programme impact through beneficiary-level data and periodic reviews |
| Structured SHG federation model ensures institutional sustainability beyond programme tenure | Community-owned federations ensure long-term ownership and accountability | Annual VSAP audits assess programme effectiveness and drive continuous improvement |

Case Study

# Advancing educational support through Shiksha Amrut

**Materiality relevancy**

Community Engagement and Development

**Business Unit**

FACOR

**Impact on Vedanta**

The initiative reinforces Vedanta's commitment to community-centred development by supporting access to quality education for children in neighboring communities. By investing in educational support and learning resources, the programme strengthens trust with local stakeholders, fosters long-term community partnerships, and contributes to maintaining Vedanta's social commitment.

**What does this project do?**

Shiksha Amrut is an education-focussed initiative designed to improve access to quality learning opportunities for children from neighbouring communities. The programme supports the operation of two schools and two remedial coaching centres, while also providing essential educational resources and learning support to students. Through these interventions, the project aims to strengthen foundational learning and ensure that children have access to an enabling educational environment.

**Why is this project important?**

Access to quality education plays a critical role in shaping the future of children and strengthening long-term community well-being. Many students in rural communities face barriers such as limited educational resources and inadequate learning support. By providing structured academic support, essential learning materials, and opportunities for holistic development, the initiative contributes to improving learning continuity and educational outcomes for children.

**How is it being implemented?**

The initiative is implemented through a combination of institutional education support and targeted student-focussed programmes. Two community schools are supported under the project, along with remedial coaching classes that help students strengthen their academic foundations and address learning gaps.

In addition to classroom support, the programme provides Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM), school uniforms, shoes, and other essential educational resources. Students also benefit from summer camps and engagement activities designed to promote holistic learning and personal development.

**Outcome for stakeholders**

- Improved access to quality education for children in surrounding communities
- Strengthened foundational learning through remedial education support
- Provision of essential educational resources to support continued learning
- Holistic development opportunities for students through camps and engagement programmes

During FY 2025-26, the programme supported 290 students and has, to date, benefited 1,911 students across two schools through a range of educational interventions, including the distribution of learning materials and uniforms, as well as participation in educational activities and camps.








Case Study

# Sakhi: Turning Self-Help into economic power

**Materiality relevancy**

Community Engagement and Development

**Business Unit**

Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL)

**Impact on Vedanta**

Sakhi has grown from a self-help group formation programme into one of India's most substantive corporate led women's economic empowerment initiatives. For Hindustan Zinc, operating across Rajasthan's mining belt where women have historically been excluded from formal financial systems, the scale of credit now flowing through Sakhi's network, and the depth of enterprise formation it has enabled, position this programme as a measurable contributor to Vedanta's ESG commitments on gender inclusion and community development.

**What does this project do?**

Sakhi organises rural women into Self Help Groups, builds federations that give those groups institutional weight, and connects them to formal financial systems, enterprise opportunities, and markets. The programme spans financial literacy, microenterprise development, digital skilling, and social awareness, structured to move women from savings discipline through to credit access and independent income generation.

**Why is this project important?**

Rural women in Rajasthan's mining districts face compounded barriers: limited banking infrastructure, social norms that restrict financial decision-making, and no formal pathway from household savings to enterprise credit. Sakhi dismantles each barrier systematically, through institutional structures that give women financial identity, credit history, and the peer and federation support to sustain enterprises over time. Economic empowerment and social change are treated as inseparable: the Uthori theatre group runs community awareness programming on female foeticide, domestic abuse, and child marriage alongside the financial programme, recognising that income independence alone does not produce lasting transformation.

**How is it being implemented?**

Sakhi operates through a federated SHG architecture across 200+ village organisations, with group-level savings and governance feeding into cluster federations that interface with banks and India Post Payments Bank, giving members access to credit, insurance, and digital payment infrastructure.

Digital Sakhis, trained as community level financial service points, extend this reach into villages where formal banking remains distant.

Enterprise development support has produced tangible ownership milestones, including a women operated BPCL petrol pump in Rajasthan. Sakhi Utsav 2025 brought over 7,000 women across five districts together, a convergence of enterprise showcasing, federation strengthening, and peer learning that reflects the programme's scale and the depth of participation it has built.

**Outcome for stakeholders**

- ₹ 1,490 million in credit mobilised in FY 2025-26, giving women in rural Rajasthan access to formal financial capital at a scale that enables real enterprise formation
- 25,530 women organised across active Self Help Groups
- ₹ 277 million in cumulative savings and interest generated across the network
- Women-led enterprises sustained beyond initial formation, with verified income generation across member households
- Social change programming reaching communities on issues that constrain women's economic participation at the household level



# TRANSFORMING THE PLANET

***Embedding environmental responsibility into our business model***

The scale of what we do and the environmental footprint it carries are not things we describe in the abstract. It is the operational reality from which our environmental commitments are built, and it is the reason those commitments must be specific, time-bound, and backed by capital rather than language. The metals we produce are essential to the global clean energy transition: aluminium for electric vehicles and solar panels, zinc for galvanised infrastructure, copper for transmission networks, and silver for solar technologies. This creates a fundamental tension; industries that supply materials for a greener economy must also decarbonise, conserve water, and manage waste responsibly. We address this challenge directly through clearly defined targets, committed capital, and the operational programmes.




Our approach is anchored in three Aims and driven by four strategic levers of environmental transformation:

### Decarbonisation

We are committed to net zero carbon emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) by 2050 or sooner, with 1.9 GW of installed renewable energy capacity. Power Delivery Agreements are already in place, 28 million tonnes of carbon mitigated over the last five years, and US$ 5 billion committed to the transition.

### Water Positivity

We are pursuing net water positivity by 2030, a commitment that carries particular urgency given that our Rajasthan operations draw from some of India's most water-stressed catchments. Our water positivity index currently stands at 0.63, with three business units already achieving water-positive status.

### Circular economy and process efficiency

We are embedding circular and resource-efficient practices across our operations, including the establishment of India's first dry tailings plant at Zawar, the planting of 2.9 million trees since 2021, and the commissioning of India's first fumer plant to enhance silver recovery.

We demonstrate a disciplined, transparent, and investment-led approach, aligned with the scale of the challenge. These are the foundations on which Aims 4, 5, and 6 are built, each one a specific, time-bound commitment that translates our environmental ambition into accountable action across every business unit and operational site.

## Strategic focus areas

- Reducing operational carbon footprint while advancing our pathway towards India's Net-Zero ambitions
- Managing climate-related risks and opportunities to build a climate-resilient business
- Strengthening responsible water management practices across operations
- Driving the circular economy through by-product utilisation
- Protecting ecosystems and strengthening biodiversity management

## Stakeholder impact created during the year

GHG emissions intensity ($tCO_2e$/MT) reduced by
**~14%**
from the FY 2020-21 baseline

Capital allocated for net-zero transition
**US$ 1 billion**
till FY 2025-26

Renewable energy consumption:
**18.9 million GJ**

Water positivity ratio
**0.64**

Water recycled and reused
**38%**

HVLT utilisation
**98%**

Ash utilisation
**101%**

Sites with biodiversity impact assessments conducted
**46**

# Aim 4 | Net Zero Carbon by 2050 or sooner

## Objective

Drive decarbonisation across Scope 1 and 2 emissions through a structured and proactive approach to climate change mitigation, energy transition, and sustainable operations.

## Focus areas within our materiality

### Climate Change and Energy Transition

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by adopting low-carbon technologies, improving energy efficiency, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and embedding sustainable practices across operations.

## Contribution towards UNSDGs

- Affordable and Clean Energy
- Responsible Consumption and Production
- Climate Action

## Key ESG risks addressed

- Regulatory risks arising from evolving climate policies and compliance requirements
- Climate-related risks impacting operations and long-term sustainability
- Technological risks linked to the adoption of new low carbon solutions
- Potential asset and market value impacts due to transition challenges

## Opportunities

- Access to new and emerging low-carbon markets
- Adoption and innovation in cleaner technologies
- Improved energy efficiency and reduced operational costs
- Enhanced environmental performance and community benefits

## *Shaping a low-carbon future*

As India races to become one of the world's fastest-growing major economies, our growth will have to be low-carbon driven. As the country's premier metals and mining company, with a portfolio of nine transition metals that will play a significant role in India's green transition, we are committed to driving a low-carbon growth responsibly and by example. Our strategic pathway is aligned with India's Panchamrit commitments announced at COP26, including the ambitious national goals of reaching 500 GW of non-fossil energy capacity by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2070. By aligning our near-term actions with these national objectives, we are contributing meaningfully to India's broader climate goals and the transition to a sustainable future.

Our Net Zero ambition reflects a clear responsibility: to lower the carbon footprint of our operations while continuing to supply the materials that power the energy transition. We pursue this through a structured, four-phase roadmap spanning FY 2021-25, FY 2021-30, FY 2026-30, and Beyond 2030, supported by US$ 5 billion of allocated capital to drive delivery at scale. Each of this phase is advancing our decarbonisation agenda through four levers:

- Increasing renewable energy
- Switching to low carbon fuels
- Improving energy and process efficiency
- Offsetting residual emissions

Each of these levers is already operational, with defined milestones for every phase.

## Advancing renewable energy adoption

Renewable energy is our primary and most consequential decarbonisation lever. We have signed 1.03 GW of round-the-clock (RE-RTC) renewable energy power delivery agreements (PDAs), with construction currently underway and partial commissioning achieved on some projects. We remain on track to achieve 2.5 GW of round-the-clock equivalent non-fossil fuel-based electricity by FY 2029-30.

**In FY 2025-26, we utilised more than 3.80 billion units of clean energy from renewable electricity and Waste Heat Recovery Boiler across our operations, achieving a ~14% reduction in emissions intensity ($tCO_2e$/MT) against our FY 2020-21 baseline, proof that the investment is translating into measured outcomes, not just stated ambition.**

## Switching to low-carbon fuels

Fuel switching is already delivering tangible results at scale. At TSPL, we have utilised approximately 0.36 million tonnes of biomass pellets to replace around 5% of coal consumption in our thermal power operations. This intervention not only supports a meaningful shift away from fossil fuels but also delivers strong co-benefits, most notably helping address the regional stubble burning challenge by creating a viable end-use for agricultural residue.

**Targeted fuel substitution initiative has enabled the mitigation of approximately 0.4-0.5 million tonnes of $CO_2$ emissions, driving decarbonisation, air quality improvement, and shared value creation across the energy–agriculture nexus.**

## Improving energy efficiency

Continuous process optimisation, digital interventions, and the adoption of best-available technologies are driving measurable improvements in energy consumption and emissions intensity across our smelting, refining, and extraction operations. Each percentage-point reduction in specific energy consumption across our aluminium, zinc, and copper businesses translates into meaningful reductions in emissions intensity at the scale at which we operate.

**Our aluminium operations at Lanjigarh and Jharsuguda were recognised at the 26th National Award for Excellence in Energy Management 2025 and the CII SHE Awards 2025, externally validating the operational rigour behind our efficiency agenda.**

## Embedding carbon accountability

### Internal Carbon Price mechanism

To reinforce capital discipline, we have implemented an Internal Carbon Price (ICP) of US$ 15 per $mtCO_2e$, applied to all projects with budgets exceeding ₹ 50 million. This shadow price serves as an active decision-making mechanism, directing investments towards lower-carbon project alternatives.

### Managing value chain emissions

We are also assessing value chain emissions across 12 of the 15 GHG Protocol categories, progressively expanding visibility into our supply chain footprint.

### Building climate-related accountability

Climate-related performance is embedded within our long-term incentive plans, delivered through the Employee Stock Option Scheme, ensuring that the executives leading this transition are directly accountable for its delivery and pace.

This is complemented by strengthened governance, including ESG-linked performance metrics (for more details, refer to the Climate Action Report FY 2025-26), ensuring accountability and alignment across the organisation as we advance towards our net-zero ambition.

## Green products: Decarbonising our customers' value chains

**Restora and Restora Ultra**

India's first low-carbon aluminium

**EcoZen: Asia's first low-carbon zinc** with carbon footprint of less than one tonne of $CO_2$ equivalent per tonne of zinc (~75% lower than the global average).

Our decarbonisation commitment extends beyond our own operations through our low carbon products, designed to support customers in decarbonising their own supply chains while offering a clear, measurable sustainability advantage. At the same time, they position Vedanta at the premium end of a market poised for sustained growth, as carbon pricing mechanisms tighten and supply chain disclosure requirements become increasingly stringent worldwide.

## *The path forward: Hydrogen*

Vedanta recognises hydrogen as a potential long-term lever for deep decarbonisation in energy-intensive operations. However, given the current state of the hydrogen economy, where infrastructure, supply chains, and cost structures remain at an early stage of maturity, work on the hydrogen transition has been paused while we monitor how the ecosystem evolves. This reflects our recognition that deep decarbonisation in energy-intensive industries will ultimately require solutions beyond renewable electricity alone.

We will revisit our hydrogen pathway as the economics and enabling infrastructure develop to a point where meaningful, scalable adoption becomes viable across our operations.

## Strategy and oversight model

| Approach and planning | Resourcing and governance | Monitoring and assurance |
|---|---|---|
| Preparing the business for a structured transition to clean energy and low-carbon operations. | The Board ESG Committee provides strategic oversight of climate-related priorities and performance. | Regular tracking of key performance indicators, including total GHG emissions, emissions intensity, and renewable energy consumption. |
| Scaling the adoption of renewable energy and improving process efficiency across operations. | The Group Executive Committee ensures alignment between strategy, capital allocation, and execution. | Conducting a bottom-up assessment of physical and transition climate risks across business units. |
| Integrating climate considerations into both operational and strategic decision-making. | The HSES Management Committee oversees the implementation of decarbonisation initiatives across operations. | Utilising structured tools and frameworks to strengthen long-term resilience. |
| Supporting the long-term goal of achieving Net Zero by 2050 or sooner | Fostering cross-functional collaboration to ensure alignment of sustainability goals with business priorities | Conducting independent annual assurance under the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Process (VSAP), which covers ESG KPIs. |

Case Study

# Precision Thermal Management for Energy-Efficient Aluminium Smelting

**Materiality relevancy**

Climate Change and Energy Transition

**Business Unit**

Vedanta Aluminium Limited

**Impact on Vedanta**

Vedanta Aluminium's in-house-developed Forced Cooling Network (FCN), built on 3D Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) modelling, delivers precise sidewall temperature control across aluminium reduction cells at Jharsuguda — enabling stable, high-amperage operations and lower GHG emissions. Recognised with a Certificate of Merit at the National Energy Conservation Awards 2025, it sets a new benchmark for sustainable aluminium smelting in India.

**What does this project do?**

The FCN replaces conventional compressed-air cooling with a CFD-optimised system that uses digital replicas of pot structures, cooling ducts, and airflow pathways. It prevents overheating, maintains protective ledge layers, and supports stable high-current operations, reducing energy loss and enhancing overall potline reliability.

**Why is this project important?**

Increasing production volumes and higher operating currents demand better thermal management. Conventional cooling systems cause pressure drops and process disruptions, directly undermining efficiency and reliability in one of the world's most energy-intensive industries. The FCN eliminates these structural inefficiencies through digital precision engineering, making potline cooling a scalable lever for industrial decarbonisation.

**How is it being implemented?**

Developed entirely in-house, CFD simulations optimise heat dissipation before physical deployment. Commenced on 16 July 2025 with a capital investment of ₹ 13.95 crore per potline, the FCN is being deployed in a phased approach with gradual integration into existing potroom infrastructure. Commissioned on a section of a potline at Jharsuguda, the initiative is currently 25% complete, with full impact realisation targeted by 16 July 2026. Continuous monitoring of shell temperatures ensures optimal balance throughout integration, with scale-up across the full potline to follow.

**Outcome for stakeholders**

- Improved process stability, reduced delays in metal tapping, and lower operational risk across the potline
- 15.3 kWh reduction per tonne of aluminium produced, with further gains as FCN scales across the full potline
- ~6,000 $tCO_2e$ abated annually, advancing Vedanta's net zero ambition
- ~2 kt production volume increase per potline, with additional gains expected upon full scale-up
- Certificate of Merit, National Energy Conservation Awards 2025, Ministry of Power's Bureau of Energy Efficiency







Case Study

# Decarbonising the Last Mile — EV and LNG Trucks

**Materiality relevancy**

Climate Change and Energy Transition

**Business Unit**

Hindustan Zinc Limited

**Impact on Vedanta**

Deepening the strategic partnership with GreenLine Mobility to deploy electric and LNG trucks at scale accelerates Hindustan Zinc's supply chain decarbonisation, directly reducing Scope 3 emissions across logistics. The ₹ 400 crore investment by GreenLine demonstrates the commercial viability of clean freight at an industrial scale, advancing Vedanta's net zero trajectory while reinforcing its position as a sustainability leader in the global metals and mining sector.

**What does this project do?**

The initiative deploys 100 electric trucks for inter-unit concentrate movement between mines and smelters, supported by India's first commercial-scale battery-swapping infrastructure with three high-capacity stations for 24×7 operations, alongside 100 new LNG trucks that double Hindustan Zinc's existing LNG fleet to 200 vehicles for long-haul finished-goods transport.

**Why is this project important?**

Supply chain logistics remain a significant source of Scope 3 emissions in mining and metals operations. Transitioning to electric and LNG freight at this scale directly addresses long-haul and inter-unit carbon intensity, while battery swapping infrastructure eliminates the downtime constraints of conventional EV charging, making clean logistics operationally viable and commercially scalable for heavy industrial use.

**How is it being implemented?**

Formalised on 4 August 2025, the expanded partnership with GreenLine Mobility Solutions Ltd. (an Essar venture) involves deploying 100 electric trucks, manufactured by Blue Energy Motors, to replace diesel trucks for transporting concentrated materials between Hindustan Zinc's mines and smelters. Three high-capacity battery swapping stations have been established to enable continuous 24×7 operations. Simultaneously, 100 new LNG trucks have been added, doubling the fleet to 200 vehicles for long-haul transport of finished goods, significantly reducing emissions on long-distance routes.

**Outcome for stakeholders**

- Approximately, 236 metric tonnes of $CO_2$ emissions are reduced per month through the combined EV and LNG fleet
- ~1,50,000 tonnes of Scope 3 emissions projected to be avoided annually
- LNG vehicles deliver up to 30% reduction in $CO_2$, up to 100% in SOx, and up to 59% reduction in particulate emissions vs. diesel
- India's first commercial-scale battery swapping infrastructure established, enabling uninterrupted 24×7 clean freight operations
- Contributes to Hindustan Zinc's FY 2029-30 SDG target of 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions from 2020 baseline





# Aim 5 | Achieving net water positivity by 2030

### Objective

Drive water positivity across operations by 2030 through sustainable water management and conservation practices.

### Focus areas within our materiality

**Water and Wastewater Management**

Enhancing water use efficiency, implementing wastewater treatment and recycling systems, and promoting sustainable water management practices across operations.

### Contribution towards UNSDGs

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Clean Water and Sanitation

### Key ESG risks addressed

- Physical risks related to water scarcity and availability
- Regulatory risks from evolving water usage and discharge norms
- Reputational risks linked to unsustainable water practices
- Operational risks due to water dependency in production processes

### Opportunities

- Improved availability and sustainable access to clean water
- Strengthened community engagement through water stewardship initiatives
- Enhanced resource efficiency and cost optimisation
- Positive environmental and social impact through responsible water management

## *Securing water for the future*

Water is one of the most critical resources shaping the future of both industry and communities. Notably, 81.8% of our business units operate in high water-stress regions, particularly in Rajasthan, where our zinc, lead, and silver businesses draw from catchments under sustained climatic and demand pressure. Responsible management is fundamental to our operational resilience and long-term sustainability. We recognise water as a shared resource, and our approach reflects this principle.

For communities in Bhilwara, Jharsuguda, and the Barmer basin, water underpins livelihoods, food security, and daily life. Our operations draw from the same catchments, making it essential that our presence strengthens, rather than strains, local water systems. These realities make our target of achieving net water positivity (greater than 1) by 2030 not aspirational, but essential.

### Key highlights

**0.64**

Current water positivity index

**3.32**

Certified water positivity score for Hindustan Zinc Limited, operating in one of the most water-stressed regions

**~90 million kL**

Of wastewater recycled across operations (equivalent to the annual water needs of ~4,20,000 Indian households)

The gap between our current water positivity index of 0.64 and our target of exceeding 1 by 2030 is being addressed through a structured roadmap under this Aim. This transition is driven by a comprehensive portfolio of infrastructure investments, technological solutions, and community-based interventions implemented concurrently across our geographies.

### Our water management approach

Our approach balances operational requirements with environmental responsibility, guided by four principles '**Harvest, Replenish, Reuse, and Recycle**' ensuring that water is managed as a finite and shared resource.

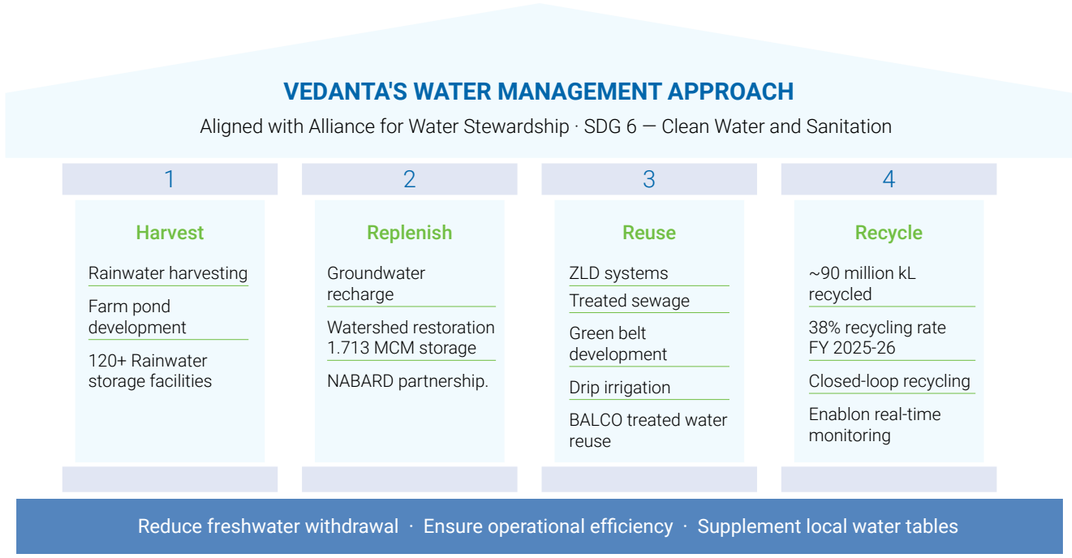
We continuously monitor our water use and implement improvement measures that focus on:

- **Reducing freshwater dependency:** Greywater utilisation and rainwater harvesting are being scaled across operations. In FY 2025-26, Vedanta Limited recycled **~90 million kL** of water, achieving a recycling rate of **38%**. Additional storage capacity of **0.204 MCM** has been created through harvesting and the development of farm ponds.
- **Improving operational efficiency:** Zero Liquid Discharge systems, closed-loop recycling, and digital flow metering are deployed across operations to optimise water use and minimise waste. Site-level interventions, including ZLD implementation across all major facilities, enhanced water retention in mining operations, and treated water reuse programmes, are being progressively scaled across high water-stress locations. Real-time monitoring through the Enablon ESG platform strengthens data-driven accountability.
- **Replenishing shared water resources:** Watershed restoration, groundwater recharge, and climate-resilient agricultural practices, including drip irrigation, are implemented in water-stressed regions such as Rajasthan and Odisha, in collaboration with partners including NABARD. Treated wastewater is also reused for green belt development and community applications.

Restoration of **67** community ponds in FY 2025-26

**3** Ground Water recharge projects in FY 2025-26

Our water stewardship approach is aligned with the Alliance for Water Stewardship and contributes to **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation**, with a continued focus on strengthening water security across our operational landscapes.



## Delivering impact beyond operations

Our water stewardship extends beyond our operational boundaries to enhance water security at the community and ecosystem level. We actively collaborate with local communities to restore water bodies, develop farm ponds, harvest rainwater, and recharge groundwater, particularly in water-stressed regions of Rajasthan and Odisha. These interventions improve water availability, support agricultural productivity, and enhance livelihoods in communities that share the catchments our operations depend on.

### Groundwater recharge and watershed restoration

In Rajasthan's Bhilwara district, our Rampura Agucha groundwater recharge project selected 84 village ponds across Hurda, Shahpura, Jahazpur, and Kotri blocks, desilted them, strengthened embankments, and installed 358 recharge shafts, pits, and filter media. The initiative created 8.7 million cubic metres per annum of groundwater recharge potential, directly benefiting 70,000 to 75,000 residents through improved water levels, better crop yields, and reliable water for homes and farms.



### Climate-resilient agriculture

In Jharsuguda, Odisha, Vedanta Aluminium's Jeevika Samridhhi Project supports farmers with solar-powered borewells, enabling year-round irrigation and improved crop cultivation.

### Safe drinking water access

In Barmer, Rajasthan, Cairn Oil and Gas's Jeevan Amrit Project has installed 124 Reverse Osmosis plants providing safe drinking water to rural families in one of India's most arid districts.

### Driving water accountability

An internal water pricing mechanism has been adopted across our operations to strengthen accountability for water consumption at the business unit level and incentivise efficiency investment in the same way our Internal Carbon Price drives decarbonisation.

## Strategy and oversight model

| Approach and planning | Resourcing and governance | Monitoring and assurance |
|---|---|---|
| Clear pathway to achieve Net Water Positivity (ratio >1) by 2030 through a phased and disciplined approach | Board ESG Committee provides strategic oversight on water stewardship priorities and performance | Continuous tracking of key metrics, including freshwater consumption, water recycling rate and water credit |
| Integration of water stewardship into operational planning and long-term business strategy | Water Community of Practice (CoP) drives cross-business execution and knowledge-sharing | Monthly reviews at CoP and HSES Executive Committee (ExCo) level to track progress and drive accountability |
| Regular basin-level and site-specific risk assessments to inform decision-making in water-stressed regions | Group-level water policy under the Vedanta Sustainability Framework guides governance and implementation | Half-yearly reviews by the ESG Board Committee to assess strategic alignment and performance |
| Reducing freshwater dependency while increasing recycling and recharge interventions | Strong alignment between BUs to ensure consistent execution of the water positivity roadmap | Independent annual VSAP assurance covering all water-related ESG KPI |





Case Study

# Advancing water positivity through Zero Liquid Discharge

### Materiality relevancy

Water and Wastewater Management

### Business Unit

Hindustan Zinc Limited

### Impact on Vedanta

This initiative strengthens water security across operations, reduces reliance on freshwater, and reinforces disciplined water management practices in areas sensitive to water scarcity.

### What does this project do?

The project implements Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems to eliminate liquid waste discharge while maximising water recovery and reuse within operations.

### Why is this project important?

Given that operations are in water-constrained regions, minimising freshwater intake and preventing wastewater discharge are critical for ensuring long-term operational stability and responsible resource use.

### How is it being implemented?

Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) has adopted the ZLD principle across all operational sites in a phased approach. In FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25, HZL commissioned Phase 1 ZLD plants at Rampura Agucha Mine and Zawar Mines, with a combined capacity of 4,000 KLD. The system integrates Effluent Treatment Plants, Reverse Osmosis, Multiple Effect Evaporators, and Mechanical Vapour Recompression, cutting-edge technologies that collectively deliver an internal recycling capacity of 31,300 KLD across facilities.

### Outcome for stakeholders

- Over 4.2 million cubic metres of water have been saved through recovery and reuse
- Reduced pressure on local freshwater resources
- Improved environmental compliance and operational reliability
- Positive impact on surrounding communities through responsible water management



# Aim 6 | Enhance our business model by incorporating innovative green practices

## Objective

Drive transformation of operations through the adoption of sustainable and innovative practices, focussing on circularity, waste reduction, and responsible resource management to create long-term environmental and business value.

## Focus areas within our materiality

### Circularity and Waste Management

Promoting reuse, recycling, and circular economy principles to minimise waste and reduce resource extraction.

### Tailings Management

Strengthening systems to ensure safe handling, storage, and reuse of tailings, minimising environmental and operational risks.

### Materials Management

Improving material efficiency, ensuring ethical sourcing, and optimising resource use throughout the value chain.

### Air Emissions and Quality

Monitoring and minimising air pollutants to protect community and worker health.

### Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Protecting and restoring natural habitat to minimise land disturbance and support ecosystem resilience.

## Contribution towards UNSDGs

Responsible Consumption and Production

Life on Land

## Key ESG risks addressed

- Rising costs associated with resource extraction
- Regulatory risks due to stricter environmental compliance requirements
- Environmental and safety risks related to tailings mismanagement
- Reputational risks from unsustainable or inefficient practices
- Operational and profitability risks due to the delayed adoption of innovative technologies

## Opportunities

- Reduced resource extraction through reuse and recycling initiatives
- Adoption of circular economy practices to improve efficiency and sustainability
- Enhanced tailings safety and reduced environmental impact
- Improved community relations through responsible land restoration and waste practices
- Cost savings and operational efficiency through better materials management

## *Greener practices, stronger performance*

The metals and mining sector carries a unique environmental obligation, not just to reduce what it extracts from the earth, but also to manage the resulting impacts with discipline and accountability. Every tonne of metal we produce generates by-products that must be handled responsibly, emissions that must be monitored and minimised, tailings that must be stored safely, and land whose biodiversity must be protected and restored. Aim 6 addresses all these dimensions through continuous improvement, innovation, and governance that holds us accountable at every level.

Advanced monitoring systems ensure the safety and integrity of tailings facilities, while biodiversity is safeguarded through a "Do No Harm" approach aligned with global standards to minimise environmental impact. This is reinforced by our Resource Use and Waste Management Technical Standard, which prioritises reduction and avoidance at source, followed by recovery and recycling, with disposal treated strictly as a last resort. Together, these measures support our long-term ambition of achieving 100% utilisation of hazardous and high-volume, low-toxicity waste by 2035.

These efforts are managed as part of an integrated system rather than isolated initiatives. Advancing circularity in waste streams improves resource efficiency and supports cost optimisation. Robust tailings management safeguards operational continuity and mitigates risk. Investments in biodiversity protection and restoration contribute to stronger community relationships and long-term site viability. Together, these actions reflect a cohesive approach to environmental management, where operational performance and responsible practices are closely aligned.



## Waste to wealth: Turning by-products into resources

Vedanta has established a Group-wide Waste to Wealth programme that converts industrial by-products into commercially viable resources, advancing circularity across all operations. The programme is built on the principle that waste generated at one point in the value chain is a resource for another, and Vedanta's scale creates the opportunity to demonstrate that principle at a national level.

### Fly ash management

Since March 2022, Vedanta Aluminium has redirected over 1.5 million tonnes of fly ash to cement manufacturers, 3 million tonnes to National Highways Authority of India highway projects, and 0.3 million tonnes to MSME brick manufacturers in Odisha and Chhattisgarh. At Lanjigarh, more than 90% of fly ash generated is utilised by local entrepreneurs, supporting regional enterprise development.

**In FY 2025-26, Vedanta achieved 101% ash utilisation across thermal power operations. Through partnerships with NHAI, CSIR, and IIT Kharagpur, Vedanta is exploring high-volume, low-toxicity waste as a sustainable road construction material, integrating circularity directly into national infrastructure development.**

### Metal recovery from jarosite residues

Vedanta has invested in advanced metallurgical recovery technologies across its smelting operations to close material loops on residues previously treated as process waste. At Hindustan Zinc's Chanderiya smelter, the Zinc Fumer Plant recovers zinc, lead, and silver directly from jarosite residues using high-temperature fuming technology, with the remaining slag fully utilised by the cement industry, achieving near-zero waste from this stream. The plant recovers approximately 3,000 MT of zinc, 4,700 MT of lead, and 33 MT of silver annually, while reducing jarosite by approximately 40,000 MT and saving approximately 4 hectares of landfill per year. Jarosite is further stabilised into Jarofix through lime and cement treatment, then supplied for use in road embankments, railway construction, and cement manufacturing.

### Partnership for raw material recovery

Vedanta's partnership with Runaya Green Tech has enabled the development of an Integrated Minor Metals Complex at Chanderiya,



processing zinc and lead residues to recover minor and base metals using energy-efficient, low-emission technologies, and creating secondary raw material streams fully aligned with circular economy principles.

### Tailings reprocessing

Hindustan Zinc Limited is developing a 10 MTPA Zinc Tailings Reprocessing Plant, designed to process approximately 86 million tonnes of legacy tailings. The project is expected to enable the recovery of over 860 kt of zinc, converting historical waste into a commercially viable resource while materially reducing long-term environmental liabilities.

### Innovation for critical mineral extraction

At Vedanta Aluminium, a patented process has been developed to recover high-purity graphite from aluminium industry waste, a critical input for lithium-ion batteries, supporting India's expanding electric mobility and energy storage sectors while reducing reliance on imported critical minerals.

### Closing the loop on smelting waste

India's first fumer plant at the Dariba Smelting Complex strengthens the recovery of silver, zinc sulphate, and copper sulphate from smelting residues, further advancing circularity by closing loops on materials previously treated as process waste.

## Tailings management: Safety by design

Tailings management is a priority across all our operations. Vedanta aligns its tailings governance with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), the most rigorous international benchmark for tailings facility design, operation, and closure, developed by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). The GISTM establishes requirements across the full lifecycle of a tailings facility, from siting and design through to operation, monitoring, and long-term closure planning, with particular emphasis on protecting human life, minimising environmental impact, and ensuring transparent governance and community engagement.

We are strengthening practices at every tailings storage facility through better design standards, enhanced monitoring, and tighter governance, with all facilities audited, findings closed, and real-time monitoring in place. At Hindustan Zinc Limited, tailings and waste rock are repurposed as underground mine backfill, addressing both structural stability and waste reduction simultaneously.

## Air emissions: Monitoring for continuous improvement

We monitor air quality through Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems and ambient monitoring stations across operations, enabling timely intervention and regulatory compliance. The Enablon ESG platform aggregates real-time data across all sustainability parameters, environmental, social, and governance, enabling consistent, data-driven accountability across the portfolio. Within air emissions management, the platform provides site-level monitoring of emissions performance, enabling timely intervention and continuous improvement across all operations.

## Biodiversity: building nature-positive operations

We recognise that our responsibility to the land extends beyond our operational lifecycle. Across all business units, site-level biodiversity risk assessments using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool inform tailored management plans for ecologically sensitive locations. Hindustan Zinc Limited has developed Biodiversity Management Plans in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), anchored in a No Net Loss commitment and the mitigation hierarchy of avoid, minimise, restore, and offset.

### Ecological restoration and mine rehabilitation

**Group-wide Miyawaki afforestation programme** has been rolled out across multiple business units to accelerate ecological restoration using dense, native-species planting.

**Plantation programme** at Hindustan Zinc spans 2.4 hectares across Debari, Dariba, Chanderiya, and Kayad, with 32,500 saplings representing over 65 indigenous species.

**Native nurseries** at Rampura Agucha and Kayad support mine rehabilitation through locally adapted species.

**The Jarofix Yard Restoration project** at Chanderiya, implemented in partnership with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) using mycorrhizal technology, reclaimed 13 hectares of legacy industrial land with over 26,000 native saplings.

**Matri Van initiative** at Vedanta Aluminium's Jharsuguda operations saw plantation of 1,00,000+ saplings, with a target of 2,00,000 under the Government of India's Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam 2.0 campaign, in partnership with PwC.

**Across the Group, over~4 million trees have been planted since 2021 as part of the World Economic Forum Trillion Trees initiative.**

Together, these efforts strengthen ecosystem resilience, support mine-closure readiness, and embed biodiversity stewardship in long-term land-use planning across Vedanta's operational footprint.

## Strategy and oversight

| Approach and planning | Resourcing and governance | Monitoring and assurance |
|---|---|---|
| Target 100% utilisation of hazardous and HVLT waste by 2035 | Board ESG Committee provides oversight on environmental performance and strategic direction | Regular tracking of waste utilisation, air emissions, and biodiversity indicators |
| Transition towards circular business practices through improved resource use and waste recovery | Biodiversity and Waste to Wealth CoPs drive implementation across businesses | Monthly and periodic reviews at CoP and HSES ExCo levels to monitor progress |
| Alignment with global frameworks ICMM, IFC, IUCN across waste, tailings, and biodiversity | Cross-functional coordination ensures consistent execution | Independent annual VSAP assurance covering waste, emissions, and biodiversity KPIs |

Case Study

# Closing the loop on legacy waste: Tailings management programme

### Materiality relevancy

Circularity and waste management, Tailings management

### Business Unit

Hindustan Zinc Limited

### Impact on Vedanta

HZL's tailings management programme addresses mining's most significant long-term environmental liability while simultaneously converting legacy waste into recoverable resources. By deploying Dry Tailings technology, progressing India's first Zinc Tailings Reprocessing Plant, and repurposing tailings as underground mine backfill, HZL demonstrates how advanced waste management can reduce environmental risk, eliminate historical liabilities, and generate economic value directly supporting Vedanta's circular economy commitments and GISTM-aligned tailings governance.

### What does this project do?

The programme operates across three integrated interventions:

- **Dry Tailings Technology at Zawar and Rajpura Dariba** recovers more than 80% of process water from tailings slurry for operational reuse, produces compact dry-stack filter cake suitable for safe storage or backfill, and significantly reduces dam failure risk and freshwater consumption
- **Underground Mine Backfill** repurposes tailings and waste rock as structural fill in underground workings, reinforcing mine stability while eliminating the need for surface storage of this material
- **Zinc Tailings Reprocessing Plant (10 MTPA):** Board-approved and in advanced engineering is India's first such facility, designed to process approximately 86 million tonnes of legacy tailings and recover over 860 kt of zinc, converting decades of accumulated waste into a commercially viable resource. Engineering is progressing through design optimisation with Sedgman and Fraser Alexander, with equipment procurement and site mobilisation underway.

### Why is this project important?

Legacy tailings carry persistent environmental risk and long-term financial liability. At the same time, they contain recoverable metals with significant economic value. HZL's programme addresses both simultaneously reducing the structural risk of existing tailings facilities, eliminating ongoing wet deposition, and unlocking 860 kt of zinc from 86 million tonnes of historical waste. Responsible tailings management, at this scale, is not a compliance cost. It is a source of risk reduction, resource efficiency, and durable value creation.

### How is it being implemented?

Dry Tailings plants are operational at Zawar and Rajpura Dariba, with process water recovery running at over 80% and recycled directly into operations. Underground backfill is integrated into standard operating practice across HZL's mines. The Zinc Tailings Reprocessing Plant is in advanced engineering, Board approval has been secured, 3D plant modelling and design optimisation are underway in collaboration with Sedgman and Fraser Alexander, and the immediate focus is on finalising critical equipment procurement and completing site mobilisation.

### Outcome for stakeholders

- 80%+ process water recovered from tailings slurry and recycled back into operations
- Tailings storage facility stability improved, and dam failure risk reduced through dry-stack technology
- Tailings and waste rock repurposed as underground mine backfill, eliminating surface storage requirements
- 86 million tonnes of legacy zinc tailings targeted for reprocessing over 860 kt of zinc expected to be recovered
- Long-term environmental liabilities materially reduced
- India's first Zinc Tailings Reprocessing Plant approved and in advanced engineering





Case Study

# Zinc fumer plant: Recovering value from waste

### Materiality relevancy

Materials management

### Business Unit

Hindustan Zinc Limited

### Impact on HZL

HZL's Zinc Fumer Plant (ZFP) at Chanderiya enhances metal recovery while minimising waste, supporting the company's sustainability and resource-efficiency goals.

### What does this project do?

The ZFP extracts valuable metals – zinc, lead, and silver, from jarosite residues that would otherwise be wasted and converts the remaining slag into material for the cement industry, achieving near zero waste.

### Why is this project important?

Conventional zinc smelting results in significant metal losses and large volumes of hazardous waste. By recovering metals from residues, the ZFP reduces environmental impact, increases resource efficiency, and conserves landfill space.

### How is it being implemented?

- High-temperature fuming technology processes jarosite residues
- Zinc, lead, and silver are directly recovered from the waste
- Slag is supplied to the cement industry, ensuring full utilisation
- Continuous monitoring ensures maximum recovery and minimal environmental impact

### Outcome for stakeholders

- **HZL & Employees:** Improved operational efficiency and sustainable resource use
- **Environment & Local Community:** Reduced waste (~40,000 MT jarosite annually) and landfill savings (~4 hectares/year), lowering environmental footprint
- **Industry & Partners:** Slag fully utilised by the cement industry, promoting circular economy practices
- **Investors & Shareholders:** Enhanced ESG performance and long-term value creation
- **Achieved Recoveries:** ~3,000 MT zinc, ~4,700 MT lead, and ~33 MT silver recovered annually



# TRANSFORMING THE WORKPLACE

***Building a safe, inclusive, and well-governed organisation***

Our people are the foundation of everything we build. As one of India's largest employers, we operate across mining, smelting, refining, and energy in some of the country's most economically significant regions. The quality of our workplace, including its safety, inclusivity, and the opportunities it provides, is intrinsically linked to the overall strength and performance of our business.







We are committed to providing a safe and inclusive environment where every employee can realise their full potential, regardless of background. This principle informs how we design policies, build systems, and hold leadership accountable, embedding a People-First approach across the organisation.

Safety remains fundamental. Given the inherent risks in our operations, a zero-fatality ambition drives rigorous systems, training, and oversight, supported by the growing use of technology to proactively identify and mitigate risks.

The three Aims in this pillar: safety and health, gender parity and inclusion, and corporate governance, reflect our understanding that a strong, resilient business requires a workforce that is protected, valued, and empowered, and a governance architecture that holds leadership accountable for delivering on that commitment.

**Strategic focus areas**

- Strengthening workplace safety and reducing accidents through enhanced safety culture
- Building an inclusive and diverse workforce through equitable hiring practice
- Enabling continuous learning and development of employees
- Strengthening talent retention and managing workforce-related risks

**Stakeholder impact created during the year**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **0.44**<br>LTIFR | **100%**<br>Workforce trained on Health and Safety parameters | **45**<br>Transgender employees |
| **23%**<br>Gender diversity | **13.7%**<br>Retention rate | |

## Aim 7 | Prioritise the safety and health of our workforce

### Objective

Strengthen workplace health, safety and well-being by embedding robust systems, proactive risk management practices and a strong safety culture across all operations.

### Focus areas within our materiality

**Health, Safety and Well-being**

Ensuring a safe and healthy work environment through stringent safety protocols, preventive measures, employee well-being initiatives and continuous awareness and training programmes

### Contribution towards UNSDGs

Decent Work and Economic Growth

### Key ESG risks addressed

- Ethical and reputational risks arising from gaps in safety practices
- Workplace incidents due to ineffective implementation of safety systems
- Non-compliance with safety protocols leading to operational disruptions
- Increased risk exposure in high-hazard operational environments

### Opportunities

- Strengthen a culture of safety and well-being across all levels
- Improve workforce confidence and engagement through safer workplaces
- Enhance operational efficiency by reducing incidents and downtime
- Support sustained productivity through proactive safety management

### *Advancing workplace safety and health*

In mining and metals operations, safety is not a compliance requirement; it is the clearest reflection of how we value our people. Our Zero Harm vision serves as the guiding principle for how we design systems, structure governance, invest in technology, and build capability across the organisation.

Our operations carry inherent risks that require the highest level of safety discipline. Every fatality is preventable, and every serious incident reflects a failure of the system that allowed it to occur. This conviction drives our safety architecture, from the Board ESG Committee to the individual site safety officer.

Our framework is anchored in Critical Risk Management, which systematically addresses key operational risks through defined protocols and accountability mechanisms. When incidents occur, the Incident Cause Analysis Method (ICAM) drives structured investigation: identifying root causes rather than surface-level explanations and implementing targeted corrective actions to prevent recurrence. The Safety Community of Practice oversees implementation across all sites, with performance independently audited through VSAP and aligned with ISO 45001, OHSAS 18001, and International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) principles, reinforcing adherence to global best practices.

## Our three-lever approach to safety

We have identified three critical focus areas to strengthen safety performance and prevent serious incidents across our operations.

**Safety Performance**
**Three critical focus areas to enhance safety and prevent fatal injuries**

### Critical risk management 1

ICMM 9-step risk-based methodology

- 17 critical risks identified across all Vedanta BUs (from 10-year trend data)
- Design workshops carried out for each of 17 risks; critical controls designed for all 17 risks
- Critical controls are verified on regular basis to check the control effectiveness
- Each BU CEO personally accountable for the risk

**17**
Critical risks

### Improving safety infrastructure 2

Securing the working environment for all staff

- Vedanta continually enhances the physical safety measures across all its operations. Designated walkways with guiding rails and marked roads with traffic signals
- Dedicated lanes for ash dumpers to reduce collision risk
- Main objective: eliminate all potentially fatal injuries from inadequate infrastructure

**Walkways Signals**

### Employee and business partner training 3

Cornerstone of Vedanta's commitment to safety and skill development

- Comprehensive, ongoing programmes covering safety protocols and technical skills, fostering a safety first culture
- Holistic approach ensures all individuals are prepared, skilled, and aligned to identify and mitigate risks effectively
- Fosters a culture of zero harm across employees and business partners

**Zero harm culture**

## Structured incident investigation: the ICAM approach

Learning from incidents is as important as preventing them. Vedanta adopts the Incident Cause Analysis Method (ICAM) as its standard framework for investigating health and safety incidents across all operations. ICAM is a structured methodology that goes beyond surface-level explanations to systematically identify the underlying and root causes of an incident examining individual actions, team and supervisory factors, work environment conditions, and organisational systems that contributed to the event.

Where a conventional investigation might conclude with an immediate cause, ICAM goes deeper: uncovering the latent organisational conditions that enabled the incident and prescribing corrective actions at every level of the causal chain. This enables Vedanta to refine safety protocols with precision, close systemic gaps before they produce further incidents, and embed learning permanently into operational practice rather than treating it as a post-incident formality.

Through ICAM, Vedanta reinforces its commitment to maintaining safety standards that meet and consistently exceed international benchmarks reflecting the organisation's broader conviction that a safer operation is not only a more responsible one, but a more productive and sustainable one for all stakeholders.

## Technology transforming safety

Vedanta has made technology a Group-wide priority for identifying and eliminating risk at source, deploying digital tools, automation, and AI-driven systems across business units to reduce human exposure to hazardous conditions and strengthen real-time safety oversight.

### Safety initiatives across operations in FY 2025-26

- **Tele-remote and guidance-enabled loaders** are deployed across underground mining operations at Hindustan Zinc Limited's Rampura Agucha, enabling surface-controlled operations during shift changeovers and removing personnel from high-risk exposure zones.
- **Smoke-hours drilling technology** in Rampura Agucha allows safe production during transition periods.
- **Collision avoidance systems** are being deployed by Vedanta across underground mines, in partnership with Epiroc, to mitigate equipment-related risks.
- **AI-driven predictive maintenance systems**, developed with Infinite Uptime, deploy over 1,000 sensors across Vedanta's operations to reduce equipment failure, minimise downtime, and limit manual intervention in hazardous environments.
- **Robotic automation** in high-temperature smelting further reduces direct human exposure across multiple business units.
- **The Safety Training Passport** enables real-time verification of safety competencies for employees and business partners across sites.
- **The Surakshya Neeti mobile application** provides instant access to Standard Operating and Maintenance Procedures, with real-time updates for field users.
- **Driver Welfare Complex and simulation training centre**, at Vedanta Aluminium's Jharsuguda operations, strengthen driver capability and safety.

**Bharat Aluminium Company Limited was conferred with the CII Platinum Award for Digital Transformation in Safety at the 8th CII IQ National Safety Practice Competition in May 2025.**

## Extending safety beyond operations

Safety extends beyond our operational boundaries and is embedded in how we engage with employees, business partners, and surrounding communities.

**National Road Safety Month (January–February 2026)** was observed across all business units of Vedanta, engaging employees, contractors, school students, and local communities in road safety awareness initiatives and spanning Rajasthan, Odisha, and other operational geographies.

**HZL's Mines Safety Week** at Zawar brought together over 450 mines and 900 delegates, with a focus on occupational risks such as silicosis and heat stress.

**Safety Stewards Programme** at Jharsuguda develops frontline safety leaders through structured training on critical safety fundamentals, assessed through practical and behavioural evaluations.

**The Power Safety Circle Conclave** enables cross-site learning and the sharing of safety innovations across business units.

**Suraksha Sankalp programme and AAINA safety checkpoints** at Lanjigarh drive behavioural change and reinforce personal accountability.

## Health and well-being

Our commitment to workforce well-being extends across both physical and mental health. Mantra Care, Vedanta's comprehensive employee wellness programme, provides 24/7 access to mental health counselling, therapy, and meditation, alongside resources for physical health and financial well-being through a dedicated platform. On-site engagement by psychologists, dieticians, and wellness experts complements personalised support for employees and their families.

The VLL Mental Health Programme further integrates psychological well-being into the occupational health framework through preventive medical examinations, structured awareness initiatives, and targeted health interventions. This reflects our recognition that a safe workforce is not only protected from physical harm but also supported in maintaining mental and emotional well-being.

## Strategy and oversight model

| Approach & planning | Resourcing & governance | Monitoring & assurance |
|---|---|---|
| Implementing health and safety standards and protocols aligned with ICMM and ISO 45001 / OHSAS 18001 | The Safety Community of Practice (CoP) governs this aim through the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP) | Internal auditing of health and safety standards conducted through VSAP |
| Embedding safety frameworks into operational practices across sites | Strengthening governance through structured oversight and defined accountability mechanisms | Continuous monitoring to ensure compliance and drive performance improvement |

Case Study

# Promoting employee well-being through the VLL mental health programme

**Materiality relevancy**

Workplace Health and Safety

**Business Unit**

Vedanta Aluminium Limited

**Impact on Vedanta**

The initiative reinforces Vedanta's commitment to prioritising employee well-being by fostering a supportive and health-conscious work environment. By integrating mental health into workplace practices, the programme strengthens employee trust, enhances engagement, and contributes to a resilient and productive workforce.

**What does this project do?**

The VLL Mental Health Programme focusses on promoting the psychological well-being of employees through structured health interventions and awareness initiatives. It integrates mental health into the broader occupational health framework by emphasising preventive care, early identification of concerns, and access to appropriate support systems.

**Why is this project important?**

Employee well-being extends beyond physical safety to include mental and emotional health, which are critical for overall productivity and workplace morale. In high-demand industrial environments, addressing mental health is essential to ensure a balanced, safe, and supportive workplace. The initiative reflects a proactive approach towards creating a culture where well-being is prioritised alongside operational performance.

**How is it being implemented?**

The programme is being implemented through a combination of preventive medical examinations, awareness sessions, and structured support mechanisms for employees. It aims to ensure regular health check-ups while also sensitising the workforce to mental health issues and reducing associated stigma.

The initiative targets a defined milestone-based approach, with a focus on achieving 70% compliance in preventive medical examinations. Backed by an investment of approximately ₹ 6,00,000, the programme is being rolled out in a phased manner, integrating health assessments and well-being initiatives into routine workplace practices.

**Outcome for stakeholders**

- Strengthened focus on holistic employee well-being, including mental health
- Increased awareness and acceptance of mental health within the workplace
- Improved access to preventive healthcare and early identification of health concerns
- Contribution to a healthier, more engaged, and resilient workforce




# Aim 8 | Promote gender parity, diversity, and inclusivity

**Objective**

Foster an inclusive and equitable workplace by enabling equal opportunities and creating a supportive environment where individuals from diverse backgrounds can thrive.

**Focus areas within our materiality**

**Diversity, Equal Opportunity and Inclusion**

Promoting a workplace culture that values diversity, ensures equal access to opportunities and supports inclusive practices across all levels of the organisation.

**Contribution towards UNSDGs**

- Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

**Key ESG risks addressed**

- Operational inefficiencies arising from lack of diverse perspectives and inclusive practices
- Reputational risks due to inadequate representation and inequitable workplace practices
- Potential financial implications linked to poor employee engagement and retention
- Limited innovation and decision-making effectiveness due to homogenous workforce structures

**Opportunities**

- Enable diverse perspectives that enhance creativity and problem-solving
- Strengthen decision-making through inclusive and balanced viewpoints
- Foster innovation by leveraging varied experiences and backgrounds
- Improve employee engagement, retention and overall organisational performance

## *Translating commitment into action*

Diversity and inclusion at Vedanta are reflected in measurable progress across operations that have historically been among the most male-dominated in the industry. The true measure of this commitment lies not in policy intent, but in how effectively it is reflected in our mines, smelters, refineries, and oil and gas operations, where meaningful progress is being achieved.

### Removing barriers, enabling women in core operations

Vedanta has taken a deliberate, Group-wide initiative to dismantle long-standing structural barriers limiting women's participation in mining and metals operations. Following the removal of regulatory restrictions, Vedanta enabled women to work full night shifts across all major mines and smelters. This transition is supported by dedicated safety frameworks, infrastructure, and cultural change programmes rolled out across business units.

Within this broader commitment, individual businesses have driven specific milestones.

- Hindustan Zinc (HZL) established **India's first all-women underground mine rescue team** and appointed the country's first female underground mine managers
- At HZL's Chanderiya Smelting Complex, **the Tejaswini initiative** deployed an all-women team of 30 professionals to lead the Leaching and Purification section across all shifts, one of the most technically intensive functions in hydrometallurgical operations

### Encouraging gender inclusion in the workforce

To build the future talent pipeline, Vedanta has launched targeted programmes across business units to attract women into technical and operational careers.

- HZL's "She Knows the Ground She Stands On" campaign provides immersive exposure to mining operations for women from leading science and engineering institutions
- Cairn Oil and Gas has been recognised among the Top 10 Best Companies for Women in India by the BCWI 2025 survey and received five awards at the Brandon Hall Group HCM Excellence Awards 2025 for its employee-centric learning and development programmes

Collectively, these initiatives reflect a structured, Group-initiated approach to gender inclusion, with each business unit adapting execution to its own operational context, progressing towards Vedanta's target of 30% women representation by 2030.

### *Expanding inclusion across the workforce*

Our approach to inclusion extends beyond gender to embrace individuals from all identities and backgrounds. The Transgender Inclusion Policy provides support through gender reaffirmation leave and financial assistance for related medical procedures. Accessibility features like ramps, braille-enabled elevators, text-to-speech tools, and barrier-free facilities ensure meaningful participation across all sections of the workforce. The inclusion platform fosters awareness and empathy for LGBTQ+ individuals, persons with disabilities, and employees from underrepresented backgrounds through sensitisation sessions and leadership engagement.

### *Building an inclusive culture*

Samanvay, our gender sensitisation programme, addresses unconscious biases and promotes inclusive behaviours within teams. Diversity intelligence workshops strengthen alignment at employee and leadership levels. Progressive workplace policies like spouse hiring, one-year childcare sabbatical, No-Questions-Asked work from home flexibility, mental and physical health leaves, and monthly discretionary leaves for women, ensure that policies enable rather than constrain careers.



Diversity Councils across business units oversee implementation, track progress, and hold leadership accountable for advancing inclusion priorities. Our targets of 30% women representation in the FTE workforce and 40% in leadership roles by FY 2029-30, alongside the Group's aspiration of 35% overall representation, provide clear direction and accountability.

## Strategy and oversight model

| Approach and planning | Resourcing and governance | Monitoring and assurance |
|---|---|---|
| Implementing anti-discriminatory hiring practices across all operations | The Diversity & Inclusion Council drives governance and strategic direction for D&I initiatives | Addressing grievances and complaints through structured mechanisms |
| Ensuring adherence to the Code of Conduct policy across all business units | Strengthening accountability through leadership oversight and cross-functional alignment | Implementing policies for incident investigation and defined disciplinary actions |
| Embedding inclusive practices into recruitment and workplace policies | Embedding inclusive practices into recruitment and workplace policies | Monitoring workplace conduct and ensuring timely resolution of concerns |





Case Study

# Breaking barriers at the helm: Vedanta Group's first all-women locomotive engine team

**Materiality relevancy**

Workplace diversity and inclusion

**Business Unit**

Vedanta Aluminium Limited

**Impact on Vedanta**

The deployment of Vedanta Group's first all-women locomotive engine team at the Jharsuguda aluminium smelter, marking a significant milestone in its inclusion agenda. By placing women at the helm of one of the plant's most critical logistical operations, Vedanta Aluminium has demonstrated that the commitment to gender equity extends to every function, including those that have historically been the most resistant to change. This initiative strengthens Vedanta's reputation as an employer of choice in the manufacturing sector, reinforces the Group's target of 30% women workforce representation by FY 2029-30, and builds the cultural credibility that attracts and retains diverse talent across all operations.

**What does this project do?**

Vedanta Aluminium has deployed a dedicated all-women team to manage the locomotive engine responsible for the internal movement of raw materials at its world-class aluminium smelter in Jharsuguda, Vedanta Group's largest aluminium plant. The team comprises four loco drivers operating in shifts, one gatewoman, and two support staff, collectively responsible for the efficient and safe operation and maintenance of this critical logistics asset.

This initiative is part of a broader, structured effort to open all operational roles to women across the plant. It follows a series of industry-first interventions at Jharsuguda, the launch of 'Shree Shakti', through which 108 women have taken on key operational roles during night shifts (a first in Odisha's industrial landscape), and the inauguration of the Indian aluminium industry's first all-women managed potline. The potline, a critical part of the aluminium production process, is being operationalised in three phases with more than 100 women selected through internal job postings and upskilled through specialised training programmes.

**Why is this project important?**

The locomotive engine function sits at the core of plant logistics, without it, the movement of raw materials that feeds the entire smelting operation would stop. Placing women in charge of this function is a deliberate operational decision that reflects Vedanta Aluminium's conviction in gender-agnostic roles. In a country where women remain significantly underrepresented in mining, metals, and manufacturing, initiatives like this reshape what is perceived as possible for the women who take on these roles, for the colleagues who work alongside them, and for the next generation of women considering industrial careers. Vedanta Aluminium's approach also directly addresses a structural talent constraint: expanding the recruitment pool to include the full workforce, not half of it, produces stronger operational outcomes and greater organisational resilience.

**How is it being implemented?**

The initiative was designed within Vedanta Aluminium's broader gender inclusion framework, which treats all roles as gender-agnostic from the point of job design. Implementation involved targeted identification of women candidates through internal processes, followed by specialised technical training to equip the team with the skills required for locomotive operation and maintenance at an industrial scale. The deployment is supported by the physical and cultural infrastructure that Vedanta Aluminium has progressively put in place at Jharsuguda, including dedicated facilities for women working night shifts, safety protocols tailored to diverse workforce needs, and leadership engagement that reinforces inclusion as an operational priority rather than a separate HR initiative.

**Outcome for stakeholders**

- Vedanta Group's first all-women locomotive engine team is now operational at Jharsuguda, managing a critical raw material logistics function at one of the world's largest aluminium plants
- 108 women engaged in night shift operations through the Shree Shakti initiative: the first such programme in Odisha's industrial sector
- 100+ women selected and trained for the Indian aluminium industry's first all-women managed potline, being operationalised in three phases
- 1,200+ women professionals across Vedanta Aluminium's operations, excelling in technical, operational, and managerial roles
- Vedanta Aluminium targeting 30% women workforce representation by FY 2029-30, with 50% women hiring prioritised for all fresher roles
- Great Place to Work® certification maintained across all plant locations, reinforcing Vedanta Aluminium's standing as a top employer in Indian manufacturing

# Aim 9 | Align with global business standards of corporate governance

## Objective

Strengthen governance frameworks by integrating global best practices into decision-making, while fostering a fair, transparent and inclusive work environment that upholds ethical conduct and accountability across the organisation.

## Focus areas within our materiality

### Business Ethics and Corporate Governance

Strengthening ethical business practices through robust policies, transparent disclosures and strong governance mechanisms that guide responsible decision-making across operations.

### Risk Management & Controls

Enhancing risk identification, assessment and mitigation processes through structured internal controls and monitoring systems, ensuring resilience, regulatory compliance and effective management of emerging ESG risks.

## Contribution towards UNSDGs

- Gender Equality
- Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

## Key ESG risks addressed

- Non-compliance with evolving corporate governance and regulatory standards
- Ethical, reputational and operational risks arising from weak internal controls
- Reduced stakeholder confidence due to gaps in transparency and disclosures

## Opportunities

- Strengthening stakeholder trust through transparent and accountable governance
- Enhancing organisational resilience through robust risk management practices
- Improving ESG performance and access to capital through strong governance systems

## *Driving transparency in ESG governance*

Vedanta places strong emphasis on transparency and responsible disclosure as core pillars of effective ESG governance. The company continuously monitors the evolving global landscape of corporate governance standards, particularly in the ESG domain, incorporating insights from national and international regulations, industry frameworks, investor expectations, and peer benchmarking. These insights inform enhancements to internal policies and practices, which are implemented following Board approval. Vedanta also actively evaluates emerging expectations around ESG-linked performance management and compensation and has integrated climate-related parameters into the evaluation criteria of its Long-Term Incentive Programmes, strengthening accountability and alignment with sustainability priorities.

The company continues to strengthen its internal governance and monitoring mechanisms in response to evolving standards and stakeholder expectations. This includes periodic refinement of the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Process (VSAP), which supports robust oversight of ESG performance across business units and ensures that sustainability practices are systematically embedded into operations.

Transparency and information sharing remain central to stakeholder engagement. Vedanta publishes a comprehensive suite of ESG disclosures, including the Annual Integrated Report, Sustainability Report, TCFD Climate Report, and Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR). These disclosures are aligned with internationally recognised frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and the Integrated Reporting Framework, ensuring consistency, credibility, and comparability. The publication of Vedanta's 18th Sustainability Report reflects sustained progress in integrating sustainability into business strategy and governance.

The strength of these disclosures, combined with continuous improvements in governance practices and ESG performance, has led to upgraded ratings from multiple independent agencies. These external assessments provide stakeholders with an objective view of the company's progress and reinforce Vedanta's commitment to aligning with evolving global ESG expectations.

## CSA rankings

**Vedanta Group Companies** included in **S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2026 third year in a row**

**HZL** ranked **1st among** 251 global companies; **Vedanta aluminium** ranked **2nd**



## Rating performance

| Agency | | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 | FY 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MSCI | MSCI | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB |
| SUSTAINALYTICS | Sustainalytics | 39.6 | 38.9 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 36.6 |
| CDP | CDP Climate | B | B | B | B | B |
| | CDP Water | - | B | A- | B | A- |
| | CDP Supply Chain | | | | | A- |

## Strategy and oversight

### Approach and planning

Implementing anti-discriminatory hiring practices across all operations

Ensuring adherence to the Code of Conduct policy across all business units

Embedding inclusive practices into recruitment and workplace policies

### Resourcing and governance

The Diversity & Inclusion Council drives governance and strategic direction for D&I initiatives

Strengthening accountability through leadership oversight and cross-functional alignment

Embedding inclusive practices into recruitment and workplace policies

### Monitoring and assurance

Addressing grievances and complaints through structured mechanisms

Implementing policies for incident investigation and defined disciplinary actions through 4 Statutory Committees:

- Audit & Risk Management
- Nomination & Remuneration
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Committee Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

Monitoring workplace conduct and ensuring timely resolution of concerns

People and Culture

# People at the CENTRE OF PROGRESS

**We are building a culture that enables our people to realise their potential and contribute meaningfully to business goals. Our people strategy focusses on performance, capability-building and empowerment, supported by an inclusive workplace anchored in health, safety, diversity, equity and inclusion. This approach helps us unlock talent across the organisation and strengthen long-term business performance through varied skills, experiences and perspectives.**



## Promoting Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

Our commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion is embedded in our culture and guides our people practices. We promote gender parity and welcome individuals from diverse backgrounds across leadership, operations and partner workforces. We are also committed to building an LGBTQIA+ friendly workplace where every individual feels respected, included and valued.

Our initiatives include role identification, infrastructure improvements and policy upgrades that support a more inclusive work environment.

### Parenthood and Childcare Policy

We have strengthened our Parenthood Policy to support women employees during their transition to motherhood and extend childcare support across genders and orientations. The policy reflects our value of Care and recognises parenthood as a phase of personal growth rather than a career pause. It also supports women and LGBTQIA+ employees through more inclusive benefits and childcare provisions.

### Gender Reaffirmation Policy

We respect the rights and needs of transgender individuals and remain committed to equality and non-discrimination. Our Gender Reaffirmation and Leave Policy support individuals from transgender communities through financial and wellbeing assistance during the gender reaffirmation process.

**40+**

transgender individuals working across the organisation, largely within our business partner workforce

### Women CXOs in the Making: V-LEAD

We are building a strong pipeline of women leaders through V-LEAD, our flagship Women Leadership Development Programme. The programme provides a structured, fast-track pathway for high-potential women to move into senior leadership roles. It supports their participation in key decision-making forums and helps create visible role models across the organisation.

The programme is supported by senior leadership mentorship and tracked through a structured scorecard covering promotions, role elevations, executive committee representation, retention, mentorship effectiveness, rewards and recognition.



## Professional Leadership and Collaborative Decision-Making

We operate through a strong management framework led by an Executive Committee, which enables collective decision-making at the corporate and business-unit levels. Each business is led by its CEO and operates with clear accountability, supporting a federated structure that combines entrepreneurial agility with group-level discipline.

## Cultivating Excellence Through Recognition

We keep our workforce motivated through transparent recognition, reward and incentive frameworks. Our programmes acknowledge employees and business partners who contribute meaningfully to business performance, operational excellence and long-term value creation.

Our recognition platforms include the Chairman Individual Awards, Chairman Award for Business Partners, Leadership Icon Award, ESG Guardian Award, Digital AI Champion Award, business performance-linked incentive schemes and the Employee Stock Options Scheme. The ESOP scheme also covers campus hires, encouraging young talent to participate in Vedanta's growth journey from an early stage.

Our appraisal and compensation frameworks include ESG-linked elements, aligning performance with safety, sustainability and carbon footprint reduction. High-performing employees are supported through incentives, development programmes and competitive compensation.

## Strengthening Leadership Profile

We continue to strengthen leadership hiring through technology, external expertise and objective assessment. These initiatives improve hiring quality, reduce bias and help us identify leaders who can support Vedanta's next phase of transformation.

### AI-Enabled Screening for Leadership Hiring

We have integrated AI-enabled screening into our lateral hiring process to improve speed, precision and objectivity. Developed in partnership with Unberry and integrated with Darwinbox, the system automates early-stage evaluation and strengthens the quality of leadership hiring.

#### Key capabilities

AI-led role deconstruction to break job descriptions into skills, capabilities and behavioural indicators

Context-driven candidate shortlisting aligned with Vedanta's leadership competency model

Automated first-round screening through AI interviews and resume scoring to accelerate the funnel and reduce bias



### External Expert Panels for CXO Hiring

We have introduced External Expert Panels to bring independent, outside-in perspectives to CXO hiring. These panels include seasoned industry leaders who support leadership assessment through global insight, functional depth and unbiased judgement.

The panels help us reduce unconscious bias, strengthen decision-making and assess candidates across strategic, behavioural and cultural dimensions. This approach brings greater balance, rigour and impartiality to critical leadership appointments.

**90+**
Expert interactions conducted through the External Expert Panel initiative

**40+**
Leadership and niche roles supported through external expert assessment

**10**
Distinguished specialists forming a curated expert network for leadership hiring

## Exemplary Talent Management and Leadership Practices

We believe in giving people opportunities early in their careers and valuing their views in key decisions. Our talent development approach reflects our philosophy of growth from within. We identify high-potential employees through structured programmes and provide accelerated career pathways that prepare them for larger roles across the Group.

### V-Aspire: Talent Search Initiative

We launched V-Aspire, our flagship internal talent discovery initiative, under the leadership of Ms Priya Hebbar. The programme identifies and nurtures the next generation of high-potential leaders through tailored development opportunities, challenging assignments and future-focussed exposure.

The selection process was designed with global HR consultants and included AI-enabled interviews, business simulations and psychometric tools. Candidates were shortlisted through a multi-stage evaluation based on performance, potential and pedigree. Finalists were assessed by a leadership panel comprising internal and external industry experts.

The identified talent will undergo structured developmental interventions in the coming year, strengthening our future-ready leadership cadre.

**200**
High-potential leaders identified as top-tier talent and placed in elevated leadership roles

**500**
Emerging leaders identified from junior and mid-level cohorts to strengthen the leadership bench

### Talent Mobility and Internal Job Posting

We see talent mobility as a strategic lever for building leadership capability. Our approach is rooted in leadership from within, and we encourage employees to gain diverse exposure across roles, businesses and geographies.

Our Internal Job Posting (IJP) process provides transparent, merit-based access to career opportunities. It empowers employees to take ownership of their growth while supporting business continuity and performance delivery. We also take a long-term view of potential, often backing people when they are partly ready for a role, as stretch assignments build confidence, capability and leadership depth.

Our career philosophy, expressed as '3 Roles, 3 Businesses, 3 Locations', provides holistic exposure through structured role movements and stretch opportunities. This builds a Group-wide perspective and prepares high-potential talent for critical leadership positions. As a result, most roles across Vedanta are filled internally, while external hiring is focussed on niche skills, deep domain expertise and select leadership roles requiring specialised capabilities.

We also follow a structured job rotation practice, guided by clear policies and strong governance. Employees are encouraged to take up new roles at periodic intervals, supporting continuous learning, succession planning and business continuity.

### ACT-UP: Business and Technical

The Accelerated Competency Tracking and Upgradation Process (ACT-UP) is a strategic talent development programme that identifies and prepares high-potential employees for key roles. Conducted with leading external consultants, the programme uses aspiration questionnaires, case studies, online personality profiling and group assignments.



Employees selected through this rigorous process receive the Star of Business designation. This recognition provides exclusive benefits, enhanced responsibilities and opportunities for accelerated career growth within Vedanta.

### Growth Workshops

Our Growth Workshops are tailored development programmes for specific cohorts, including functional teams and selected executive pools. They are designed around evolving business needs and help identify high-potential employees for elevated roles.

The workshops support cross-business and cross-functional movement, giving employees exposure to different geographies and business domains. Participants are selected through a structured evaluation process based on performance, pedigree and potential. Past workshops include the HR Growth Workshop and the Commercial and Marketing Growth Workshop.

**500+**

High-potential employees each year identified and developed through Growth Workshops

### Embedding Continuous Learning in Leadership

Continuous learning is central to our leadership development approach. We have built a learning ecosystem that helps leaders upgrade skills, broaden perspectives and stay aligned with evolving business and societal expectations.

We partner with leading institutions, including ISB, XLRI, IIM Raipur, IIM Mumbai and IIM Udaipur, to deliver bespoke executive education programmes that combine academic rigour with real-world application. Our hybrid learning model blends immersive in-person experiences with virtual modules, ensuring wider access while staying aligned with organisational priorities.

Executive education and C-suite coaching programmes focus on strategic thinking, transformation, innovation and people leadership. Through these interventions, we are building agile, future-ready leaders equipped to navigate complexity and create sustainable value.

## Building the Next Generation of Leaders

Nurturing young talent is central to our people strategy. Our fresher hiring programme attracts high-calibre talent from premier institutions while advancing diversity, regional inclusion and accelerated career growth. We provide young professionals with business-relevant roles, senior leadership mentorship, immersive exposure to real challenges and best-in-class rewards, including ESOPs. This approach helps us build a future-ready and purpose-driven workforce.

### Talent Attraction with Diversity at the Core

We bring young talent from leading engineering, management and allied institutions into the Vedanta ecosystem. Our hiring approach focusses on building a balanced talent pool across gender, geography and socio-economic backgrounds.

We are expanding entry-level opportunities for women professionals, especially in roles traditionally underrepresented in mining and manufacturing. Women engineers and management graduates bring fresh perspectives, collaborative leadership, and a stronger focus on safety, sustainability and innovation. Their inclusion strengthens workplace diversity and supports a more agile, inclusive and future-ready organisation.

Through V ENGAGE, we also hire young professionals from underrepresented regions, including the North-East, Jammu & Kashmir and Leh. This ensures that promising talent from remote geographies receives equitable access to career opportunities.

**35%**

Gender diversity target guiding our efforts to expand women's representation across the Group

### Holistic Learning, Mentorship and Fast-Track Growth

Our fresher development ecosystem is built on experiential learning, cross-functional exposure and structured capability building. Young professionals gain business and functional exposure through rotations, real-time projects and structured assessments.

Each participant receives mentorship from senior leaders and CXOs, enabling capability development and real-world problem solving.

Transparent performance reviews, cross-business mobility and stretch roles support faster career progression compared with industry benchmarks.

Our Role Model Campus Minds initiative identifies and recognises high-potential campus hires who demonstrate strong performance, pedigree and potential. It gives young professionals early opportunities to contribute to critical business areas, including volume growth, cost optimisation, business partnering, innovation, digital solutions and best-practice adoption.

High performers are supported through competitive compensation, performance-linked rewards and ESOPs, enabling them to grow with the organisation and participate in long-term value creation. Select young leaders also receive the opportunity to work closely with the Chairman for a short period through the Chairman's Young Leader Programme.





## Vedanta Leadership Development Programme

The Vedanta Leadership Development Programme (VLDP) is our flagship campus hiring and development initiative. It attracts top-tier talent from premier institutes, including IITs and IIMs, and prepares them for future leadership roles.

VLDP participants receive challenging assignments, cross-functional rotations, diverse business exposure and dedicated mentorship. The programme follows our career philosophy of "3 Roles, 3 Businesses, 3 Locations", enabling holistic development and preparing participants for critical leadership positions.

VLDP Growth Workshops are conducted to fast-track top-performing participants by giving them elevated responsibilities and early leadership opportunities.

**6-8 years**

Structured development journey under VLDP

## Vedanta Internship Programme

Our internship programme attracts high-calibre students from premier engineering and management institutions and provides them with immersive, high-impact learning. The programme continues to scale in reach and impact, reinforcing our leadership pipeline.

Interns work across businesses and contribute to critical projects from the first day. Their areas of exposure include innovation, digital transformation, sustainability and operational excellence. The programme combines hands-on learning with structured modules, leadership interactions and cross-functional problem solving.

**200 interns**

From leading business schools and engineering institutes in the latest cohort

**50% female cohort**

supporting stronger gender representation at the early talent stage

### YUVA: Young Upcoming Vedanta Achievers

YUVA is our comprehensive induction programme for campus hires. It includes interactions with the leadership team, business CEOs, functional heads and industry experts at business locations.

The programme helps new hires understand Vedanta's businesses, culture and operating expectations through business and functional sessions, site visits, CSR activities and campus-to-corporate modules.

### V-Campus

V-Campus complements YUVA by offering every new campus hire a digitally driven platform for structured anchoring, performance tracking and continuous engagement. It supports learning, recognition and measurable performance through defined KPIs.

## Appreciation and awards

- Vedanta Group certified as a ***Great Place to Work*** in the Great Place to Work Study 2026 capturing exceptional opinion of our stakeholders, setting new benchmark
- Awarded as Best Employer amongst India's Nation Builders' 2025 consecutively over the years by Great Place to Work Study
- Significant achievement in HR excellence awards recently bestowed by CII on Vedanta BUs highlight our Group's focus on nurturing talent and driving organisational excellence

- Recognised as ***"Companies with Great Managers"*** amongst the Top 50 Companies from over 175 participating organisations by ***Great Manager Awards 2025.*** 15 of our leaders from various BUs have made it to the list of ***Top 100 Great Managers of India***
- Featured as ***Arogya World Healthy Workplaces Award 2025*** by Public Health Foundation of India showcasing our commitment to people well-being, innovative health initiatives & a caring workplace. Ranked in top 10 as ***Platinum Awardee*** among 75+ participating organisations
- Honoured at the ***PeopleFirst HR Excellence Awards*** spanning multiple categories—including ***Talent Management & Development*** and ***HR Technology***—underscoring our holistic approach to people and innovation

- Featured in the ***Top 10 Happiest Workplaces in Happiness & Wellbeing Awards*** by Economic Times HR World along with other prominent brands. Over 100 nominations were received and Bus making it to the top among the ranking in a list of top 30 organisations
- AUSTRADE in partnership with Women in Mining has recognised 4 young women of Vedanta in the "Hall of Fame" category for their significant contributions to the mining industry

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance

# Governance that
# GUIDES EVERY GROWTH ENGINE

As we support India's journey towards self-sufficiency and advance our sustainability priorities, we continue to strengthen the way we manage natural resources responsibly. Our governance framework provides the structure, discipline and accountability required to guide this responsibility. Clear roles and responsibilities across every constituent of the governance system enable consistent decision-making and sustained value creation. Integrity, ethical conduct and responsible business practices remain central to the way we operate, grow and engage with our stakeholders.





## Our Governance Framework

Our governance framework is anchored in our core values of Trust, Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Excellence, Integrity, Respect and Care. These values guide our vision, strategic mission and commitment to sustainable growth. The framework enables us to align business performance with accountability, stakeholder expectations and long-term value creation across our diversified natural resources portfolio.




## Corporate Governance Philosophy

Good governance defines our long-term value creation philosophy. We see purpose-led governance and ethics-driven conduct as essential to our ambition of building India's largest diversified natural resources conglomerate and positioning ourselves among the most sustainable organisations globally.

Our governance ethos reflects a dual operating approach. Each entity within the Group has its own management systems and operational responsibilities, while the Group functions cohesively through a shared purpose and common governance standards. This approach helps us combine entrepreneurial agility with institutional discipline.

We view responsible operations as our fiduciary duty as trustees of multiple capitals: financial, manufactured, intellectual, human, social and relationship, and natural. This stewardship guides the way we manage resources, execute our integrated value chain and deliver consistent value for stakeholders.

An engaged and informed Board leads this governance philosophy. The Board brings diverse expertise, guides strategic direction, identifies opportunities and oversees risk management to safeguard and enhance business value. In a dynamic operating environment, this forward-looking approach strengthens resilience, deepens stakeholder trust and supports sustainable growth.

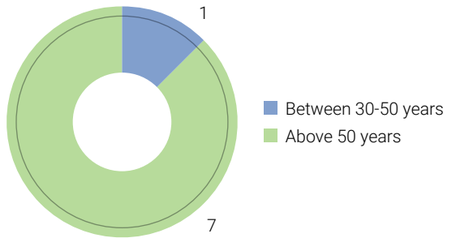
Rooted in our values, we continue to build a Group that leads through scale, diversification, governance, responsibility and sustainability. Our purpose remains clear: to deliver long-term value for all stakeholders while contributing to an inclusive and sustainable future.

### Composition of the Board of Directors

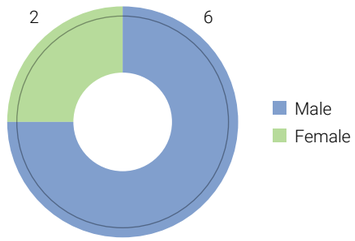
As on 31 March 2026, the Board comprises eight members, as listed below:

| S. No. | Name | Designation | Gender | Age (as on 31 March 2026) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. Anil Agarwal | Non-Executive Chairman | Male | 73 |
| 2 | Mr. Navin Agarwal | Executive Vice Chairman | Male | 65 |
| 3 | Ms. Pallavi Joshi Bakhru | Non-Executive Independent Director | Female | 58 |
| 4 | Mr. Dindayal Jalan | Non-Executive Independent Director | Male | 69 |
| 5 | Mr. Prasun Kumar Mukherjee | Non-Executive Independent Director | Male | 70 |
| 6 | Mr. R. Gopalan | Non-Executive Independent Director | Male | 73 |
| 7 | Mr. Arun Misra | Executive Director | Male | 60 |
| 8 | Ms. Priya Agarwal Hebbar | Non-Executive Director | Female | 36 |

**Age Group**




**Gender**




## Board Governance

As we grow from strength to strength, we continue to raise the standards of our governance practices. Our commitment extends across ESG initiatives, disclosure practices, Board independence and effectiveness, diversity, equity and inclusion, alignment with globally accepted norms and policies, and the development of a digitally enabled, technology-driven organisation.

Governance anchors our transformation journey. Responsible change remains central to how we scale, create sustained value and set higher benchmarks for the industry. Across our operations, governance provides the foundation for disciplined execution, responsible decision-making and long-term resilience.

The Board plays a pivotal role in implementing our strategic objectives. It guides management in meeting stakeholder commitments while upholding ethical conduct and responsible growth. Its oversight combines strategic direction, risk awareness and institutional accountability, helping us remain agile and future-ready in a dynamic operating environment.

The Board is supported by

- Established Committees
- Risk Management Framework
- Vedanta Sustainability Framework and Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Process (VSAP)
- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
- Other Group policies, practices and control mechanisms



Through prudent oversight, alignment with Group values and a strong sustainability focus, the Board continues to reinforce our resilience and long-term growth. Its commitment to ethics and responsibility ensures that our operations remain purpose-driven and that we continue to deliver sustained value for all stakeholders.

## ESG Governance

Our ESG governance structure brings consistency, accountability and ownership across the organisation. The ESG Committee, together with our Group Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability (HSE&S) and ESG functions, is responsible for activating, mainstreaming and monitoring ESG initiatives across the Group.

We have established dedicated forums for regular management review and oversight at every level. ESG-themed communities at each BU and SBU further strengthen ownership by driving projects, tracking progress and supporting timely implementation. This structure enables ESG priorities to move from intent to action across our businesses.

## ESG Ratings

Sustainability and ESG remain core business imperatives for us. We continue to strengthen our practices, disclosures and performance with the objective of improving our ESG ratings over time. This focus reflects our commitment to responsible growth, transparent reporting and stronger alignment with stakeholder expectations.

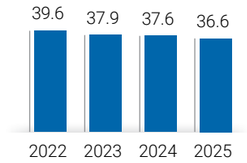
## ESG Ratings: significant improvement across key external ratings

S&P Global

**CSA Yearbook recognition for 3rd time in a row**

SUSTAINALYTICS

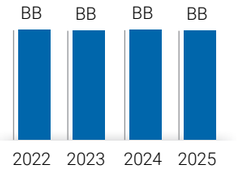
**Risk Score** (Lower the better)




- Vedanta improved its score by 3 points in the last 4 years

MSCI

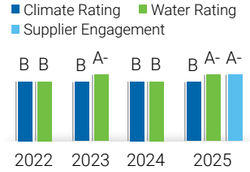
**ESG Rating**




- Vedanta maintained BB rating
- Rating is above industry average

CDP
DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

**ESG Rating**




- CDP Climate: B rating in 2025
- CDP Water: A- rating in 2025
- CDP Supplier Engagement: A- rating in 2025

## G20/OECD Framework Alignment

We align with the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance through the following practices:

### Enabling an Effective Corporate Governance Framework

- Alignment with free market practices, fair competition and anti-competitive policy requirements
- Compliance with statutory requirements prescribed by SEBI, MCA and other regulators
- Adoption of an informed, diverse, relevant and experienced Board
- Integrity-led leadership, supported by collective and specific Board responsibilities

### Strengthening the Role of Stakeholders

- Continuous engagement with investors, clients, customers, employees, bankers and regulators
- Specific policies for vendors, suppliers and business partners
- Employee policies focussed on health, safety, well-being and growth
- A strong whistle-blower policy and vigil mechanism
- Social responsibility and welfare initiatives developed in consultation with communities

### Reaffirming Board Guidance and Accountability

- Fully informed decision-making, due diligence and care in the best interests of the Company
- High ethical standards in monitoring decisions and providing oversight
- Responsible accountability across strategic and operational matters

### Protecting Shareholder Rights and Equitable Treatment

- Assurance of rights and equitable treatment for all shareholders, including minority and foreign shareholders
- Dedicated channels for shareholders to raise concerns
- Annual General Meetings conducted in line with applicable norms
- Regular publications that update shareholders on performance, strategy, governance and related matters

### Safeguarding disclosure and transparency with:

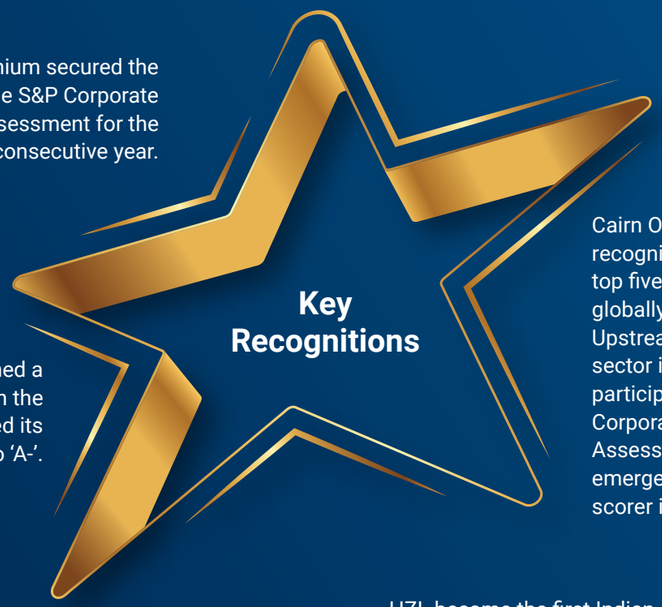
- Compliance-led periodic disclosures and a transparent reporting suite
- Voluntary reporting aligned with globally accepted frameworks, including Integrated Reporting, GRI, Climate Action Report and BRSR
- External independent assurance for financial and non-financial information

### Advancing Sustainability and Resilience

- Consideration of sustainability-related disclosure policies that are consistent, comparable and reliable
- Inclusion of retrospective and forward-looking material information in disclosures
- Constructive dialogue and active cooperation between the Board and stakeholders on sustainability matters

## Awards

# Recognition for
# OUR GROWTH ENGINES




Vedanta Aluminium secured the second rank in the S&P Corporate Sustainability Assessment for the third consecutive year.

Vedanta maintained a Climate score of 'B' in the CDP Ratings and improved its Water rating from 'B' to 'A-'.

Cairn Oil & Gas was recognised among the top five companies globally in the Oil & Gas Upstream and Integrated sector in its first participation in the S&P Corporate Sustainability Assessment and emerged as the highest scorer in India.

HZL retained its World No. 1 ranking in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment 2025 for the third consecutive year.

HZL became the first Indian company to join the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), a prestigious global alliance that recognises excellence in responsible mining practices.

### Business Excellence

- Vedanta's Aluminium plant operations at Jharsuguda were honoured with the Indian Manufacturer of the Year Award by Frost & Sullivan
- BALCO won the National Award for Digitalisation in Manufacturing from Grow Care
- Vedanta Aluminium's Coal Mines received the Overall Best Mine Award (Open Cast) from the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), Ministry of Mines
- Vedanta Aluminium's Lanjigarh operations earned NABL accreditation from the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
- HZL mines received prestigious five-star ratings from the Indian Bureau of Mines
- HZL was recognised as India's Largest Integrated Silver Manufacturer 2024 at the India Silver Conference
- HZL was recognised by the Rajasthan Government for being Rajasthan's highest indirect taxpayer in FY 2024-25
- Vedanta Iron Ore, Goa received the Group A award for Overall Performance in Fully Mechanised Iron Ore Mines from the Indian Bureau of Mines
- Vedanta Copper received the Par Excellence Award at the National Convention on Quality Concepts Awards 2025, organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

### Health, Safety and Environment

- Vedanta Aluminium's Lanjigarh operations received the Energy Efficient Unit Award at the National Energy Efficiency Awards 2025, organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- Vedanta Aluminium's Jharsuguda operations received the International Safety Award from the British Safety Council
- Vedanta Aluminium's Coal Mines won the Safety Management Plan Award from the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), Ministry of Mines
- HZL's Kayad Mine received a GreenCo Silver Rating from the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- HZL's Zawar Group of Mines won the sustainable mining award from the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries
- HZL's Debari and CRDL units won the CII National Award for Environmental Best Practices 2025 from the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- Cairn Oil & Gas received recognition from DGMS for excellence in Fire Fighting Equipment Operations and Maintenance, Emergency Response Planning, and Mock Rehearsals
- Vedanta Iron Ore, Goa received recognition from the Indian Bureau of Mines for excellence in Environment Monitoring & Sustainable Development and Publicity & Propaganda
- TSPL received the ESG Excellence Award for Single-Use Plastic Elimination from the Confederation of Indian Industry
- TSPL received the Sustainable Performance Award in the IPP Coal Unit Above 1500 MW category from the Council of Enviro Excellence (CEE)
- FACOR Power Plant was recognised by the British Safety Council for its excellent performance in safety

### People

- Vedanta Aluminium's Jharsuguda operations won the Grow Care India HR Excellence Award 2026 from Grow Care
- BALCO received the Great Place to Work Certification for the fourth consecutive year, recognised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- ESL Steel Limited, Bokaro, was certified as a Great Place to Work® by the Great Place to Work Institute
- HZL was recognised as the Best Organisation for Women 2026 at the 6th edition of ET Edge by The Times Group
- HZL was recognised among the Happiest Workplaces in 2026 by Happy Plus
- Cairn Oil & Gas was recognised among India's Top 10 Best Companies for Women for the second consecutive year by the Avtar & Seramount
- Cairn Oil & Gas was certified as a Great Place to Work® by the Great Place to Work Institute for the seventh consecutive year
- Vedanta Iron Ore Goa received a Special Recognition Award from the National TIWIISS for its efforts in supporting and enabling women professionals in the security domain
- Vedanta Power was recognised among India's Best Workplaces in the Energy, Oil & Gas Sector by the Great Place to Work
- Vedanta Copper & Nickel was recognised among the Top 30 Most Diverse & Inclusive Organisations in the DEI 100 Index

### CSR

- Vedanta Aluminium's Coal Mines received the Best CSR Award from the Kalinga Bharti Foundation for its exemplary contribution to social responsibility, sustainability, and community welfare through the Nikshay Mitra TB elimination programme
- Vedanta Aluminium's Lanjigarh operations received the Silver Award at the CSR Times Awards for Project Sakhi
- BALCO Medical Centre received the FICCI Healthcare Excellence Award 2025 for its outstanding contribution to healthcare
- TSPL received the Excellence in Women Empowerment Award at the India CSR Awards for Project TARA



# Management Discussion & Analysis

## Market Review





### Economic Outlook

The year 2025-26 was marked by moderate and uneven global economic growth, as economies adjusted to increased trade protectionism, financial market volatility, and ongoing geopolitical uncertainties. While inflation eased and recession risks declined, structural challenges continued to shape the global outlook.

### 2025 – The Year of Uncertainty

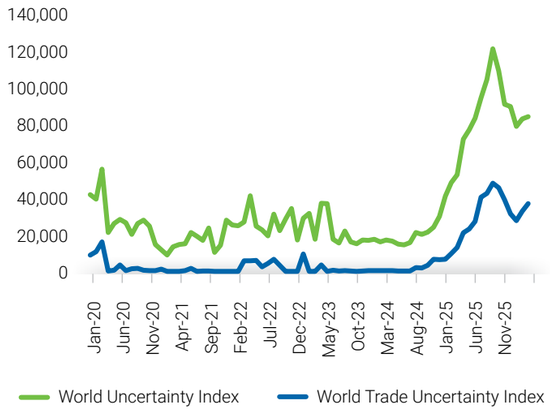
The last fiscal started with President Donald Trump's sweeping "Liberation Day" tariffs announcements in April 2025 introducing a baseline 10% global tariff alongside specific "reciprocal" tariffs scaling up to 50% for countries with high trade surpluses. This was followed by a series of negotiations, multiple changes in tariff rates and heightened trade tensions among the countries as they attempted to make trade deals with the US to achieve a favourable tariff structure. However, in February 2026, the US Supreme Court ruled the initial tariffs illegal, stating that the emergency powers cited under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) did not permit the President to bypass Congress to regulate international commerce. In response to the Supreme Court's decision, the US administration instituted a 10% blanket global tariff under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, which was again ruled out by the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) in May 2026.

The year was marked by increased number of conflicts amidst failed attempts to end Russia-Ukraine war and fragile ceasefire in Gaza. New frontier opened in Middle East when the US, Israel and Iran engaged into the 12-Day War intensive conflict in June 2025 involving Israeli strikes on Iranian military and nuclear sites, followed by direct U.S. intervention.

Towards the end of the fiscal year, the fierce war broke out in Middle East between Iran and the US-Israel which rattled global energy market.

All these things culminated in heightened uncertainty regarding global business environment which is reflected in World Uncertainty Index which touched all-time high in September 2025, dwarfing the previous spikes like Covid-19 pandemic of 2020 or Global Financial Crisis of 2008.

**Rising Global Uncertainty**




### Resilient Global Economy

Despite all the odds, global economy expanded by 3.4% in 2025, indicating stable but modest expansion. Growth remained strong in emerging economies which grew by 4.4%, but moderate in advanced economies with 1.9% rise in 2025. The United States maintained steady growth of 2.1% driven by consumption and technology investment. China managed to achieve the target 5% growth, supported by policy measures but constrained by real estate issues. India remained one of the fastest-growing major economies at 7.6%. Euro Area saw slower growth of 1.4% due to structural weaknesses. Overall, global growth was resilient but remained below long-term averages.

Pace of decline in inflation slowed down in 2025 and global inflation largely remained steady. Inflation in the US remained above target level while that in India and EU started moving up during Q4 of FY 2025-26. As a result, the Federal Reserve kept its benchmark interest rate unchanged at 3.50–3.75% during meetings in January, March, and April in 2026 while the European Central Bank did not reduce interest rates after June 2025.

Global manufacturing in 2025 experienced a slow but steady recovery, characterised by moderate output growth. Global manufacturing PMI consistently remained in expansionary zone since August 2025 and reached 52.6 in April 2026 - marking a 49-month high and signalling a strengthened expansion in worldwide manufacturing output despite rising geopolitical risks. Global trade in 2025 reached a record high of US$ 34.65 trillion in total value, a 7% increase over 2024. Growth was driven by strong demand for electronics and AI-related hardware. However, sustenance of such positive developments are overshadowed by the ongoing war between Iran and the combined forces of US and Israel.

## Middle East Crisis Risks Global Growth Prospect

The US-Iran war which started since 28 February 2026 has emerged as a major geopolitical shock with wide-ranging consequences for the global economy. Given the strategic importance of the Middle East in global energy supply and trade routes, the conflict has affected growth, inflation, trade, and financial stability worldwide.

The most immediate impact has been a sharp rise in global oil prices. The conflict disrupted the Strait of Hormuz, through which about 20% of global oil supply flows. Oil prices surged above US$ 100 per barrel in some phases. Rising oil and commodity prices have led to global inflation pressures. Many economies face the risk of imported inflation due to energy dependence. Higher cost of living (fuel, food, utilities), reduced purchasing power, pressure on low-income households.

Disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz have impacted several commodity markets, affecting both energy and related sectors. The Gulf region, which accounts for about 8% of global aluminium supply, is also affected. Roughly 5 million tonnes are shipped annually through the Strait from countries like Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, impacting construction, manufacturing, and energy technologies.

Fertiliser supply is especially vulnerable, with over 30% of global urea trade and around 20% of ammonia and phosphate shipments passing through the Strait. This raises concerns for food prices and security. There are also indirect energy implications, as some countries rely on imported LNG to power fertiliser production.

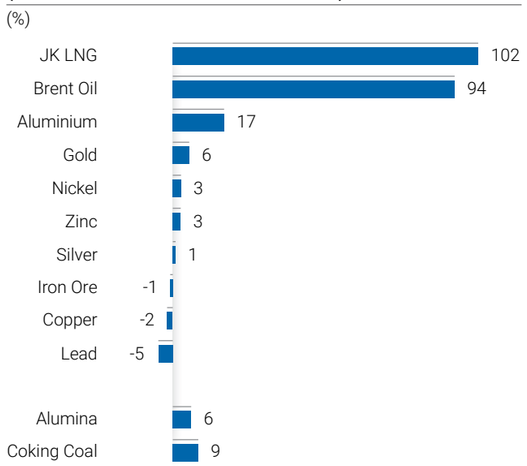
In addition, nearly half of global seaborne sulphur trade moves through this route. Sulphuric acid derived from it is essential for fertilisers, chemicals, petroleum refining, and processing key minerals such as copper, nickel, and zinc.

Oil and gas prices almost doubled and aluminium price also jumped due to supply disruption in Q4. While copper and silver prices reached all-time high earlier in the quarter, they retreated in the later part of the quarter due to profit booking, strengthening US dollar, fear of interest rate hike and concern of adverse impact of manufacturing.




The United States and Iran agreed to a fragile, two-week ceasefire on 8 April 2026, following which oil and gas prices pulled back. However, the ceasefire is currently in a state of tension following the failure of high-stakes negotiations. Resumption of the war and continuation of that may keep the commodity market extremely volatile.

**Commodity price changes during Q4 FY 2025-26 (31 December 2025 to 31 March 2026)**



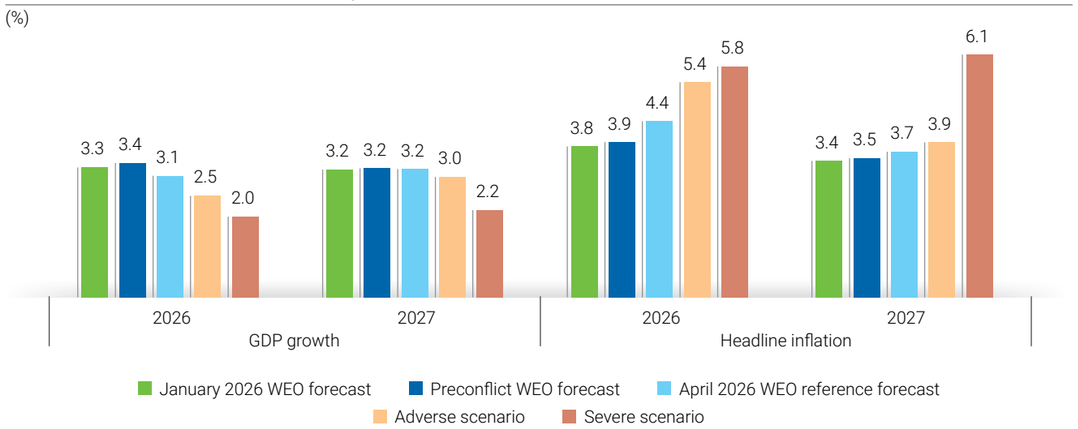

## Global Economic Outlook

The demand outlook has weakened as the conflict in the Middle East has disrupted fuel supplies, which will take time to recover once the Strait of Hormuz is fully reopened. But even that will not lead to a speedy return to normal as oil and gas production facilities and infrastructure have been damaged. As such, the fallout from the conflict could be felt for many months as it will take time for other producers to increase production to make up for the lasting losses in incurred by the affected Middle Eastern countries.

Central banks face a policy dilemma as inflation is likely to rise due to oil shocks while growth slowing due to economic uncertainty. This could delay interest rate cuts and possible tightening if inflation persists. This creates risks of stagflation which is a condition of low growth and high inflation, slower growth, and financial instability.

World industrial production growth for 2026 has been revised down from 3.1% to 2.5% as a result of the fallout of the conflict. With Asia and Europe highly dependent on Middle East oil and gas, higher-for-longer energy prices, energy rationing and the inflationary implications of these, means that there is a risk that broader markets turn bearish and that weighs on sentiment in the base metals.

**Global Growth and Inflation Forecasts by IMF**




In the baseline outlook by IMF, global growth is expected to reach 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027. This represents a slowdown from the roughly 3.4% pace observed in 2024-25, with growth stabilising at a similarly lower rate over the medium term – well below the historical average of 3.7% recorded between 2000 and 2019. Compared with the January 2026 WEO Update, the 2026 forecast has been revised down by 0.2 percentage points, while the 2027 projection remains unchanged. Meanwhile, global headline inflation is projected to rise to 4.4% in 2026 before easing to 3.7% in 2027, with both figures revised upward.

In a downside scenario characterised by larger and more sustained increases in energy prices, global growth would weaken further to 2.5% in 2026, while inflation would climb to 5.4%. Under a more severe scenario involving greater damage to energy infrastructure in the conflict-affected region, the consequences would intensify: global growth would fall to around 2% in 2026, and headline inflation would exceed 6% by 2027. Emerging market and developing economies would bear a disproportionately larger burden, experiencing impacts nearly twice as severe as those faced by advanced economies.

### China

China's economy in 2025 achieved 5% growth, driven by robust manufacturing and exports despite persistent deflationary pressures, a prolonged property slump, and weak domestic demand.

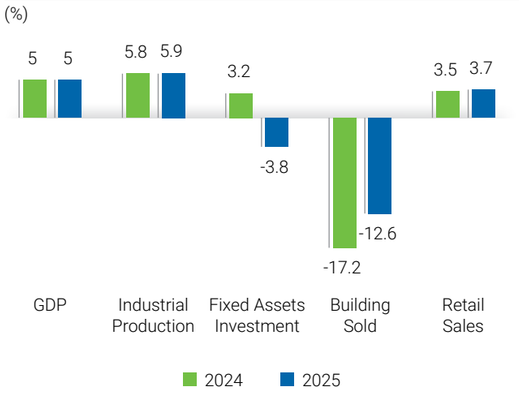
In industrial sector, high-tech manufacturing outpaced the overall growth rate, with significant expansion in sectors like civil drones, embedded intelligence, and industrial robots. Fixed assets investments (FAI) registered a negative growth of 3.8% in 2025 – first time since 1989, mainly dragged down by 17% degrowth in investment in real estate sector. China's "anti-involution" drive to curb "race-to-the-bottom" competition, overcapacity, and destructive price wars, particularly in manufacturing also severely impacted FAI in manufacturing which could merely grew by 0.6% in 2025.

Depressive situation in property market extended in 2025 as well with 12.6% decline in building sold which calls for more structured and extended policy support from the Chinese government.

In March 2026, China adopted 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-2030) which focusses on technological self-reliance, "new quality productive forces," and security-driven development. It sets a pragmatic 2026 GDP growth target of 4.5-5.0%. This shift prioritises high-quality development, technological self-reliance (AI, quantum computing), and service-sector growth over rapid speed. China has also stepped up efforts to launch major projects and boost investment in new types of infrastructure. The plan aims to manage domestic structural adjustments and weak demand, marking the lowest target in decades.

IMF has projected China's GDP growth to decelerate to 4.4% in 2026 and 4% in 2027 from 5% in 2025 due to ongoing structural issues, specifically a prolonged property sector downturn, weak domestic consumption, an ageing labour force, and mounting trade tensions.

**Economic Performance of China**



## USA

The U.S. economy in 2025 showed steady and broad-based growth – growing by 2.1%. This was driven mainly by strong consumer spending, a robust labour market, and AI-led technological investment. Despite challenges from high interest rates and global risks, the economy remained resilient and one of the strongest among advanced nations. Household consumption remained the largest driver of GDP, supported by strong labour market, rising wages and excess savings from previous years. US unemployment rate remained at 4.3% by the end of April 2026. But inflation rate jumped to 3.8% in April from 2.4% during January and February 2026 from rising energy cost.

US Fed adopted a cautious, data-dependent approach to interest rates in 2026, balancing inflation risks with concerns about economic growth due to ongoing Middle East war and rising fuel cost. As of early 2026, the Fed has kept the federal funds rate at 3.50%–3.75%. The Fed's "dot plot" indicates only one rate cut in 2026 of 25 basis points, indicating a cautious "higher-for-longer" stance.

In February 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that President Trump's tariffs, imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), were unlawful, ruling that only Congress has the authority to set import taxes. However, Donald Trump immediately activated Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, which allows for a temporary 15% general tariff to handle balance-of-payments issues. A 10% general tariff was subsequently slated to take effect by 24 February 2026, which is temporary (150 days) without Congressional approval.

The US economy is likely to be least affected by the Middle East war. IMF expects US GDP to grow by 2.3% in 2026 and 2.1% in 2027.

## European Union

The European Union's real GDP increased by 1.6% in 2025. This represented an acceleration from the 1.2% growth recorded in 2024. Economic performance varied significantly across the bloc, with smaller and island nations generally outpacing larger economies. Domestic demand remained a primary driver, supported by a resilient labour market and real wage increases as inflation cooled. Inflation stabilised around 2.1% for the year, significantly lower than previous peaks, which helped restore consumer purchasing power. As a result, ECB kept interest rates unchanged at 2.15% since June 2025. Manufacturing activities considerably improved as reflected in PMI reading which moved up to 52 in April 2026.

However, the war in the Middle East has brought renewed uncertainty and the economic outlook is clouded again. Disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, a key route for global oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) trade. The baseline projections of IMF foresee annual real GDP growth of 1.3% in 2026 and 1.4% in 2027 and gas price-led cost push weighs on cost of living.

## India

India's economy stayed resilient in 2025-26, with real GDP growth of 7.6% under the Second Advance Estimates (base year 2022-23). Growth was mainly driven by strong private consumption and fixed investment, while net external demand remained weak. On the supply side, real GVA rose 7.7%, supported by robust services and manufacturing.

However, the ongoing conflict has increased volatility in global energy and commodity prices, creating uncertainty for the near-term growth and inflation outlook of India. Roughly 45% of crude oil and 60% of natural gas imports of India originate from the Middle East, making India's energy security highly vulnerable to regional conflicts and shipping disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz. Higher global energy costs have pushed up prices of fuels like premium petrol, LPG, and industrial diesel.

The Indian rupee hit an all-time low of 95.75 against the US Dollar on 14 May 2026, driven by intense pressures from the Middle East conflict, surging oil prices, and significant foreign capital outflows.

Indian domestic industries also initially experienced disruptions due to constrained availability of natural gas, as the Indian government had prioritised natural gas and LPG allocation to households and transport over industrial users following supply disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz. Subsequently, government gradually increased the allocation of bulk non-domestic LPG to industrial sectors closure to their pre-March 2026 consumption levels.

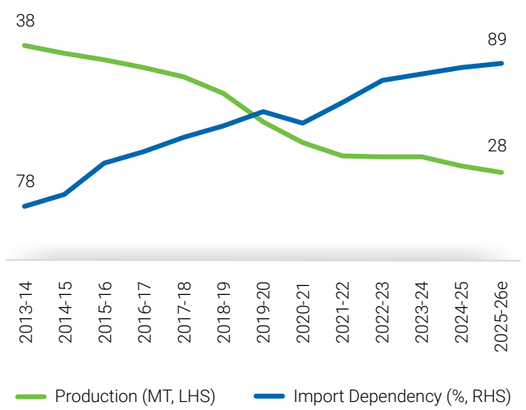
The Government of India has launched several emergency measures to support domestic industries and exporters facing disruptions due to the US-Iran conflict and related volatility in West Asia.

- **The RELIEF Scheme:** The Ministry of Commerce and Industry introduced the ₹ 497 crore RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) scheme to mitigate rising freight and insurance costs for exporters targeting 10 West Asian countries. It assists exporters facing high freight costs, rising insurance premiums, and logistics delays in West Asia, covering regions like the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and expanding to include Egypt and Jordan.
  - **Risk Coverage:** ECGC Ltd. (Formerly Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.) offers up to 100% risk coverage over and above the existing ECGC cover for existing policies from 14 February 2026 till 15 March 2026 and 95% for new shipments between 14 February and 15 June 2026, keeping premiums at pre-conflict rates.
  - **MSME Support:** Provides up to 50% reimbursement (capped at ₹ 50 lakhs) for extraordinary shipping/ insurance surcharges.
- **Restoration of Duty Benefits:** Government fully restored RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products) rates and value caps till 30 September 2026 for the benefit of exporters, reversing a February reduction of 50%.
- **Logistical Support:** Govt launched US$ 1.5 billion Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool with sovereign guarantee to secure shipping risks.

Looking ahead to 2026-27, high energy and commodity prices and potential supply disruptions (e.g., Strait of Hormuz) may weigh on production. Global financial volatility and trade disruptions could also impact growth, especially exports due to higher shipping and insurance costs. However, strong services momentum, GST rationalisation, rising manufacturing capacity use, and healthy corporate and financial balance sheets should support demand. With government initiatives to boost domestic manufacturing, GDP growth is projected at 6.9% (Q1: 6.8%, Q2: 6.7%, Q3: 7.0%, Q4: 7.2%) by RBI, higher than 6.5% projected by IMF. Risks remain from prolonged conflict, wider geopolitical tensions, energy infrastructure damage, and weather shocks.

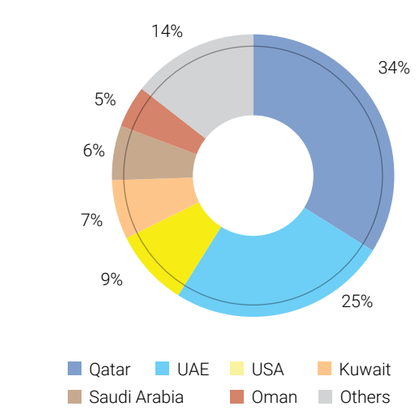
Taking these factors into account, CPI inflation for 2026-27 is projected at 4.6% (Q1: 4.0%, Q2: 4.4%, Q3: 5.2%, Q4: 4.7%). Upside risks remain due to persistently high energy prices from the West Asia conflict and potential El Niño conditions that could affect the southwest monsoon.

**India's growing oil import dependency**



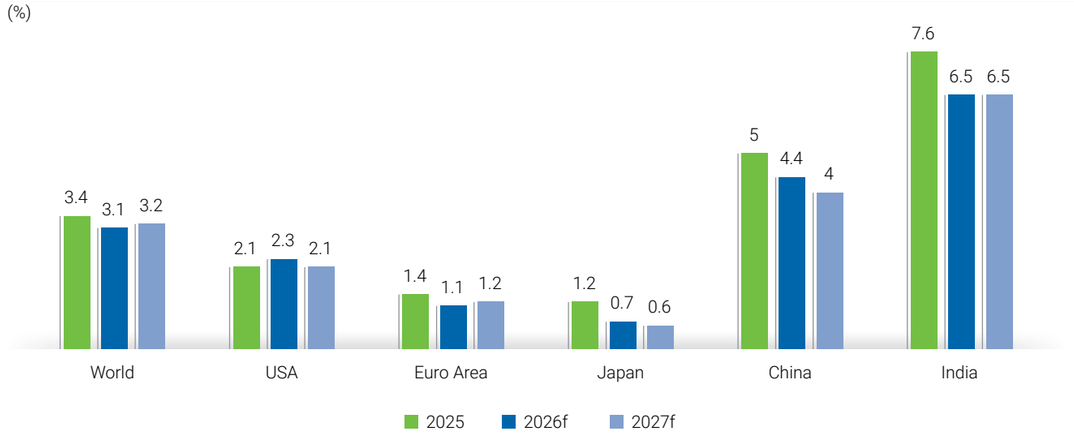

**India's gas import by countries**

(% share)




**GDP Growth Forecast by IMF**

(%)




f : forward/forecast/estimate

## Segment Review





# Aluminium

### Market Overview

The aluminium market on the LME witnessed considerable price fluctuations in FY 2025-26. In April 2025, aluminium prices were US$ 2,381 per tonne, rising to US$ 2,600/t levels in July due to 50% tariffs imposed by USA in June 2025. LME maintained steady uptrend till January 2026 rising to ~3,150/t levels due to various factors; China's production nearing the production cap of 45 MTPA, weakening of US Dollar, & frequent variations in tariffs from USA. The middle east conflict led smelter shutdowns propelled LME prices to multi-year highs of ~3,400 US$/t during March.

In CY 2025, global primary aluminium production was ~1.1% up from last year and around 73.8 million tonnes. The demand was also around at the same level with deficit balance of ~0.2 million. In the world excluding China, both production and consumption were at similar levels as per last year. China's production increased in CY 2025 was 44.2 MTPA. In India, the demand surged by ~10% to around 6 million tonnes in FY 2025-26.

### Market Outlook

The global demand for aluminium is anticipated to increase at a CAGR of ~2.5% from 2025 to 2030. Decarbonisation initiatives and a transition away from fossil fuels in the transportation sector will see an increase in aluminium consumption up to ~32 million tonnes by 2030. The demand for renewable energy will drive an increased demand for aluminium for solar panel manufacturing, transmission & distribution and the replacement of existing copper wiring in power distribution systems.

China, the world's largest aluminium consumer, shows promising signs of continued domestic consumption growth. However, its long-term success hinges on sustained growth in the transportation sector and modest recovery of the building & construction industry. For the Rest of the World, 2026 is expected to experience volatile market due to macroeconomic conditions like tariffs from USA, and geopolitical situations impacting trade flow & fuel and commodity prices and decrease in global production capacity due to expected shutdown of South32 Aluminium Smelter (Mozal) from March 2026.

Meanwhile, India stands out with its robust domestic demand outlook of more than 8% growth for FY 2026-27. Key sectors like electrical industry, automotive, and anticipated growth in renewables, defence and aerospace will continue to drive aluminium consumption in the country.

### Products and Customers

Vedanta is India's largest primary aluminium producer with an annual capacity of ~2.4 million tonnes. The Company's product portfolio includes aluminium ingots, primary foundry alloys, wire rods, billets, and rolled products which cater to varied industries globally such as energy, transportation, construction and packaging, aerospace and defence, among others. It has achieved domestic market share of 46%.

In line with the evolving market needs and the focus on value creation through expanding margins, the Company has been steadily increasing its value-added product (VAP) share in the portfolio which currently accounts for ~60% of its total global aluminium sales and targeting ~90%.



# High Carbon Ferro Chrome

## Market Overview

High Carbon Ferro Chrome (HCFC) is pivotal to the global stainless-steel industry, enhancing its non-corrosive, durable, and temperature-resistant qualities. Over 85% of HCFC production is dedicated to stainless steel manufacturing, indicating that a flourishing stainless-steel sector is a bellwether for strong HCFC demand.

Asia, with China at the helm, dominates the HCFC landscape, accounting for 85% of consumption and holding substantial chromite ore reserves, the essential raw material. Although South Africa is the premier chromite ore supplier worldwide, China's leadership in HCFC production positions it as a dominant force in shaping global market dynamics and pricing structures.

India is playing a significant role in the HCFC market, securing the position as the world's fourth-largest producer with an output of ~1.2 million tonnes in CY 2025. India's HCFC market is characterised by an export orientation, with ~55% of its production being exported.

In Q4 FY 2025-26, Ferro chrome prices peaked at ₹ 1,24,000/T highest levels since September 2023. Demand in Q1 FY 2026-27 is primarily driven by exports which is supported by the exchange rate making exports much more lucrative as the domestic demand is expected to pick up gradually trailing the robust stainless steel prices.

## Market Drivers

With India's solid domestic market and the anticipated global upswing in stainless steel production, the outlook for HCFC is optimistic. With increasing infrastructure initiatives in developing nations and an expected resurgence in demand from China, stainless steel production is projected to grow steadily by 4-5% in the upcoming year. This growth trajectory is set to catalyse HCFC demand worldwide, with production forecasts suggesting an increase of 3-4%.

India, however, is on track to surpass the global growth rate, emerging as the fastest-expanding market for both stainless steel and HCFC production. The projected 7-8% growth in Stainless Steel sector is propelled by the Indian government's substantial investment in infrastructure development. Moreover, India's per capita consumption of stainless steel is poised for a significant uptick, mirroring the expanding domestic HCFC market.

## Company Overview

Ferro Alloys Corporation (FACOR) stands out in the domestic HCFC sector, ranking as the fourth-largest supplier amidst a predominantly export-oriented industry. In FY 2025-26, FACOR channelled almost all of its HCFC production to meet the needs of domestic stainless steel and alloy steel manufacturers.

Getting future-ready along with expansion, FACOR is also strategically augmenting its Value-Added Products (VAP) portfolio, thereby securing a competitive edge to serve specialised markets in Europe and South Korea. Looking forward to FY 2026-27, FACOR's strategy is geared towards amplifying production volumes and expanding its market presence, both domestically and globally.

At our Ferroalloy business, our strategic emphasis remains on capacity expansion, prioritising domestic market, VAP development, and strategic international market expansion. We are ideally positioned to thrive in this dynamic market landscape.







# Oil

## Global Oil Market Overview

In 2025, the global oil supply experienced moderate growth, primarily driven by both non-OPEC nations such as the United States (+0.76 Mb/d), Brazil (+0.37 Mb/d), Canada (+0.26 Mb/d), Kazakhstan (+0.27 Mb/d), China, and OPEC nations like Saudi Arabia (+0.49 Mb/d), UAE and Venezuela. Global oil demand also saw an upward trend, increasing by approximately 1.14 Mb/d. Sustained economic growth across Asia, driven by continued expansion in China, India, and other non-OECD countries, has been the primary catalyst for rising oil demand, fuelled largely by increasing transportation and industrial fuel consumption in these regions.

India's oil demand in 2025 rose to 5.65 Mb/d (+0.1 Mb/d). It maintained strong growth driven by robust private consumption following GST reductions and sustained government spending. Monetary easing through rate cuts further supported growth momentum, though labour market pressures persisted.

Crude oil prices in 2025 averaged US$ 69.1 per barrel, marking a 14.5% decline from 2024. Monthly prices trended broadly downwards from US$ 79.2 in January to US$ 62.7 by year end, with a brief spike in June–July due to the US Iran conflict. The overall decline was driven by the unwinding of OPEC+ voluntary cuts and abundant supply from outside the group causing a supply glut. OPEC+ began reversing the reductions made in 2023 by fully restoring 2.2 mb/d of output by September and partially rolling back the remaining 1.65 mb/d later in the year. Despite this oversupply, geo-political events like Middle East conflict led to sudden spike in crude oil price to over US$ 100/bbl since March 2026.

## Market Drivers

OPEC forecasts global oil demand will grow by 1.4 Mb/d to reach 106.5 Mb/d in 2026. This increase will be driven by strong air travel demand, greater road mobility, including on-road diesel and trucking, and robust industrial, construction, and agricultural activities, particularly in non-OECD nations. Non-OECD production is expected to rise by 0.4 Mb/d in 2026, with growth led by the Latin American region (+0.4 Mb/d). Geopolitical factors, including the ongoing Middle East conflict and trade tariffs, could significantly impact global oil supply.

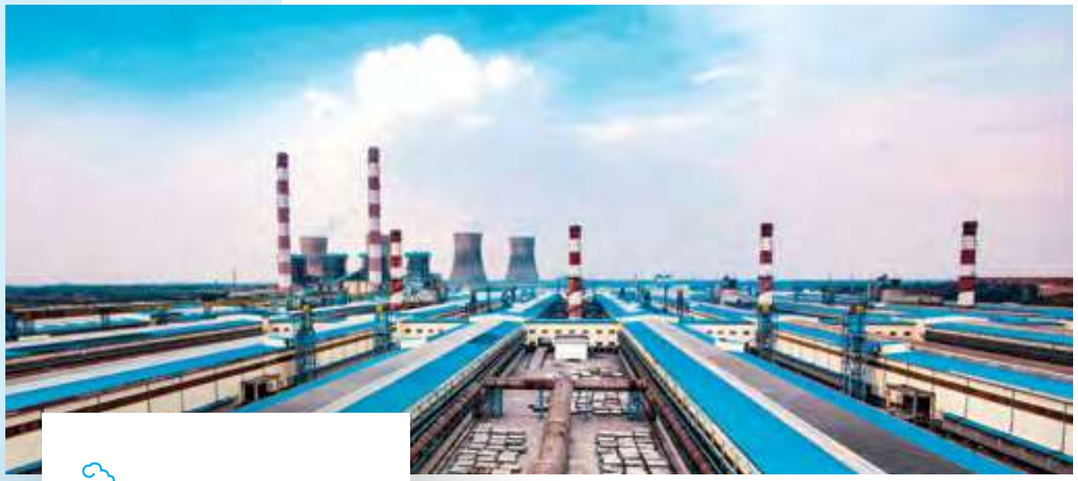
Brent crude oil prices have surged sharply following the outbreak of military conflict in the Middle East, rising more than 50% since the start of 2026. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects that Brent will average around US$ 79 per barrel in 2026, as the effective closure of the Strait of Hormuz temporarily reduces Middle Eastern oil production. Prices are expected to remain elevated through the second quarter of 2026, before easing below US$ 80 per barrel in the third quarter as production gradually resumes with the reopening of the Strait.

Manufacturing, business activity, air travel, and road mobility are expected to stay steady, while government initiatives such as Make in India, GST reforms, and the PMUY scheme will boost local demand. Strong GDP growth is also likely to sustain internal combustion engine vehicle sales amid slow EV penetration, pointing to a positive near-term outlook for oil product demand which is forecast to increase by 0.23 Mb/d to 5.9 Mb/d in 2026.

## Products and Customers

Cairn Oil & Gas, is one of the largest private oil and gas exploration and production companies in the country, has gross proven and probable reserves and resources of 1,321 million barrels of oil equivalent (mmboe). The company's crude oil is sold to both public and private refineries, while its natural gas is consumed by the city gas distribution, fertiliser, and other industrial sectors in India.

In FY 2025-26, 100% of the company's crude oil and natural gas production was sold within India, in accordance with government regulations.



# Power Sector

## Demand and Supply

India's power sector witnessed significant advancements in FY 2025-26, highlighted by a record peak power demand of 245 GW, met with resilience and improved energy infrastructure. India's power sector has shown strong growth, with electricity generation 1,830 billion units in FY 2024-25 and 1,848 billion units in FY 2025-26, witnessing 1% Y-o-Y growth. Capacity additions were robust at 12%, bringing total installed capacity to 533 GW in FY 2025-26 compared to 475 GW in FY 2024-25. Notable strides were made in renewable energy, with an additional 55 GW capacity added in FY 2025-26, and 7G W coal-based plant capacity addition in same period to meet rising demand. As per CEA, India is projected to witness coal (including lignite) installed capacity requirement of 291 GW by FY 2031-32 to meet round the clock power demand.

With initiatives like universal electrification, improved rural power availability, and enhanced energy conservation efforts, India is on a robust path to becoming a global energy leader.

## Market drivers

India's power sector is experiencing rapid growth, driven by several key macroeconomic factors. As per World Economic Forum, the country's population is projected to reach 1.515 billion by 2030, with urbanisation accelerating the demand for electricity. Notably, India's per capita electricity consumption has surged to 1,460 kWh in 2024-25, which is estimated to reach 2,000 kWh by 2030 and 4,000 kWh by 2047.

For the year 2035-36 India has set an ambitious electricity generation target of 3596 billion units, reflecting a 95% increase from the 1,848 billion units generated in the 2025-26. The 2025-26 generation mix includes 1,307 billion units from thermal power, 175 billion units from solar power, 167 billion units from large hydro power and 55 billion units from nuclear.

Fossil Fuel based plants, primarily fueled by coal and lignite, now account for 249 GW of installed capacity, making up 46.8% of the total generation capacity. Meanwhile, non-fossil fuel sources, such as renewable energy and nuclear power, contribute 283 GW of installed capacity.

In India, rural average daily supply increased from 12.5 hours in FY 2013-14 to 22.6 hours in FY 2024-25, while urban areas also saw improvement, with daily average supply rising from 22.1 hours to 23.4 hours over the same period. This highlights significant progress in the reliability and reach of the country's electricity infrastructure.

Round-the-clock (RTC) tariffs for power in the Day Ahead Market (DAM) for FY 2025-26 are set at ₹ 3.8 per kWh, reflecting ongoing stability in the power pricing landscape

## Products and consumers

Vedanta Power is strategically positioned to capitalise on the expanding power market. With operational merchant thermal power capacity of 4.2 GW, the company is 5th largest private thermal player. Key assets include Talwandi Sabo Thermal Plant (1,980 MW), Sakti Thermal Plant (600 MW operational, 600 MW in Project), Meenakshi Energy (1,000 MW) and Jharsuguda Thermal Plant (600 MW).

Talwandi Sabo Thermal Plant and Jharsuguda Thermal Plant have entire capacity tied up to PSPCL and GRIDCO respectively with fuel linkage secured for reliable PPA power supply. In FY 2025-26, Vedanta Power operationalised 1-,000 MW of Meenakshi Energy and 600 MW (out of 1,200 MW) of Sakti Thermal Plant in Q2FY 2025-26. Vedanta Power secured 500 MW medium-term PPA with TNPDCL, of which Meenakshi Energy secured 300 MW and Sakti Thermal Plant secured 200 MW. The mix of Merchant and PPA power supply in these newly commissioned units provide Vedanta Power with a blend of secured revenue and maximisation of market rates.

Vedanta Power secured 5.34 million metric tonnes of linkage coal for the new assets, Meenakshi Energy (2.64 million metric tonnes) and Sakti Thermal Plant (2.7 million metric tonnes).

MEL is strategically located near to Krishnapatnam Port and is designed to operate with a blend of imported and domestic coal. In recent times, due to fluctuating imported coal cost and supply uncertainty, MEL is transitioning to accommodate higher domestic coal consumption with minimum technical modifications. This transition to domestic coal will ensure that MEL benefits from both domestic and imported coal based on optimal costing. To achieve higher domestic coal consumption in MEL, there is capex investment based on internal and expert study.

Talwandi Sabo Thermal Plant cofired 5.21% biomass in FY 2025-26 improving local livelihood and supporting India's decarbonisation agenda.

Sakti Thermal Plant is in close proximity to coal mines thereby supporting competitive cost of generation. Sakti Thermal Plant Unit 2 of 600 MW is expected to be synchronised in H2FY 2026-27 and thereby commission full capacity of 1,200 MW by 2027.





# Zinc

## Market Overview

In FY 2025-26, the zinc price stayed buoyant, touching peak of US$ 3,487 per tonne, the highest level since February 2023, and averaging at US$ 2,970 per tonne, a 3% Y-o-Y increase. The rally was supported by tight physical inventories and strong consumption in galvanising and infrastructure segments, alongside rising geopolitical concerns and a weakening dollar.

In CY 2024-25, global zinc demand surged by 0.6% Y-o-Y to 13.66 Mnt, driven by rapid urbanisation, renewable energy (RE) transition, and structural consumption drivers in end-use markets. In China, the demand was weighed down by weak real estate, partially offset by growth in automotive and appliances. Europe witnessed 2% consumption growth as auto production stabilised despite sluggish construction. In the US, steady steel mill utilisation, tariff developments, and firm non-residential construction supported galvanised steel demand, with a potential upside from continued steel and auto sector momentum.

## Market Outlook

Galvanising is the dominant zinc application, accounting for 60% of the total use driven by its critical role in construction, transport, and infrastructure. These diverse and critical end-uses reinforce zinc's relevance and resilience across economic cycles.

India remained a major global driver of zinc demand, with consumption rising from 814 kt in CY 2024 to 851 kt in CY 2025, supported by broad industrial and infrastructure growth. This was reflected in the India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), averaging around 58 in CY 2026, and Index of Industrial Production (IIP), peaking in December 2025 with a growth of 7.8%, translating into higher demand for galvanised steel, zinc alloys, castings and chemicals.

Government programmes such as Gati Shakti and the National Infrastructure Pipeline, along with strong steel and cement demand, continue to sustain galvanising requirements across transport, power, housing, and utilities. Road and rail modernisation alone generates a large part of the demand for galvanised steel structures.

Recently, energy transition investments, including in solar and wind installations, power grid expansion, and transmission towers, have emerged as significant drivers of galvanised steel structures. Simultaneously, rising auto and appliance production continue to boost demand for galvanised structures and zinc die cast components, with emerging applications in zinc-based batteries and specialised zinc products. Favourable trade dynamics and new export opportunities are further reinforcing India's role as a strategic zinc supply hub, supporting smelter throughput and domestic availability.

## Market Outlook

As per Wood Mackenzie, global zinc demand in CY 2026 is expected to grow at 1% Y-o-Y to 13.80 Mnt, supported by marginal increases in China, stabilising European consumption, and a stronger US steel linked demand. Mine supply is expected to remain tight, with output projected to fall by 4.1% Y-o-Y to 12.39 Mnt due to significant production cuts and the absence of major new project additions, resulting in consistently low treatment charges. Prices are forecast to average at c.US$ 3,064 per tonne in CY 2026, supported by low refined stocks and a softer US dollar, before gradually easing towards US$ 2,800 per tonne from CY 2026-27 onwards as refined stocks accumulate due to increased utilisation of China's new smelting capacity.

Over the medium term, the global mine output is expected to plateau by CY 2028 and begin declining from CY 2029 onwards as the pipeline of advanced stage projects remains thin.

India and Southeast Asia are expected to account for the bulk of incremental demand for refined zinc. With India targeting 300 Mnt of crude steel capacity by 2030, aligned with the National Steel Policy and long-term sectoral growth plans, the domestic zinc demand is forecasted to grow proportionately. This provides a strong foundation for our ambitious growth plan to double capacity.

## Company Overview

Hindustan Zinc, the world's largest integrated zinc producer and India's only primary zinc manufacturer, held a 74% domestic primary market share in FY 2025-26 with 600 kt of domestic zinc sales. Value-Added Products (VAP) stood at 184 kt, contributing to c.22% of total sales. Around 70% of refined zinc was sold within the domestic market, while 30% was exported to South East Asia, the Middle East, the US, and Europe.

We continued to progress towards our ambition of 100% online price discovery (OPD) sales, achieving 95% OPD sales in FY 2025-26. The launch of Zinc Moolya, a rupee-linked live pricing module in January 2026, further enhanced price transparency and simplified transactions for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

FY 2025-26 marked a breakthrough year for commercial scaling of EcoZen, Asia's first low carbon zinc brand with a carbon footprint of less than 1 $tCO_2e$ per tonne. We signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with Tata Steel and Silox India Limited and delivered EcoZen, reinforcing efforts to accelerate its adoption across galvanising operations.

We signed MoUs with CMR Group and Tripura Group to operationalise manufacturing units at our upcoming Zinc Park in Khankhala, Rajasthan. These collaborations represent a key step towards building India's first integrated downstream hub for zinc based industries that is scalable, efficient and sustainable, supported by assured raw material linkage and long-term offtake commitments. This initiative will help attract new investments, foster MSME growth, generate local employment, and accelerate Make in India manufacturing near our operations at Chanderiya, Dariba and Debari.






# Lead

## Market Overview

Lead prices softened during FY 2025-26, averaging at US$ 1,954 per tonne and settling below US$ 1,900 per tonne. This was due to adequate supply in the market rather than weakening demand. In CY 2025, global refined lead production increased by 1% to 14.35 Mnt, while primary mine output increased by 3.4% to 4.44 Mnt.

In CY 2025, global refined lead demand surged by 0.5% Y-o-Y to 14.24 Mnt. This was mainly driven by strong automotive battery demand across both original equipment manufacturers and replacement markets, expansion in stationary battery applications across data centres, telecom and grid storage, and robust growth in Asia.

Lead demand continues to be anchored in starting-lighting-ignition (SLI) and auxiliary batteries across global internal combustion engines (ICE) and hybrid fleets, as well as energy storage and backup power applications. Factors like rising hybrid registrations in Europe, regulatory tightening on low voltage lithium ion batteries in China, and sustained growth in two- and three-wheeler mobility and telecom/backup power applications in India continue to reinforce its demand. Its recyclability of over 95% makes enhances its sustainability profile, while its role in enabling cost-effective, large-scale energy storage supports RE integration and global energy security.

## Market Outlook

India's total lead consumption for FY 2025-26 stood at 1.36 Mnt, majorly driven by batteries, cables, and galvanisers, etc. Indian lead demand is supported by batteries for automotive and energy applications, with overall consumption increasing due to its wider use in SLI batteries, cable sheathing, and PVC stabilisers. It also finds application in sectors like defence systems, telecommunications, railways, logistics, and industrial backup power.

Global refined lead demand is projected to grow steadily by 2.2% Y-o-Y to 14.56 Mnt in CY 2026, supported by stable automotive and stationary battery applications. China's refined lead demand is expected to reach 6.34 Mnt in CY 2026, supported by strong new energy vehicle (NEV) related battery exports and industrial use. Against this, the global primary mine output is expected to shrink by 4.1% Y-o-Y to 4.25 Mnt with limited new project additions keeping concentrate markets tight.

## Company Overview

Hindustan Zinc strengthened its position as India's leading lead producer, increasing its domestic primary market share to 90% in FY 2025-26, up from 74% in FY 2024-25. This was supported by long-term contracts with large battery manufacturers in India, which secured a stable and consistent offtake. Over 80% of our refined lead production, translating into 157 kt was sold domestically, with 50 kt in exports. The production was focussed on 99.99% purity lead ingots, registered with the London Metal Exchange, with efforts underway to optimise sales mix towards 100% domestic consumption by securing new customers and enhancing lead applications.



# Silver

## Global demand and supply

Silver prices rallied to record highs during FY 2025-26, touching historic highs of US$ 118.45 per toz in January 2026, and averaging US$ 53.09 per toz, up 75% Y-o-Y. This spike was driven by record exchange traded product (ETP) inflows, record tight market conditions, and heightened tariff and policy uncertainty in the US. Further, strong physical/investment demand that re routed metal into US vaults while tightening availability in London, a compression of the gold-to-silver ratio below 72, and its new designation as a US critical mineral led to strategic stockpiling.

Silver demand is being structurally redefined by high-growth sectors such as AI infrastructure, 5G, and EV components. These emerging applications, alongside India's massive bullion imports of over 6,000 tonnes outstripped industrial substitution efforts. As a result, industrial fabrication hit a new all-time high of c.700 Moz, offsetting the decline in photovoltaic demand caused by aggressive thrifting as manufacturers reacted to silver's price surge.

Global mine output remained stagnant at 813 Moz due to declining ore grades and operational challenges across mines. The market recorded its fifth consecutive deficit of 95 Moz in CY 2025 as total supply rose by only 1% Y-o-Y to 1,022 Moz, while demand reached 1,117 Moz. This persistent shortfall has resulted in a cumulative five-year deficit of over 820 Moz, severely depleting above-ground inventories.

## Indian demand

India's silver demand reached an exceptional high of 7,000 MT in CY 2025, underscoring the country's position as the largest consumer of silver globally, with usage driven across industrial, investment, and fabrication sectors.

Domestic markets experienced notable tightness throughout CY 2025 due to strong technology linked consumption (solar manufacturing, EV production, electronics, and semiconductor), festive buying, and heavy investor accumulation. This resulted in periodic physical shortages as demand consistently outpaced available supply, while positioning silver as an essential material in India's clean energy and high tech growth story.

Investor behaviour shifted dramatically towards silver, with buyers accumulating metal even at record high price levels. ETF inflows, bar and coin purchases, and minimal scrap selling highlighted strong confidence and created sustained upward pressure on physical demand.

## Outlook

Global silver supply is forecasted to reach a decade high of 1.05 billion ounces in CY 2026, up 1.5% Y-o-Y, driven by a surge in recycling and a modest rise in mine output to 820 Moz. While Mexico remains the leading producer, a long-term decline towards 186 Moz is anticipated by CY 2029 due to maturing legacy assets.

- Total global demand remains structurally high but increasing diversified. While high prices may lead to thrifting and substitution in solar and electronics, yet this is expected to be offset by a 20% jump in physical investment and emerging industrial uses.
- The outlook is defined by a persistent physical tightness, as the market enters its sixth consecutive year of structural deficit, projected at 67 Moz. It sustains an optimistic environment where the metal's dual role as a safe-haven hedge and a critical technology mineral has established a significantly higher price floor compared to previous years.

## Company Overview

Hindustan Zinc is the only primary silver producer in India and is amongst the top 10 silver producers globally. Over the past two decades, we have delivered a remarkable 20x growth in silver production, and its contribution towards overall profitability increased to c.45% in FY 2025-26. We showcased a robust sales performance of 627 MT in FY 2025-26, with 100% sales in the domestic market.



# Iron ore

## Market Overview

The global iron ore market remained resilient during FY 2025-26, supported by steady steel production and sustained infrastructure investments across major emerging economies. While China's steel demand continued to face structural headwinds from the prolonged correction in its property sector, demand across India, Southeast Asia and other developing markets remained robust, helping offset weakness in mature economies.

According to the World Steel Association, global steel demand is expected to bottom out and return to modest growth, supported by public infrastructure spending, manufacturing investments and easing financial conditions. Developing economies, particularly India, continue to be the key drivers of steel consumption growth.

Iron ore prices remained volatile during the year, largely influenced by Chinese economic stimulus measures, inventory movements and global supply dynamics. Benchmark seaborne iron ore prices broadly traded around the US$ 90–110 per tonne range, reflecting the balancing effect of softer Chinese steel demand and resilient consumption across emerging markets.

## Market Outlook

The medium-term outlook for iron ore remains constructive. Global steel demand is expected to gradually recover, supported by infrastructure-led growth, manufacturing investments and energy transition-related projects. While excess steelmaking capacity and trade-related uncertainties continue to pose challenges globally, India is expected to remain the most significant source of incremental steel and iron ore demand.

With sustained investments in roads, railways, urban infrastructure, renewable energy and industrial manufacturing, India is expected to play an increasingly pivotal role in shaping global steel and iron ore markets over the coming decade.

## Company Overview

The Company has solidified its position as a key player in the production of iron ore and pig iron, serving the steelmaking, construction, and infrastructure industries. With a strategic focus on optimising its mining operations, the Company has achieved significant production milestones. Sesa Goa is one of the largest private sector exporters of iron ore in India. Our total iron ore saleable production through IOK and IOG Mines is 6.5 million DMT, 5% up Y-o-Y. Pig iron production is at the highest levels with 895 kt production in FY 2025-26.



# Steel

## Market Overview

India further strengthened its position as the world's second-largest crude steel producer during FY 2025-26, with crude steel production reaching approximately 169 million tonnes, representing growth of over 11% Y-o-Y.

Global steel markets remained challenged by excess capacity, weak demand in certain regions and continued exports from China. However, policy measures implemented by the Government of India helped moderate import pressures and support domestic producers. Following the imposition of safeguard measures on select steel imports, finished steel imports declined significantly during FY 2025-26, while exports recorded strong growth.

## Market Outlook and Drivers

India's steel demand is projected to remain robust, supported by sustained momentum across core consuming sectors such as infrastructure, construction, housing, automobiles and engineering. The World Steel Association forecasts a 9% annual growth in India's steel consumption through 2025 and 2026, driven primarily by large-scale public capex and accelerating urban development.

Further, the Union Cabinet's recent decision to extend and restructure the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) until December 2028 with an enhanced outlay of ₹ 8.69 lakh crore – strengthens demand visibility for DI pipes.

## Company Overview

ESL Steel Limited or ESL is an integrated steel plant situated in Bokaro, Jharkhand, with a design hot metal capacity of 3.5 MTPA. Its current operating hot metal capacity is 1.5 MTPA with a diversified product portfolio of Wire Rod, Rebar, DI Pipe and Pig Iron which are sold across key sectors such as construction, infrastructure, transportation and energy.

ESL achieved hot metal production of 1.384 million tonnes down 3% Y-o-Y and saleable production of 1.301 million tonnes down 3% Y-o-Y primarily due to the maintenance activities in one of the furnaces and subdued demand in the DI pipe segment. Also, ESL achieved the highest-ever annual production of Billet, TMT and Wire rod in the history of ESL.

The key strategic priority remains increasing our hot metal capacity from 1.5 MTPA to 3.5 MTPA by FY 2026-27 and downstream expansion in further years. This strategic capacity enhancement aligns with our vision to become a high grade, low cost steel producer, operating with the highest standards of environment, health and safety, while serving India's growing requirement for quality steel products.




## Finance Review

### Executive summary:

We delivered strong operational and financial performance in FY 2025-26, driven by a continued focus on controllable factors and supported by macro external factors. Key initiatives included cost base optimisation, disciplined capital expenditure, efficient working capital management, targeted marketing and volume-led efforts. These initiatives were supported by robust governance and control frameworks to ensure safe and compliant operations in line with statutory and corporate requirements.

In FY 2025-26, we recorded an EBITDA of ₹ 55,976 crore, 29% higher Y-o-Y with strong double digit adjusted EBITDA margin[1] of 39%. (FY 2024-25: ₹ 43,541 crore, margin 34%). This was primarily driven by stronger commodity prices, forex gains, favourable input cost, higher sales volumes and improved premium mix.

Higher sales volume resulted in EBITDA increase by ₹ 434 crore, driven by higher volumes at Aluminium, Power, Zinc India and International partially offset by reduced volumes at Oil & Gas and Iron Ore business.

Cost saving and marketing initiatives resulted in increase in EBITDA by ₹ 983 crore, primarily due to improved premia mix at Aluminium business.

Market factors resulted in increase in EBITDA by ₹ 10,984 crore (net of strategic hedging). This was primarily driven by strengthening of commodity price, rupee depreciation, and favourable input commodity price.

Gross debt as on 31 March 2026 was ₹ 81,740 crore (FY 2024-25: ₹ 73,853 crore), increased by ₹ 7,887 crore mainly due to the increase at VEDL standalone partially offset by repayment of loan at HZL and BALCO.

Net debt at ₹ 53,254 crore (FY 2024-25: ₹ 53,251 crore), flat Y-o-Y mainly due to increased capex outflow, working capital investment and return to shareholder offset by better cash flow from operations and strategic actions like HZL stake sale.

The balance sheet of Vedanta Limited continues to remain strong with cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 28,485 crore, up 38% Y-o-Y. Net Debt to EBITDA ratio at 0.95x (FY 2024-25: 1.22x).

[1] *Excluding custom smelting at Copper Business and one-off gain*

### Consolidated EBITDA

EBITDA increased by 29% in FY 2025-26 to ₹ 55,976 crore.

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Consolidated EBITDA | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc | 23,377 | 18,686 | 25% |
| - India | 22,056 | 17,365 | 27% |
| - International | 1,321 | 1,321 | - |
| Oil and Gas | 4,350 | 4,664 | (7%) |
| Aluminium | 25,502 | 17,798 | 43% |
| Power | 1,623 | 737 | - |
| Iron Ore | 1,007 | 1,006 | - |
| Steel | 164 | 522 | (69%) |
| Copper | (48) | (112) | 57% |
| FACOR | 191 | 40 | - |
| Others | (189) | 200 | - |
| **Total EBITDA** | **55,976** | **43,541** | **29%** |

### Consolidated EBITDA bridge

(₹ crore unless stated)

| | |
|---|---|
| **EBITDA for FY 2024-25** | **43,541** |
| **Market and regulatory: 10,984** | |
| a) Prices, premium / discount (Net of strategic hedging) | 5,200 |
| b) Direct raw material price fluctuation | 1,332 |
| c) Foreign exchange movement | 4,452 |
| **Operational: 1,414** | |
| d) Volume | 434 |
| e) Cost saving and marketing | 983 |
| **Others** | 34 |
| **EBITDA for FY 2025-26** | **55,976** |

#### a) Prices, premium/discount

Commodity price fluctuations have a significant impact on the Group's business. Prices, premium/discount: During FY 2025-26, we saw a net increase of ₹ 5,200 crore (net of strategic hedging) on EBITDA, owing to the price movements.

**Zinc, lead and silver:** Average zinc LME prices during FY 2025-26 increased to US$ 2,970 per tonne, up 3% Y-o-Y; lead LME prices decreased to US$ 1,954 per tonne, down 5% Y-o-Y; and silver prices increased to US$ 53 per ounce, up 75% Y-o-Y. The cumulative impact of these price fluctuations increased EBITDA by ₹ 4,283 crore.

**Aluminium:** Average aluminium LME prices increased to US$ 2,775 per tonne in FY 2025-26, up 10% Y-o-Y, this had a positive impact of ₹ 5,180 crore on EBITDA.

**Strategic hedging:** This primarily includes opportunity loss on pricing due to strategic hedging impacting EBITDA negatively by ₹ 2,926 crore.

### b) Direct raw material price fluctuation

Prices of key raw materials such as imported alumina, thermal coal, carbon and coking coal have decreased in FY 2025-26, positively impacting EBITDA by ₹ 1,332 crore, primarily at Aluminium and ESL.

### c) Foreign exchange fluctuation

Rupee depreciated against the US dollar during FY 2025-26. Stronger dollar is favourable to the Group's EBITDA, given the local cost base and predominantly US dollar-linked pricing. The favourable currency movements positively impacted EBITDA by ₹ 4,452 crore.

Key exchange rates against the US dollar:

| | Average year ended 31 March 2026 | Average year ended 31 March 2025 | % change | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian rupee | 88.36 | 84.55 | 5% | 93.87 | 85.47 |

### d) Volumes

Higher volume led to increase in EBITDA by ₹ 434 crore by following businesses:

**Athena:** Impact ₹ 451 crore since Unit-1 commenced operations in FY 2025-26 with 68% PLF.

**Zinc International:** Positive impact of ₹ 310 crore due to increase in sales volume Y-o-Y from 179 kt to 221 kt.

**HZL:** Positive impact of ₹ 301 crore due to increase in Zinc volume Y-o-Y from 827 kt to 851 kt.

**Aluminium:** Positive impact of ₹ 210 crore due to increase in sales volume from 2,415 kt to 2,445 kt.

**Meenakshi:** Positive impact of ₹ 203 crore since PLF increased from 7% to 32%.

Partly offset by:

**Oil & Gas:** Negative impact of ₹ 975 crore due to lower sales volume (working interest), down from 67.3 kboepd to 57.1 kboepd in FY 2025-26.

### e) Cost savings and marketing

Cost savings and marketing initiatives resulted in increase in EBITDA by ₹ 983 crore during FY 2025-26, primarily due to improved premia mix in Aluminium, cost savings in Oil & Gas business and Iron ore, partially offset by inflated cost in Aluminium, Copper and Zinc International.

### Income statement

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net Sales/Income from Operations | 1,74,075 | 1,50,725 | 15% |
| Other Operating Income | 3,119 | 2,243 | 39% |
| EBITDA | 55,976 | 43,541 | 29% |
| EBITDA margin[1] (%) | 39% | 34% | |
| Finance Cost | 8,351 | 9,914 | (16%) |
| Investment Income | 2,978 | 2,983 | - |
| Exchange Gain /(Loss) | 28 | (47) | - |
| Exploration cost written off | (1,252) | (459) | - |
| Profit before Depreciation and Taxes | 49,378 | 36,105 | 37% |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | 9,774 | 11,096 | (12%) |
| Profit before Exceptional items | 39,604 | 25,009 | 58% |
| Exceptional items[2] : credit/ (expense) | (4,178) | 1,868 | - |
| Taxes[3] | 10,330 | 6,342 | 63% |
| Profit after taxes[4] | 25,096 | 20,535 | 22% |
| Profit after taxes (before Exceptional Items) | 28,595 | 19,399 | 47% |
| Minority interest | 7,706 | 5,547 | 39% |
| Attributable PAT (after exceptional items) | 17,391 | 14,988 | 16% |
| Attributable PAT (before exceptional items) | 20,893 | 13,854 | 51% |
| Basic earnings per share (₹/share) | 44.58 | 38.97 | 14% |
| Basic EPS before exceptional items (₹/share) | 53.55 | 36.02 | 39% |
| Exchange Rate (₹/US$) – Average | 88.36 | 84.55 | 5% |
| Exchange Rate (₹/US$) – Closing | 93.87 | 85.47 | 10% |

1. *Excludes custom smelting at copper business and one-off gain*
2. *Exceptional Items gross of tax*
3. *Tax includes tax expense on exceptional items of ₹ 680 crore on special items in FY 2025-26 (FY 2024-25: tax expense of ₹ 732 crore)*
4. *Includes share in profit/ (loss) of jointly controlled entities and associates*
5. *Previous period figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current period presentation*

### Revenue

Revenue for the year was ₹ 1,74,075 crore (FY 2024-25: ₹ 1,50,725 crore), 15% higher Y-o-Y. This was driven by higher volumes, favourable commodity prices and rupee depreciation.

### EBITDA and EBITDA Margin

EBITDA for the year was ₹ 55,976 crore (FY 2024-25: ₹ 43,541 crore), 29% higher Y-o-Y. This was primarily driven by stronger commodity prices, rupee depreciation, favourable input cost, higher sales volumes and improved premium mix.

We achieved second-highest adjusted EBITDA margin[1] of 39% for the year.

### Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation for FY 2025-26 was ₹ 9,774 crore compared to ₹ 11,096 crore in FY 2024-25, 12% lower Y-o-Y, due to accounting treatment as required by IND AS 105, post NCLT demerger orders of 16 December 2025 and 9 January 2026.

### Net Interest

The blended cost of borrowings was 9% for FY 2025-26 compared to 10.2% in FY 2024-25.

Finance cost for FY 2025-26 was ₹ 8,351 crore, 16% lower compared to ₹ 9,914 crore in FY 2024-25 mainly on account of decrease in blended cost of borrowings.

Investment income for FY 2025-26 stood at ₹ 2,978 crore, flat compared to ₹ 2,983 crore.

### Exceptional Items

The exceptional items for FY 2025-26 was at ₹ 4,178 crore, mainly consists of impairment of fixed assets in Western cluster, Liberia & trade receivables w/ off and capital creditor settlement in Talwandi Sabo Private Limited.

*[for more information, refer note [34] set out in P&L notes of the financial statement on exceptional items].*

### Taxation

Tax expense for FY 2025-26 stood at ₹ 10,330 crore (FY 2024-25: ₹ 6,342 crore). The normalised ETR is 28% flat Y-o-Y. ETR is high on account of reversal of deferred tax assets.

### Attributable profit after tax (before exceptional items)

Attributable PAT before exceptional items was ₹ 20,893 crore in FY 2025-26 compared to ₹ 13,854 crore in FY 2024-25.

### Earnings per share

Earnings per share before exceptional items for FY 2025-26 was ₹ 53.55 per share as compared to ₹ 36.02 per share in FY 2024-25.

### Dividend

Board has declared total dividend of ₹ 34 per share during the year.

### Shareholders' Fund

Total shareholders' fund as on 31 March 2026 aggregated to ₹ 49,652 crore as compared to ₹ 41,212 crore as of 31 March 2025. This was primarily driven by net profit attributable to equity holders earned during the year partially offset by dividend paid during the year.

### Net Fixed Assets

The net fixed assets as on 31 March 2026 were ₹ 1,48,815 crore. This comprises ₹ 30,304 crore as capital work-in-progress, compared to ₹ 1,33,801 crore in FY 2024-25 including CWIP of ₹ 30,939 crore.

### Balance Sheet

Our financial position remains strong with cash and liquid investments of ₹ 28,485 crore.

The Company follows a Board-approved investment policy and invests in high quality debt instruments with mutual funds, bonds and fixed deposits with banks. The portfolio is rated by CRISIL which has assigned a rating of "Tier I" (meaning highest safety) to our portfolio.

Gross debt as on 31 March 2026 was ₹ 81,740 crore, an increase of ₹ 7,887 crore since 31 March 2025, mainly due to the increase at VEDL standalone partially offset by repayment of loan at HZL and BALCO.

Gross debt comprises term debt of ₹ 77,241 crore, working capital loan of ₹ 2,958 crore and short-term borrowing of ₹ 1,539 crore. The loan in ₹ currency is 81% and balance 19% in foreign currency. Average debt maturity of term debt is ~c. 3 years as of 31 March 2026.

## Operational Review

# ZINC INDIA

### The year in brief

Zinc India is the world's largest integrated zinc producer and amongst the Top 10 silver producers globally. During the year, the Company achieved a record mined metal production of 1,114 kt, driven by higher ore production and improved mined metal grades. Refined metal production stood at 1,048 kt, supported by the commissioning of debottlenecking projects and the 160 KTPA roaster, including a record refined zinc output of 851 kt, up 3% Y-o-Y. Refined lead production was 197 kt, reflecting a 13% Y-o-Y decline, primarily due to prior-year pyro operations being partially in lead mode and lower plant availability. Refined silver production for the year was 627 tonnes.





### ESG Update

In August 2025, Hindustan Zinc achieved a historic milestone by becoming the 25th member of the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM), and notably, the first new entrant since 2021. With this achievement, Hindustan Zinc also became the first Indian company to get this prestigious membership, a moment of great significance for both the organisation and the Indian mining industry. As ICMM represents the global benchmark for responsible mining, encompassing leadership in social performance, environmental stewardship, safety, and ethical practices, the Company's membership marks a transformative step that positions India prominently on the global stage of sustainable and responsible mining.

Furthermore, for the third consecutive year, Hindustan Zinc has been recognised as the global ESG leader in S&P Global Corporate Assessment 2025, being ranked 1st among 235 companies globally in metals and mining sector. With an improvement in overall score to 90 out of 100, the Company also got featured in the Sustainability Yearbook 2026 amongst the top 1% most sustainable organisations globally for the ninth consecutive year.

### Occupational Health and Safety

At Hindustan Zinc, ensuring the safety, health, and well-being of our employees and business partners remains a core organisational priority. Guided by our 'Zero Harm' philosophy, we continue to strengthen systems, leadership accountability, and risk management practices to create a workplace where every individual returns home safely. However, during the year, we had two unfortunate fatalities in our operations.

Following detailed investigation, we implemented strong corrective and preventive measures with utmost urgency, and the learnings were disseminated across the organisation. The safety and well-being of every individual remain paramount, and these incidents serve as a reminder of the need for constant vigilance and continuous improvement.

During the year, the Company reinforced its safety governance framework through enhanced risk management systems, leadership capability building, and structured engagement with employees and business partners.

A significant milestone during the year was the rollout of a Critical Risk Management (CRM) centric Safety Management System across operations. The CRM framework focusses on identifying high-consequence risks and ensuring the implementation of effective critical controls to prevent fatalities and serious incidents. As part of this programme, five additional critical risks were launched during FY 2025-26, including risks related to Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) fire, ventilation failure, corrosive substances and acids, excavation hazards, and exposure to hazardous gases, strengthening the organisation's ability to proactively manage high-risk operational scenarios.

Implementation of the CRM framework has significantly strengthened safety monitoring and reporting. During the year, CRM inspections were conducted across operations to ensure the effectiveness of critical controls. Additionally, Safety Action Plans (SAPs) were developed during FY 2025-26, ensuring systematic closure of identified safety gaps. Hazard and Operability Studies (HAZOP) were also conducted across all units to identify emerging risks and strengthen preventive measures.

To further strengthen leadership capability in safety, we conducted S.A.F.E. (Safety Awareness for Excellence in Leadership) Workshops for 42 employees, including 33 Hindustan Zinc employees and 9 business partners. These workshops were designed to enhance frontline leadership capability, strengthen risk ownership, and reinforce behavioural safety practices across operations. Six one-to-one coaching sessions have been completed for 10 identified leaders for strengthening leadership accountability and enhancing safety culture to drive behavioural change.

We also initiated a Safety Culture Survey pilot at Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter, aimed at understanding workforce perceptions, identifying improvement areas, and strengthening the safety culture across operations. Complementing this initiative, focussed Safety Action Meetings were conducted with HEMM operators and engineering teams to address and prevent hand injuries related to HEMM operations.

Business partner engagement remained a key focus area during the year. We conducted Business Partner CEO Connect sessions, creating a platform to reinforce safety accountability, strengthen partnerships, and align business partners with Hindustan Zinc's safety standards and expectations. We also launched the Mine Safety Assurance Programme, aimed at strengthening safety governance in mining operations through structured assurance mechanisms, periodic reviews, and enhanced oversight of risk controls.

The Company continues to invest in strengthening infrastructure safety through the Infrastructure Inframatrix framework, addressing critical infrastructure risks and enhancing operational reliability.

The Company conducted Quantitative Exposure Assessment (QNEA), PPE fit assessments and ergonomic studies. As a result, 42 high-exposure zones were successfully converted into green zones.



**The usage of renewable energy has also enabled Hindustan Zinc to launch Asia's first low carbon zinc, EcoZen, which boasts a carbon footprint of less than 1 $tCO_2e$ per tonne of zinc produced, about 75% lower than the global average.**

These initiatives reflect Hindustan Zinc's continued commitment to strengthening safety culture, enhancing leadership accountability, and adopting proactive risk management practices across operations.

## Awards

- Hindustan Zinc's rescue team won British Safety Council "Team of the Year Award" 2025
- Zawar Captive Power Plant (CPP) secured a 5-Star rating in the British Safety Council Five Star Audit Multiple accolades at British Safety Council International Safety Awards 2026 with 'Distinction' for Zawar captive power plant, followed by 'Merit' for Dariba Smelting Complex (DSC), Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM), Zinc Smelter Debari (ZSD), Kayad Mine (KYM), Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (CLZS), fertiliser project, and Pantnagar Metal Plant (PMP)
- Rampura Agucha, Kayad, and Sindesar Khurd Mines received the prestigious 5-star rating from Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)

## Environment

As part of Hindustan Zinc's Sustainability 2.0 movement, ambitious, globally benchmarked sustainability goals were set for FY 2029-30, which were built onto the baseline of FY 2019-20. The Company's Science Based Targets include a commitment to 50% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and further reduction of 25% of absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by FY 2029-30 from the base year FY 2019-20 and further achieving net-zero emissions across the value chain by FY 2049-50.

As part of our ongoing 530 MW round-the-clock renewable energy (RE-RTC) power delivery agreement with Serentica in addition to the captive solar and waste heat recovery boiler (WHRB) capacity, we sourced around 18% of the renewable energy against the overall power requirement for FY 2025-26. The 530 MW RE-RTC will help in reducing our GHG emissions significantly by 3.5 $MtCO_2e$ per annum by FY 2027-28.

The usage of renewable energy has also enabled Hindustan Zinc to launch Asia's first low carbon zinc, EcoZen, which boasts a carbon footprint of less than 1 $tCO_2e$ per tonne of zinc produced, about 75% lower than the global average. In FY 2025-26, the Company has strengthened it's the long-standing partnerships with Tata Steel and Silox India through adoption of EcoZen across their manufacturing operations.

In FY 2025-26, as part of our commitment to green logistics, we signed two MoUs with Greenline Mobility Solutions Limited to accelerate decarbonisation of supply chains. The first marks India's first such commercial-scale initiative of deploying 100 electric vehicle (EV) trucks with battery swapping for concentrate movement between mines and smelters. The second adds liquified natural gas (LNC) trucks to our finished goods logistics fleet, doubling our LNG capacity, advancing cleaner, more sustainable logistics. Hindustan Zinc, in collaboration with Enviiiro Wheels Mobility Pvt Ltd., has flagged off first 10 EV bulker trucks at Zinc Smelter Debari, resulting in total 20 EV trucks for interunit transport of goods.

Our other initiatives in reducing our Scope 3 emissions include deploying 3 battery-electric vehicles (BEVs) in our underground operations at Sindesar Khurd Mine, as well as deployment of 180 LNG-powered trucks in partnership with Greenline, for upstream & downstream transportation.

We have effluent treatment plants (ETPs) and water treatment plants (WTPs) at all our operations which recycle processed water, which is then reused in operations making the Company maintain its zero liquid discharge. The most recent addition is water treatment plant at Rampura Agucha Mine. We have two operational dry tailing plants (DTP), one at Zawar Mines and one at Rajpura Dariba Mine, each of which recirculate more than 80% of the process water present in tailings.

We ensured effective waste management practices during the year, with the fumer technology at Chanderiya continuing its ramp-up to recover lead and silver cake from jarosite. Through the fumer plant, we achieved a reduction of 1,00,758 MT of jarosite, while a further 6,53,931 MT of jarosite and jarofix was utilised across the cement industry, road construction and railway infrastructure, reinforcing our commitment to sustainable waste utilisation.

We have engaged with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for preparing biodiversity management plans (BMPs) for all of our locations, except the Pantnagar Metal Plant, to support Hindustan Zinc to achieve its target of no net loss of biodiversity against a 2020 baseline. The implementation plans are under place, and implementation is under progress at all sites.

In FY 2025-26, Hindustan Zinc has filed 2 Indian patents concentrating in fields of sustainable metal valorisation from smelters waste, automation of product quality check while running electrowinning process and mineral processing – generation of pyrite from tailings. Furthermore, the Company has signed two MoUs with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) – National Metallurgical Laboratory (India) and Virginia Tech University, US, focussing on strengthening process related to metal grade improvements in mineral processing coupled with innovative techniques for strategic metal extraction across the Company.

As part of our continued collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras and Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), we are working on advancing the development of next-generation battery storage solutions. JNCASR has developed and demonstrated a zinc-ion pouch cell prototype. In parallel, IIT Madras is working on developing a zinc-air battery prototype and has successfully demonstrated it at lab scale, with ongoing work focussed on vehicle-level demonstration as a range extender. These collaborations aim to enhance the viability of zinc-based batteries for a sustainable energy future.

We also organised a series of training sessions called "Wednesday for Transition", which were designed to provide suppliers with essential knowledge on ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) topics like psychological health & safety, safety, human rights, etc.

## Sustainability Awards

- Our Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) has been selected as best BRSR report under Manufacturing Large-Cap at the 4th ICAI Sustainability Reporting Awards
- Our Sustainability Report FY 2024-25 has won a Platinum in Materials category at the LACP Vision Awards 2024-25, including a Special Achievement Award of the Most Creative Report Worldwide, Technical Achievement Award, and Global Top 100 Recognition
- Hindustan Zinc was awarded 'Outstanding Accomplishment in Corporate Excellence' at CII-ITC Sustainability Awards. Further, Zawar Mines was presented the 'Environment Excellence Award'
- Our R&D project, 'HZL's Greener Steps towards Sustainable Operations', has been honoured as an Excellent Environment Project at the CII National Award for Environmental Best Practices 2025
- The Company was awarded 'Excellence in Waste Management' – Sustainable Operational Award at the CEE Waste Management Summit & Awards 2025
- Hindustan Zinc ranked 7th among India's 60 Most Sustainable Companies across all sectors and claimed the No. 1 spot in metals & mining at the BW Businessworld India's Most Sustainable Companies (IMSC)
- The Company has been awarded at the ICC 16th India Corporate Governance and Sustainability Vision Awards 2026 in the category of "Water Stewardship as Runners Up"
- Recognised for remarkable contribution in sustainability at SAIL Value Chain Partner's Meet 2025-26
- Sindesar Khurd and Kayad Mines have been awarded the prestigious GreenCo Silver rating
- Hindustan Zinc shone at 12th CII Supply Chain & Logistics Excellence Award (SCALE) under 'Green Logistics' category

## Production performance

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total mined metal | 1,114 | 1,095 | 2% |
| Refinery metal production | 1,048 | 1,052 | (0%) |
| Refined zinc – integrated[1] | 851 | 827 | 3% |
| Refined lead – integrated | 197 | 225 | (13%) |
| Production – silver (in tonnes) | 627 | 687 | (9%) |

1. *Includes 13.7 kt and 10.1 kt from Hindustan Zinc Alloys (100% subsidiary of Hindustan Zinc) in FY 2025-26 and FY 2024-25, respectively.*

## Operations

FY 2025-26 recorded the best-ever mined metal production of 1,114 kt compared to 1,095 kt in the prior year driven by higher ore production, improved mined metal grades, and operational efficiencies. For the full year, ore production was 16.6 million tonnes, 2% up Y-o-Y, supported by higher output at Rampura Agucha, Zawar and Kayad Mines.

Refined metal recorded the second-highest volume in FY 2025-26 at 1,048 kt, almost in line with FY 2024-25. Refined zinc production was 851 kt, up 3% Y-o-Y, supported by commissioning of smelter debottlenecking projects and the 160 KTPA roaster. Refined lead production was 197 kt, down 13% Y-o-Y, mainly due to prior-year pyro operations being partially in lead mode and lower plant availability.

## Prices

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average zinc LME cash settlement prices US$ per tonne | 2,970 | 2,875 | 3% |
| Average lead LME cash settlement prices US$ per tonne | 1,954 | 2,046 | (5%) |
| Average silver prices US$/ounce | 53.09 | 30.39 | 75% |

In FY 2025-26, zinc prices showed periods of strength on the London Metal Exchange (LME), supported by tightening concentrate markets and improved investor sentiment. Global refined zinc production reached 13.85 MT (+4% Y-o-Y) in CY2025 while consumption increased to 13.66 MT (+0.6% Y-o-Y). Concentrate tightness intensified through the year, pushing spot treatment charges down, significantly pressuring smelter margins. Despite weak construction demand globally, moderate improvements in industrial activity, particularly in China's auto sector and India's infrastructure push, supported overall metal demand. As a result, zinc prices averaged at US$ 2,970/t in FY 2025-26, up 3% higher than FY 2024-25.

Global refined lead demand increased to 14.24 MT (+0.5% Y-o-Y) in CY2025; refined lead production increased to 14.35 MT (+1% Y-o-Y). Global primary mine output increased to 4.44 MT (+3.4% Y-o-Y). Lead prices remained relatively softer in FY 2025-26, averaging at US$ 1,954/t and settling below US$ 1,900/t.

During FY 2025-26, silver prices advanced sharply, supported by expectations of monetary easing in the US, heightened geopolitical risks and tightness in the physical market. Investment participation strengthened alongside steady industrial demand from electronics and power infrastructure supply chains. Prices touched a historic high of US$ 118.45 per troy ounce in January 2026 and averaged at US$ 53.1 per troy ounce in FY 2025-26, reflecting a 75% year-on-year increase. With limited new mine capacity additions and structurally higher industrial consumption, market sentiment for silver remained constructive.

Its outlook is defined by a persistent physical tightness, as the market enters its sixth consecutive year of structural deficit. It sustains an optimistic environment where the metal's dual role as a safe-haven hedge and a critical technology mineral has established a significantly higher price floor compared to previous years.

## Zinc Demand-Supply

| Zinc Global Balance in kt | CY2024 | CY2025 | CY2026E |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mine Production | 12,212 | 12,910 | 12,385 |
| Smelter Production | 13,310 | 13,847 | 13,736 |
| Consumption | 13,574 | 13,659 | 13,799 |

*Source: Wood Mackenzie*

The global refined zinc demand is showing signs of improvement around the world with major momentum gains expected to be driven by the Asian economies. A pickup in global manufacturing activity and increased investments by Chinese authorities are expected to back this momentum.

In case of global zinc supply, if the existing delays in the major mine projects sustain, it can result in a continued tight concentrate market, impacting the refined metal production, which would also be impacted by profitability-related and environment-related smelter suspensions across the globe.

In CY2025, LME warehouse stocks trended downward, falling from 141 kt to 115 kt, with the year's highest level of 195 kt recorded in April 2025. Meanwhile, SHFE stocks moved in the opposite direction, increasing from 72 kt to a high of 149 kt.

The market has faced a persistent deficit driven by supply-side constraints, with stocks dropping to critical levels. This deficit is expected to persist into FY 2026-27, driven largely by supply side constraints and intensified further by the current conflict in the Middle East. This tightness is underpinned by historically low visible inventories, persistent concentrate scarcity, and constrained mine supply. Although supply pressures may ease modestly toward the end of



FY 2026-27 as new capacities ramp-up, overall market tightness will continue to define the near-term outlook.

India's manufacturing PMI stood at 53.8 in March 2026, indicating sustained expansion in manufacturing activity, while the global manufacturing PMI improved to 51.3, marking its second-highest level since June 2022. According to industry data, India's crude steel production increased by 10.4% to 164.9 MT during CY2025, significantly outperforming global trends and reflecting strong domestic demand momentum. In contrast, global crude steel production declined by 2.0% to 1,849.4 MT over the same period.

India's economic outlook remains robust, with real GDP growth estimated at ~7.6% in FY 2025-26 and projected in the range of 6.4%-6.9% in FY 2026-27 as per various estimates. Steel demand in India is expected to remain among the strongest globally, with finished steel demand projected to grow by 5-7% in FY 2026-27, supported by continued public capital expenditure and infrastructure development. This growth is underpinned by the FY 2026-27 Union capex outlay of ₹ 12.2 lakh crore, along with sustained investments under large scale programmes such as the National Infrastructure Pipeline, rail and road expansion, and urban infrastructure initiatives. Consequently, India is expected to become the world's third-largest zinc consumer by 2030, driven by rising galvanisation demand from the construction and automobile sectors.

## Unit costs

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unit costs (US$ per tonne) | | | |
| Zinc (including royalty) | 1,370 | 1,440 | (5%) |
| Zinc (excluding royalty) | 959 | 1,052 | (9%) |

For the full year, Zinc COP excluding royalty recorded its 5-year lowest of US$ 959 per tonne, down by 9% Y-o-Y. The reduction in COP has been achieved mainly driven by the lower power cost due to higher domestic coal usage, softened coal prices and increased renewable energy usage, higher by-product realisation and better metal grades, partly offset by higher mine development. This reflects the continuous improvement through various cost saving initiatives, strong operational performance and digital transformation which helped in achieving lowest zinc cost of production in last 5 years.

## Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 39,057 | 32,903 | 19% |
| EBITDA | 22,056 | 17,365 | 27% |
| EBITDA margin (%) | 56% | 53% | - |

Revenue from operations for the year was ₹ 39,057 crore, up 19% Y-o-Y, driven by higher zinc and silver prices, lead concentrate sale, higher by-product realisation, and a stronger dollar. EBITDA for FY 2025-26 was at ₹ 22,056 crore, up by 27% Y-o-Y in line with higher zinc and silver prices, lower cost of production, lead concentrate sale, and a stronger dollar, partly offset by lower production.

## Awards & Accolades

- Integrated Annual Report FY 2024-25 ranked No.1 amongst Indian integrated reports and 6th globally, winning its 1st Platinum in LACP Spotlight Awards 2025, reinforcing our commitment to strong governance, transparency and global best-in-class reporting practices
- Honoured with Gold at the prestigious Brandon Hall Group Human Capital Management Excellence Awards in the category of Best in Leading Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging (DEIB) Initiatives
- Won two Gold Awards at the 9th CII HR Circle Awards for Diversity & Inclusion, Employee Wellness & Mental Health Support
- Won 'Best CSR in Private Sector' award at the Mining & Minerals Excellence Awards 2025
- Recognised at the India Risk Management Awards in large cap category by CNBC TV-18 for ESG risk management
- Honoured with Disrupter in Finance and Spend Management title at SAP ACE Awards 2025
- Received Excellence in Metals & Mining award at Biz Next 2025 by News18 Network
- Excelled at the 24th Chapter Convention of Quality Concepts (CQCC) with 38 Gold and 6 Silver awards across sectors

**Projects**

**As Hindustan Zinc advances in the journey towards 2 MTPA integrated metal expansion, several projects have been undertaken throughout the year:**

- 160 KTPA roaster project at Debari commissioned
- Cellhouse debottlenecking completed at Dariba Smelting Complex and Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter, enhancing the metal capacity by 21 KTPA. A lead-silver recovery plant based on hot acid leaching technology is under progress at Dariba and is expected to be completed by Q2 FY 2026-27, enabling recovery of ~27 TPA additional silver and ~6 KTPA additional lead
- Bamnia Kalan Mine project is under progress, with excavation work ongoing for the portal box-cut
- The 510 KTPA fertiliser plant is under progress and is expected to be completed by Q2 FY 2026-27
- In June 2025, the Board has approved plans for expanding the integrated refined zinc capacity by 250 KTPA along with associated mining & milling capacity with an investment of ₹ 12,000 crore. Key EPC partners were locked in, and detailed engineering and site mobilisation is in progress, with expected completion by 2Q FY 2028-29
- In August 2025, the Board has approved India's first zinc tailings reprocessing plant at Rampura Agucha with a feed capacity of 10 MTPA and an investment of ₹ 3,823 crore. Key EPC partners have been locked in, with expected completion by 4Q FY 2027-28
- In January 2026, the Board approved a capex of ₹ 1,100 crore for exploration activities related to the 2x growth plan, with a target to increase the metal reserves from current 13 Mnt to 30 Mnt, primarily through Zawar and Rajpura Dariba clusters, thereby maintaining a strong reserves and resource base with a mine life of over 25 years. Technicaland drilling partners were locked in for Rajpura Dariba and Zawar
- While the 250 KTPA integrated refined zinc capacity expansion and the tailings reprocessing plant fall under Phase 1 towards doubling the capacity, further projects forming the Phase 2 will be announced, as and when they are approved by the Board

While the 250 KTPA integrated refined zinc capacity expansion and the tailings reprocessing plant fall under Phase 1 towards doubling the capacity, further projects forming the Phase 2 will be announced, as and when they are approved by the Board.

## Exploration

Hindustan Zinc has driven exploration with an aim to add new resources, upgrade existing resources into reserves category and expand its overall R&R base. This strategy supports the company's goal of achieving a 2x growth in operations. The Company has established a dedicated exploration subsidiary named 'Hindmetal Exploration Services Pvt Ltd (HESPL)', a NABET-accredited Category-A exploration agency in the mineral sector and currently all exploration initiatives are being driven by this agency.

The Company has undertaken initiatives to enhance reserves and resources within the leasehold areas. Accelerated technology adoption, technical competence and innovative operational approaches play key roles to improve exploration performance. New prospective targets were identified along with optimally designed drill holes to examine the continuity of mineralisation.

In line with previous years, the Mineral Resource is reported on an exclusive basis to the Ore Reserve, and all statements have been independently audited by SRK (UK).

On an exclusive basis, Hindustan Zinc's total Ore Reserves and Resources (R&R) stood at a record 468.6 million tonnes at the end of FY 2025-26. Ore Reserves amounted to 219.1 million tonnes, net of depletion of 16.6 million tonnes during FY 2025-26, while Mineral Resources totalled 249.5 million tonnes. The contained metal within Ore Reserves is estimated at 10.7 million tonnes of zinc, 3.3 million tonnes of lead, and 350.8 million ounces of silver. Mineral Resources contain approximately 10.8 million tonnes of zinc, 4.4 million tonnes of lead, and 426.0 million ounces of silver. At current mining rates, the robust R&R base supports metal production visibility for more than 25 years.

In addition to the existing zinc-lead-silver mining leases, the Company is actively pursuing exploration opportunities for the three earlier acquired critical mineral blocks – namely Tungsten in Andhra Pradesh, Potash in Rajasthan, and Rare Earth Elements in Uttar Pradesh. They are aimed at expanding and diversifying its mineral portfolio in critical minerals, positioning it as a future-ready multi-metal energy transition. Company has received the Letter of Intent (LoI) for all 3 blocks and is now working towards completing other regulatory approvals, post which the focus will be on completing the exploration in three years.

In addition to the above, currently, nine exploration projects of different commodities including Gold, Copper, Nickel-Chromium-PGE's, Tungsten, Cobalt, Manganese, Vanadium and Graphite are being managed under Hind-metal Exploration Services Private Limited (HESPL) across 7 states of India.

## Strategic Priorities and Outlook

Our primary focus remains on enhancing overall output, cost efficiency of our operations, diversifying our portfolio, disciplined capital expenditure and sustainable operations. With the optimistic global economic outlook for Hindustan Zinc, our goals over the medium term remain unchanged.

### Our key strategic priorities include

- Maintain a portfolio of mines with long life through continuous mineral resource addition and upgradation of the ore reserves through continuous exploration and active acquisition of new blocks of base metals and critical minerals
- Disciplined capital investments in organic and inorganic expansion of capacities with ramp-up of underground mines and smelters towards their design capacity, delivering enhanced metal and silver output
- Sustain cost of production within the range of US$ 1,000 per tonne through efficient ore hauling, higher volume and grades and higher productivity through ongoing efforts in automation and digitisation, further supported by increasing share of renewable energy
- Building a diversified product portfolio while expanding the share of our value-added products in alignment with the evolving needs of the customers
- Continued focus on participating in auction of the critical minerals blocks by Government of India as part of the long-term objective of becoming a multi-metal energy transition enterprise
- Progressing towards sustainable future with continued efforts towards reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, water stewardship, circular economy, biodiversity conservation and waste management, etc.



## Operational Review

# ZINC INTERNATIONAL

### The year in brief

During FY 2025-26, Zinc International recorded annual production of 225 kt. The increase in production compared to FY 2024-25 was mainly higher ore treated offset by lower recovery at BMM.

Black Mountain production declined by 10% to 40 kt in FY 2025-26 due to lower tonnes hoisted and treated. Declining zinc head grades and recovery also contributed to underperformance.

Gamsberg production for FY 2025-26 is 39% higher year-on-year at 185 kt with higher tonnes treated and higher grades.

Skorpion Zinc has been under Care and Maintenance since start of May 2020, following cessation of mining activities due to geotechnical instabilities in the open pit. Activities to restart the mine are still in progress.



## ESG Update

### Occupational health and safety

VZI incurred zero fatalities since the beginning of this financial year, of which both Gamsberg and Black Mountain remained fatality-free since 01 April 2024. FY 2025-26 have seen a substantial decrease in safety injury frequency rates, compared to last year as well as – with the following key frequency rates displayed: Fatalities (0), LTIFR FY 2025-26: 0.92 vs LTIFR FY 2024-25: 1.49 (38% decrease Y-o-Y), TRIFR FY 2025-26: 3.5 vs TRIFR FY 2024-25: 3.95 (11% decrease Y-o-Y).

During the reporting period, several key governance, risk, and safety initiatives were implemented to strengthen organisational performance and oversight. These included the relaunch of HSE turn-around strategy, rollout of Quarterly Executive Visible Felt Leadership (VFL) engagements, the introduction of HIPO presentations with the CEO, and the implementation of cross audits supported by Risk Champions. Strategic capability enhancements were advanced through the launch of CRM 2.0, targeted CRM masterclass training, and the hosting of the Annual Safety Day. In addition, the SWOT analysis, MUE list, and critical controls were thoroughly reviewed, alongside the completion of the ICMM assessment. External benchmarking was also conducted with SAMI peers in order to align performance with industry best practice.

Zero classified occupational disease cases have been recorded in 2026. However, a new Occupational Exposure Limit have been put in force for both lead and silica dust exposure from 0.1mg/m³ to 0.05mg/m³ respectively. This is a 50% reduction which calls for stringent control implementation and monitoring to prevent exposure of employees. An essential Dust Management Strategy have been implemented to enable vital control and reduction in over-exposures. Approximately, 65% of the milestones from the Risk Reduction Strategy Roadmap have already been implemented, a drive and focus to reduce exposure at source remains a priority.

In the new financial year, VZI will advance its safety and risk maturity through rigorous drive of the HSE Strategy, supported by the introduction of AI-enabled safety solutions. Key initiatives include the operationalisation of Critical Risk Management into daily activities, compliance with CAS Level 9, and the deployment of advanced fatigue monitoring and missing person locator systems. These enhancements will strengthen proactive risk prevention, reinforce critical control effectiveness, and align safety performance with leading industry and ICMM practices.

### Environment

The VZI site recorded two (2) level 3 incidents during the last quarter of the financial year. The two incidents involved spillage of water from the Plant control pollution dam, and the return water dam by the tailings dam. A full investigation process to address shortfalls has been completed. It must be noted, however, that the spillage did not contaminate any streams, and therefore not classified as a reportable incident as per requirement by competent authority (Department of Water Affairs (DWS)). The Gamsberg phase 2 tailings dam application for the Environmental Impact Authorisation has been approved, which allows for construction of Phase 2 TSF expansion. The Water Use Licence, however, is awaiting approval based on the final review of the designs requested by the DWS. For the Gamsberg underground phase EA, the scoping and environmental management plan and report (EMPr) has been submitted to the Competent Authority and awaiting final approval. This integrated application is aligned with the previous Biodiversity offset commitments and requirements for not impacting on the set aside areas declared on Gamsberg mine.

In support of the Vedanta commitment to Net Carbon Zero by 2050, VZI has embarked on wheeling of 40 MW renewable energy from an offsite independent Power Producer. The final PPA is in final negotiations targeting sign off during Q1 of FY 2026-27.

On Biodiversity section, in collaboration with Stellenbosch University, VZI has planned conservation research includes regional mapping of the occurrence, extent of target vegetation types, species conservation concern, and also planning restoration trials using nursery material to ensure progressive biodiversity rehabilitation in the mining disturbed areas.

BMM is currently busy with a revision of the biodiversity management plan. The key component of this revision is a cumulative impact assessment at landscape, regional and footprint scale on the short for medium and long term. This will allow BMM to assess biodiversity risks at different spatial and temporal scales and clearly define the required biodiversity strategies for the operation. The biodiversity monitoring protocols will then also be revised to align with these impacts and risks and ultimately supporting the operational plans.

Together with the IUCN, BMM has initiated an integrated landscape approach (ILA) project. The ILA aims to identify other stakeholders and role players across the region (Northern Cape Industrial Corridor) in order to facilitate collaborative nature-based solutions (NbS) for ecosystem conservation while simultaneously contributing to social development in the Northern cape.

### ESG

We are committed to promoting diversity in all forms at VZI. In accordance with the same, 21% of our workforce are female – with 26% of women in leadership roles. Local employment remains consistent at 98%.

VZI has received the Award for Best Company to work for, for three years in a row.

The signing to advance the **Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)** marks a pivotal milestone in unlocking broader regional economic growth. Through mineral beneficiation, downstream industrial development, and increased localisation, the SEZ will play a critical role in diversifying and strengthening the Namakwa District economy. This initiative positions Aggeneys, where our operations are located to evolve from a traditional mining town into a resilient, future focussed industrial hub with sustained long-term value.

**Construction of the Early Childhood Development Centre in Pofadder** has been completed, with an inauguration planned in the near term. The centre is expected to significantly enhance early childhood education outcomes within the Khaima municipality and forms part of our broader commitment to sustainable social investment. The facility will be supported by the planned installation of solar panels to ensure reliable, uninterrupted educational operations.

The **Community Skills Centre in Pofadder** is fully operational and has to date provided skills training to 524 participants.

**The Social Labour Plan of FY 2025-29** has been finalised and approved by the Department of Mineral Resources – and implementation thereof commenced.

## Production performance

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total production (kt) | 225 | 178 | 27% |
| Production – mined metal (kt) | | | |
| BMM | 40 | 44 | (10%) |
| Gamsberg | 185 | 133 | 39% |



## Operations

During FY 2025-26, total production stood at 225 kt, 27% higher Y-o-Y. This was primarily due to higher throughput and higher Zn grades, partly offset by lower zinc grades and recoveries at BMM.

At BMM, production was 40 kt, 10% down Y-o-Y. This was mainly due to lower tonnes milled, lower zinc grades and recoveries, partly offset by higher lead grades being the main contributing factors.

Production for Gamsberg was at 185 kt, 39% higher Y-o-Y. This is mainly attributable to higher tonnes treated (supported by ramp-up in waste mined to 81 MT in FY 2025-26) and higher grades, partly offset by recoveries.

Skorpion Zinc remains under Care and Maintenance since May 2020 following cessation of mining activities due to geotechnical instabilities in the open pit, resulting in slope failures. The business is currently evaluating options to restart mining.

## Unit costs

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overall Zinc COP including TcRc (US$/t) | 1,561 | 1,299 | 20% |
| Gamsberg Zinc COP excluding TcRc (US$/t) | 1,350 | 1,135 | 19% |

Gamsberg COP excluding brand fees increased by 19% to US$ 1,350 per tonne. The increase in the cost of production was driven by higher mining and ZAR depreciation against the US$ offset by higher zinc production.

Overall Zinc COP including TcRc increased by 20% to US$ 1,561 per tonne, from US$ 1,299 per tonne in the previous financial year. This was mainly driven by higher treatment and refining charges, higher mining and other costs and ZAR depreciation against the US$, partly offset by higher concentrate production.

## Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 4,860 | 3,918 | 24% |
| EBITDA | 1,321 | 1,321 | - |
| EBITDA margin | 27% | 34% | - |

Revenue for the year was ₹ 4,860 crore up 24% Y-o-Y, mainly due to significantly higher production. EBITDA for the year was ₹ 1,321 crore, flat Y-o-Y.

## Projects

### Gamsberg Phase 2

Gamsberg Phase 2 project includes the mining expansion from 4 MTPA to 8 MTPA and the Construction of a New Concentrator plant of 4 MTPA, taking the total capacity to 8 MTPA and has been approved by the Vedanta Board in Q4 of FY 2021-22.

The Phase 2 concentrator with 4 MTPA ROM processing stand-alone capacity along with mine expansion has been initially conceptualised to be awarded on an EPC basis along with major long lead items to be ordered by VZI and freely issued to EPC Business Partner for erection and commissioning.

A new tailings dam facility also needs to be constructed north of the current Gamsberg Phase 1 tailings dam. The scope also includes additional requirements for bulk services such as electricity and water. Additional Power requirement of 26.2 MVA and 19.5 km new transmission line must be constructed to the mine site. Additional water reservoir for 8.5 MLD with a clarifier also included to cater to the requirement for Phase 2.

The soil-turning ceremony, led by Northern Cape Premier Dr. Zamani Saul, Vedanta Zinc Business CEO Arun Misra, Vedanta Zinc Executive Director Pushpender Singla, MEC Economic Development Mr. A Vosloo, and Mayors, took place where the Construction of the 4 MTPA Plant is currently over 91% complete.

The status of the project is as follows:

- Overall progress 93.61%
- Construction progress is at 95.4%
- Target completion by H1 FY 2026-27

### Black Mountain Iron Ore project

VZI in support of the Vedanta Group ambition has adopted the ambitious goal to be water positive by 2030 focussing on the reduction of our water footprint of our current operations. Based on a water pinch point study conducted and then expanded by a water footprint assessment project pipeline for both onsite water reduction and projects within the community. Several of the community-based projects tie into the Social and Labour Plan with added benefits to the community in terms of business development and employment opportunities. Additional benefit from the descaling of the Tailings dam return water line was a significant reduction of the pool volume at the Gamsberg Tailings dam that increased the stability of the tailings dam. The water treatment plant at Gamsberg was halted and the project will be relooked at later in the next financial year. Implementation of the plant in an optimised manner will contribute to achieving the water positive target in 2030. Implementation of a large-scale invasive tree (Prosposis glanduloa, Texas Honey Mesquite) removal project implemented as a social development project will increase water availability in the surrounding water catchment over a period of the next three years.

## Exploration

- 6.7% decrease in resources from 26.4 MT to 24.6 MT metal and 1.4% increase in reserve metal tonnes from 9.5 MT to 9.6 MT
- Total R&R for VZI decreased from 670 MT to 655 MT of ore, while metal decreased from 35.9 MT to 34.3 MT (4.5% decrease in total metal)
- The decrease is largely driven by higher mining cost translating into higher cut-off grades, to which a number of deposits are quite sensitive

## Strategic Priorities and Outlook

Zinc International continues to remain focussed to improve its Y-o-Y production by sweating its current assets beyond its design capacity, debottlenecking the existing capacity, and adding capacity through growth projects. Our immediate priority is to ramp-up the performance of Gamsberg mining operations and simultaneously complete Gamsberg Phase 2 project to add another 190 kt to the total production of VZI. Likewise, BMM continues to deliver stable production performance and focus is to debottleneck its ore volumes. Skorpion is expected to remain in Care and Maintenance while management is assessing feasible & safe mining methods to extract ore from Pit 112. Zinc International continues to drive cost reduction programme to place Gamsberg operations on 1st Quartile of global cost curve with COP< US$ 1,300 per tonne including treatment charges.

Core Growth strategic priorities include the following:

- Completion of Gamsberg Phase 2 project in H1 FY 2026-27
- Continue to improvise Business case of Gamsberg Smelter Project through Government support, Capex and Opex reduction

## Operational Review

# OIL & GAS

### The year in brief

During FY 2025-26, Oil & Gas business delivered gross operated production of 87.2 kboepd, down by 16% y-o-y, primarily driven by natural decline across fields. The decline was partially offset by addition of volumes through new infill wells brought online and in Mangala, Aishwarya, Tight Oil (ABH), Tight Gas (RDG) & Saraswati fields and well intervention activities across assets.



### Occupational Health & Safety

There was one fatality and were four lost time injury (LTI) in FY 2025-26. Loss time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) stood at 0.125 per million-man hours (FY 2024-25: 0.03 per million-man hours).

Our continued focus remains on reinforcing a strong safety culture by embedding Critical Risk Management, Behaviour Based Safety (BBS) practices and Stop Work Authority interventions across operations. Key initiatives undertaken during the year include:

- HSE Leadership Workshops conducted with business partners, with focussed sessions on strengthening critical controls for rig moves and lifting operations, alongside Behaviour Based Safety interventions
- Digital Safety Initiatives, including the rollout of an HSE Violation Reporting Application and deployment of AI enabled cameras to enhance real-time HSE surveillance and compliance
- Fire fighting training for Rajasthan operations employees conducted by ONGC's Advanced Training Institute
- Crisis Management Team orientation undertaken in line with Tier 3 emergency response protocols
- Emergency preparedness mock drills, including a simulated airstrike scenario, carried out in coordination with district authorities of Barmer and Jalore

We were recognised with awards conferred by external bodies:

- Ranked among the highest-scoring companies in India and 6$^{th}$ globally within its sector in the S&P Global Private Corporate Sustainability Assessment 2025
- Awarded the UNEP's Gold Standard Pathway Certificate under the OGMP 2.0 Methane Mitigation Partnership for 2025

### Environment

Our Oil & Gas business remains committed to protecting the environment, minimise resource consumption and drive towards our goal of 'zero harm, zero waste, zero discharge'. Highlights for FY 2025-26 are as:

- Cairn NET Water Positive Impact (NPWI) index at 1.18
- Segregation and reuse of Activated Carbon Filter (ACF) and Ultrafiltration (UF) backwash water for injection water make-up, enabling reuse of ~275 KLD of water
- Utilisation of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) treated effluent for mud and chemical preparation, resulting in the reuse of ~30 KLD of water
- Developed 115 rainwater harvesting structures in the Barmer community area, including 4 Nadis, 100 Khadins and 11 rooftop rainwater harvesting systems in schools, enabling the annual harvesting of ~0.23 million KL of rainwater
- **Biodiversity/wildlife conservation initiatives**
  - a. **Van Mahotsav Plantation Drive:** Planted 45,550 saplings of indigenous species in RJ and Midstream areas.
  - b. **Biodiversity and Wildlife at Jorhat Forest area, Assam:** Provided surveillance vehicles and communication devices.
- **Reduction in GHG emission:**
  - c. Commenced sourcing of ~ 12 MW of renewable energy, resulting in avoidance of ~75 kt$CO_2$e of GHG emissions annually
  - d. Submitted the first methane emissions report to OGMP 2.0, with a commitment to reduce methane emissions by 30% over the next five years
  - e. RJ North & RJ South facilities certified under the Energy Management System (ISO 50001:2018)
  - f. Installed Artificial Gas Lift at Raag Oil WP#1, replacing conventional gas lift, enabling recovery of 0.5 mmscfd gas and potential GHG emission avoidance of ~16,000 t$CO_2$e per annum
  - g. Converted diesel-driven compressor to motor-driven compressor (Blasting & Painting compressor), resulting in avoidance of associated GHG emissions
- **Waste diverted for gainful utilisation:** ~36,500 MT of hazardous waste sent for co-processing at cement industries as an alternate raw material or fuel source
- **Hydrocarbon recovery by processing of skimmed oil & oily sludge:** ~25,180 bbls.

### Production performance

| | Unit | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross-operated production | kboepd | 87.2 | 103.2 | (16%) |
| Rajasthan | kboepd | 70.4 | 84.3 | (16%) |
| Ravva | kboepd | 8.1 | 10.1 | (20%) |
| Cambay | kboepd | 5.3 | 5.1 | 6% |
| OALP | kboepd | 3.4 | 3.8 | (11%) |
| Oil | bopd | 70,195 | 81,757 | (14%) |
| Gas | Mmscfd | 102 | 129 | (21%) |
| Net production – working interest* | kboepd | 57.2 | 67.8 | (16%) |
| Oil | bopd | 45,009 | 52,461 | (14%) |
| Gas | Mmscfd | 73 | 92 | (21%) |
| Gross-operated production | mmboe | 31.8 | 37.7 | (16%) |
| Net production – working interest | mmboe | 20.9 | 24.7 | (16%) |

** Includes net production of 547 boepd in FY 2025-26 and 688 boepd in FY 2024-25 from KG-ONN block, which is operated by ONGC. Cairn holds a 49% stake.*

## Operations

Average gross-operated production across our assets was 16% lower Y-o-Y at 87,201 boepd. The company's production from the Rajasthan block was 70,397 boepd, 16% lower Y-o-Y and from the offshore assets, was at 13,391 boepd, 12% lower Y-o-Y. The natural decline across fields has been partially offset by infill wells brought online across fields in Rajasthan and well intervention activities across assets.

Production details by block are summarised below:

### Rajasthan block

Gross production from the Rajasthan block averaged 70,397 boepd, 16% lower Y-o-Y. The natural decline in the MBA fields has been partially offset by infill wells drilling campaigns and well intervention activities in Mangala, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, ABH and RDG fields.

Gas production from Raageshwari Deep Gas (RDG) averaged 86 million standard cubic feet per day (mmscfd) in FY 2025-26, with gas sales, post captive consumption, at 75 mmscfd.

The appeal against the Division Bench order (additional 10% profit sharing from 2020 onwards) was filed by us before the Supreme Court in June 2021. The matter was last listed on 27 March 2025. However, the matter could not be heard due to paucity of time and the next date of hearing is awaited.

The Government of India (GoI), acting through the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), had raised demand up to 14 May 2020 for Government's additional share of profit oil based on its computation of disallowance of cost incurred over retrospective re-allocation of certain common costs between Development Areas (DAs) of Rajasthan Block; recovery of exploration costs incurred after the Exploration phase; and certain other matters aggregating to ₹ 9,545 crore (US$ 1,162 million) and applicable interest thereon representing share of Vedanta Limited and its subsidiary.

We had disputed the aforesaid demand and invoked arbitration as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract. The Group had received the Final Partial Award dated 22 August 2023 from the Arbitration Tribunal ('the Tribunal') as amended by orders dated 15 November 2023 and 08 December 2023 ("the Award"), dismissing the Government's contention of the additional Profit Petroleum in relation to allocation of common development costs across Development Areas and certain other matters in accordance with terms of the Production Sharing Contract for Rajasthan Block, while allowing some aspects of the audit objections raised. Further, the Tribunal had decided that the Group was allowed to claim cost recovery of exploration cost as per terms of the Production Sharing Contract.

Pursuant to the award, the Group had recognised a benefit of ₹ 4,761 crore (US$ 578 million) in revenue from operations in financial year ended 31 March 2024. The Group has adjusted the profit petroleum liability against the aforesaid benefit.

GoI had filed interim relief application on 03 February 2024 stating that the Group has unilaterally enforced the Award although the quantification of the same is pending. The Tribunal vide its order dated 29 April 2024 denied GoI's interim relief application. GoI filed an appeal before the Delhi High Court ("Section 37" Appeal) challenging Tribunal's order dated 29 April 2024. On 11 July 2025, the Delhi High Court dismissed GoI's Section 37 Appeal in Group's favour. GoI has filed a SLP before the Supreme Court challenging Delhi High Court's order dated 11 July 2025. The matter is listed for hearing on maintainability of the SLP on 29 July 2026. Without prejudice to its rights under the proceedings, the Group has paid a sum of ₹ 513 crore (US$ 58 million) in the quarter ended 31 December 2025.

In the interim, Quantum Proceedings have commenced. The Group has filed its claim for US$ 512 million before the Tribunal and GoI, while disputing the claim of the Group, has filed a claim of US$ 210 million to the Tribunal. As Group's claim of US$ 512 million is largely on account of disintegration of the Virtual Development Area ("DA") (that were created on account of Office Memorandum 13 & 19) into the main DA, the management believes it has a good case on merits. GoI's claim of US$ 210 million is based largely on the argument that the Work Programme & Budget ("WP&B") was not reviewed by GoI. It is Group's submission that the WP&B were submitted to DGH for review. Hearing in the matter concluded in March 2026. We await the arbitral award.

GoI had also filed a challenge against the Award on 07 March 2024 in the Delhi High Court ("Section 34 Application"). Notice has been issued in the matter. Till date, no stay has been granted on operation of the Award. Next date of hearing is 8 May 2026. The Group believes that the Court may not re-appreciate the evidence in Section 34 Application, as the interpretation by the Tribunal is plausible.

### Ravva block

The Ravva block produced at an average rate of 8,061 boepd, lower by 20% Y-o-Y, owing to natural field decline.

### Cambay block

The Cambay block produced at an average rate of 5,330 boepd, higher by 6% Y-o-Y, owing to well intervention activities.

## Prices

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average Brent prices – US$/ barrel | 70.5 | 78.9 | (11%) |

Crude oil prices declined to US$ 70.45 per barrel in FY 2025-26 from US$ 78.9 per barrel in FY 2024-25, reflecting a highly volatile oil price environment during the year, influenced by evolving geopolitical risks, shifting supply dynamics, inventory levels and broader macroeconomic conditions.

Prices softened early in the year amid macroeconomic uncertainty, financial market volatility, US-China trade tensions, rising crude inventories, and a strong US dollar. This was followed by a recovery in the mid-year period, supported by heightened geopolitical risks in the Middle East, particularly concerns around potential disruptions to oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz, which pushed prices above US$ 70 per barrel.

In the latter part of calendar year 2025, prices again trended lower on account of subdued demand from major consuming economies, rising global inventories, steady OPEC+ production and increasing non-OPEC supply, alongside continued dollar strength. Prices strengthened in early 2026 amid escalating geopolitical tensions, notably involving the United States and Iran, renewed concerns over the security of key oil export routes in the Gulf region, and cautious market positioning ahead of OPEC+ output decisions.

Overall, Crude prices were marked by significant volatility in crude oil markets, with geopolitical and macroeconomic factors driving wide price fluctuations.

## Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 9,582 | 11,044 | (13%) |
| EBITDA | 4,350 | 4,664 | (7%) |
| EBITDA margin | 45% | 42% | - |

Revenue for FY 2025-26 was 13% lower y-o-y at ₹ 9,582 crore (after profit petroleum and royalty sharing with the Government of India), impacted by lower volumes and price. EBITDA for FY 2025-26 was at ₹ 4,350 crore, lower by 7% Y-o-Y in line with the lower revenues.

The Rajasthan operating cost was US$ 16.4 per barrel in FY 2025-26 compared to US$ 16.6 per barrel in FY 2024-25, primarily driven by optimised polymer injection, efficiency in maintenance activities and cost-effective chemical spend approach.

The Oil & Gas business has a robust portfolio of infill development & enhanced oil recovery projects to add volumes in the near term and manage natural field decline.



## Infill Projects

**Mangala**

**Mangala ASP (Cluster C)**

Alkaline Surfactant Polymer (ASP) project at Mangala shall enable incremental recovery from the prolific Mangala field. The project entails drilling of producers, injectors and disposal wells and developing infrastructure facilities at Mangala Cluster C (consisting of four well pads).

The construction for surface facility for injection is completed and under commissioning, and soft water injection has been commenced. Injection of ASP is being targeted in first quarter of fiscal year 2027. As of 31 March 2026, 3 wells have been drilled and all are online.

**Aishwarya**

**Aishwarya Lower Fatehgarh (14 wells)**

To further improve recovery from Lower Fatehgarh sands of Aishwarya field, additional infill wells were identified in Lower Fatehgarh sands. The project entails drilling of 14 wells (8 producers and 6 injectors) and 5 conversions.

As of 31 March 2026, project stands completed and all wells are online.

**Tight Oil (ABH)**

Aishwarya Barmer hill infill drilling programme established confidence in reservoir understanding of ABH. Based on its success, drilling of 14 additional wells were conceptualised. Project stands completed and all wells are online.

**Bhagyam Infill (4 wells)**

To accelerate production and enhance recovery from Bhagyam field, infill drilling opportunities for 4 horizontal wells were identified in FB3 layers. As of 31 March 2026, 2 wells have been drilled and 1 well is online.

**RDG Infill (5 wells)**

To augment reserves and manage natural decline, we commenced additional 5 infill wells drilling campaign during fiscal year 2026. Project stands completed and all wells are online.

**Satellite Fields**

In order to monetise the satellite fields and increase recovery from Saraswati field, drilling campaign of 6 infill wells was conceptualised. Project stands completed and all wells are online.

## Exploration and Appraisal

During fiscal year 2026, we drilled six exploration wells in OALP Cambay region [Jaya-03, Jaya-04, Simba, Dwarka-2, Ambe-2A, and Ambe-2B] and three wells in Rajasthan Barmer region.

We successfully announced the gas discovery in Ambe Block, marking the first Discovered Small Field (DSF) Block to be monetised on India's West Coast. The discovery has added ~ 13 mmboe of Reserves and Resources (R&R).

The Ambe discovery is being monetised through a Conductor Supported Platform (CSP) development concept. This approach enables lightweight, modular shallow water platforms by utilising drilling conductors as the primary structural support, thereby significantly reducing offshore development timelines and capital costs. The project is being executed in collaboration with 2H Offshore Engineering, reinforcing our focus on innovative, cost efficient development solutions.

Drilling preparations are ongoing in North-East region to explore the prospects in the block.

## Strategic Priorities & Outlook

Vedanta's Oil & Gas business has a robust portfolio mix comprising exploration prospects spread across basins in India, development projects in the prolific producing blocks and stable operations which generate robust cash flows.

The key priority ahead is to deliver our commitments from our world-class resources with 'zero harm, zero waste and zero discharge':

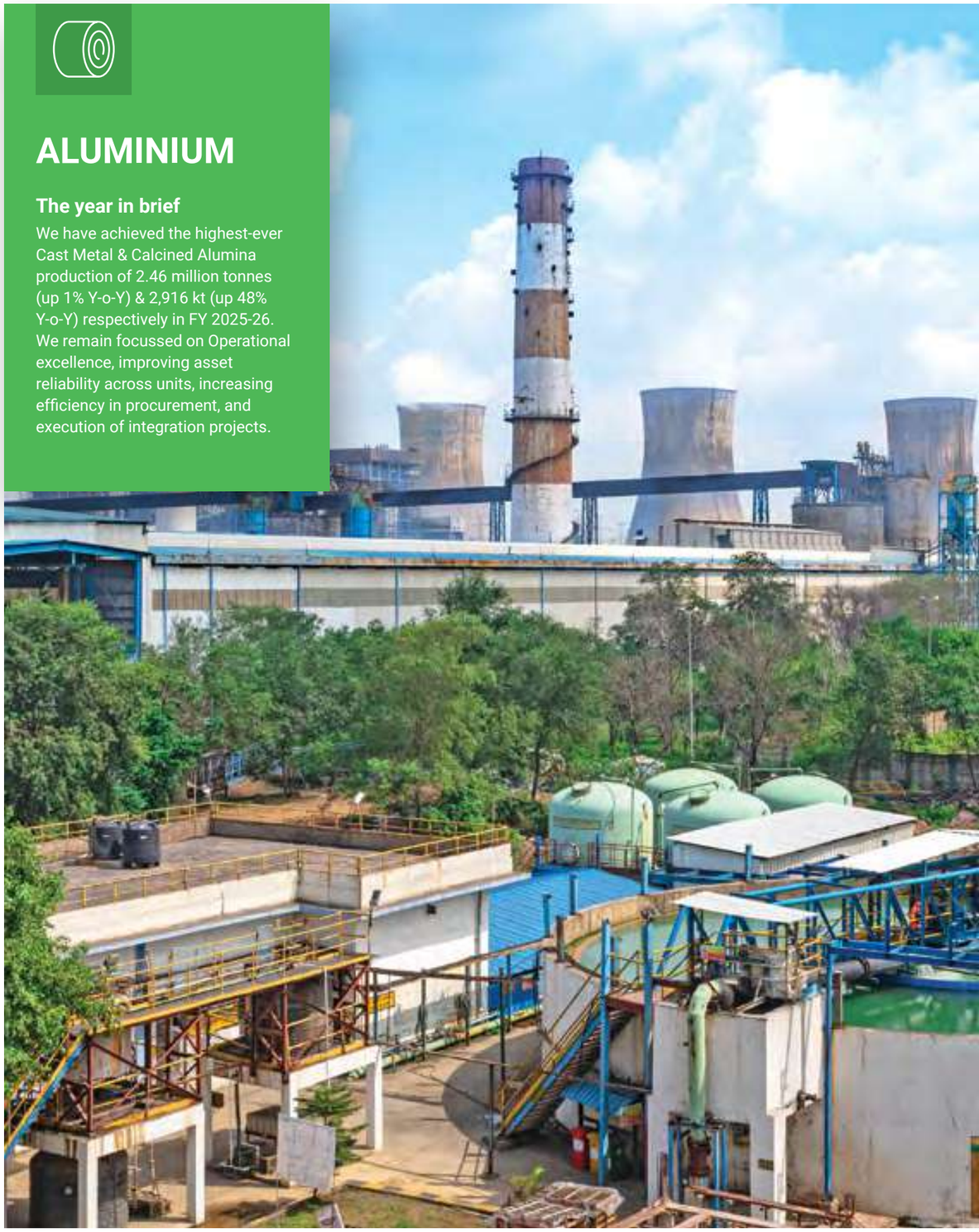
- Infill projects across producing fields to add volume in the near term
- Define new development projects to bring these resources into production
- Unlock the potential of the exploration portfolio comprising OALP and PSC blocks
- Continue to operate at a low cost-base and generate free cash flow post-capex



# ALUMINIUM

### The year in brief

We have achieved the highest-ever Cast Metal & Calcined Alumina production of 2.46 million tonnes (up 1% Y-o-Y) & 2,916 kt (up 48% Y-o-Y) respectively in FY 2025-26. We remain focussed on Operational excellence, improving asset reliability across units, increasing efficiency in procurement, and execution of integration projects.



## ESG Update

### Occupational health and safety

We report that there has been **1 Business Partner fatality** case in the Aluminium sector. We had a total of **22 LTIs leading to an LTIFR of 0.21 & TRIFR of 0.70.**

Summarising below the key initiatives that were driven at the units to promote a safety-first culture at the workplace and beyond:

#### Jharsuguda

**VPI Safety Improvements:** To restrict vehicle-pedestrian interaction, **33 km of pedestrian pathways with hand railing** have been completed. Additionally, a **2 wheeler parking facility** has been developed outside the plant premises for **2,500+ vehicles**.

**Safety Engagement with Family:** More than **200 Business Partner families** were engaged through the Suraksha Milap/ Bandhan Programme to honour Business Partner workers by visiting their homes as positive reinforcement for improving safety culture.

**Suraksha Lahar** is a focussed safety awareness initiative aimed at reinforcing safe behaviours across the organisation by creating continuous engagement, dialogue, and leadership involvement. As part of this initiative, a structured approach was adopted to strengthen the **Behaviour Based Safety (BBS)** by actively involving **five women leaders** to drive safety conversations on **five critical BBS topics**, using the **TCC model**. Total 14 counselling sessions have been conducted by the assigned leaders so far.

The **HSFS Library** provides a centralised platform for easy access to safety standards, guidelines, procedures, and reference materials, ensuring timely and consistent information for all. Jeevan, the AI-powered chatbot, complements the library by offering quick, intuitive responses to HSFS-related queries, enabling faster decision-making and improved accessibility to critical safety information Lanjigarh.

**HMV Simulator:** Technologically advanced training system designed to help drivers learn and practice heavy vehicle operation in a safe, controlled, and realistic virtual environment to improve safety, vehicle control, and hazard response skills.

**Surakshya Neeti SOP/SMP Mobile App:** The app brings all Standard Operating and Maintenance Procedures to employees' fingertips, enabling instant access anytime, anywhere, supporting efficiency, accuracy, and safer operations in the field.

**Right to Refuse Mobile App:** Empowers the workforce to report unsafe work conditions and formally refuse hazardous tasks, promoting a strong safety culture and proactive risk management.

**Solar-powered CCTV surveillance camera for critical jobs:** Enables real-time remote monitoring and live audio communication for immediate supervision, improving safety and operational control.

#### BALCO

**Suraksha Pahal:** BALCO Management directly engaged with Line Supervisors to enhance workplace risk perception, expectations, and safety accountability.

**Safety Steward Initiative:** 70 Safety Champions were nominated, leading to 1,173 safety observations and 71 Toolbox Talks, promoting continuous safety dialogues and risk identification thus strengthening shop floor ownership and proactive safety engagement.

**Suraksha Prahari** conducted at BALCO engaging 500 supervisors to improve risk perception and involvement of shopfloor leadership in safety.

**Structural integrity strengthened & reinforced** for risk reduction at Cast house and Foundry.

**Dark hour Visible Felt Leadership** to increase leadership visibility on the shop floors during night shift.

**Safety Improvements (Vehicle Pedestrian Interaction):** To restrict vehicle-pedestrian interaction, 15 km of pedestrian pathways with hand-railing have been completed in FY 2025-26.

Installation of ergonomic seats in technological vehicles for **driver fatigue management and Advanced driver assistance system** for monitoring.

Strengthened **100% Online work permit system across BALCO**.



#### Mines

Development of **One-Way Haul Roads** for HEMM along with separate LMV roads throughout the Mine for prevention of LMVs & HEMM interaction.

**AI-integrated Drone** is being used for Blasting Zone clearance & surveillance leading to enhanced blasting safety.

Development of **Empty Truck Parking yard** to safely manage despatches.

### Environment

During the year, Jharsuguda recycled 13.35% of the water consumed, while BALCO and Lanjigarh recycled 17.50% and 30.26% respectively. The fresh water consumption at Jharsuguda and BALCO stand at 52.20 million $m^3$ and 30.19 million $m^3$ respectively, while fresh water consumption at Lanjigarh is at 11.62 million $m^3$.

In line with Vedanta's de-carbonisation plan, at BALCO and Lanjigarh, we have taken initiatives to co-fire biomass in the boiler, with defined safety measures, to reduce GHG emissions from the power plants. Furthermore, Jharsuguda has deployed 119 Lithium-ion forklifts, making it India's largest fleet of electric forklifts at a single location, resulting in 4,465 $tCO_2e$/annum GHG reduction, along with reduction in diesel consumption by 1.67 million litres per year. Similarly, BALCO's Transition of 22 diesel-operated forklifts to electric vehicles resulted in 600 $tCO_2e$/annum GHG reduction.

Under our Green product initiative, this year, we sold the highest-ever volume of low-carbon aluminium at ~91 kt.

In the current fiscal year, Jharsuguda reduced its GHG emission intensity by 15.69% compared to the FY 2020-21 baseline and had consumed 229 MW of Green Power. Also, Jharsuguda's fly ash utilisation stands at more than 100% of its generation. The GHG emission intensity at BALCO is at 16.02 $tCO_2$/T compared to 16.43 $tCO_2$/T of FY 2020-21 baseline. BALCO consumed 62 MW of Green Power and co-fired 1,882 tonnes of Biomass. GHG emission intensity at Lanjigarh is at 1.05 $tCO_2$/T of alumina compared to 1.09 $tCO_2$/T of alumina of FY 2020-21 baseline.

### Key Highlights

- Vedanta Aluminium published the **1st TNFD Report**, adopting the globally recognised **LEAP** (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) framework to identify and manage nature-related risks and opportunities
- Vedanta Aluminium released three ESG disclosure reports for FY 2024-25 – **6th Sustainable Development** Report, inaugural **Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)** Report, and **Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)** Report
- Vedanta Aluminium has been ranked **2nd** in the world in the **S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) 2025**, a prestigious benchmark, among companies worldwide. In the latest assessment, Vedanta Aluminium has achieved its highest-ever score, securing **84** out of **100**, a notable improvement from last year's score of 77. We have secured the 2nd rank for the **3rd consecutive year**, underscoring our consistent performance and strengthened position across key sustainability parameters
- Out of over 9,200 companies across 59 industries that were assessed for this year's Sustainability Yearbook, only 848 are Yearbook Members. Vedanta Aluminium Limited has been included in the **S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2026** and has reached the Top **decile for the first time**

### Key Milestones

#### Jharsuguda

- A Milestone in Sustainability | 1200th Fly Ash Rake Despatched
- Vedanta Limited Jharsuguda despatched more than 1,200 fly ash rakes and has successfully shipped approx. 4.8 million tonnes of fly ash to leading cement manufacturers, empowering the production of eco-friendly green cement and promoting sustainable utilisation of ash (20,638 $tCO_2e$ reduction)
- In alignment with CPCB's guidance on methodology for the disposal of SPL refractory, Jharsuguda has launched its first-ever SPL Refractory Disposal Project, with more than 140 kt disposed to Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, & Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF) in FY 2025-26

### BALCO

- BALCO despatched more than 3 LMT fly ash to leading cement manufacturers promoting sustainable utilisation of ash. Balco is adding capability to despatch fly ash through rakes.
- BALCO has despatched more than 20 kt of SPL refractory & 19 kt of SBD to CHWTSDF in FY 2025-26
- Noise barrier system installation at the 1,200 MW cooling tower reduced noise from 78 dB to 62 dB
- 50 KW Solar panels installed at BALCO Ash Dykes for – recycling water through solar-powered pumps
- The launch of Restora, Low-carbon product portfolio at Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) plant in Korba, Chhattisgarh
- A total of 67 water structures have been created (21 Farm Ponds, 1 Community Pond and 45 Lining Ponds) with a combined waterholding capacity of ~23,733.375 cum
- Installation of 100 water-sprinklers completed at Ash Dykes for fugitive emission control
- Installation of solar-powered remote-operated cameras at Ash Dykes for monitoring of seepage water
- Installation of digital piezometers at ash dykes for real-time monitoring of ash dyke stability

### Jamkhani

- Jamkhani Coal Mine has established a Miyawaki forest using a selection of native species. This approach aims to create a dense, rapidly growing forest that enhances biodiversity and restores the local ecosystem. More than 85,000 saplings have been planted till date in 5.5 Ha area by Miyawaki method for habitat restoration
- Installation of Wastewater treatment facilities like ETP & STP to reuse the treated water and maintain ZERO liquid discharge. Further, wheel wash system has been installed at the exit area with recirculation system for outgoing vehicles
- Initiated Project NIRMAL with installation of 7 Solar Borewells with purifier, 20 water purifiers, 20 bio-toilets, & 225 solar lights near the villages of Jamkhani coal mine benefiting 5,000+ community members including school students

### Lanjigarh

- **Vedanta Limited Lanjigarh** has been certified as single-use plastic-free by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) under the provisions of CII Plastic Use Protocol. This recognition is yet another reflection of our unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and collective action
- **61 water structures completed**, under the Integrated watershed project, increasing the water recharge potential by 11 lakhs cubic metre
- **Life Cycle Assessment of Alumina:** Completed study to quantify impacts, identify hotspots, support sustainability reporting, and guide carbon footprint reduction strategies
- **Mo Gachha, Mo Parivar:** Planted 1,00,000 fruit trees, boosting biodiversity, food security, livelihoods, and offsetting 1.5 lakh tonnes of carbon emissions
- **Red mud utilisation project Red-to-Green (R2G) Initiative:** Guided by ICAR, converted 2.7 million MT of red mud into green zones with eucalyptus plantations and soil remediation, achieving commercial closure, scientific validation, and sustainable agricultural potential through structured continuation

## Production performance

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Calcined Alumina Production (kt)** | | | |
| Alumina – Lanjigarh | 2,916 | 1,975 | 48% |
| **Cast Aluminium Production (kt)** | **2,456** | **2,422** | **1%** |
| Jharsuguda | 1,857 | 1,830 | 1% |
| BALCO | 599 | 592 | 1% |

### Alumina refinery: Lanjigarh

At Lanjigarh, Calcined alumina production for the year was at 2.92 million tonnes, up 48% Y-o-Y. The ramp-up remains on track with achievement of exit run rate of 4 MTPA in March.

### Aluminium smelters

Cumulative Aluminium production for the year was the highest-ever at 2,456 kt, up 1% Y-o-Y. This milestone reflects our continued focus on operational excellence, efficiency enhancements, and sustainable growth in Aluminium production.

### Coal Security

We continue to focus on the long-term security of coal supply to our thermal power plants at competitive prices. We have plans in place to operationalise our captive coal blocks of Radhikapur (West) (6 MTPA), Kuraloi (A) North (8 MTPA) and Ghogharpalli (20 MTPA). Additionally, Exploration has been completed for the Barra coal block and it is now under project phase. Post commencement, these captive mines will ensure 100% coal security for our Aluminium business. In the interim, we also have the option to continue our participation in linkage coal auctions to secure additional coal at competitive rates.

## Prices

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average LME cash settlement prices (US$ per tonne) | 2,775 | 2,525 | 10% |

The Aluminium market in FY 2025-26 saw record price movements despite a weak start in Q1 FY 2025-26 on account of inventory buildup before the tariffs and demand weakness globally. Additionally, the announcement of reciprocal tariffs and an additional 25% tariffs on Aluminium increased the effective tax rate to 50% for Aluminium imports into the US. Global sentiment for Aluminium was bearish across Q1 with looming uncertainty arising from the tariffs. However, as the year passed by, a lot of bilateral trade deals between the US and other countries including China cooled off uncertainty and with Interest rate cuts in the latter half of 2025 in the US, demand levers improved globally with US being the largest economy and export hub.

However, a major reason for the price rally was on account of supply tightness due to China reaching its production cap of 45 MnT as well as closures of multiple smelters due to operational mishaps or terminating power contracts.

The weakening dollar also seemed to be a trigger for a broader metals rally with massive increase seen in copper prices on account of a market deficit. Aluminium prices also increased in tandem with Aluminium being a substitute for the metal.

LME prices which had fallen to levels of US$ 2,300/tonne in Apr-25 reached the highs of US$ 3,300/tonne in Jan-26. However, in the absence of fresh market drivers, prices reverted to previous support levels of around US$ 3,000/t. However, in March, heightened geopolitical developments involving the United States, Israel, and Iran led to increased regional tensions and temporary disruptions to smelting operations, resulting in an uptick in prices. The rally in prices has been augmented by operational disruptions at EGA and Alba smelters on 28 March. The year concluded with an LME price of US$ 3,585/t on 31 March, with a month average of US$ 3,370/t.

The global demand for aluminium is anticipated to increase at a CAGR of ~3% from 2025 to 2030, with primary demand growing at 2% vis-à-vis secondary demand at 6%.

## Unit costs

(US$ per tonne)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alumina - Lanjigarh | 372 | 355 | 5% |
| Aluminium Total | 1,752 | 1,835 | (5%) |
| - Jharsuguda | 1,728 | 1,761 | (2%) |
| - BALCO | 1,824 | 2,063 | (12%) |

Cost of production (CoP) of alumina was at US$ 372 per tonne, up 5% Y-o-Y, majorly due to lower domestic bauxite mix.

CoP of molten aluminium for FY 2025-26 was at US$ 1,752 per tonne, down 5% Y-o-Y, majorly due to reduction in Alumina and Power costs on account of higher captive Alumina mix, softened market alumina prices, & lower coal costs. This was offset to an extent by higher CPC prices & other processing cost.

## Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 65,847 | 58,522 | 13% |
| EBITDA | 25,502 | 17,798 | 43% |
| EBITDA margin | 39% | 30% | |

Revenue for the year was at ₹ 65,847 crore, up 13% Y-o-Y, due to higher LME and net effective premium supported by an increase in volume during the year. EBITDA for the year was at ₹ 25,502 crore, 43% up Y-o-Y, majorly due to higher metal realisations as well as a reduction in cost.



## Project Update

### Jharsuguda

#### Value-Added Product (Cast house 4)

Vedanta Jharsuguda has completed its VAP projects. It has added the planned 250 KTPA billet lines taking its total capacity to 830 KTPA. It has also completed the 120 KTPA PFA project.

#### Carbon projects (GAP & ARS)

The new Green Anode Plant-5 (35 TPH) & Anode Rodding Shop-3 (40 RPH) stand completed increasing the carbon adequacy for Aluminium production up to 2 MTPA.

#### Coal Mines

Strategically-based assets for creating unrivalled, unequalled competitive advantage. All mines are based in mineral-rich areas and are in close proximity to our plants (within 50-100 Kms) and are well connected by rail network.

#### Jamkhani Coal Mine (2.6 MTPA)

Jamkhani Coal Mine, located in Jamkhani, Mendra, Girisuan, and Jharpalam villages under Hemgir Tehsil, Sundargarh district, is the first ever greenfield private coal mine operationalised in Odisha (Post CMSP Act 2015). It was operationalised in Nov'22 and has an annual capacity of 2.6 MTPA.

#### Kuraloi (A) North Coal Block (8 MTPA)

Kuraloi (A) North Coal Block is the closest coal mine to the Jharsuguda Plant. The progress has been steady with overall project completion at 89%.

#### Ghogharpalli Coal Block (20 MTPA)

Ghogharpalli Coal Block is located in the vicinity of Jamkhani village. This mine has the capacity to provide the highest volume at the lowest cost among all Vedanta Coal Mines. The overall project completion stands at 60%.

#### Sijimali Bauxite Block (9 MTPA)

All critical statutory, land, and infrastructure actions are being pursued in parallel. The project remains firmly on track for operationalisation as per committed timelines.

### Lanjigarh

Lanjigarh refinery has successfully commissioned its 2 to 5 MTPA expansion project, producing its first alumina from Train 1 in March 2024 and from Train 2 in October 2025. The Refinery reached a run rate of 4 MTPA in the month of March 2026 and is expected to complete its ramp-up to full capacity by FY 2026-27. The key enabler for the ramp-up is the Power Plant Unit-3, which is under commissioning stage and expected to come into operation by April 2026, Railway Y connection, which has already been constructed & commissioned and is expected to be operationalised by Q1 FY 2026-27, and the Twin Wagon Tippler, which is undergoing mechanical construction and is planned to be operationalised in Q2 FY 2026-27. With the operationalisation of these units, the growth journey to 5 MTPA will be completed.

### BALCO

#### Smelter (435 KTPA, 525 KA technology)

BALCO is establishing the first-ever 525 kA Smelter of the Nation abetting the Plant expansion from 0.59 to 1 MTPA. The facility achieved the 1st metal milestone on 06 October 2025. Sequential commissioning of Pots is currently under progress and ~25% of pots have been commissioned in FY 2025-26. We expect the completion of the project within the upcoming year.

#### Cast House

As a part of our growth project, we have successfully started the 50 KTPA Wire Rod Mill, 90 KTPA Primary Foundry Alloy (PFA) line, and 50% of the 420 KTPA Billet line.

#### Rolled Product

Debottlenecking of existing Rolled product capacity has been completed.

## Awards & Accolades

### Lanjigarh

- Earned Platinum and multiple category awards from FAME India for Environment and Sustainability Excellence
- Honoured with the Energy Efficient Unit Award at the CII National Awards for achieving high energy efficiency and reliability
- Secured Platinum distinctions at the EXCEED Safety & Security Awards and Kalinga Safety Excellence Awards
- Recognised with the 6th ICC National Occupational Health & Safety Platinum Award in the steel and mining sector
- Received the Apex India Green Leaf Award for Environment Excellence in the Alumina Refinery & Mining sector
- Recognised with the Kalinga Energy Excellence Award – 5 Star Category
- Recognised at the 11th CSR India Awards for outstanding Healthcare Promotion initiatives
- Secured CSR Times Award 2025 for performance in Women Empowerment initiatives
- Awarded BW People Gold for Digital Learning Transformation for LMS e-modules and learning dashboards
- Received the BW People Silver for Best Learning Strategy for differentiated and knowledge-sharing-focussed learning initiatives
- Declared Winner at the IBAAS Paper Presentation for technical excellence
- Recognised with the Productivity Excellence Award 2026 as seven refinery teams were honoured at the OSPC–NPC Productivity Day celebrations, Bhubaneswar:
  - Achieved 5 Star ratings for ISC reliability enhancement, mixing tank agitator reliability improvement, 720 m³/day FRW reduction in the 3 MTPA calciner, Innovation Portal implementation, and Red Mud value chain optimisation
  - Received a 4 Star rating for the AAINA Model Compressor initiative
  - Earned a 3 Star rating for improving slurry pump capacity, enabling parallel operation of Calciner 3 and Calciner 4

### BALCO

- Secured the National Water Efficient CPP Coal Plant of the Year Award at the CEE National Water Management Awards
- Conferred the Platinum Award for Excellence in Fire & Safety by Grow Care
- Honoured at the ICC Social Impact Awards 2026 for impactful community initiatives
- Won the Sustainable Livelihood Award at the 9th CSR Health Impact Awards 2025
- Recognised with the International Bauxite, Alumina and Aluminium Society (IBAAS) ESG Awards 2025 for strong ESG performance
- Conferred the Environment Exceed Award for excellence in environmental preservation
- Secured the National Award for Digitalisation in Manufacturing by CII
- Awarded Sustainable Factory of the Year at the Green Manufacturing Excellence Awards 2025 for environmentally responsible manufacturing
- Won the National Award for Digital Transformation in Safety by CII

### Mines

- Received overall Best Mine Award at the 43rd AMSF, DGMS awards ceremony
- Received First Prize in Safety Management Plan and Mine Lighting & Illumination scheme at the 43rd AMSF
- Awarded Overall First Prize among Coal Mines operated by MDOs at the 43rd AMSF, DGMS awards ceremony
- Jamkhani & Ghogharpalli coal mines received the Best CSR Award at the National HR Conference by the Kalinga Bharti Foundation, KMC, and Innovative Talent Solution
- Jamkhani earned a prestigious 4-Star Rating from the Ministry of Coal for its outstanding performance

### Jharsuguda

- Recognised at the **16th India ICC Corporate Governance and Sustainability Vision Awards 2026** for strong governance framework and integrated sustainability practices
- Honoured with **ET Business Summit Award 2026** for **Excellence in Aluminium Manufacturing and Innovation**, in recognition of our operational efficiency and innovation driven performance
- Recognised at the **15th Fly Ash Utilisation Conference 2026**, organised by the Mission Energy Foundation, for leadership in **sustainable fly ash utilisation**
- Awarded with **Grow Care India HR Excellence Award 2026** for effective human resource practices and employee centric initiatives
- Conferred **Platinum Awards in both the Metal and Smelter categories** at the Kalinga Safety Excellence Awards 2025, reflecting strong safety culture and performance
- Won **PeopleFirst Excellence Awards** for our people-first approach and focus on talent development and engagement
- Awarded with **First Prize in the Quality Circle** competition and **First Prize (HR team)** at the **CII Industrial Carnival 2026**, highlighting excellence in continuous improvement and functional practices.

## Strategic priorities and outlook

(i) Increasing production volume of aluminium,

(ii) Reducing and delinking production cost from external through backward integration, and

(iii) Maximising share of Value-Added Products (VAP) in our mix.

**Aluminium Volume:** Through BALCO's Growth Project, the company is well positioned to add 435 KTPA of smelter capacity, increasing the total capacity at Korba to 1 MTPA. This expansion is supported by additional downstream capacities, including Rolled Products, Primary Foundry Alloy, Wire Rod, and Billet. BALCO has also marked a key milestone with the first metal production from India's largest 525 kA smelter.

Efforts continue towards achieving higher operational performance along with increased volume delivery through debottlenecking and planned projects.

**Backward Integration:** Lanjigarh refinery has successfully commissioned its expansion from 2 to 5 MTPA, producing its first alumina from Train-1 in March 2024 and from Train-2 in October 2025. With this, the overall capacity has increased from 2 to 5 MTPA, and full ramp-up is expected to be completed by FY 2026-27. We are also on track for commissioning the Sijimali Bauxite mine within H1 FY 2026-27.

Additionally, we are also focussed on operationalisation of our coal mines, as per committed timelines, to ensure volume security for our captive power plants.

**Increased VAP:** Jharsuguda and BALCO are currently expanding their VAP capacities to secure enhanced product margins.

**Sustainability:** Safety and well-being of all our stakeholders, reduction of our carbon footprint, increased production of Low Carbon Green Aluminium (Restora, Restora Ultra), improved workforce diversity, and promotion of circular economy.

**Operational Excellence:** Continual improvement in operational parameters.

**Asset Optimisation:** Achieving >100% capacity utilisation of assets through implementation and adherence to our structured reliability and asset management programme.

**Quality:** We are continually striving towards our goal of Zero product defects and customer complaints.



## Operational Review

# POWER

### The year in brief

Vedanta Power has witnessed significant capacity addition, taking the installed capacity to 4,180 MW in FY 2025-26 and is expected to reach 4,780 MW by Q3 FY 2026-27.



**Meenakshi Energy Ltd. (MEL)**, located in Andhra Pradesh, with a total capacity of 1,000 MW. All 1,000 MW are operationalised by Q2 FY 2025-26

**Vedanta Ltd. Chhattisgarh Thermal Power Plant (formerly Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.)**, in Chhattisgarh, with a capacity of 1,200 MW, Unit 1 of 600 MW was operationalised in Q2 FY 2025-26

Vedanta Power currently operates on 4 assets – **Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL)** with a capacity of 1,980 MW in Punjab, **Jharsuguda IPP** with 600 MW in Odisha, **Meenakshi Energy Limited** with 1,000 MW in Andhra Pradesh & **Vedanta Limited Chhattisgarh Thermal Power Plant** (VLCTPP) with Unit 1 (600 MW) operationalised and Unit 2 (600 MW) in Project Phase.

Vedanta Power's operationalisation of VLCTPP and Meenakshi displayed the turnaround capability, business and operational excellence. These recent addition of asset is poised to position Vedanta Power for sustained growth in coming years. VLCTPP and MEL addition will provide stable and sustainable cash flows, which will reinforce balance sheet and ensure long-term margin stability

## ESG Update

### Occupational health and safety

In alignment with Vedanta Power's group philosophy, key safety risks have been identified, and risk committees have been formed for better integration of safety with work functions. This year, the focus was on advancing the Critical Risk Management (CRM) programme, with a focus on preventing catastrophic events. Training and capability-building programmes for line functions and business partners were prioritised. TSPL completed a comprehensive HAZOP study, developed CRM champions, and organised workshops on higher-risk assessments.

MEL also conducted HAZOP and LOPA studies to address potential hazards in processes, equipment, and facilities. Athena, TSPL and MEL reported zero fatalities, demonstrating the effectiveness of their safety measures. The focus on 'Visible Felt Leadership' through senior management presence and improved reporting on ground continued to strengthen safety efforts. Additionally, digital platforms were increasingly leveraged to improve HSE (Health, Safety, and Environment) and sustainability decisions.

Vedanta Power is undertaking in-depth baseline study to understand and correctly prioritise the needs of the community. Vedanta Power currently has LTIFR 0.32 and TRIFR 1.68. Vedanta Power has 100% preventive medical examination and 83% Group Fatality CAPA closure.

Vedanta Power achieved Inframatrix compliance with 84% and rulematrix compliance of 92% and 33,284 critical control verification.

Additionally, it has closed 96% of the grievances. Local employment for FY 2025-26 was 65% and local procurement was 34%.

### Environment

Vedanta Power is committed to environmental protection, with TSPL, Athena & MEL maintaining a green cover of 854 acres, 326 acres & 90 acres, respectively and expanding it within the plant and surrounding communities.

In FY 2025-26, TSPL achieved 111% ash utilisation with Athena at 76% and MEL at 68.5%, contributing to road construction and brick and cement production. Continuing its efforts towards minimising its environmental impact through the implementation of a robust waste management system and the advancement of a circular economy, Meenakshi and Athena have achieved zero accumulated (Legacy) fly ash. In brief, MEL achieved Zero Legacy Ash (i.e. Zero ash in ash pond - old, accumulated ash utilised in road construction).

TSPL recycled 23.1% of the water used, reducing freshwater consumption through operational controls. MEL is also operating its unit entirely on saline water for plant operations and ensuring that no fresh water is used, reinforcing its commitment to being net water positive.

Meenakshi has 0% freshwater consumption.

GHG emission for Vedanta Power is at 12.9 million $tCO_2$ and GHG intensity at 0.87 $tCO_2$/MWh with ₹ 455 crore investment in GHG reduction projects. Further, 23% of LMV were decarbonised.

As Punjab's largest private power plant, TSPL took a proactive approach to combat the issue of stubble burning under its CSR Project Navi Disha, aiming to improve air quality and ensure better health for future generations. Toward this, TSPL partnered with local vendors, successfully saving more than 28,000 acres of farmland from being burned and redirecting it to sustainable uses such as manure and for biofuel production. TSPL co-fired a total 3,60,348 MT of torrefied biomass pellets (i.e., 5.21% of total fuel consumption) resulting in a reduction of **4,50,648.46 tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent ($tCO_2e$)** in GHG emissions.

### Production performance

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Power | 16,770 | 12,983 | 29% |
| HZL Wind Power | 372 | 348 | 7% |
| Athena | 2,293 | - | - |
| MEL | 1,637 | 160 | - |
| Jharsuguda 600 MW | 2,604 | 2,244 | 16% |
| TSPL | 9,863 | 10,230 | (4%) |
| TSPL – availability | 83% | 81% | 2% |

### Operations

Power sales for the year FY 2025-26 was 16,770 MU which is 29% increase Y-o-Y. TSPL has 25 years long-term PPA with PSPCL till 2041 and equivalent amount of linkage coal requirement is secured. Punjab State Power Corporation Limited compensates TSPL based on the availability of the plant and power sales at TSPL was 9,863 MU with 83% availability in FY 2025-26, highest in past 5-years.

TSPL achieved 5.21% biomass co-firing in FY 2025-26, much higher than 0.35% in FY 2024-25. TSPL transition to >5% biomass cofiring was enabled through 2x500 TPD biomass pellet manufacturing plant. TSPL realised ₹ 250 crore from PSPCL post APTEL Favourable Order in Misdeclaration Matter.

MEL secured 5 years 300 MW Mid-Term PPA with Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited starting February 2026 and balance volume is planned for sale through short-term tie-ups.

MEL achieved 70% PAF in FY 2025-26. MEL is currently transitioning from import-based plant to Domestic-based plant, which will result in cost competitive power generation and shield from fluctuating market prices. In FY 2025-26, MEL achieved 20% domestic coal consumption and in FY 2026-27 MEL has planned to consume ~65% domestic coal and our end goal remain 100% consumption of domestic coal. This transition from Import-based plant to Domestic-based is executed through detailed study to accommodate higher ash content domestic coal and subsequent retrofitting in plant machinery to accommodate the same.

VLCTPP secured 5 years 200 MW Mid-Term PPA with Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited starting Feb'26 and balance volume is planned for sale through short-term tie-ups.

VLCTPP achieved 78% PAF and 68% PLF in FY 2025-26, even in the first year of operation for Unit 1. VLCTPP is in pithead which makes it ideal for low-cost power generation and fuel security. VLCTPP aims to stabilise Unit 1 while parallelly ramping up Unit 2 commissioning process.

Shakti B III - 2.79 MnT linkage coal secured for Athena (1.15 MnT) and MEL (1.64 MnT) through Coal India Limited auctions for a period of 5 years. Shakti Window II – Meenakshi secured 1 MnT linkage coal for 25 years and VLCTPP secured 1.55 MnT for 5 years (Unit 1). VLCTPP also secured 1.5 MnT for 25 years (Unit 2)

Jharsuguda IPP 600 MW has 25 years long-term PPA with GRICDO till 2037 and equivalent coal linkage is secured. JSG IPP achieved PAF 70% and PLF 53% in FY 2025-26.

VLCTPP secured 5 years 200 MW Mid-Term PPA with Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited starting February 2026, and balance volume is planned for sale through short-term tie-ups.

VLCTPP achieved 78% PAF and 68% PLF in FY 2025-26, even in the first year of operation for Unit 1. VLCTPP is in pithead, which makes it ideal for low-cost power generation and fuel security. VLCTPP aims to stabilise Unit 1 while simultaneously ramping up Unit 2 commissioning process.

Jharsuguda IPP 600 MW has a 25-year long-term PPA with GRICDO till 2037, and equivalent coal linkage is secured. JSG IPP achieved PAF 70% and PLF 53% in FY 2025-26.

### Unit sales and costs

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average sales realisation (₹/kWh)[1] | 4.39 | 3.31 | 33% |
| Average cost of production (₹/kWh)[1] | 3.38 | 3.44 | (2%) |
| TSPL sales realisation (₹/kWh)[2] | 4.25 | 4.06 | 4.6% |
| TSPL cost of production (₹/kWh)[2] | 3.41 | 3.23 | 5.6% |

1. *Power generation excluding TSPL*
2. *TSPL sales realisation and cost of production is considered above, based on Normative availability during the respective period*

Average power sale prices for the year were ₹ 4.39/kWh excluding TSPL, 33% up Y-o-Y and the average generation cost was ₹ 3.38/kWh, 2% down Y-o-Y.

TSPL's average sales price was ₹ 4.25/kWh which is 4.6% increase Y-o-Y at, and power generation cost was ₹ 3.41/kWh, 5.6% increase Y-o-Y.

### Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 9,026 | 6,159 | 47% |
| EBITDA | 1,623 | 737 | - |
| EBITDA margin | 18% | 12% | |

Revenue for the year was ₹ 9,026 crore whereas EBITDA for the year was ₹ 1,623 crore, up by 120%. Increase in revenue was driven through operationalisation of MEL 1,000 MW and VLCTPP Unit 1 (600 MW).

### Strategic priorities and outlook

In FY 2026-27, our primary focus will be on ensuring plant availability, enhancing operational efficiency, cost-competitive power generation, while remaining steadfast in our commitment to achieve commissioning timelines for VLCTPP Unit 2 (600 MW).

Our strategic priorities for the year are outlined as follows:

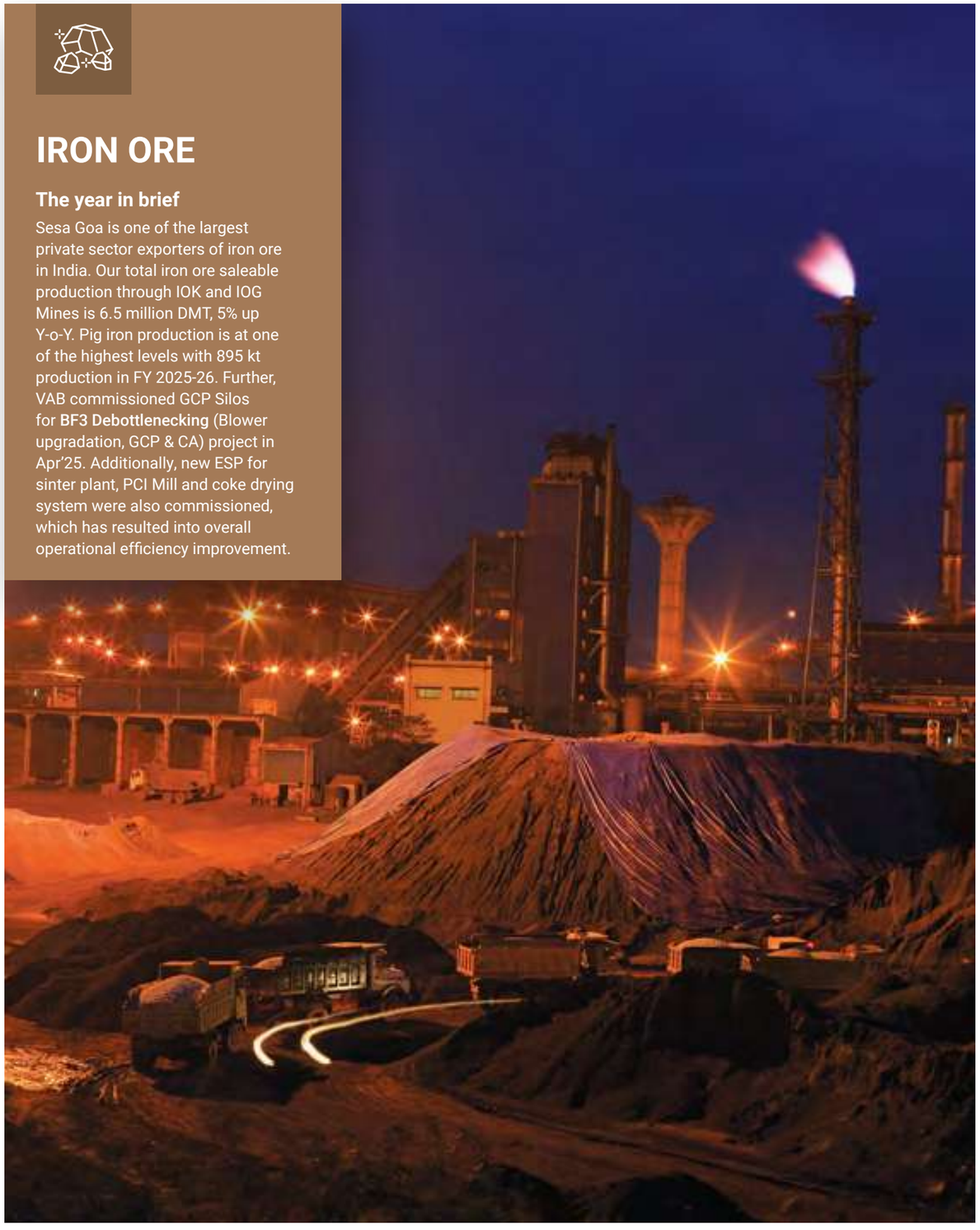
- Timely commissioning and operationalisation of VLCTPP Unit 2
- Aim to achieve best-in-class performance across operational parameters and benchmarking against industry leaders
- Secure PPA for the remaining capacity 1,100 MW untied capacity of VLCTPP, MEL and subsequently linkage coal
- Recover outstanding dues from disputed debtors to strengthen our topline performance
- Focus on optimisation of coal costs, enhancing EBITDA margin and driving overall financial performance

## Operational Review

# IRON ORE

### The year in brief

Sesa Goa is one of the largest private sector exporters of iron ore in India. Our total iron ore saleable production through IOK and IOG Mines is 6.5 million DMT, 5% up Y-o-Y. Pig iron production is at one of the highest levels with 895 kt production in FY 2025-26. Further, VAB commissioned GCP Silos for **BF3 Debottlenecking** (Blower upgradation, GCP & CA) project in Apr'25. Additionally, new ESP for sinter plant, PCI Mill and coke drying system were also commissioned, which has resulted into overall operational efficiency improvement.



## ESG Update

### Occupational health and safety

We are committed to Zero Harm with the goal of zero fatal accidents in our Iron Ore Business. In line with this Zero harm target, our focus areas remain to improve CRM verifications, work permit systems, and Contractor HSE Management. Our Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is 0.46 in FY 2025-26 compared to 0.89 in FY 2024-25. Our Current Infra-matrices compliance is 90% and our aim for 100% compliance on this over the next three years, by priority-based implementation. We have also improved our CRM inspections by 161% ensuring that we identify and mitigate life-altering risks before they manifest.

To enhance health and safety, we've implemented digital and engineering controls like man-less weighbridge automation, access control, and fleet management system. We prioritise eliminating hazards through engineering controls.

Monthly safety awareness programmes involve over 1,200 employees, emphasising Vedanta Safety Standards and incident learnings. We've rolled out a Safety improvement plan and monthly ESG review for better communication and compliance.

### Environment

Sesa Goa, Iron ore business has always been a leader in adopting best-in-class environment technologies in aspects like mine reclamation, waste dump stabilisation, water treatment, dust suppression etc. All the sites have a well-defined environment management plan to implement various environment protective measures, so as to ensure that all the environmental parameters are within limit. During FY 2025-26, more than 78,000 saplings were planted within and outside our operational areas.

Sesa Goa, has committed to achieving net zero carbon by 2050, and continues to take various initiatives to reduce the carbon intensity across operations for instance, electrification of our mining fleet, the number of EV wheel loaders has now reached 11 (5 at VAB, 4 at IOG, & 2 at IOK) and have deployed 4 EV LMVs.

Value-Added Business has also introduced a coke drying system that utilises waste sinter hot flue gases to lower the moisture content in coke, thereby reducing overall fuel consumption. Furthermore, we have installed a solar power system to meet the auxiliary energy needs of the barge Mogri, with plans to extend this solution to more barges in the next financial year.

### Awards & Accolades

- Vedanta Sesa Goa received the **'Great Place to Work' certification** in 2025 for the fourth consecutive year
- Sesa Goa Corporate Communications secured **3 awards at the SABRE South Asia and 1 at the SABRE Asia Pacific Awards, and 1 Fulcrum Award** for the campaigns "Safety is Us" and "#IronLadiesIndia'25"
- IOG secured the **Overall 2nd Prize** in the category of 'Fully Mechanised Iron Ore Mines, along with two First Prizes and one Second Prize across categories at the **13th Mines Environment & Mineral Conservation Week 2024-25**
- Team HR received the Digital Learning Transformation Award at the **16th L&D Leadership India Summit and Awards**
- IOK secured the **State-level Overall 2nd Prize**, along with 9 awards across categories, at the **Mines Safety Observance Week 2025-26**
- At the **CII National Kaizen Competition**, IOK secured the **Champion of Champions 2025** Award, along with Platinum, Gold, and Silver Awards
- At the **CII Challenger & Champions Trophies**, IOK received multiple Star Challenger and Jury Challenger Awards
- Vedanta Sesa Goa – Iron Ore Karnataka (IOK) was awarded the 'OHC Mining Happiness ESG Award 2024-25' at the 59th AGM of Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI)
- Vedanta Sesa Goa – Iron Ore Karnataka (IOK) was conferred with the **'Sustainability Impact Award 2025'** and received recognition in the 'Sustainability Organisation' category, at the 6th Edition of the Sustainability Summit & Awards 2025, held in Mumbai
- All our mining SBUs won several during MEMC & Safety Week celebrations at the respective sites

## Production performance

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Production (million DMT)** | | | |
| Saleable ore | **6.5** | **6.2** | **5%** |
| Goa | 1.6 | 0.9 | 67% |
| Karnataka | 5.0 | 5.3 | (5%) |
| Pig iron (kt) | 895 | 817 | 10% |
| **Sales (million DMT)** | | | |
| Iron ore | **4.4** | **5.4** | **(19%)** |
| Goa | 1.5 | 0.6 | 158% |
| Karnataka | 2.9 | 4.8 | (40%) |
| Pig iron (kt) | 903 | 808 | 12% |

## Operations

- IOK had restarted despatches from Gate-3 after 2 years and had taken technical initiatives to separate +4 mm fines to improve the grade
- IOG had achieved highest-ever monthly despatch of 0.21 million DMT from Bicholim mines after mining restarted
- Value-Added Business has achieved the highest-ever annual production of 895 kt in FY 2025-26 (Previous Best – 831 kt achieved in FY 2023-24)



## Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 6,457 | 6,086 | 6% |
| EBITDA | 1,007 | 1,006 | - |
| EBITDA margin | 16% | 17% | |

Revenue for the year was ₹ 6,457 crore. EBITDA for the year was ₹ 1,007 crore, flat Y-o-Y.

### Project Update

**Ductile Iron Pipe Plant (VAB)**

The Ductile Iron Pipe Project is under construction with the civil work nearing towards completion. Structural & equipment erection is under process. The Phase 1 of the project is expected to get completed by Q2 FY 2026-27 with production capacity of 1st Finishing Line.

**Dedicated Corridor (IOG)**

Dedicated corridor project has been started to develop a dedicated route for movement of mine trucks and subsequently increasing the capacity of ore transportation. The project is scheduled to be completed in FY 2026-27.

**200 TPH Modular Plant (IOK)**

200 TPH Wet Modular Plant is proposed to be installed. Commercial discussion is under progress. The project is scheduled to be completed by FY 2026-27.

## Strategic priorities and outlook

Our near-term priorities comprise:

- VAB – Commissioning of DIP Plant Project
- IOK – Dumping outside of mine lease
- IOG – Construction of dedicated road corridor from Mines to Jetty and commencement of mining operations at Cudnem mines in FY 2026-27
- Green Mining leveraging, digitalisation, and renewable energy

## Operational Review

# STEEL

### The year in brief

ESL Steel Limited or ESL is an integrated steel plant situated in Bokaro, Jharkhand, with a design hot metal capacity of 3.5 MTPA. Its current operating hot metal capacity is 1.5 MTPA with a diversified product portfolio of Wire Rod, Rebar, DI Pipe and Pig Iron which are sold across key sectors such as construction, infrastructure, transportation and energy.

ESL achieved hot metal production of 1.384 million tonnes down 3% Y-o-Y and saleable production of 1.301 million tonnes down 3% Y-o-Y primarily due to the maintenance activities in one of the furnaces and subdued demand in the DI pipe segment. Also, achieved the highest-ever annual production of Billet, TMT and Wire Rod in the history of ESL.



## ESG Update

### Occupational health and safety

Safety is a top priority at ESL and is embedded in every layer of our operations. We consistently invest in training, strong safety systems, and real-time monitoring to protect our employees, business partners, and surrounding communities. By upholding strict protocols and encouraging a proactive safety mindset across the organisation, we go beyond regulatory compliance to build a culture where every individual takes responsibility for safe operations. This unwavering commitment not only safeguards lives and assets but also reinforces trust, strengthens work discipline, and supports long-term business sustainability.

Below are the few safety and health-related projects undertaken to improve safety culture in our organisation:

- **Critical Risk Management:** Implemented a robust CRM system, reinforced through partner townhalls and a V&D workshop to address root causes and strengthen safety controls.
- **Workplace Safety Improvements:** Upgraded roads and yards, established an ITMS Control Centre for real-time vehicle monitoring, eliminated line of fire risks, and modernised hot metal handling cranes.
- I**ndustrial Hygiene:** Achieved a **55.4% reduction** in IH red zone areas.
- **Medical Support:** Signed an MoU with a 350-bed super speciality hospital in Bokaro to enhance employee healthcare access.

### GHG Emission and Climate Change

- **GHG emissions reduced** from **3.9 MT (FY 2024-25) to 3.8 MT (FY 2025-26)**
- **10% RTC Renewable Power** tied up through a new agreement with **DVC**
- **Green Pro certification** achieved for **V XEGA (TMT)** as a certified Green Product by **CII**
- **30+** Energy saving and decarbonisation projects have been completed in this financial year contributing significantly in the reduction of **70,000** $tCO_2$ emission

### Water Management

- Laid 2.2 km HDPE pipeline and installed four pumps across settling pits to improve ETP recycling efficiency under the ZLD initiative
- Fire-fighting line revamping done for **265.0 metres** to reduce water losses
- Increase in storm water collection **4,000 m3/day** to **4,500 m3/day**
- Fresh water consumption has been reduced by approximately 4.0 lakh cubic metres

### Biodiversity

- Conducted a comprehensive bird survey within a 10-km radius to support avian conservation and strengthen regional biodiversity
- Planted over 33,000 native trees within and beyond the plant boundary to enhance ecological resilience

### Waste Management

- **Replaced paper cups** with sustainable **bagasse cups** and **leaf-based bowls** in canteens
- **Eliminated PET bottles** in offices by shifting to **reusable steel and glass bottles**
- **Achieved 100% utilisation** of high volume, low-toxicity waste

### Production performance

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Production (kt) | 1,301 | 1,337 | (3%) |
| Pig iron | 192 | 221 | (13%) |
| Billet | 64 | 43 | 48% |
| TMT bar | 525 | 489 | 7% |
| Wire rod | 445 | 413 | 8% |
| Ductile iron pipes | 75 | 171 | (56%) |

### Operations

Production of saleable product for the year was 1,301 kt, down by 3% Y-o-Y, mainly on account of maintenance in one of the furnaces and subdued demand in the DI pipe segment. Value-added production has largely remained flat at 80%. Although achieved the highest-ever annual production of Billet, TMT and Wire Rod.

In FY 2025-26, coking coal prices softened, while iron ore prices saw a marginal uptick. Improved fuel efficiency further supported a reduction in cost of sales. However, sales volumes and market prices remained under pressure due to subdued demand in the DI pipe segment and the prolonged, early monsoon.

Our priority remains to enhance production of value-added products viz. Rebar, Wire Rod and DI Pipe and hence improve margins.

### Prices

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average steel price (US$ per tonne) | 519 | 586 | (11%) |

Average sales realisation for the year was US$ 519, down by 11% Y-o-Y mainly due to softer steel prices in the domestic market, an unfavourable product mix caused by a decline in demand in the DI Pipe business and the impact of adverse currency movements.

Steel prices continue to be influenced by a broad set of macroeconomic and sectoral factors. These include global economic conditions, geopolitical developments, changes in import and export duties, supply-chain destocking, government expenditure on infrastructure and development projects, demand-supply balance, the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) in India, and production as well as inventory levels in major steel-producing regions, particularly China.

### Unit costs

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steel (US$ per tonne) | 503 | 540 | (7%) |

Cost for the year was US$ 503 per tonne, down by 7% Y-o-Y primarily supported by softer coking coal prices and sustained improvements in operational efficiencies. However, there has been substantial increase in losses from iron ore mines.

### Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 7,304 | 7,928 | (8%) |
| EBITDA | 164 | 522 | (69%) |
| EBITDA margin | 2% | 7% | |

Revenue for the year stood at ₹ 7,304 crore, a 8% decline Y-o-Y, driven primarily by lower sales volumes and weaker realisations. EBITDA for FY 2025-26 was ₹ 164 crore, compared to ₹ 522 crore in FY 2024-25, reflecting the impact of lower volume, decline in market demand for DI Pipe, lower sales realisation and substantial increase in losses from Mines to ₹ 136 crore in FY 2025-26 (₹ 19 crore in FY 2024-25).

### EC/CTO update

Regarding renewal of Consent to Operate (CTO) for the steel plant at Bokaro, please refer to 'Note 3(c) Significant accounting estimates and judgements' of the consolidated financial statements.

### Strategic priorities and outlook

India's steel demand is projected to remain robust, supported by sustained momentum across core consuming sectors such as infrastructure, construction, housing, automobiles and engineering. The World Steel Association forecasts a 9% annual growth in India's steel consumption through 2025 and 2026, driven primarily by large-scale public capex and accelerating urban development.

Further, the Union Cabinet's recent decision to extend and restructure the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) until December 2028 with an enhanced outlay of ₹ 8.69 lakh crore – strengthens demand visibility for DI pipes.



In this favourable environment, ESL remain committed to expanding our hot metal capacity from 1.5 MTPA to 3.5 MTPA by FY 2026-27 and downstream expansion in further years. This strategic capacity enhancement aligns with our vision to become a high grade, low cost steel producer, operating with the highest standards of environment, health and safety, while serving India's growing requirement for quality steel products.

### Key focus areas

- **Regulatory Compliance:** Achieve clean CTO and environmental clearances.
- **Technology & Sustainability:** Adopt advanced, energy-efficient technologies for reliable and low carbon steelmaking.
- **Product Expansion:** Develop low capex, high value products such as alloy steels and commission the new DI Pipe plant.
- **Logistics Efficiency:** Reduce logistics cost through enhanced railway siding infrastructure.
- **Safety & Environment:** Strengthen a 24x7 zero harm, zero discharge culture across all operations.
- **Raw Material Security:** Ensure stable iron ore and coking coal availability through long-term linkages and beneficiation.
- **Operational Excellence:** Improve yields, fuel rate and fixed cost absorption for cost leadership.
- **Workforce Development:** Build a future-ready, skilled workforce aligned with digital and sustainable steelmaking needs.

## Operational Review

# FERROCHROME

### The year in brief

Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR) has a strong footprint in the ferro alloys industry, with operations spanning ferro chrome production, chrome mining, and captive power generation. The company operates a 145 KTPA ferro chrome plant, two operative chrome mine, and a 100 MW captive power facility. With the proposed expansion projects with an integrated 1.5 MTPA UG Mines, 600 KTPA Concentrator Plant and 300 KTPA Smelter Plant, FACOR will be the largest Ferro Chrome Producer in India by FY 2027-28.

In FY 2025-26, FACOR delivered its highest-ever operational performance, with ore production reaching 371 kt, ferro chrome output increasing to 101 kt, and captive power generation rising to 531 MU.





## ESG Update

### Occupational Health and Safety

- The theme "Safety a Way of Life" was inaugurated through a symbolic representation highlighting how safe behaviour enables continuous progress
- Mass Health Check-up drive conducted at plant, 1,414 individuals, including employees, families, business partners to strengthen a healthier workplace
- Two Onsite Emergency Mock Drill were successfully conducted at CCP and in Power Plant witnessed by regulatory authority and state-level mock drill organised on Chemical Disaster
- Digital PPE matrix board displayed at site for visual demonstration of job-specific PPEs
- 83% Injury Reduction from FY 2023-24. (FY 2023-24-65%, FY 2024-25-40%, FY 2025-26-11%)
- Around 7,000 CRM reported (60% increase Y-o-Y) and independent review of CRM verification by Senior Leadership as part of the CEO initiative
- Completed 100% Mechanical Machine Guarding for CCP and Power Plant

### Environment

- 13,215 saplings planted and distributed across plant and mines and nearby community villages
- Phyto remediation pilot study conducted at both the mines in collaboration with the IMMT to reduce the Hexavalent Chromium level from the soil
- Installation of automated Dry Fog system in ground hopper for Dust suppression
- Reduced Ground Water Dependency by 20% by transitioning to Surface Water
- Installation of dewatering plant at Ostapal Mines COB Plant with the capacity of 57,000 $m^3$ of water saving annually
- Increase in water recycling rate by installation of 33 MVA Metal Cooling Water Recirculation project ensuring recirculation of 34,000 $m^3$ of water with significant reduction in freshwater intake

### Production performance

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ore Production (kt) | 371 | 250 | 49% |
| Ferrochrome Production (kt) | 101 | 83 | 21% |
| Ferrochrome Sales (kt) | 99 | 84 | 18% |
| Power Generation (MU) | 531 | 438 | 21% |

**At Mining division**, ROM production from Ostapal Mine was highest ever to the extent of 371 kt. CTO limit of Ostapal mines enhanced to 1,000 kt from 300 kt in record time. Production at the Kalarangiatta mine has been restarted in the month of November 2025. The EC and CTO has been extended from 50 kt to 150 kt within record-breaking timeline of 2 months.

**At Charge Chrome Plant (CCP)**, we recorded Ferrochrome metal volume of 101 kt in FY 2025-26. We have recorded highest-ever monthly ferro chrome production of 10,729 MT in the month of March'26 and highest-ever monthly sales of 12,036 MT in December 2025.

**At Power Plant**, we recorded achieved highest-ever annual Power Generation of 531 MU in FY 2025-26.

### Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1,094 | 930 | 18% |
| EBITDA | 191 | 40 | - |
| EBITDA margin | 17% | 4% | |

Revenue for the year was ₹ 1,094 crore, 18% up Y-o-Y, driven primarily due to higher sales volume and increased power generation. EBITDA for the year was ₹ 191 crore, 375% up Y-o-Y, supported by recommencement of operations at the Kalarangiatta Mines, better operational performance, and increased production volume.

### Awards & Accolades

- International Safety Award 2025 British Safety Council
- Odisha Best Employer Awards
- Kalinga Environment Excellence National Award
- CII Safety, Health and Environment Excellence Award
- Kalinga Safety Excellence Award (GOLD CATEGORY)- Excellent Performance in Safety Front
- Mineral Conservation Bandhu Award
- Technology development in HR Award under the digital transformation in HR Category by HR Association India
- Grow Care India HR Award 2025 for HR Digitalisation under HR Management

## Projects Update

**Expansion of Mines project of 1.5 MTPA**

The Underground Mines expansion project of 1.5 MTPA has achieved 54% overall progress. Till Mar'26, over 1,676 metres of underground development has been completed. The project is on track to intersect the ore body by April 2026. Batching Plant has been commissioned and Shaft-1 connected to ventilation drive.

**Establishment of 600 KTPA Concentrator Plant**

The 600 KTPA Concentrator Plant project has reached 28% completion. Detailed engineering has been completed, and one lot of process equipment from the technology partner has been received at site. Construction partner groundbreaking completed and mobilisation underway.

**Expansion of Growth Capex project of 300 KTPA Ferrochrome Production**

The 300 KTPA Ferrochrome expansion project has achieved 49% progress. Basic engineering has been completed, and almost all major equipment supplied by the technology partner has been delivered to site. Civil construction activities have progressed to 36% completion, with the first-level furnace shell erection and sinter plant structure erection completed. Groundbreaking for the Raw Material Handling System Plant has been done in March 2026.

## Strategic Priorities

- Receipt of First Tonne of Ore from Ostapal UG Mines
- Transition of the Kalarangiatta mine from Open Cast to Underground by enhancing R&R
- Restarting of Katashi Manganese Mines
- Ensuring long-term coal security at a lower cost to operate the power plant at full capacity and generating additional EBITDA







# COPPER – INDIA / AUSTRALIA

### The year in brief

Silvassa operations continued to deliver growth in Cathode production volume despite temporary disruptions in Q3 of the year on account of raw material availability.

The copper smelter plant at Tuticorin was under shutdown for the whole of FY 2025-26. The company filed a PIL before the Madras High Court seeking to demolish the Copper Smelter Plant and restore the site to its previous state by remediating the environment. The matter is tagged with the Writ Petition seeking directions for considering the Green Copper Proposal by the state.



## ESG Update

### Occupational Health and Safety

The year saw a significant improvement in safety performance, driven by stronger engineering controls, behavioural initiatives, and enhanced digital and management systems. Proactive risk reporting increased by 61% Y-o-Y, supported by over 25,000 hours of safety training and a threefold improvement in training effectiveness.

Operational discipline strengthened through full implementation of all 14 PSM pillars, optimisation of PPE availability via a VMI model, and a 56% rise in recognition of safe behaviours. Targeted engineering upgrades – including a 275° intrusion detection camera in the CCPP charging area and back door panel interlocks on HT panels – further enhanced workplace safety.

Supervision and wellbeing improved with the deployment of female Night Duty Officers, 100% compliance in medical examinations, and preventive screenings such as 2D Echo and TMT for personnel aged 40+.

Collectively, these actions underscore Copper India's commitment to proactive risk management, zero harm, and embedding safety as a core organisational value.

### Environment and Sustainability

During the year, Copper India made strong advances in its low carbon and resource efficient operations agenda. Renewable energy usage increased significantly, with RTC renewable power meeting over half of plant demand and reducing Scope 2 emissions by more than 50% during supply periods. A comprehensive energy audit further identified targeted opportunities to enhance efficiency and lower emissions.

The Company strengthened responsible sourcing and product transparency by securing RMAP certification for FY 2025-26, completing a Life Cycle Assessment, and publishing India's first EPD for a copper producer. Water stewardship improved with the complete elimination of groundwater use in rod plant operations. Additional initiatives included expanding the greenbelt by 3.5 acres and implementing chemical container take back systems to promote circularity.

Together, these efforts highlight Copper India's integrated approach to decarbonisation, circular resource management, responsible sourcing, and environmental governance – reinforcing its commitment to Zero Harm and establishing it as a future-ready, responsible metals producer.

### Digital Transformation Initiatives

The Company accelerated its digital transformation journey through multiple first of their kind initiatives aimed at improving efficiency, quality, and safety.

A Digital Twin for Tank House operations was introduced, enabling real-time monitoring, predictive analytics, and energy optimisation to enhance operational performance. An AI-driven Smart Fuel Optimisation Model was deployed to regulate furnace burner operations more efficiently, resulting in reduced PNG consumption and improved energy usage.

To strengthen quality systems, the Company implemented an Integrated Quality Management Framework across the copper value chain, driving structured RCA-CAPA practices and lowering internal rejection rates.

Additional digital initiatives included AI enabled safety surveillance, IoT-based vibration monitoring for critical equipment, RFID-based material tracking for real-time inventory visibility, and AI-powered traffic management and safety systems. Together, these initiatives support greater reliability, operational discipline, and a stronger safety culture.

### Production Performance

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Production (kt) | | | |
| India – cathode | 170 | 149 | 14% |
| Sales (kt) | 204 | 192 | 7% |



### Operations

Copper production in Silvassa increased by 14% to 170 kt which is highest-ever production post closure of the Tuticorin unit. The increase in production volume largely driven by improved operational efficiencies through digitalisation and debottlenecking. Sales volume have increased by 6% to 204 kt primarily on account of increase in exports by serving new geographical locations.

In the matter of restart of Tuticorin operations, the company filed a PIL filed before the Madras High Court seeking to demolish the Copper Smelter Plant and restore the site to its previous state by remediating the environment. For detailed information, please refer to 'Note 3(c) of Significant accounting estimates and judgements' of the consolidated financial statements.

Our copper mine in Australia has remained under extended care and maintenance since 2013. However, we continue to evaluate various options for its profitable restart, given the Government's current favourable support and prices.

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average LME cash settlement prices (US$ per tonne) | 10,818 | 9,371 | 15% |

Average LME copper prices increased by 15% compared with FY 2024-25 primarily driven by a combination of strong demand, particularly from the green energy sector, supply constraints and volatility in commodity market due to geopolitical sentiments.

### Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 31,069 | 23,051 | 35% |
| EBITDA | (48) | (112) | - |
| EBITDA margin | - | - | - |

Revenue for the year was ₹ 31,069 crore, 35% up Y-o-Y, particularly due to increase in LME prices, precious metal sales revenue and rupee depreciation.

### Strategic priorities and outlook

Over the following year, our focus and priorities will be to:

- Improving operational efficiencies, increasing Sales Margin, reducing our cost profile;
- Upgrade technology and digitalisation to ensure high-quality products and services that sustain market leadership and surpass customer expectations; and
- Continuous debottlenecking and upgrading our processing capacities for increased throughput.

### Projects

Vedanta Copper International (VCI), has formalised a strategic partnership with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Investment (MISA) and the Ministry of Industry & Mineral Resources (MIM) to invest US$ 2 billion to establish an integrated copper industrial complex in Ras Al Khair Industrial City which includes the development of a large scale copper smelter, an electrolytic refinery, and a copper rod mill. This initiative aims to support Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 goals by boosting self-reliance, creating jobs, and adding to the GDP.

VCI has secured exploration rights spanning 1,038 square kilometres in the Jabal Sayid 1 region, which is considered geologically prospective for copper ore. These exploration rights strengthen VCI's upstream positioning in the Kingdom and establish a long-term foundation for potential resource integration supporting future operational requirements.

### Awards & Accolades

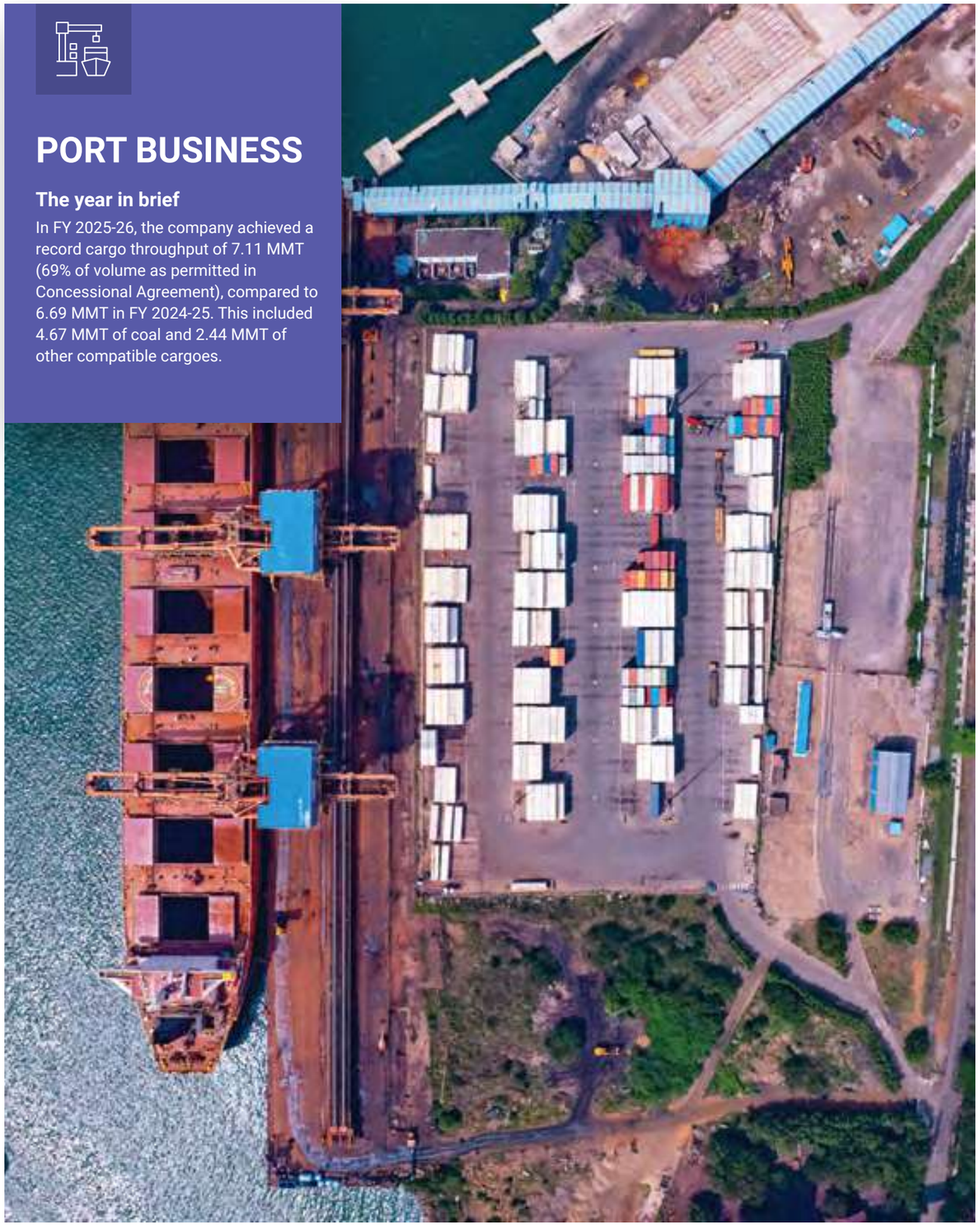
- **Secured the 16th CII HR Excellence Award (500-599 employee band)** under Significant Achievement in HR Excellence, successfully **jumping one band upward to the top tier** compared to the previous year
- **Won the "Happiest Workplace Award"**, reflecting strong employee engagement, positive culture initiatives, and effective people practices
- Achieved "Winner" status at the People-First HR Excellence Awards across all four major categories: (Employee Engagement, Learning & Development, Talent Management & Technology Development in HR)
- **Recognised among the "Top 30 Most Diverse & Inclusive Organisations in India"** by the prestigious **DEI 100 Index**, developed in partnership with **EY & Team Marksmen**
- Won **MCX Award for excellence in Leading Hedgers** – Base Metals Category
- Won **5 wins at CII DX Awards 2025** for Customer Experience, Innovation in Finance Operations, Innovation in Supply Chain & Logistics & Operational Excellence

## Operational Review

# PORT BUSINESS

### The year in brief

In FY 2025-26, the company achieved a record cargo throughput of 7.11 MMT (69% of volume as permitted in Concessional Agreement), compared to 6.69 MMT in FY 2024-25. This included 4.67 MMT of coal and 2.44 MMT of other compatible cargoes.



### Vizag General Cargo Berth (VGCB)

Rail operations reached a new milestone, with **1,606 rakes handled in FY 2025-26**, marking the highest rake handling in the past decade. Notably, **188 rakes were handled in Mar'26**, the highest number in a single month since the commencement of terminal operations.

Operational efficiency peaked with the **highest-ever cargo discharge of 1,01,287 MT within 24 hours**. Additionally, the terminal successfully handled its **largest-ever bauxite vessel**, with a volume of **2,00,453 tonnes**.



### Awards & Accolades

- **VGCB was recognised at the CII Kaizen Competition 2025**, receiving multiple prestigious awards:
  - Champions Trophy 2025 – Special Jury Champion Award for Breakthrough Kaizen and exceptional innovation
  - Champion of Champions 2025, awarded as the best team among **202 top-performing teams**
  - Challengers Trophy 2025, securing **Three-Star Challenger Awards** in Restorative Kaizen, Renovative Kaizen, and Innovative Kaizen
- **Silver Award** for Best safety performer category under Ports and Logistics at **CII Andhra Pradesh Safety Excellence Awards 2025**
- Secured **2nd Rank** in the **VPA Swachhtha 4.0 Awards** under the PPP Operator category
- Established 50 Nand Ghars for the first time in Visakhapatnam and Andhra Pradesh, marking a significant milestone as the **17th state**
- Received multiple **Global CSR & ESG Awards**, including:
  - Global CSR & ESG Award for Project Disha – Skilling & Employment
  - CSR Exceed Award for Project Aarogya – Preventive Healthcare
  - FAME India Award for Project Disha – Skill Development & Employability
- Successfully **won bids and received the Letter of Intent (LoI)** for **Berths WQ2 and WQ3** at the Inner Harbour of the Visakhapatnam Port, with an estimated **cargo handling capacity of 6 MMT**
- Obtained approval for FOIS integration with Preweigh Hopper Weighment, which leads to benchmark rake loadability of ~ 99%, hence, reducing freight cost to the customer and improved customer satisfaction
- Ever lowest specific power consumption of 1.60 kWhr/MT surpassing the previous best of 1.66 kWhr/MT

## Operational Review

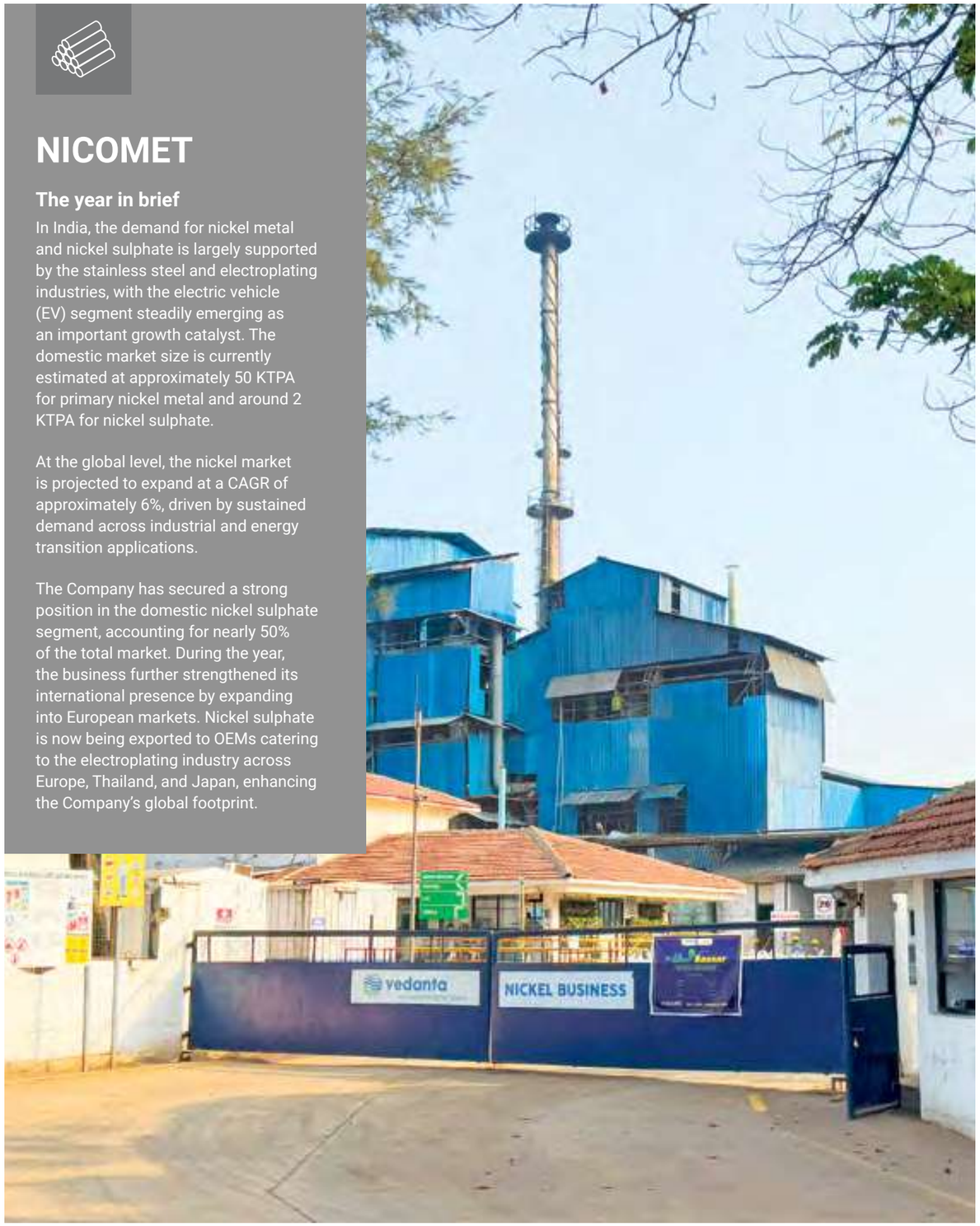
# NICOMET

### The year in brief

In India, the demand for nickel metal and nickel sulphate is largely supported by the stainless steel and electroplating industries, with the electric vehicle (EV) segment steadily emerging as an important growth catalyst. The domestic market size is currently estimated at approximately 50 KTPA for primary nickel metal and around 2 KTPA for nickel sulphate.

At the global level, the nickel market is projected to expand at a CAGR of approximately 6%, driven by sustained demand across industrial and energy transition applications.

The Company has secured a strong position in the domestic nickel sulphate segment, accounting for nearly 50% of the total market. During the year, the business further strengthened its international presence by expanding into European markets. Nickel sulphate is now being exported to OEMs catering to the electroplating industry across Europe, Thailand, and Japan, enhancing the Company's global footprint.




## ESG

During the year, the Company strengthened its focus on energy efficiency, resource conservation, and community development.

- **Energy Efficiency:** Improved overall power factor from 0.83 to 0.95, resulting in annual energy savings of 2,701 GJ and reduction of 1.91 $tCO_2e$. Deployment of natural gas-based vehicles for hazardous waste transportation reduced diesel consumption by ~36,000 litres per annum
- **Waste Reduction & Circularity:** Installation of a membrane filter press enabled up to 30% waste reduction. Biomass briquette waste is being sold to brick manufacturers.
- **Water Stewardship:** Rooftop rainwater harvesting system commissioned, with expected annual savings of ~4,000 KL, enhancing water positivity.
- **Community Development:** The Vedanta Computer Literacy Centre has benefited ~185 students by imparting digital skills. Additionally, 180 local farmers were supported through a paddy seed distribution programme to strengthen agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods.

These initiatives reflect the Company's continued commitment to sustainable operations and inclusive growth.

## Occupational health & safety

We believe every incident can be prevented.

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) improved significantly, reducing from 1.63 in FY 2024-25 to 0 in FY 2025-26. To enhance workplace safety, we continue to foster a culture of felt leadership by actively involving senior leaders in strengthening our safety systems and driving risk reduction, particularly in high risk areas within the plant.

Safety stand-downs were conducted to share key learnings from incidents across the group. Our safety leadership also maintains regular engagement with on-ground teams to reinforce behaviour based safety practices and further cultivate a strong, proactive safety culture.

## Production Performance

| Particulars (Nickel) | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Production (MT) | 1,397 | 2,493 | (44%) |
| Sales (MT) | 1,365 | 2,470 | (45%) |

The lower volume is primarily attributable to the decline in LME nickel prices, which resulted in the shutdown of several nickel mines globally. Consequently, the reduced availability of raw material adversely impacted production volumes compared to last year.

## Prices

(US$ per tonne)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average LME CSP | 15,604 | 16,559 | (6%) |

## Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 253 | 370 | (31%) |
| EBITDA | (87) | (52) | - |
| EBITDA margin | - | - | |

Revenue for the year was ₹ 253 crore, down 31% Y-o-Y due to lower LME and volumes. EBITDA for the year was ₹ (87) crore.

## Strategic priorities and outlook

To address the scarcity of raw materials arising from lower LME prices, we have identified alternative raw materials in the form of scrap and alloys available at lower cost. Laboratory tests and pilot trials have been conducted, which have demonstrated operational compatibility and processing efficiency. As a result, the use of these alternative raw materials is poised to improve our EBITDA and strengthen the business performance going forward.

In line with our Chairman's vision, as a part of our long-term plan, we shall be setting up a "state-of-the-art" Nickel plant with an annual capacity of ~50 KTPA to meet the Indian demand for Nickel Metal.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT



**Dear Members,**

**Your Directors are pleased to present the Integrated Report (prepared in accordance with the framework prescribed by the International Integrated Reporting Council) along with the Annual Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 of Vedanta Limited ("Vedanta" or the "Company").**

## ABOUT US: COMPANY BACKGROUND AND VALUES

Vedanta Limited, a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited ("**VRL**"), is among the world's leading natural resources, critical minerals, energy and technology companies, with operations spanning across India, South Africa, Namibia, Liberia, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Korea, Taiwan and Japan.

Over the years, your Company has established itself as a diversified natural resources and technology conglomerate, with a strategic focus on large-scale portfolio expansion in India, supported by operational excellence benchmarked to global standards. For over two decades, Vedanta has played a meaningful role in nation-building, contributing significantly to the national exchequer and generating large-scale employment opportunities, thereby supporting the growth of the Indian economy.

Vedanta is a uniquely diversified Company across the natural spectrum and produces commodities that are vital for global decarbonisation and materials intensive energy transition. The Company has significant operations in Oil & Gas, Zinc, Lead, Silver, Copper, Iron Ore, Steel, Nickel, Aluminium, Power & Glass Substrate and foraying into electronics and display glass manufacturing. Through exploration, discovery, sustainable development and utilisation of diversified natural resources, Vedanta strives to create long-term value for all our stakeholders. The Company's steadfast focus remains on delivery and operational excellence while increasing technology adoption and digitalisation to enhance profitability and deliver metals of the future.

Responsible growth remains central to Vedanta's strategic priorities, underpinned by a strong commitment to good governance and maintaining its social licence to operate. The Company demonstrates world-class standards of governance, safety, sustainability, and social responsibility. It is our fundamental values of "**Trust, Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Excellence, Integrity, Care and Respect**" that guide decision-making and form the foundation of the Company's operations and stakeholder engagements.

India represents Vedanta's largest market and remains one of the world's most stable and fastest-growing economies. The continued resilience and growth of the Indian economy provide a strong platform for the Company's long-term business performance.

### Transforming for the Future

Your Company continues to foster structurally low-cost and diverse assets with excellent potential, which fuel our growth ambitions. Our investments in smarter processes, industry-leading efficiencies, empowerment of our people, and strong corporate governance enable us to address the evolving needs of society and the economy.

Vedanta's strategic decisions are supported by strong cashflows, disciplined capital allocation and focus on sustainability in everything we do. We cater to diverse consumer markets for their primary material needs and are leaders in the segments we operate in. Through a responsible business model that generates economic, human and social value, Vedanta is well positioned to partner in India's journey towards greater self-reliance.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS: BUSINESS, FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026, prepared as per Indian Accounting Standards ("**Ind AS**") and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**") and Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**") (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("**Listing Regulations**") forms part of this Annual Report.

**EBITDA**
**₹ 55,976 crore**
**+29% Y-o-Y**
**Highest-ever EBITDA**

**PAT**
**₹ 25,096 crore**
**+22% Y-o-Y**
**Best-ever PAT**

**Revenue**
**₹ 1,74,075 crore**
**+15% Y-o-Y**
**Record Revenue**

**EBITDA Margin**
**~39%**
**2nd highest-ever**
**+470 bps Y-o-Y**

**Production**
**Volume growth (Y-o-Y)**
**Record** Aluminum: **2,456 kt (1%)**
**Record** Alumina: **2,916 kt (+48%)**
**Record** Mined metal: **1,114 kt (+2%)**
Zinc International: **225 kt (+27%)**
**Record** IOB Pig Iron: **895 kt (+10%)**

**Cost of Production**
**Aluminium 5% Y-o-Y ⌄**
**Zinc India 9% Y-o-Y ⌄**
**Both Lowest in 5 years**

**VEDL Credit Rating**
**Reaffirmed at AA**
Watch with Developing Implications by **CRISIL & ICRA**

**Net Debt/ EBITDA**
**0.95x**
**vs 1.22x in 4Q FY 2024-25**
**Best in 14 Quarters**

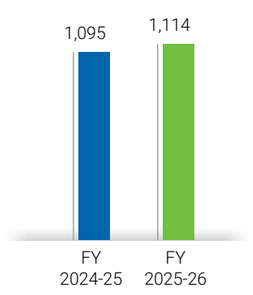
**VRL Credit Rating**
**BB-**
**Upgraded by Fitch Ratings**

### BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

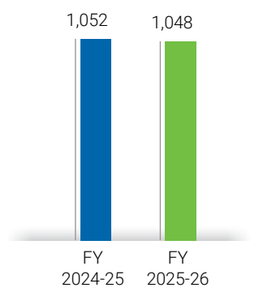
#### ZINC INDIA

- **Highest-ever quarterly mined and refined metal production** of 315 kt and 282 kt, respectively;
- **Record full year mined metal production** of 1,114 kt, and **second-best full year refined metal production** of 1,048 kt;
- **4Q silver production** was 176 MT, **up 11% Q-o-Q**. For the full year, it was 627 MT, contributing 45% to the overall profitability;
- **Lowest-ever[1] quarterly zinc cost of production[2]** of US$ 903/MT (better 9% Y-o-Y), clocking its **5-year lowest** of US$ 959/MT (better 9% Y-o-Y) for the full year;
- **Record ore R&R** of 468.6 Mnt, **surpassing** 13.9 MnT of metal reserves and 10.9 kt of silver reserves **for the first time[1]**;
- **Partnered with Tata Steel and Silox India** to scale the adoption of our low carbon zinc, EcoZen.

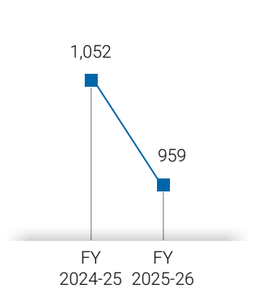
**Mined Metal**
Production (kt)



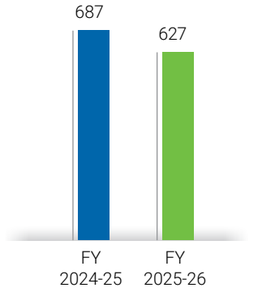

**Refined Metal**
Production (kt)




COPT (US$/T)[2]




**Saleable Silver**
Production (MT)




*[1] Since underground transition; [2] COP excluding royalty; R&R: Reserves and Resources*

#### ZINC INTERNATIONAL

**Key Highlights:**

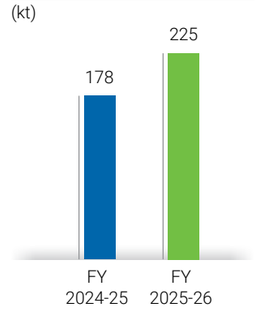
- Gamsberg phase 1 achieved 100% as planned;
- **FY 2025-26 production higher by 27% Y-o-Y** due to strong performance at Gamsberg which registered 39% increase.

**Growth: Gamsberg Phase 2**

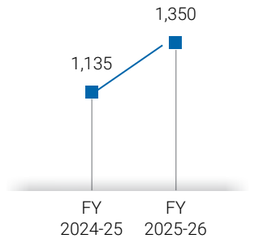
- **Overall progress is at 93.6%.** Project ramp up is targeted in Q2 FY 2026-27

*[1] MIC: Metal in concentrate;*
*[2] COP: Cost of production with TCRC cost*

**Total MIC[1] Production**
(kt)




**Gamsberg CoP**
COP incl TcRc (US$/T)




#### OIL AND GAS

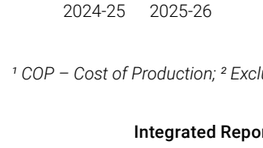
**Key Highlights:**

- 4Q FY 2025-26 production at 81.5 kboepd primarily driven by natural decline;
- 4Q FY 2025-26 opex higher by 8% Q-o-Q, primarily driven by lower production volumes;
- ASP Injection facility construction completed; Injection is being targeted in 1Q FY 2026-27.

**Growth Projects:**

- **Wells:** 12 wells brought online across Bhagyam, Aishwariya, RDG, Saraswati and Mangala ASP (Cluster C);
- **Western Offshore:** Gas Discovery in Ambe block, with expected Reserve and Resource addition of ~13 mmboe;
- **Deep Gas:** Drilling campaign ongoing. 3 wells drilled till date.

**Gross Operated Production**
(kboepd)




**Opex**
(US$/boe)




*kboepd: Thousand barrel of oil equivalent per day;*
*Boe: barrel of oil equivalent; ASP: Alkaline Surfactant Polymer;*
*RDG: Raageshwari Deep Gas*

#### ALUMINIUM

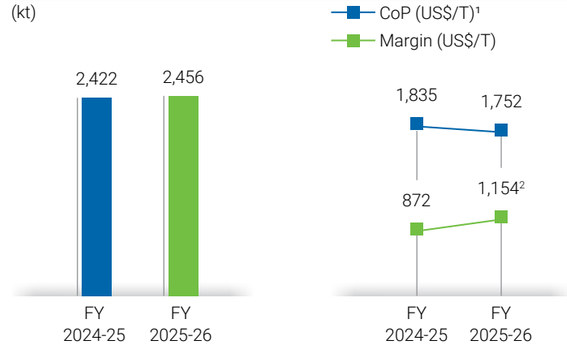
**Key Highlights:**

- **Highest ever Quarterly & Yearly Alumina Production** at 882 kt (+104% Y-o-Y) & 2,916 kt (+48% Y-o-Y) respectively with exit run rate of 4 MTPA;
- **Highest ever Annual Aluminium Production** at 2,456 kt (+1% Y-o-Y);
- **Lowest Yearly Hot Metal Cost in the last 5 Years** at 1,752 US$/t with lower Alumina cost & sub-500 US$/t Power cost;
- **Best-ever Quarterly & Yearly EBITDA margin** at 1,512 US$/t & 1,154 US$/t respectively.

**Other Highlights:**

- Declared 'Preferred Bidder' for Karnapodikonda Bauxite Block in Koraput, Odisha

**Aluminium Production**
(kt)




*[1] COP – Cost of Production; [2] Excluding a one off*

## IRON AND STEEL

### Iron Ore Business

Production (million DMT)

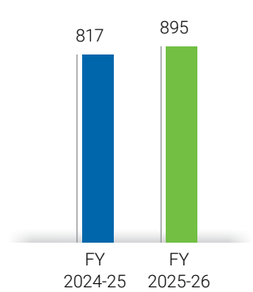
(IOG[2] + IOK[3])




- Quarterly saleable ore production, **up 29% Q-o-Q**, with improved operational efficiencies and ramp up of mine production at Iron Ore Goa.

### VAB[1]

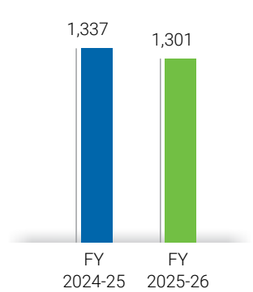
Production (kt)




- **Record Annual Pig Iron production** up 10% Y-o-Y;
- Power plants achieved the highest ever annual generation of 466 MU.

### ESL

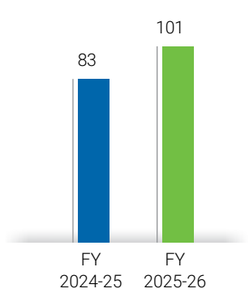
Saleable Production (kt)




- **Saleable production up by 9%** Q-o-Q, achieving the highest ever quarterly & annual billet production (287 kt, 1062 kt), TMT production (151 kt, 525 kt) and annual Wire rod production (445 kt).

### FACOR

Ferro Chrome Production (kt)




- Ferro Chrome Annual and Quarterly production is at 101 kt and 30 kt, **up 21% Y-o-Y & 25% Q-o-Q** primarily due to consistent availability of Chrome Ore due to restarting of Kalarangiatta Mines.

*VAB: Value Added Business; IOK: Iron Ore Karnataka; IOG: Iron Ore Goa;*

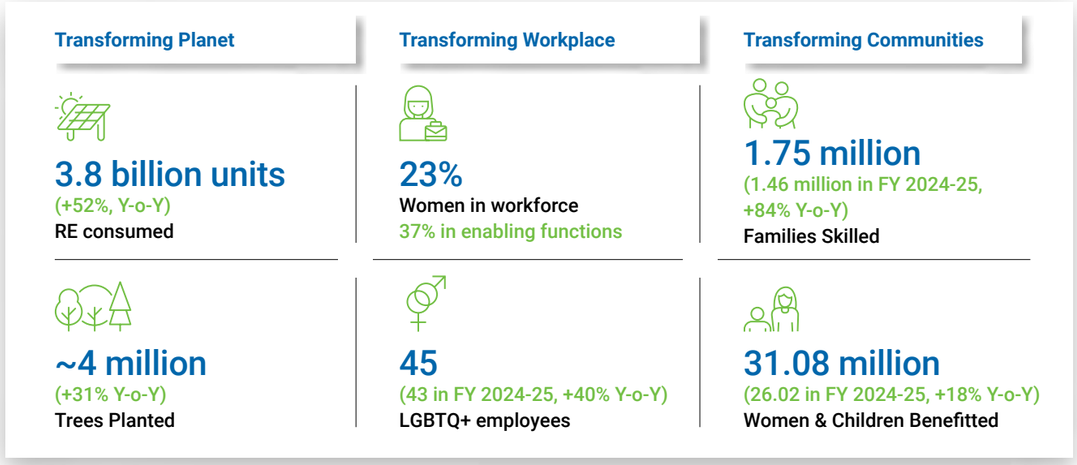
## ESG HIGHLIGHTS

Over the years with various acquisitions, the Company has surplus real estate. While historically, the Company was carrying limited activities to exploit such real estate, during the year, the Company has initiated steps for a more productive utilisation through increased focus on real estate activity. The Company is also evaluating options to unlock value from its real estates.

In FY 2025-26, your Company continued to consolidate the transformative ESG agenda for the organisation by focussing on strengthening the governance structure, streamlining KPIs, and regularly reviewing the implementation process for the targeted projects that will help us achieve our short team, medium term, and long-term goals.

The Company continues to focus on **three ESG pillars: "Transforming the Planet", "Transforming communities" & "Transforming the Workplace"**

**Our commitment to excellence - our path to leadership**




The details of the business, results of operations and the significant developments have been further elucidated in ESG section of the Annual Report.

## PROJECTS AND EXPANSION PLAN

Projects constitute a fundamental growth catalyst for our Group, as our expansion aspirations are significantly differentiated from those of global peers.

### Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"):

As HZL advances in the journey towards 2 MTPA integrated metal expansion, several projects have been undertaken throughout the year:

- 160 KTPA roaster project at Debari commissioned;
- A lead-silver recovery plant based on hot acid leaching technology is under progress in Dariba and is expected to be completed by Q1 FY 2026-27, which enables a recovery of 27 TPA additional silver and 6 KTPA additional lead;
- Cellhouse debottlenecking completed at Dariba Smelting Complex and Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter, enhancing the metal capacity by 21 KTPA;
- Bamnia Kalan Mine project in under progress with ongoing excavation work for box-cut of portal;
- The 510 KTPA fertiliser plant is under progress and is expected to be completed by Q2 FY 2026-27;
- In June 2025, the Board has approved plans for expanding the integrated refined zinc capacity by 250 KTPA along with associated mining & milling capacity with an investment of ₹ 12,000 crore. Key Engineering Procurement and Construction ("**EPC**") partners were locked in, and detailed engineering is in progress with expected completion by Q2 FY 2028-29;
- In August 2025, the Board has approved India's first zinc tailings reprocessing plant at Rampura Agucha with a feed capacity of 10 MTPA and an investment of ₹ 3,823 crore. Detailed engineering with EPC partners has been completed and Key partners have been locked in, with expected completion of project by Q4 FY 2027-28;
- In January 2026, the Board has approved a capex of ₹ 1,100 crore for exploration activities related to the 2x growth plan, with a target to increase the metal reserves from current 13 MnT to 50 MnT, primarily through Zawar and Rajpura Dariba clusters, thereby maintaining a strong reserves and resource base with a mine life of over 25 years.

While the 250 KTPA integrated refined zinc capacity expansion and the tailings reprocessing plant fall under Phase 1 of the overall plan towards doubling the capacity, further projects forming the Phase 2 will be announced, as and when they are approved by the Board.

### Aluminium:

We are currently India's largest primary Aluminium producers and aim to be among the top 5 producers globally with expansion to 3 MTPA capacity along with 100% backwards vertical integration. Environmental Clearance ("**EC**") has been recommended by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the Sijimalli bauxite block with an estimated reserve of 310 million tonnes of bauxite. We expect to commence the mining activities in the first quarter of FY 2026-27. Lanjigarh refinery has successfully commissioned its expansion from 2 to 5 MTPA, taking its first alumina from Train-1 in March 2024 and from Train-2 in October 2025. With this, the overall capacity has increased from 2 to 5 MTPA, and full ramp up is expected to be completed by FY 2026-27. With this refining capacity in place, effectively reducing the dependency on imported alumina procurement and its price fluctuation.

Expansion activities are in full swing at Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ("**BALCO**") and the 0.435 MTPA project. BALCO achieved significant milestones during FY 2025-26, marked by the successful production of first metal on 06 October 2025 from India's highest 525 KA smelter. We are also committed to our objective of producing 100% Value Added Products ("**VAP**"). As a part of our growth project BALCO successfully started 50 KTPA Wire Rod Mill, 90 KTPA Primary Foundry Alloy ("**PFA**") line, and 50% of the 424 KTPA Billet line. This would enable us to cater to the rapidly growing domestic demand from sunrise sectors such as EVs, Renewable Power, Defense & Aerospace. In coming financial year, the entire project will be completed making BALCO capable of producing 1 MTPA Aluminium, positioning the company among 4th largest single site Aluminium producing facility (excluding China).

For Coal, the Jamkhani coal mine commenced production in FY 2023-24 is now producing at its approved capacity. We also expect to commence production at Kuraloi A North in Q1 FY 2026-27, Ghogharpalli in Q3 FY 2026-27 and Barra is also on the pipeline. These mines would comfortably enable us to achieve 100% coal security.

### Vedanta Zinc International ("VZI"):

In line with our vision of increasing MIC from 300 KTPA to 500 KTPA, we are constructing the 200 KTPA expansion Phase – II unit at Gamsberg, Northern Cape, South Africa. The current expansion activities at Gamsberg will further enhance the mining capability and processing capacity to double the current volumes.

The project has entered the construction finishing phase, with unit-wise commissioning currently in progress. Overall project completion stands at 93.7%. Ore-feeding trials from the crusher to Phase-1 have been successfully completed. Water trials and initial ore charging are targeted for July 2026, with full ramp up planned by September 2026. During

peak operations, the project is expected to generate ~400 permanent jobs.

In line with our vision on Value from Waste creation, the iron ore project was realised for Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited ("**BMM**"). However, considering certain constraints the 700 KTPA Iron Ore Plant is deferred and now expected to be completed in FY 2027-28. BMM in parallel, is exploring further opportunities with strategic partners for earlier completion of the project. This project will create a new product line (Magnetite: Fe = 68%) over & above the base metals produced by BMM. The project will also generate employment for ~400 people during construction and ~250 jobs during operations. The project remains a major ESG initiative for VZI.

In addition, VZI is progressing with a 40 MW renewable energy wheeling project with Independent Power Producer without capital investment for BMM complex. The Power Purchase Agreement ("**PPA**") is under discussion with the Independent Power Producer ("**IPP**") with the PPA expected to be finalised by end of April 2026. This initiative is projected to reduce the power cost to approximately ZAR 1.45/kWh after two years post-COD (Q2 FY 2027-28), compared to the projected Eskom tariff of around ZAR 2.32/kWh. Further, the 20 year aggregation tenure will ensure long-term price stability and is expected to result in potential savings of approximately ZAR 8 billion.

### ESL Steel Limited ("ESL"):

The 3.5 MTPA hot metal expansion marks a significant milestone in strengthening ESL's long-term growth roadmap. The project incorporates a new 1,264 m³ Blast Furnace, supported by a 0.5 MTPA Coke Oven Plant, an 800 TPD Oxygen Plant, two 75 TPH Waste Heat Recovery Boilers, and essential auxiliary facilities. Parallelly, the development of a 10 MTPA Raw Material Handling System and dedicated railway connectivity from the public siding to the plant will ensure seamless, reliable, and cost-efficient movement of materials across the value chain. The addition of a 0.18 MTPA Ductile Iron Pipe Plant will further enhance the VAP portfolio and strengthen ESL's product diversification.

Aligned with our strategic vision, we remain committed to achieving 100% VAP production, improving our product mix, enhancing margins, and reinforcing long term competitiveness. A conceptual study is underway to enable full conversion of hot metal into VAPs, deepening value chain integration and supporting margin accretion.

Project execution continues to progress well, highlighted by the successful commissioning of one Stacker-cum-Reclaimer — an important step toward strengthening material handling readiness. Mechanical completion of the 0.5 MTPA Horizontal Coke Oven Plant and the 800 TPD Oxygen Plant is also nearing. Upon completion, this expansion will position ESL firmly within the industry's lowest cost quartile while boosting its presence in long products and ductile pipe segments.

### Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited ("FACOR"):

In alignment with our vision of becoming India's largest Ferrochrome producer by FY 2028-29, we have embarked on three pivotal projects. Firstly, our 330 KTPA Ferrochrome plant project, which will enhance our total plant capacity to 500 KTPA, making us one of India's largest producer of Ferrochrome by FY 2028-29. The second is our 1.5 MTPA underground mines project and the third is our 600 KTPA concentrator project.

We have achieved a key milestone by securing all statutory compliances across all three projects. For the 330 KTPA ferrochrome plant, all supplies equipment has been received at site; EPC partner have been mobilised on the site. In the 1.5 MTPA underground project, 1,817 meters of development has been completed, with first tonne of ore targeted for Q1 FY 2026-27. Engineering for the 600 KTPA concentrator plant has been completed; the first batch of equipment has arrived at site, and the construction partner groundbreaking work has been completed.

### Iron Ore Business:

**VAB:** VAB continued its transition towards a more diversified, value-accretive and cost-efficient product portfolio. Building on the Ductile Iron Pipe Project contract secured in December 2023, civil works are nearing completion, while structural works and equipment erection are in progress. Project is targeted for commissioning in Q2 FY 2026-27. The project is a key future value-accretive initiative for downstream integration and margin enhancement.

**River fleet Shipping and Ports ("RFS")**: In FY 2025-26, coastal shipping capacity was expanded to 0.3 MTPA through the addition of three IVSOC (Inland Vessel statement of compliance) - compliant barges, up from one vessel earlier. This enhanced fleet capability enables transportation of cargo along the west coast of India, improving logistics flexibility and coastal movement efficiency.

Under Project Uday, a trial solar-powered auxiliary energy system was commissioned successfully on MV Mogri in FY 2025-26, reducing ~6.5 tonnes of $CO_2e$ emissions and saving ~2,500 litres of diesel, equivalent to planting nearly 300 trees per year. The same will be horizontally deployed on 20 Barges reducing ~130 tonnes of $CO_2e$ emissions annually.

### Nicomet:

Vedanta Nicometis currently the sole producer of primary nickel in India, with an installed capacity of 6 KTPA. As India advances its vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat, the Company is committed to strengthening domestic capabilities in the critical minerals sector and reducing dependence on imports.

In line with this national objective, the Government of India has recently issued a press release outlining incentives for the critical minerals industry, including capital-linked and turnover-linked subsidies. These measures are expected to significantly enhance domestic value addition and encourage large-scale investments in mineral processing and refining infrastructure.

Aligned with this policy direction and the growing domestic demand for nickel, the Company is in the process of establishing a state-of-the-art nickel refinery with a proposed capacity of 50 KTPA. This strategic expansion will enable Vedanta Nicomet to cater to the entire domestic demand for nickel cathodes, thereby substantially reducing India's reliance on imports and reinforcing the Company's position as a key contributor to the nation's self-reliance goals.

### Cairn Oil & Gas ("Cairn"):

Aspires to contribute 50% of India's domestic Oil & Gas production through technology-based exploration success and integrated development strategy. During FY 2025-26, 46 new wells have been drilled to sustain production growth. Key progress includes Deep Gas drilling with multiple zones encountered and testing underway, Tight Oil drilling initiated and exploration success at Ambe with accelerated development plans across the Greater Ambe area and OALP-IX blocks. The North-East campaign is set to commence in April 2026 with Rudra appraisal and SP-1 prospects matured for drilling, while Deepwater prospects have been derisked and progressed to drill-ready stage, strengthening Cairn's long-term exploration and growth pipeline.

Key technology initiatives deployed across projects include:

- **Advanced Deep Gas Drilling:** Cairn has deployed an international advanced rig to unlock the Deep Gas portfolio, enabling safe and efficient drilling in complex HP-HT conditions. Managed Pressure Drilling ("**MPD**") was used to drill wells beyond 4,000 meters, ensuring wellbore stability and operational excellence;
- **Conductor Supported Platform ("CSP"):** Implemented in Ambe using a Jack-up rig, CSP technology enables lightweight, modular shallow-water platforms by utilising drilling conductors. This significantly reduces offshore development timelines and costs, in collaboration with 2H Engineering;
- **Controlled Source Electromagnetics ("CSEM"):** Successfully executed in the KG Deepwater block using technology from Electromagnetic Geoservices ASA ("**EMGS**"), improving subsurface imaging and strengthening prospect ranking while reducing exploration risk;
- **AI / GenAI Digital Platform – iCairn:** Cairn has rolled out enterprise-wide AI/ML and GenAI solutions for multiple enterprise solutions, research including safety monitoring, predictive equipment analytics, and automated knowledge extraction to enable faster, data driven decision-making;
- **Cableless (Stryde) Nodes:** Deployed in Northeast seismic surveys, enabling low-footprint, resource-efficient operations with reduced time requirements, delivered in partnership with Africa Geophysical Services ("**AGS**").
- **Next Generation Machine Learning and High Performance Computing Tools for subsurface:** Several Proofs of Concept ("**POCs**") were executed across seismic, rock physics, and quantitative interpretation workflows:
  - **Sharp Reflection (CMG):** A cloud based HPC seismic imaging and reservoir characterisation tool that accelerates processing by 20-30×. Tested in Aishwariya and KG Deepwater, it significantly enhanced seismic imaging and interpretation quality;
  - **Paleoscan by Eliis:** A machine-learning-powered seismic interpretation tool already in use. Its new **AI Hub** module provides automated fault detection, advanced fault extraction, and seismic stratigraphic segmentation, successfully applied in the V&V and KG Deepwater areas;
  - **CoFlow (CMG):** An integrated modeling platform applied in the Ambe project for optimising field development and production planning in shallow-water assets.
- **Cairn Hydrocarbon Portfolio Management System ("CHPMS"):** Developed on the **Quorum** digital platform, the system integrates multiple processes into a unified environment for Resource and Reserves ("**R&R**") modeling, economic analysis, and assurance. It provides a precise, auditable R&R repository and has improved planning and analysis efficiency by **30%**;
- **Micro-seismic technology:** Partnered by Baker Hughes, micro-seismic monitoring network in surface and boreholes is being utilised for geomechanics and geohazards in our oil and gas fields in Rajasthan;
- **Data Driven Reservoir Management ("DDRM"):** A centralised platform integrating real-time production data, predictive analytics, and automated workflows to optimise reservoir performance and improve recovery;
- **Advanced Process Control ("APC"):** Deployed across key facilities to optimise artificial lift operations, stabilise header pressure, maximise Electrical Submersible Pump/Progressing Cavity Pump ("**ESP/PCP**") efficiency, and ensure consistent gas quality;
- **Digital Twin & APC:** Digital twin models and advanced process control systems **for subsurface** have been deployed to maximise production, stabilise operations, and reduce losses across artificial lift and processing systems;
- **Drones:** Utilised for transmission line inspections, tank monitoring, and LiDAR-based land surveys, enhancing safety, terrain mapping, and inspection efficiency;

- **Radio Frequency Identification ("RFID") Smart Inventory:** India's first RFID-enabled oil & gas inventory solution, managing **3.5 M+ items** with real-time tracking, automated verification, and secure material movement across assets.

## MINERAL BLOCKS & MINING ACQUISITIONS

In wake of the ever-growing need for critical minerals in the economy and the enhanced significance of harnessing the country's potential of production of these critical minerals, Vedanta Group (the "**Group**") actively participated in the Critical Mineral Auctions conducted by Ministry of Mines, Government of India in FY 2025-26.

The Group was declared as the Preferred Bidder for Composite Licenses for the below-mentioned critical mineral blocks in India in FY 2025-26:

| S. No. | Name of the block | State |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jhandawali - Satipura Amalgamated Potash and Halite Block | Rajasthan |
| 2 | Nawatola-Laband Rare Earth Elements (REE) block | Uttar Pradesh |

Letter Of Intent ("**LOI**") has been received by HZL, Company's flagship subsidiary for above mentioned blocks.

Apart from above, Company was declared as Preferred Bidder for below mentioned mineral blocks in India in FY 2025-26:

| S. No. | Name of the block | Type of License | State |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Punnam Manganese Block | Composite License | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2 | Janthakal Iron Ore Mine | Mining Lease | Karnataka |
| 3 | Karnapodikonda Bauxite block | Mining Lease | Odisha |

LOI has been received by Company for Punnam Manganese Block and Janthakal Iron Ore Mine, while remaining one is being followed up for issuance.

Additionally, Company has been selected as Preferred Bidder and has received Exploration License for "Jabal Sayid License Area 1" in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THE COMPANY

### Demerger of Diversified businesses unlocking significant value

The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 29 September 2023, had approved a Scheme of Arrangement ("the Original Scheme") for demerger of various businesses of the Company, namely, demerger of the Company's Aluminium (represented by the Aluminium segment), Merchant Power (represented by the Power segment), Oil & Gas (represented by the Oil and Gas segment), Base Metals (represented by the Copper and Zinc International segment) and Iron Ore & Steel (represented by Iron Ore segment and Steel and Cement business) Undertakings, resulting in 6 separate companies (including Vedanta Limited, being the demerged Company), with a mirrored shareholding and consequent listings at BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("the Stock Exchanges"). The Stock Exchanges gave their no-objection to the Scheme.

A first motion application, in respect of the Original Scheme, was filed by demerged company (i.e., Vedanta Limited) and four resulting companies {i.e., Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited ("VAML"), Malco Energy Limited ("MEL"), Vedanta Base Metals Limited ("VBML") and Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited ("VISL")} before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT") on 06 August 2024 ("VEDL First Motion").

The Hon'ble NCLT by way of its order dated 21 November 2024 ("VEDL NCLT Order") inter alia:

i. directed the Company to convene a meeting of its equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;

ii. directed MEL to convene a meeting of its secured and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;

iii. dispensed with the meeting of equity shareholders of VAML, MEL, VBML and VISL; and

iv. dispensed with the meeting of secured and unsecured creditors of VAML, VBML and VISL.

In December 2024, Vedanta Limited and five other resulting companies decided not to proceed with implementation of Part V of the Original Scheme, i.e. demerger of Base Metal undertaking into VBML, along with making appropriate updates to the Original Scheme ("Scheme"). The non-implementation of the demerger of the Base Metals undertaking shall not affect any other parts of the Original Scheme described above. In compliance with VEDL NCLT Order, the meetings were held on 18 February 2025 and the Scheme (with modification to exclude demerger of Base Metals Undertaking) was approved by the equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors of the Company, as well as the secured and unsecured creditors of MEL. On 5 March 2025, Vedanta Limited along with VAML, MEL and VISL, filed a second motion petition before the Hon'ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Scheme. After multiple hearings with the Hon'ble NCLT, the Scheme was approved by the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025.

Further, a separate first motion application was filed by Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("**TSPL**"), one of the resulting companies, with the Hon'ble NCLT. Mumbai on 22 October 2024 ("**TSPL First Motion**") for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking of the Company, since TSPL's Registered Office ("**RO**") was in the process of being changed from Mansa (Punjab) to Mumbai (Maharashtra) at the time of filing VEDL First Motion. The Hon'ble NCLT by way of its order dated 17 October 2025 inter alia directed (i) dispensation of the meeting of equity shareholders of TSPL; and (ii) TSPL to convene a meeting of the secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the order. The meetings were held on 21 November 2025, and the Scheme was approved by the secured creditors and unsecured creditors of TSPL. On 25 November 2025, TSPL filed a second motion petition before the Hon'ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Scheme. The Scheme was approved by the Hon'ble NCLT in TSPL's second motion petition vide its order dated 09 January 2026.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 20 April 2026, has inter alia, approved the following:

a) To make the Scheme effective on 1 May 2026; and

b) In consultation with VAML, TSPL, MEL and VISL, the Board has fixed 1 May 2026, as the record date for determining the shareholders eligible to receive consideration pursuant to the Scheme.

The scheme of demerger along with the supporting documents can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

### Scheme of Arrangement between Vedanta Limited and its Shareholders under Section 230 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

The Board of Directors of the Company, basis the recommendation of the Audit & Risk Management Committee and Committee of Independent Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 29 October 2021, approved the Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its shareholders under Section 230 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**Act**") ("**Scheme**"). The Scheme provides for capital reorganisation of the Company, inter alia, providing for transfer of amounts standing to the credit of the General Reserves (as defined in the Scheme) to the Retained Earnings (as defined in the Scheme) of the Company with effect from the Appointed Date.

The National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("**NCLT**") vide its order dated 26 August 2022 ("**NCLT Order**"), inter alia, directed the Company to convene meeting of its equity shareholders to seek their approval to the Scheme; and file consent affidavits of all the secured creditors and unsecured creditors of at least value of 90% of unsecured creditors, at the time of filing the Company Scheme Petition.

In this regard, a meeting of the equity shareholders of the Company was held on 11 October 2022, and the proposed Scheme was approved by the equity shareholders with requisite majority.

The Scheme was pending before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("**NCLT**"). Since the scheme was pending for over two years and had faced procedural challenges, including the requirement to obtain consent affidavits from all secured creditors and at least 90% in value of unsecured creditors which was beyond the requirement stipulated in the law and also considering, the ongoing demerger process, the Company consciously refrained from initiating discussions with lenders on the Scheme for transfer of General Reserve to Retained Earnings, so as not to create parallel dialogues that may lead to confusion or misalignment.

In view of the above, the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 31 July 2025, decided not to pursue the aforesaid Scheme at this stage, subject to the approval of the Hon'ble NCLT.

Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 13 August 2025, granted permission for the withdrawal of the Company Petition to the Scheme, which was published on its website at approximately 2:00 p.m. on 29 August 2025. Accordingly, both the Company Petition and the Scheme stand withdrawn.

The complete details can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

### Offer for Sale of Shares of Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL")

Vedanta Limited launched an Offer for Sale ("**OFS**") of up to 33.5 million equity shares of Hindustan Zinc Limited (0.79% of the total shares outstanding), with an oversubscription option of up to an additional 33.5 million shares. On 28 January 2026 and 29 January 2026, the Company completed the sale of 4,75,77,066 equity shares of face value of ₹ 2 each held in HZL (representing 1.13% of the total issued and paid-up Equity Share capital of the Company), by way of an offer for sale through the stock exchange mechanism, in accordance with the "Master Circular for Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations" issued by SEBI through its Master circular no. SEBI/HO/MRD-PoD2/CIR/P/2024/00181 dated 30 December 2024, as amended.

Post the completion of OFS, the shareholding of the Company stands at 60.71% of the total issued and paid-up Equity Share capital of HZL.

### Divestment of 1.6% stake in HZL

The Company on 18 June 2025 announced that it has sold 66.7 million shares in Hindustan Zinc Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, to institutional investors by way of an accelerated bookbuild process, representing 1.6 per cent of the issued ordinary share capital. The gross proceeds from the sale of shares amount to ₹ 3,028 crore. As the company was actively progressing towards the demerger, this capital raise was helpful in de-leveraging the balance sheet and enhancing the financial flexibility, enabling each of the demerged entities to pursue their independent growth plans. This transaction reflected continued investor confidence in Vedanta's strategic direction, particularly the progress made over recent quarters in delivering record production, driving cost efficiencies, and execution of its deleveraging and demerger initiatives aimed at long term value creation for all stakeholders.

### Acquisition of Incab Industries Limited

Incab Industries Limited ("**Incab**") is a private limited company based in Kolkata and is engaged in the manufacturing of power cables and industrial wires, with copper and aluminium serving as its primary raw materials. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("**NCLT**"), vide its order dated 03 December 2025, approved the Resolution Plan submitted by the Company for the acquisition of Incab under the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("**CIRP**"), in accordance with the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Pursuant to the said order, the Company has remitted consideration of ₹ 590.5 crore towards the implementation of the approved Resolution Plan.

The acquisition is expected to deliver vertical forward integration benefits and downstream operational synergies for the Company. Additionally, Incab's Pune facility is located approximately 300 Kilometres from Vedanta's Silvassa copper unit, further enhancing logistical efficiency and integration opportunities within the Group.

## RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Research and Development ("**R&D**") is a key pillar of Vedanta's growth strategy, underpinning our ability to remain competitive in a dynamic business environment. Through sustained investment in R&D, the Company focusses on developing innovative products and solutions aligned with evolving customer needs. These efforts support continuous improvements in product quality, cost optimisation, and operational efficiency. R&D also enables Vedanta to differentiate its offerings, strengthen its competitive positioning, and sustain long-term value creation.

In **Aluminium business**, our R&D team has been working on broadly four verticals viz. value-added products, waste to wealth, process optimisation and decarbonisation. The innovative projects are carried out in partnership with premier academic and research institutes as well as startups.

One patent on lead free sustainable aluminum alloy was granted this year. We have also filed 4 new patents for 3 **new value-added Aluminum alloy** products developed in collaboration with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research("**CSIR**")-National Metallurgical Laboratory ("**NML**"), Jamshedpur and IIT Kharagpur. (1) Development of a High Temperature Low Sag ("**HTLS**") alloy conductor wire rod for high performance overhead power transmission, (2) High Temperature Resistance Cast Grade Aluminum rare earth alloy for automotive engine application, and (3) Ultra-high Strength (equivalent to 2024) and weldable 5XXX-Sc Aluminum alloy catering to the requirements of defense, aerospace, marine, and strategic sectors to replace import substitution. We are also working on development of modified A356 alloy for four-wheeler applications with CSIR-NML and development of A354 alloy for turbo engines with CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology ("**IMMT**").

**Process Optimisation & Decarbonisation:** Vedanta's R&D is committed and aligned with the organisational goal of reducing Cost of Production ("**CoP**") by process improvement initiatives which includes increasing productivity, reducing power consumption & decarbonisation initiatives. A patent has been granted on a process for energy efficient recovery of alumina and iron from bauxite ore together with IIT Kharagpura new process has been developed in collaboration with CSIR-IMMT, Bhubaneswar for extracting Alumina from spent liquor which increases the alumina productivity further. Reducing entrapped soda in alumina crystals helps to reduce Aluminium fluoride (AlF3) consumption in smelter. We have been working to improve productivity of Alumina Trihydrate (ATH) and reduce soda entrapment using state-of-the-art mathematical modelling tools. Projects on life enhancement of equipment parts and indigenisation of imported components are also being worked upon.

**Waste to Wealth utilisation:** Vedanta Aluminum R&D has collaborated with multiple research organisations and established the process to convert fly ash into effective cementitious material to be used in construction sector. Further R&D is collaborating with National Rice Research Institute ("**NRRI**") Cuttack for exploring opportunities of acidic soil remediation with fly ash mix in parts of western Odisha for increasing the productivity of rice cultivation. The recycling projects on various carbon wastes are maturing and graduating to commercialisation. We are also part of Centre of Excellence under National Critical Mineral Mission ("**NCMM**") together with CSIR-NML and CSIR-IMMT.

During FY 2025-26, Vedanta Aluminium continued its participation in the NITI Aayog, Government of India–anchored consortium project on holistic red mud utilisation, working closely with Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre ("**JNARDDC**"), CSIR NML, CSIR IMMT and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre ("**BARC**"). We also evaluated a 5 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) pilot with Entity 1 Private Limited to recover silica and aluminium from red mud and to assess the technical and commercial feasibility of the process. In parallel, we advanced feasibility work for iron extraction from red mud using the Super Plasma Arc Furnace ("**SPAF**") route and carried out trials aimed at reducing bauxite residue generation through iron extraction from bauxite, targeting around a 22% reduction. On the utilisation front, we progressed soil amelioration and cultivation development on red mud areas with Indian Council of Agricultural Research – Central Tuber Crops Research Institute ("**ICAR CTCRI**") and partners and also initiated a mine backfilling study with Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research ("**CIMFR**") to evaluate safe and compliant red mud based backfilling pathways.

**At HZL**, R&D is aligned with business objectives, prioritising operational efficiency, process innovation, evaluation and adoption of advanced technologies, cost-effective solutions, and sustainable practices that generate value from waste & secondaries. The key technical focus included developing a deeper understanding of complex ore mineralogy and liberation and enhancing the recovery of target & critical metals during beneficiation and smelting through process optimisation.

A major emphasis was on improving silver recovery during mineral processing, and further downstream smelting operation leading to successful plant trials through the introduction of new reagent schemes and process flowsheet enhancements. Specifically, several initiatives were undertaken to optimise reagent consumption and improve value realisation from secondary materials for cost optimisation. HZL is constantly working on enhancing Zinc application through value added products, i.e alloy systems attuned to market requirements and leading research for Zinc battery development.

We collaborated with leading Indian and foreign research institutes and global technology providers to develop, validate, and scale up in-house processes for concentrate grade improvements and converting waste streams into value-added products.

In FY 2025-26 HZL has filed 04 Patents in fields of sustainable metal valorisation from smelters waste, automation product quality check while running electrowinning process and recovery of pyrite concentrate from tailings.

Also, HZL has signed two Memorandum of Understanding ("**MoU**") with CSIR-NML (India) and Virginia Tech. University (US) focussing on strengthening process related to metal grade improvements in mineral processing coupled with innovative techniques for strategic metal extraction across HZL.

Specific R&D focussed projects include:

- Selective Silver (Ag) promoter introduced in Sindesar Khurd Mine ("**SKM**") to improve Lead (Pb) concentrate grade by 0.8% Pb and 100 ppm Ag;
- Introduced Graphite flotation at Rampura Agucha Mill ("**RAM**") 4 to reduce Graphite content in Pb concentrate by 40% thereby improving downstream processing for enhanced Pb-Ag production;
- Successfully developed process flowsheet for Pb grade enhancement from 20% to 35% from Zinc (Zn)-leaching residue for internal consumption. Patents have been filed for the process. The process will be commercialised in FY 2026-27;
- Signed MoU with Virginia Tech, US for Silver recovery improvement across HZL utilising innovative techniques;
- Demonstrated Zn-ion pouch cell prototype of 300 mAh in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research ("**JNCASR**"), Bengaluru;
- Improved product quality in Hindustan Zinc Alloys 3 and 5 grades of Zn alloys via metallurgical testings;
- Developed an innovative process to convert Jarosite waste into value added products by recovering valuable metals viz., Zn, Pb, Ag and transforming the residue into commercial pigment grade hematite ~95% purity;
- Successfully established a process to convert manganese bearing residues from the zinc hydrometallurgical circuit into high purity manganese tetraoxide ($Mn_3O_4$), enabling efficient resource recovery and improved waste utilisation;
- Validated a method to transform Zero Liquid Discharge plant sodium rich solid waste into pure sodium sulphate crystals of 99% purity. The opportunity is to fulfil ~35% of HZL's requirement, thereby enhancing circularity in plant operations;
- Evaluated ~30 nos. of mill reagents for improved concentrate quality, enhanced recovery and reduced cost in FY 2025-26. Four reagents are under plant trials at RAM and SKM;
- Developed a process to convert gypsum bearing waste into commercial grade industrial gypsum (~>90% purity) with zero wastage. Presently under patentability;
- Reduced process downtime by 30% due to slag choking in pyro operations by introducing predictive modelling;
- Developed flowsheet for Pyrite concentrate generation of grade >45% Iron (Fe) from tailings and treatment of altered ore;
- In collaboration with CSIR-NML regarding concentration grade improvement via fine particle floatation and pre-concentration techniques.

### VZI:

- **Strategic Academic Partnerships -** VZI has strengthened its long-term innovation pipeline through formal strategic partnerships with leading South African universities, focussed on mining and mineral processing disciplines;
- **University of Cape Town ("UCT") –** Partnership focussed on mineral processing, including concentrate quality improvement, novel reagents to improve selectivity, water quality improvements. These Joint projects aim to improve product quality & recovery, reduce energy intensity, and strengthen process robustness across concentrator operations;
- **University of the Witwatersrand ("WITS") –** Partnership focussed on mining engineering and mining systems, including rock engineering, mine design optimisation, digital mining, and safety systems. Collaboration will support applied research, postgraduate research programmes, and future skills development for mining operations;
- **Predictive Maintenance at Gamsberg Mine:** VZI has launched a predictive maintenance initiative at Gamsberg, in partnership with Razor Labs, focussed on improving critical equipment availability and reducing unplanned downtime. The programme applies AI-driven equipment

health analytics to predict failures in advance, optimise maintenance intervals, and shift from reactive to condition-based maintenance;

- **Collision Avoidance System ("CAS") Level 9 Implementation:** VZI has implemented CAS Level 9 systems across relevant mobile mining equipment to significantly reduce vehicle-to-pedestrian interactions. The initiative delivers a step-change improvement in on-site safety performance, reinforcing VZI's commitment to zero harm.

### At Copper business

- **Tankhouse Debottlenecking:** Successfully completed Phase 1 of the Tankhouse debottlenecking initiative, enhancing production capacity from 216 to 222 KTPA. Phase 2 is currently in progress and projected to further increase capacity to 229 KTPA, supporting long-term growth objectives;
- **Product Portfolio Expansion:** Explored strategic opportunities in the wire market and initiated the Rod Breakdown ("RBD") project (49 KTPA) to diversify the product mix and strengthen the downstream portfolio;
- **Value Creation:** In-House process designing for Selenium and Tellurium recovery in collaboration with CSIR to ensure 100% realisation of Minor Metals;
- **Furnace Oil ("FO") Elimination:** Elimination of FO usage will be done by converting existing burners to gas-fired systems, promoting cleaner energy adoption and reducing operating costs;
- **End-to-End Contracting:** Completed end to end outsourcing activities for Pipariya Plant with EV Forklift operations, 100% implementation of E2E from Q1;
- **Renewable Energy Adoption:** Enabled 65% renewable energy usage, contributing significantly to ESG performance and generating cost savings of 1 Mn$ annually;
- **ESG:** Life Cycle Assessment ("**LCA**") and Environment Product Declaration ("**EPD**") certification completed for Copper Rod. 1st in India Copper Rod plant running with 100% renewable energy.

### At Nickel Business (Nicomet)

- Developing a robust process to treat various alternate raw materials such as black mass, hydro metallurgical and spent catalysts to improve raw materials economics and to have multiple raw materials sources;
- Significant advancements are underway to enhance the quality of nickel sulphate which will ensure better selling premiums.

At **ESL**, the R&D vertical continues to play a pivotal role in driving innovation and operational excellence across the organisation.

The R&D focus spans key verticals, including New Product Development, Digitalisation, Quality Enhancement, and Sustainability Initiatives. Collectively, these efforts are directed towards enhancing product quality, improving operational efficiency, and strengthening environmental performance. Through sustained R&D initiatives, ESL seeks to augment its product portfolio while advancing sustainable industrial practices and delivering increased value to customers.

During the year, the R&D initiatives undertaken across these verticals reflect ESL's forward-looking approach towards technological advancement, optimal resource utilisation, and the development of cost-effective solutions, reinforcing the Company's long-term competitiveness and resilience.

Below are the highlights of the initiatives implemented in FY 2025-26:

- **New Product Development**
  - In line with ESL's continuous efforts to diversify its product portfolio and meet customer-specific demands, new grades have been successfully developed in wire rod like HC80BCr(V), HC82BX(PC80), SAE1025 and 10B35;
  - Further ESL has added 16.3 mm to 25 mm sections in the existing product range of 5.5 mm to 16 mm in Wire rod and focussing on increasing the Value-added grade sales. ESL has successfully rolled Boron grades, EN8D and MS grades in the higher sections. These developments reflect ESL's dedication to providing high-performance steel grades tailored for niche industrial applications.
- **Sustainability**
  - The Coke Oven Turnaround Time ("**TAT**") Monitoring Digital Project has been designed to establish a data-driven control architecture for precise tracking and optimisation of coking cycle performance across all oven chambers. The system captures high resolution process parameters—such as charging timestamps, coking duration profiles, pushing readiness signals using integrated Programmable Logic Controller/Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition ("**PLC/SCADA**") interfaces. These real-time data streams are processed through a centralised analytics engine that computes deviation matrices and identifies cycle inefficiencies arising from heating imbalances, equipment and operational delays. By generating automated alerts and predictive insights, the platform ensures adherence to defined TAT standards, minimises pushing deviations, stabilises battery thermal regimes, and enhances asset reliability. This monitoring framework ultimately supports advanced decision-making for production planning, maintenance scheduling, and energy optimisation within coke oven operations;
  - The Utility Department has implemented two applied R&D initiatives focussed on energy optimisation—Compressed Air System Optimisation and LPG Consumption Minimisation. Through system analysis, operational discipline, enhanced monitoring, and improved coordination, the Utility team achieved major reductions in both power and LPG usage without any equipment modifications. Key actions included shutting down a 1.85 MW Main Air Compressor("**MAC**") through load balancing, eliminating air leak points, optimising screw compressor utilisation, and controlling non-essential LPG consumption across Steel Melting Shop("**SMS**"), Blast Furnance ("**BF**"), Tundish Heating, and IPL-header. These behaviour-driven and data-backed measures improved system reliability, reduced waste, and delivered a combined annual saving of ₹ 2.7 crore, showcasing ESL's commitment to process-led efficiency and sustainable operations;
  - Biochar first time in BF: A trial for Fossil fuel (PCI) replacement by Biomass (Biochar) is initiated in Q4 at BF which is expected to reduce 50,000 tonne of $CO_2$ emissions by 10% fossil fuel replacement;
  - Policy intervention works: Green power procurement is started in ESL after implementation of Jharkhand State Green Tariff policy which is combined efforts of ESL & Grid at State Electricity commission, now ESL has started procuring 10% of all import power as green power only which has emission reduction potential of around 19,000 $tCO_2$;
  - Thermal Imaging for FeO Control in Sinter: Thermal imaging camera was implemented in Sinter Machine-1 to study and control sinter bed temperature uniformity. The improved thermal monitoring reduced FeO variation (SD reduced from 0.8 → 0.3) and enabled optimised solid-fuel input. This process-driven R&D intervention delivered an estimated annual benefit of ₹ 1.72 crore through lower fuel consumption and improved sinter quality stability;
  - Central maintenance team has implemented an IoT-based predictive maintenance system by deploying 447 triaxial vibration and temperature sensors across critical machinery in Phase-1. These sensors provide real-time equipment health monitoring, enabling early detection of abnormalities through automated alerts via dashboard, email, and WhatsApp. Continuous data capture and analytics have significantly improved fault prediction accuracy, allowing proactive interventions and reducing unplanned breakdowns. As a result, the initiative has contributed to notable reductions in downtime hours and enhanced asset reliability, demonstrating the effectiveness of data-driven maintenance as a key R&D initiative in operational excellence.
- **Quality Enhancement**
  - Successful installation and commissioning of Nitrogen ($N_2$) Optical Emission Spectrometer ("**OES**"), which now provides highly accurate $N_2$ Parts Per Million ("**PPM**") measurements. This upgrade has enabled real-time monitoring of $N_2$ and analysis time has reduced from 20 mins to 18.5 sec. It has helped in controlling $N_2$ content in critical grades improving the quality of the product;
  - Installation of Thermo Gravimetric Analyzer ("**TGA**") machine has helped in automating the analytic steps of Raw material testing. Once the sample is placed in the instrument, the TGA independently manages the heating programme, regulates gas flow, continuously monitors weight loss, and automatically records and generates analytical data. This automation significantly reduces manual handling, minimises the possibility of human error, and enhances accuracy and reproducibility of results;
  - For Improving the quality of Alloy grades which are used in Fastener application, ESL is setting up Billet grinding facility at the Billet yard, which is expected to get started in March 2026;
  - International Automotive Task Force ("**IATF**") 16949 certification: ESL is Certified with IATF 16949 Certification which is the global quality management standard for the automotive sector. Gaining IATF 16949 certification will help significantly to strengthen our R&D capability, process discipline, customer confidence, product performance and develop new customers.
- **Digitalisation**
  - **Computer Vision-Based Process Optimisation:** A Computer Vision–based solution has been deployed at the Blast Furnace for real-time Blast Furnace Return("**BFR**"), detection and automated material classification. This enables continuous particle size analysis of Sinter, Pellet, and Iron Ore across multiple conveyors into defined size categories. The system generates material- and size-wise reports on an hourly, shift, and daily basis, while also issuing deviation alerts through the application and WhatsApp to concerned stakeholders for timely intervention—targeting a significant reduction in BFR. Computer Vision–based monitoring has also been implemented at the Coke Oven for automated oven cycle tracking with integration across the Pusher Car, Guide Car, and Quenching systems. Human presence detection and real-time deviation alerts enhance operational safety, process consistency, and overall production stability;
  - **Digital Twins:** A Digital Twin platform has been implemented for the Sinter Machine to enable real-time monitoring of sinter quality and process

parameters. Permeability sensors across the sintering strand, along with quality monitoring at the discharge end, capture continuous data on bed permeability, temperature profile, and sinter quality. The virtual replication of the sinter machine allows real-time visualisation of the process, early deviation detection, and timely corrective action. The project enables improved control over sinter bed permeability and thermal consistency, stabilisation of sinter quality at discharge, reduction of return fines, enhanced process visibility, and improved prediction accuracy for sinter properties—supporting more proactive operational control;

- **Predictive Maintenance:** A Predictive Maintenance platform has been deployed across critical equipment using IoT-based vibration and health monitoring sensors. Continuous real-time data on vibration, temperature, anomalies, and equipment condition is analyzed using machine learning–based analytics for early fault detection. The system enables a shift from reactive and time-based maintenance to a proactive, condition-based maintenance strategy by generating early alerts for planned intervention. This supports reduction in unplanned breakdowns, optimised maintenance planning, increased equipment life, remote health monitoring, improved safety, and enhanced production stability. Currently, 107 critical equipment units are covered across all parallels.

### In Iron & Steel Business:

R&D efforts were aligned with the twin objectives of resource efficiency and sustainability. The dry screening technology developed for upgrading low grade siliceous iron ore fines has been commissioned with ramp-up in progress. By leveraging detailed mineralogical understanding and optimised separation parameters, the process enables meaningful improvement in iron content while eliminating water dependency, critical advantage in water-stressed regions such as Chitradurga.

Iron Ore Business's ("IOB") Digital initiatives encompass a focussed portfolio of technology-led projects aimed at improving mining safety, operational efficiency, sustainability, and governance. Key initiatives include:

- **Pit Movement Monitoring** for early detection of geotechnical risks and safer mine planning;
- **Equipment Safety systems** such as proximity warning, workforce safety tracking, Inclinometers, fatigue and operator performance monitoring to enhance on-ground safety and compliance;
- **Integrated Transportation Management System ("ITMS")** covering gate automation (In progress for IOO, Planned for IOG in FY 2026-27), weighbridge automation, logistics visibility, and TAT optimisation;
- **Fleet Management System ("FMS")** for real-time fleet tracking, productivity improvement, resource optimisation, and operational efficiency.

The portfolio is further strengthened through digital Twins, predictive and condition-based maintenance, AI/ML and computer vision–based monitoring, Laboratory Inventory Management System("**LIMS**")- for quality automation, and cybersecurity initiatives including integrated Security Operations Centre- Security Information and Event Management ("**SOC–SIEM**") - and data protection solutions. Collectively, these initiatives position IOB as a digitally enabled, future-ready mining operation aligned with group-level innovation, safety, and sustainability priorities.

At **FACOR** we're advancing our operational efficiency through strategic technological integration with the following initiatives:

- **Fully automated raw-material and coal consumption** data booking in Systems, Applications, & Products in Data Processing ("**SAP**") to enable accurate and real time daily consumption booking, covering furnace wise consumption for both furnaces and coal for power plant;
- **Smart Predictive Maintenance systems** implemented to minimise downtime and enhance equipment reliability. These systems proactively identify potential equipment failures, enabling us to prevent breakdowns before they occur and significantly reduce maintenance-related delays;
- **Implemented Integrated Transport Management System**, enabling 24/7 logistics monitoring through a centralised control tower with real time GPS tracking and automated deviation alerts. Manless and automated weighbridge operations have been rolled out across the plant;
- **Increased the exploration success rate** from 75% to 90% through deployment of AI tools and added 6 MnT reserve and resources in Kalarangitta mine;
- **Improved the recovery of chromium by 1%** through innovation in the metal recovery plant, resulted in saving of ₹ 10 crore per annum.

At **Cairn**, focus is on increasing Resources & Reserves ("**R&R**"), enhancing production, improving operational efficiency, and reducing risk exposure through strong R&D and technology-led initiatives, now driven by the newly established Center of Excellence & Innovation.

## CREDIT RATING

The Company is rated by CRISIL, ICRA Limited and India Rating & Research Private Limited on its various debt instruments.

A detailed status of the Credit Ratings on various facilities including Bank Loans, Working Capital Lines and Non-Convertible Debentures forms part of the Report on Corporate Governance Report of this Annual Report.

## ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY

Guided by its mission, vision and culture, Vedanta Group continues to pursue a holistic value creation approach that balances economic growth with environmental stewardship and social progress. By leveraging its resources, capabilities and stakeholder relationships, Vedanta seeks to create long-term and sustainable value while addressing material issues and strategic priorities. As a diversified natural resources company, we transform the nation's mineral and energy resources into enduring benefits for our stakeholders and society at large.

FY 2025-26 marked another year of progress as we continued to strengthen our operational excellence, accelerate transformation initiatives and enhance efficiency across our businesses. Our focus on innovation, disciplined execution and continuous improvement enables us to remain resilient in a dynamic business environment while supporting India's aspirations for sustainable and inclusive growth.

As the world transitions towards a low-carbon future, Vedanta recognises its critical role in supporting India's energy security, resource independence and net-zero ambitions. We remain committed to delivering the materials and resources essential for economic development while advancing responsible and sustainable mining practices.

We continue to maintain a disciplined approach towards capital allocation, prioritising investments that strengthen our competitive advantage, generate sustainable cash flows and create long-term value for shareholders. Supported by a robust balance sheet and prudent financial management, we remain well positioned to capture future growth opportunities.

At Vedanta, our people are at the heart of everything we do. We bring together talent from diverse backgrounds, fostering a workplace built on inclusion, equality, innovation and collaboration. Through continued investments in capability building, safety, well-being and leadership development, we empower our employees to achieve their full potential while contributing meaningfully to the organisation's success.

Sustainability remains deeply embedded in our business strategy. We continue to make meaningful progress towards our '**Net Zero by 2050**' commitment while advancing our ambitions in carbon reduction, water stewardship, biodiversity conservation and circular economy practices. Our efforts are focussed on creating a more resilient and environmentally responsible business for future generations.

Through our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, we continue to drive positive change across communities by supporting education, healthcare, livelihood enhancement, women empowerment and infrastructure development. These initiatives reflect our commitment to creating lasting social impact and improving quality of life in the regions where we operate.

As a responsible corporate citizen, Vedanta continues to make significant contribution of ₹ 62,722 crores to the public exchequers of the countries in which it operates during FY 2025-26. These contributions reflect the economic value generated across our businesses and value chains and reinforce our commitment to nation-building, economic development and inclusive prosperity.

We create value beyond our business by strengthening domestic supply chains, reducing import dependence, generating livelihoods, empowering local MSMEs, and building future-ready skills within communities.

Through responsible operations, sustainable value creation and meaningful stakeholder engagement, Vedanta remains committed to powering progress, strengthening communities and contributing to the vision of **Viksit Bharat**, while creating enduring value for generations to come.

The report is available on the website at www.vedantalimited.com.

## SUSTAINABILITY AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

### ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE ("ESG") APPROACH

#### TRANSFORMING FOR GOOD

**Introduction:**

Entering the fourth year, we achieved full consolidation of our ESG framework, setting a robust foundation for our forward-looking sustainability strategy . The focus moved from organisation-mapping, awareness building, and KPI setting to overseeing implementation and achieving "steady-state." We remain committed to our 3 Pillars and 9 aims and are happy to note that adequate progress is being made to achieve our ambitious targets.

**ESG Governance:**

The ESG Committee of the Board, chaired by an Independent Director is the apex body to govern the subject. The Committee, which meets every six months, is supported by the ESG ManCom, the Core Group and the Group HSE & Sustainability Function. Additionally, 15 Communities of Practice ("**CoP**") help drive implementation of the various aims. The CoPs are structured at the Group and Business Unit ("**BU**") level and help engage and integrate ESG aims across the organisation.

The Company also introduced the digital "**V-Unified**" platform to streamline all the Company's ESG-related data. With this, all our leaders will have "**one version of the truth**", which will enable informed decision-making and improved ESG performance.

**ESG Targets:**

The company remains focussed on achieving our stated 2030 ESG targets, which will improve our business sustainability and make us agile, future-ready, and an employer of choice. Our 15 CoPs are working towards

achieving these goals, and there is a systemic effort to align our future business trajectory with our ESG goals.

**Major Achievements:**

Considerable efforts are being made in every ESG aim that we are working on, and some significant achievements in FY 2025-26 give confidence to the Company that we are on the right track. These include:

1. **Transforming Communities:**
   - Our flagship Nand Ghar programme has reached 12,769 Nand Ghars, impacting 0.89 million women and children through our initiatives;
   - Our Corporate Social Responsibility programmes that focus on improving the skill sets of communities are helping around 1.75 million families improve their earning potential and achieve financial independence.

2. **Transforming Planet:**
   - We have started receiving power from Serentica Renewables India Private Limited ("**Serentica**" or "**SRIPL**") in FY 2025-26. Additionally, the Renewable Energy Round-the-Clock Power Delivery Agreements signed with Serentica have increased to 1,030 MW in FY 2025-26;
   - Three of our operations (Hindustan Zinc Limited, Cairn India, Iron Ore Business) are now water positive; and
   - 100% of our BUs have updated their biodiversity risk assessments. These documents will guide the implementation of the respective Biodiversity Management Plans and align the organisation with the expectations emerging from the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

3. **Transforming Workplace:**
   - Gender diversity among our permanent employees has increased to 23% from baseline of 11% in FY 2020-21 which shows significant progress in making our workforce more diverse;
   - The number of transgender individuals in our workforce has increased from 4 in FY 2021-22 to 45 in FY 2025-26, highlighting our strong commitment to inclusivity and diversity;
   - Our women representation in decision-making roles has improved from 16% to 26% in FY 2025-26, which means more leadership roles for women employees to lead businesses;
   - Unfortunately, the Company (HZL, Cairn Oil and Gas and Vedanta Aluminium – Lanjigarh) experienced fatalities this year (FY 2025-26: 04 fatalities) and learnings from the investigations are being implemented across all BUs. However, overall, significant management attention was given to identifying and eliminating critical safety risks and early indications point to improved safety management at our locations.

**Challenges:**

1. **Safety Performance**

   While there are green shoots visible in safety, we remain vigilant and continue to drive improvement. The Critical Risk Management ("**CRM**") framework and related efforts are driving these efforts as is the improved data reporting and analytics available to us via the V-Unified platform.

2. **Growth Projects**

   Our growth projects planned from FY 2024-25 to FY 2029-30 period, while improving our portfolio of energy transition metals, will add more pressure on our environmental performance (emissions, water, waste, etc.). This growth project pipeline can affect our 2030 targets for environment, but we are devising the strategy for ensuring that our growth trajectory is as green as possible.

   To achieve our ESG aims, we have created a strong pipeline of more than 404 projects in all 3 major areas of transformation, which will take us in the required direction. With the help of technology and focussed approach, we are on right track to achieve leadership position in ESG space.

   The detailed information about ESG initiatives, performance and ratings etc. forms part of the earlier section of this Annual Report.

## BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY & SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Since FY 2021-22, our Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report ("**BRSR**") disclosures have been aligned with the regulations issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"), which mandate compulsory disclosures for top 1000 companies by market capitalisation in India. Your Company is adhering to the new and updated BRSR requirements. These disclosures will help government to focus on major areas of policy actions and for improved compliance of ESG issues at large to align with government's own goals for business sustainability. This year we are reporting on BRSR Core and have undergone professional audit to get reasonable assurance for the report.

A separate detailed report on Company's Sustainability Development also forms part of the Annual Reporting suite. Your Company publishes an Annual Sustainability Report prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative ("**GRI**") Standards; mapped to the United Nations Global Compact ("**UNGC**"); and aligned to Sustainable Development Goals ("**SDGs**"). It reports our approach and disclosure towards triple bottom line principles - People, Planet and Profit.

The Company also produces an Annual Climate Report. This year we will be reporting on our decarbonisation efforts for the fifth year.

As per SEBI directives on Integrated Reporting ("**IR**"), the Company follows the IR framework of the International Integrated Reporting Council to report on all the six capitals that are used to create long-term stakeholder value and also continues to provide the requisite mapping of principles between the IR, the GRI and the BRSR. Detailed information about the Company's sustainability performance can be found in our Annual Sustainability Report. The Sustainability Report of the Company can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

## CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ("CSR")

The Company remains strongly dedicated to fostering long-term sustainable social value by empowering communities and promoting inclusive progress throughout India. By implementing thoughtfully crafted and impact-driven programmes, Vedanta is fortifying grassroots networks to ensure national advancement benefits reach the most remote areas.

Vedanta drives its CSR strategy through two core pillars: enhancing the local economy and enabling access to better living conditions across its communities. The Company promotes sustainable livelihoods through skill development, entrepreneurship, and income generation initiatives, especially for women and youth. At the same time, it improves quality of life through interventions in healthcare, water, sanitation, and community infrastructure. Education serves as a cross-cutting theme, strengthening both pillars by supporting schools and higher education, vocational training, and access to learning opportunities, thereby fostering inclusive growth and empowering communities for long-term, self-reliant development.

**Community Reach and Social Impact:**

Focussed on achieving transformative outcomes, Vedanta's community development projects grew considerably in FY 2025-26. Over the year, the Company's social programmes impacted more than 7.8 million people across upwards of 5,100+ villages, covering areas such as education, healthcare, women's empowerment, livelihoods, animal welfare, sports development, and environmental sustainability.

| CSR Theme | Key Initiatives | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Healthcare** | Mobile Health Units, Balco Medical Centre, Primary Healthcare facility including Health camps, Maternal & Child Health and Preventive Health Camps | 1. Integrated rural healthcare through primary care, diagnostics and specialist referrals with special focus on non-communicable diseases mobile healthcare in remote including mining-affected regions through use of technology including Telemedicine-enabled platforms;<br>2. Affordable tertiary cancer care and oncology services in state of Chhattisgarh;<br>3. Antenatal care, institutional delivery support and immunisation;<br>4. Community health screening and non-communicable disease prevention. |
| **Children's Well-being & Education** | School Infrastructure Upgradation, Digital Learning & Smart Classrooms, Nandghar, Teacher Training Scholarships & Career Guidance, Vedanta Schools | 1. Creating safe spaces through improvement of classrooms, sanitation and learning facilities in government schools, Technology-enabled education and Science Technology Engineering and Maths ("STEM") learning support;<br>2. Capacity-building programmes for government school teachers and grooming young minds on teaching/facilitating skills;<br>3. Financial assistance and academic/career counselling, women and child wellbeing;<br>4. Community-based schools near operational locations. |
| **Women Empowerment** | Self Help Group ("SHG") Strengthening, Women Enterprises, Financial Inclusion, Community Leadership Training | 1. Capacity-building, financial literacy and leadership development;<br>2. Market-linked micro-enterprises owned and run by rural and peri-urban regions handcrafting wide rural products, handicrafts and services;<br>3. Bank linkage, digital finance and entrepreneurship support;<br>4. Enhanced participation of women in local governance. |

| CSR Theme | Key Initiatives | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Livelihoods & Sustainable Income** | Skill-linked Livelihoods, Agriculture Support, Micro-enterprise Development, Dairy & Livestock Development etc. | 1. Market-aligned income generation for artisans and service sectors;<br>2. Farmer training, irrigation access and crop diversification;<br>3. Promotion of village-level producer groups and enterprises;<br>4. Veterinary care, breed improvement and market access. |
| **Skilling & Employability** | Vocational Training Centres, Youth Employability Programmes, Entrepreneurship Development and Digital Literacy | 1. Trade-based skilling across electrical, welding, tailoring, IT and retail;<br>2. Industry-aligned certification and job readiness;<br>3. Self-employment and business incubation support;<br>4. Basic computer and IT skills for youth and women. |
| **Drinking Water & Sanitation** | Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation Infrastructure, Water Conservation, and Hygiene Behaviour Change | 1. RO plants, borewells and piped water supply systems;<br>2. Household and community toilet construction;<br>3. Check dams, pond desilting and watershed projects;<br>4. Awareness programmes on sanitation and hygiene. |
| **Community Infrastructure** | Roads & Connectivity, Community Facilities, Public Utilities, Anganwadi Upgradation (Infra) etc. | 1. Construction of village access roads and internal pathways;<br>2. Development of community centres and panchayat buildings;<br>3. Solar streetlights, bus shelters and public safety infrastructure;<br>4. Physical infrastructure improvement of anganwadi centres. |
| **Sports & Culture** | Grassroots Sports, Promotion Sports Infrastructure, Cultural Heritage, Para-athlete Support etc. | 1. Football, archery and athletics development programmes;<br>2. Community playgrounds and sports complexes;<br>3. Promotion of tribal arts, culture and local festivals;<br>4. Coaching, equipment and sponsorship support. |
| **Environment Protection & Restoration** | Afforestation & Greenbelts, Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Resilience, Natural Resource Management | 1. Plantation drives and mine-area greening;<br>2. Habitat restoration and ecological conservation;<br>3. Community-based water and climate adaptation initiatives;<br>4. Soil, forest and watershed restoration. |

### Women and Child Development – Project Nand Ghar

Vedanta advances women and child development through Project Nand Ghar, its flagship initiative implemented by the Anil Agarwal Foundation in partnership with state governments. As of FY 2025-26, the programme has set up 12,750+ modernised centres across 17 states, transforming Anganwadis into technology-enabled community hubs that serve over 4,50,000 children and 3,50,000 women daily. The centres provide integrated nutrition, early education, healthcare and livelihood skilling, supported by smart classrooms, solar power, safe water, digital learning, telemedicine and child safe sanitation infrastructure.

### Animal Welfare and Biodiversity – Project TACO

Vedanta's Animal Care Organisation ("**TACO**") broadened its mandate in FY 2025-26 to include wildlife conservation and animal welfare. Under Mission Vanraksha, TACO committed ₹ 30 crore over three years for conservation projects across six states, supporting veterinary care, anti poaching measures, habitat restoration, and infrastructure. The initiative strengthened protection efforts at Ranthambore, Ramgarh Vishdhari and Kaziranga National Parks through solar powered anti poaching camps, surveillance vehicles, and targeted support for endangered species.

### Nutrition Advocacy and Mass Engagement

Vedanta continued leveraging large-scale public platforms to drive awareness on nutrition and health. Through marquee events such as the Vedanta Delhi Half Marathon and the Vedanta Pink City Half Marathon, the Company mobilised tens of thousands of participants and reinforced its commitment to the cause of Zero Hunger. These initiatives helped accelerate nutrition outreach and strengthen national conversations around food security and child nutrition, complementing on-ground Nand Ghar interventions.

### Recognition and Awards

In recognition of its sustained, scalable, and outcome-driven social impact, Vedanta continued to garner widespread accolades during FY 2025-26. The Company, along with its implementing partners, was conferred multiple prestigious multiple prestigious national and regional awards across strategic CSR, sustainability, healthcare, nutrition, skill development, women empowerment, and community well-being platforms. These accolades—including recognition from leading CSR forums, FICCI & Ministry of Jal Shakti awards for Water Excellence, UNICEF-supported state awards, corporate governance conclaves, national health and impact summits, and district administrations—underscore Vedanta's strong governance ethos, integrated development approach, and ability to deliver measurable outcomes at scale. From enhancing sustainable livelihoods in aspirational districts and advancing preventive healthcare to empowering women through dignity, skills, and enterprise, these recognitions reaffirm Vedanta's leadership in driving inclusive, high-impact, and community-centric growth.

### Excellence in Corporate Social Responsibility:

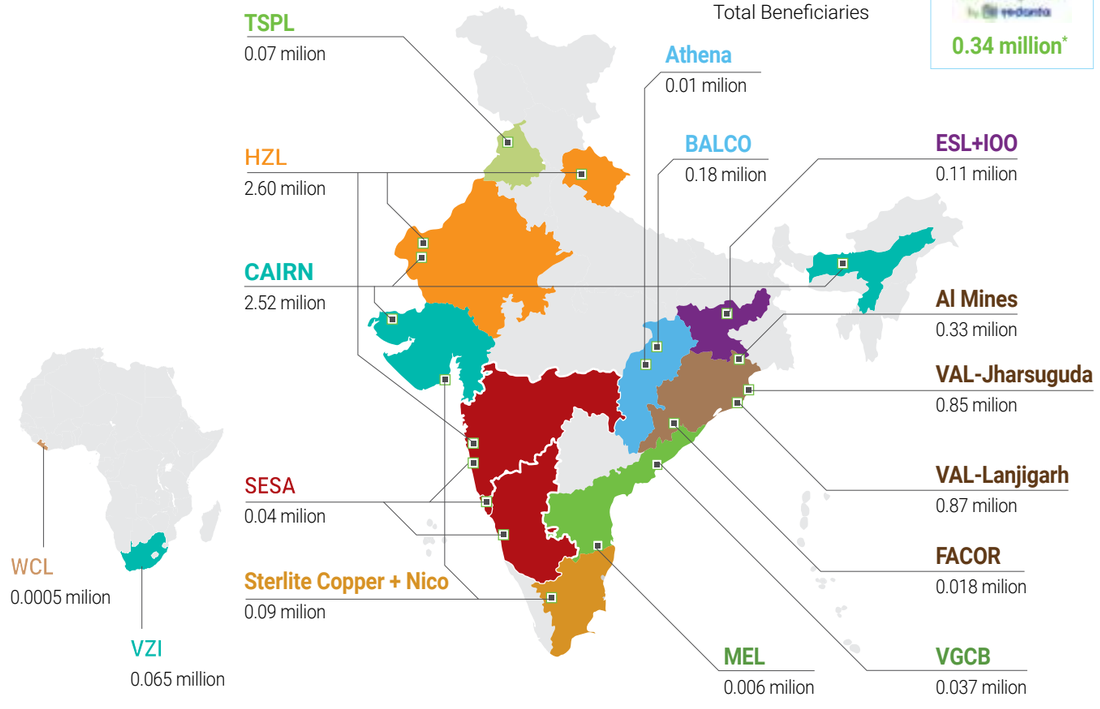
A core element of Vedanta Limited's Corporate Social Responsibility strategy is an inclusive community engagement approach grounded in active involvement of local stakeholders. By fostering community ownership at the grassroots level, Vedanta promotes sustainability and ensures effective implementation of its development programmes, positioning communities as partners in advancement rather than passive recipients.

Leveraging a robust needs-assessment framework, Vedanta systematically develops and implements impactful social interventions in key areas including women and child development, healthcare, nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sports, culture, animal welfare, and community infrastructure. In FY 2025-26 these initiatives reached **more than 5,100+ villages nationwide**, broadening both the scope and depth of outreach while enhancing social resilience in operational regions.

### Digitisation

During the year, Vedanta advanced key digitisation initiatives to strengthen governance, efficiency, and transparency. A structured Monitoring and Evaluation ("**M&E**") framework was introduced to enable real time tracking, outcome monitoring, and data-driven decision-making. SAP implementation at Anil Agarwal Foundation ("**AAF**") improved financial management, reporting accuracy, internal controls, and statutory compliance, while Ariba streamlined procurement, enhancing transparency and vendor management. In parallel, a centralised employee volunteering portal is being launched to improve planning, coordination, participation, and impact visibility, fostering a stronger culture of community engagement.

**Beneficiaries Snapshot FY 2025-26**




*included in BUs number

*Map not to scale. For illustrative purposes only.*

### High Impact Themes

| Theme | Focus Areas | Scale & Reach | Key Highlights |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Women & Children Development** | Nutrition, Early Childhood Education, Healthcare, Women Empowerment | **7,92,500+** women & children* | Delivered through **12,750 Nand Ghar centres** across **17 states** |
| **Healthcare** | Preventive care, Maternal & Child Health, Cancer care, Telemedicine | **3.64 million+** beneficiaries | Implemented via **39 healthcare initiatives** |
| **Children Well-being & Education** | Pre-primary education, Nutrition support, Digital learning, School readiness | **4,70,000+** children | **50 initiatives** Strengthening early learning and education foundations |
| **Community Infrastructure** | Roads, Sanitation, Anganwadi upgradation, Community centres, Utilities | **4,21,000+** beneficiaries | Delivered through **20+ infrastructure initiatives** |
| **Drinking Water & Sanitation** | Safe water access, Sanitation, Hygiene, Water availability | **4,29,000+** beneficiaries | Focus on rural & semi-urban communities |
| **Livelihoods & Sustainable Income** | Skill-linked income, Agriculture support, SHG strengthening, Micro-enterprises | **1,02,000+** beneficiaries | Implemented via **24 livelihood initiatives** |
| **Women Empowerment** | Skilling, Entrepreneurship, Financial inclusion, Leadership development | **3,21,000+** women | Focussed on economic & leadership capacity building |
| **Skilling** | Employability, Entrepreneurship, Local economic development | **15,500+** youth & community members | Across **16 targeted skilling initiatives** |
| **Sports & Culture** | Grassroots sports, Tribal culture, Community festivals | **1.77 million+** beneficiaries | Supported by **21+ cultural & sports initiatives** |
| **Environment Protection & Animal Welfare** | Biodiversity, Conservation, Wildlife protection, Afforestation | **6,22,000+** stakeholders | Includes **TACO wildlife conservation** programme |

** nos. till date included in other thematics do not count separately.*

## HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

### PEOPLE AND CULTURE

At Vedanta, nurturing a culture of growth, empowerment, and equal opportunity is central to our people philosophy. We firmly believe that our people are our greatest asset, and unlocking their full potential is critical to delivering sustained business success. Our approach focusses on aligning individual aspirations with organisational goals, supported by a strong performance culture and world-class people practices.

We continue to transform our workplace by embedding safety, sustainability, diversity, equity, and inclusion at the core of our people strategy. By fostering a culture of trust, inclusion, and high performance, we enable our employees to thrive personally and professionally while contributing meaningfully to Vedanta's growth journey. Our culture reflects our core values and is reinforced through robust leadership practices, transparent reward mechanisms, and continuous learning opportunities.

It is the passion, commitment, and resilience of our people that drives Vedanta forward. We remain deeply committed to providing a safe, healthy, and supportive work environment and to recognising and rewarding excellence through industry-leading people practices and globally benchmarked reward programmes.

### People Practices

#### Leadership Development & Succession Planning

Aligned with our philosophy of "Leadership from Within", Vedanta continues to invest in building a robust, future-ready leadership pipeline. Our structured leadership development initiatives focus on early identification of high-potential talent and accelerated career progression through differentiated learning, exposure, and stretch roles.

#### Women CXOs in the Making – V-LEAD

V-LEAD is Vedanta's flagship Women Leadership Development Programme aimed at building a strong pipeline of women CXOs across functions and integrating them into key decision-making bodies.

#### V-LEAD outcomes include:

- 100+ high-potential women leaders identified and groomed for leadership roles;
- 25 senior CXOs mentoring V LEAD leaders for personal and professional development;
- 60% participants elevated to leadership roles through workshops, Accelerated Competency Tracking & Upgradation Process ("**ACT-UP**"), Annual Performance Appraisal ("**APA**") and other initiatives;
- 25% recipients of prestigious Chairman Awards.

The programme's impact is tracked through a structured scorecard covering promotions, leadership representation, retention, mentorship effectiveness, and recognition.

#### Recognition and Rewards

Vedanta recognises the importance of motivation, fairness, and transparency in driving long-term performance. We operate a robust recognition and reward framework to acknowledge outstanding contributions from employees and business partners.

Key recognition avenues include Chairman Individual Awards, Leadership Icon Awards, ESG Guardian Awards, Digital & AI Champion Awards, Business Performance Incentives, and the Employee Stock Option Scheme ("**ESOS**"). Our appraisal and compensation programmes integrate ESG parameters, ensuring alignment with safety, sustainability, and carbon footprint reduction goals.

### Talent Acquisition & Leadership Hiring

#### AI-Enabled Leadership Hiring

To enhance speed, quality, and objectivity in leadership hiring, Vedanta implemented AI-enabled screening in partnership with Unberry, fully integrated with Darwinbox.

#### Key capabilities include:

- AI-led role deconstruction;
- Context-driven candidate shortlisting aligned to Vedanta's leadership competencies;
- Automated first-round screening through AI interviews and resume analytics.

This technology-led approach has strengthened precision, agility, and fairness in leadership hiring.

#### External Expert Panels for CXO Hiring

Vedanta introduced External Expert Panels comprising seasoned industry leaders to bring independent, global, and experience-led perspectives into CXO hiring.

#### Impact highlights:

- 90+ expert interactions;
- 40+ leadership and niche roles supported;
- Network of 10 distinguished specialists.

This initiative enhances objectivity, reduces unconscious bias, and strengthens leadership selection quality.

### Talent Management & Development

#### V-Aspire – Talent Search Initiative

Under the leadership of Ms. Priya Agarwal Hebbar, Vedanta launched V-Aspire to identify and nurture the next generation of leaders. Supported by global HR consultants and advanced assessment methodologies—including AI interviews and psychometrics—200 top-tier leaders were identified and entrusted with elevated roles, with a pipeline of 500 emerging leaders created for future development.

#### Internal Talent Mobility & Job Rotation

Through a structured Internal Job Posting ("**IJP**") framework and job rotation policy, Vedanta encourages cross business, cross functional, and cross geography exposure. Our philosophy of taking measured "60-70% readiness bets" enables accelerated leadership growth while ensuring business continuity.

#### ACT-UP & Growth Workshops

ACT-UP and Growth Workshops identify high-potential employees through rigorous assessments and prepare them for elevated roles. Annually, over 500 high-potential employees are developed across functions such as HR, Commercial, Marketing, and Operations, strengthening our leadership bench.

#### Executive Education & Continuous Learning

Vedanta partners with premier institutions such as Indian School of Business (ISB), Xavier School of Management (XLRI), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Raipur, Mumbai and Udaipur to deliver bespoke executive education programmes. Hybrid learning models and C-suite coaching focus on transformation, strategic thinking, and people leadership.

**35 senior leaders** completed the inaugural hybrid programme, with additional cohorts planned.

### Campus Hiring

Vedanta's Fresher Hiring Programme focusses on building a diverse, future-ready leadership pipeline through structured development, mentorship, and accelerated growth.

**Key highlights:**

- Strong focus on gender balance and regional inclusion;
- Targeted hiring through V-ENGAGE from North East, Jammu and Kashmir, and Leh;
- Vedanta Leadership Development Programme ("**VLDP**") as flagship campus programme with "3 Roles, 3 Businesses, 3 Locations" philosophy;
- Young Upcoming Vedanta Achievers ("**YUVA**") induction programme and 12 month V-Campus digital journey;
- Best-in-class rewards including ESOPs and Chairman's Young Leader Programme;

### Appreciation and Awards

Vedanta continues to be recognised for excellence in people practices:

- Great Place to Work® Certified 2026;
- Best Employer – India's Nation Builders 2025;
- Confederation of Indian Industry ("**CII**") – Significant Achievement in HR Excellence;
- Companies with Great Managers 2025 – Top 50;
- Arogya World Healthy Workplace 2025 – Platinum Awardee;
- Top 10 Happiest Workplaces – Economic Times HR World;
- AUSTRADE & Women in Mining – Hall of Fame recognition for four young women leaders.

A detailed update on People & Culture detailing the Company's initiatives, recruitment strategy, hiring projects and talent management and development is elucidated in the Sustainability and ESG Section of the Annual Report.

## EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION SCHEME

Employee stock options is a conditional share plan for rewarding performance on pre-determined performance criteria and continued employment with the Company.

Our Company had launched a stocks-based incentive scheme viz., 'Vedanta Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016' ("**Scheme**"). The Scheme was framed with a view to reward employees for their contribution in successful operation of the Company, encouraging high-growth performance and reinforcing employee pride.

The Scheme was launched after obtaining statutory approvals, including shareholders' approval by way of postal ballot on 12 December 2016.

On 01 November 2025, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee ("**NRC**") approved the grant of Employee Stock Options 2025 to Vedanta employees covering 40% of eligible population. Vedanta ensures deeper coverage through its stock option scheme, including the campus hires, to enable young talent to grow and contribute towards overall business performance.

In-order to align the scheme with the best-in-class reward practices globally and pertinent Indian peers, as well as to emphasise on our value system of 'Care' for employees and culture of 'Pay for Performance', the ESOS 2025 plan is driven by Business and Individual performance.

The Scheme is robust with an objective to place greater prominence on superior individual performance thereby recognising high performing talent while keeping them accountable for business delivery. It has been ensured that the Scheme fulfils its motive of wealth creation for employees to achieve their financial goals and at the same time gives them a sense of ownership.

The Scheme is periodically reviewed and benchmarked against market best practices. To give prime importance to sustainable business delivery, ESG and Carbon footprint are part of additional parameters to measure business performance. To ensure that we operate sustainably in line with our motto of 'zero harm, zero waste and zero discharge' and safety remains our top priority, a multiplier based on safety parameters has also been included as a performance parameter for vesting.

The Scheme is currently administered through Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust ("**ESOS Trust**") which is authorised by the Shareholders to acquire the Company's shares from secondary market from time to time, for implementation of the Scheme.

No employee has been issued stock options during the year, equal to or exceeding 1% of the issued capital of the Company at the time of grant.

During the year, the acquisition by the ESOS Trust does not exceed 2% of the paid-up capital of the Company as at the end of the previous financial year. Further, the total acquisition by ESOS Trust at no time exceeded 5% of the paid-up equity capital of the Company as at the end of the financial year immediately prior to the year in which the shareholders' approval was obtained for such secondary acquisition.

Pursuant to the provisions of SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 ("**Employee Benefits Regulations**"), disclosure with respect to the ESOS Scheme of the Company as on 31 March 2026 is available on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

The Company confirms that the Scheme complies with the Employee Benefits Regulations and there have been no material changes to the plan during the financial year.

Pursuant to Regulation 13 of Employee Benefits Regulations, a certificate from M/s Sanjay Grover & Associates, Secretarial Auditors with respect to the implementation of the Company's ESOS schemes, would be placed before the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**"). A copy of the same will also be available for inspection through electronic mode.

## MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION, EMPLOYEE INFORMATION AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

The remuneration paid to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel ("**KMP**"), and Senior Management Personnel ("**SMP**") during FY 2025-26 was in accordance with the Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company.

Disclosures under Section 197 of the Act and Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 ("**Rules**") relating to the remuneration and other details as required are appended as **Annexure C** to the Report.

In terms of the provision of Section 136 of the Act and Rule 5(2), the Report and the Financial Statements are being sent to the Members of the Company excluding the statement of particulars of employees as prescribed under Rule 5(2) of the Rules. The said information is available for inspection through electronic mode. Any member interested in obtaining a copy of the said statement may write to the Company Secretary and the same will be furnished upon such request.

## COMPENSATION GOVERNANCE PRACTICES AT VEDANTA

**Our Compensation Philosophy:** We recognise our people as our most valuable asset and are committed to fostering a safe, healthy, and inclusive work environment. Our compensation philosophy is aligned with our business strategy, ensuring consistency in reward practices across the organisation. It is anchored in a strong *pay-for-performance* culture that drives accountability, operational excellence, and long-term value creation for the Company and its shareholders.

Our executive compensation framework is thoughtfully designed to reflect the Company's operational and financial performance, sustainability priorities, and strategic imperatives. It emphasises resource and reserve creation while incentivising sustainable growth and long-term wealth generation for stakeholders. By closely aligning remuneration with performance outcomes and strategic objectives, we aim to reinforce responsible leadership and deliver enduring value.

**Business Priorities**

- Zero Harm, Zero Waste and Zero Discharge
- Build a Performance Driven Culture
- Reflect and Enable Long Term Business Growth & Vision
- I-RECITE at Heart

**Rewards Priorities**

| | |
|---|---|
| Zero Undesirable Talent Loss | Above Market Pay Positioning |
| It Pays to Perform | High Differentiation at 1.8-2.2X |
| Relentless Focus on Productivity & Performance | Compelling Pay Mix Basis Position in the Firm |
| Individualised EVP | Holistic Employee Growth |

### Linkage to ESG/Safety

- **Scorecard based performance management approach:** Greater emphasis is laid on setting of objective KPIs along with continuous performance dialogue;
- **Culture of safety and sustainability to achieve our ultimate vision of "Zero Harm", "Zero Waste" & "Zero Discharge":** The safety and sustainability scorecards under the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme form an integral component. Progressively, impact of carbon footprint has been added as a performance parameter;
- **Annual Performance Bonus:** To ensure and encourage sustainable business practices, the annual bonus scheme allocates appropriate weightage to ESG metrices like health, safety, and environment;
- **Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"):** The vesting is attributed to sustained business and individual performance against the pre-determined performance criterion which also includes ESG and Carbon Footprint;
- Any **fatality** in the group impacts the annual bonus of all the employees associated with the respective entity as a negative multiplier. On the other hand, as a reinforcer, a positive multiplier is added in vesting under LTIP to reward efforts towards ensuring nil fatality;
- **Rewards & Recognition:** Vedanta specifically recognises contributions of employees and business partners through its coveted Chairman Awards like - 'Award for Sustainability', 'Award for Innovation', 'Best Business Partner', and 'Business Performance' all of which have safety and sustainability parameters as key evaluation metrices;
- **Employee Benefits Policy:** Vedanta has best-in class employee benefits policies which focus on all three pillars of ESG – Environmental, Social and Governance;

1. **Electric Vehicle ("EV") Policy -** As an organisation, we want to ensure that 100% of our light motor vehicles are decarbonised by 2030. In line with this goal, our Company Car Policy involves Electric Vehicle Kicker to incentivise employees to opt for electric vehicles. Additionally, the policy on EV Incentive for the purchase of electric vehicles can be availed by all the employees across the organisation;

2. **Parenthood & Childcare Policy -** With the objective to promote Diversity, Equity & Inclusion, best in class and progressive parenthood policy was introduced across Vedanta catering to our women employees, single parents and LGBTQIA+ employees. The policy supports employee well-being by building a nurturing environment. Few key highlights of the policy include introduction of flexible work arrangement, sabbatical leave, and extended coverage of adoption leaves not only to women employees but basis primary and secondary caregiver;

- **Governance:** The Executive Compensation Philosophy is well established & benchmarked across relevant industry comparators. All parameters are reviewed each year by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Timely risk assessment of compensation practices is done in addition to review of all components of compensation for consistency with stated compensation philosophy;
- **Voice of the employee:** Involvement of bright minds from diverse functions and best-in-market external partners as well as timely communication to ensure transparency to all employees.

Vedanta has been built on a strong foundation of governance where the Board, Key Executives and Compliance Officer have been vigilant and committed to ensure structural integrity, soundness, and highest standards of compensation practices. Over the past few years, we have refined many of our reward practices in an effort to continue raising the bar.

- The composition of the NRC is in compliance with the Listing Regulations and the majority of the members are Independent Directors. The Chairman of the committee is an Independent Director;
- The members of the NRC together bring out the rich expertise, diverse perspectives and independence in decision making on all matters of remuneration for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel ("**KMP**") & Senior Management Personnel ("**SMP**"). The Independent Directors are actively engaged throughout the year as members of the NRC in various people's matters even beyond remuneration;
- A Board charter appoints and sets primary responsibilities of NRC which includes selecting, compensating, monitoring and, when necessary, replacing key executives and overseeing succession planning;
- Best in class independent consultants are engaged to advise and support the committee on matters of board evaluation and leading reward practices in the industry;
- The Executive Compensation Philosophy is well established and benchmarked across relevant industry comparators which enables us to differentiate people based on performance, potential and criticality in-order to provide a competitive advantage in the industry;
- Timely risk assessment of compensation practices is done in addition to reviewing all components of compensation for consistency with stated compensation philosophy:
  - Financial analysis & simulation of the long-term cost of reward plans and their Return on Investments ("**ROI**");
  - Provision of claw back clause as part of the ground rules of our long-term incentive scheme for all our leaders;
  - Upper limits and caps defined on incentive pay-outs in the event of over-achievement of targets to avoid windfall gains.
- We do not encourage provision of excessive perks or special clauses as part of employee contract such as:
  - No provision of Severance Pay in Employment contracts of Whole-Time Directors ("**WTD**"), KMP & SMP;
  - No Tax Gross up done for executives except for expatriates as part of tax equalisation;
  - No provision of unearned Incentives / unvested Stock or Cash Options;
  - Any benefits provided to Key Executives are available to all the employees of the Company as per the defined Company policy.

We continue to reinforce our internal pay equity principles, with a sustained focus on fair and consistent grant practices, supported by robust checks and balances to ensure full compliance with applicable legal and ethical standards across international, national, and regional jurisdictions.

## COMPLIANCE WITH RESPECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961

The Company has complied with the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the benefits are extended to all women executive employees of the organisation.

## INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

### RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's businesses operate in a dynamic environment and are exposed to a range of risks inherent to a global natural resources organisation. The Effective risk management is therefore critical to the achievement of the Group's strategic objectives. Risk management is embedded across the organisation's processes, and the risk management framework supports the achievement of these objectives by aligning operating controls with the mission and vision of the Group, as set by the Board.

As part of its governance framework, the Board has established a Risk Management Committee to oversee the effectiveness of the risk management system. The Details of the Committee and its terms of reference are provided in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Annual Report.

The Group's risk management framework is designed to be simple, consistent, and transparent, enabling effective identification, assessment, management, and reporting of risks from operating businesses to the Board. The Group's management systems, organisational structures, processes, standards, and code of conduct together form the internal control framework that governs business operations and the management of related risks. A multi-layered approach to risk management has been adopted to proactively identify and mitigate risks arising in the course of business.

During the year, enhancements were made to the risk management framework, including the introduction of structured risk appetite statements for each principal risk, supported by defined quantitative thresholds to enable monitoring of risk trends. These thresholds have been integrated into regular risk reporting, facilitating consistent evaluation, escalation, and management of risk exposures.

The Audit & Risk Management Committee ("**ARMC**") assists the Board in the risk management process through oversight of changes in risk exposure, review of risk mitigation measures, and approval of remedial actions, where necessary. The Committee is supported by the Group Risk Management Committee, which evaluates the design and operating effectiveness of the risk mitigation programmes and control systems.

Key risks identified by businesses and functional teams are systematically addressed through defined mitigation actions. Risk officers have been formally designated at both operating business and Group levels to further embed a strong risk management culture across the organisation.

The Risk Management Policy of the Company revised in 2019 covers cybersecurity as well.

### Group Risk Governance Framework




For a detailed analysis of risks, please refer to the Risk section of the Performance Review, which forms part of this Annual Report.

## INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Board has instituted systems, policies, and frameworks to ensure the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including compliance with internal policies, safeguarding of assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy of accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial information. Consistent with best practices, the ARMC and the Board regularly review the effectiveness of these internal control systems. Any identified gaps are addressed through the implementation of strengthened procedures, with such controls being reviewed periodically on an ongoing basis.

The systems/frameworks include proper delegation of authority, operating philosophies, policies and procedures, effective IT systems aligned to business requirements, an internal audit framework, an ethics framework, a risk management framework, and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. Documented controls are in place for business processes and IT general controls. Key controls are tested by entities to assure that these are operating effectively. Besides, the Company has also adopted an SAP GRC (Governance, Risk and Compliance) framework to strengthen the internal control and segregation of duties/access.

The Company has documented Standard Operating Procedures ("**SOP**") for procurement, project/ expansion management capital expenditure, human resources, sales and marketing, finance, treasury, compliance, Safety, Health, and Environment (SHE), and manufacturing.

The Group's internal audit activity is managed through the Management Assurance Services ("**MAS**") function. It is an important element of the overall process by which the ARMC and the Board obtains the assurance on the effectiveness of relevant internal controls.

The scope of work, authority and resources of MAS are regularly reviewed by the ARMC. Besides, its work is supported by the services of leading international accountancy firms.

The Company's system of internal audit includes covering monthly physical verification of inventory, a monthly review of accounts and a quarterly review of critical business processes. To enhance internal controls, the internal audit follows a stringent grading mechanism, focussing on the implementation of recommendations of internal auditors. The internal auditors make periodic presentations on audit observations, including the status of follow-up to the ARMC.

The Company's Internal Financial Control ("**IFC**") framework is commensurate with the size, nature and complexity of the Company's operations and is based on the criteria aligned with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Through the IFC framework in place the Audit & Risk Management Committee and the Board also gains assurance from the management on the adequacy and effectiveness of Internal Controls over Financial Reporting ("**ICOFR**").

In addition, as part of their role, the Board and its Committees routinely monitor the Group's material business risks. Due to the limitations inherent in any risk management system, the process for identifying, evaluating, and managing the material business risks is designed to manage, rather than eliminate risk. Besides it created to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Since the Company has strong internal control systems which are further strengthened by periodic reviews as required under the Listing Regulations and ICOFR compliance by the Statutory Auditors, the CEO and CFO recommend to the Board continued strong internal financial controls.

There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal financial controls during the year that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect its internal financial controls, other than as mentioned in the "Audit Report and Auditors" section to this report.

Any system of disclosure controls and procedures are subject to inherent limitations, including the risk of human error and the potential for circumvention or override of controls. As a result, even well-designed and effectively operating disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the achievement of their intended objectives. Further, in designing and evaluating these controls and procedures, management necessarily exercises judgment in balancing the costs of implementing specific controls against the benefits expected to be derived therefrom.

Further, the ARMC annually evaluates the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls framework, with a focus on both assurance and continuous improvement. The framework comprises integrated policies, procedures, and systems that enable orderly and efficient operations, adherence to Company policies, safeguarding of assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information.

**"Internal Financial Control are policies and procedures adopted by the company for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information"**

| Building blocks | |
|---|---|
| 1. **Policies and procedures** | • Policies and procedures exist for effective conduct of business, delegation of authority is formally documented and implemented, organisation structure is defined, and segregation of duties and responsibilities are maintained. |
| 2. **Safeguarding of assets** | • Ownership and rights to assets is maintained with the Company;<br>• The company has implemented processes for safeguarding of assets. |
| 3. **Prevention and detection of frauds and errors** | • Proactive anti-fraud controls/fraud risk management framework has been implemented. |
| 4. **Accuracy and completeness of the accounting records** | • All transactions occurred during a specific period have been recorded;<br>• Assets, liability, revenue and expense components are recorded appropriately. |
| 5. **Timely preparation of reliable financial information** | • Financial items are properly described, sorted and classified;<br>• Financial information is provided as per the timelines defined by the relevant stakeholders. |

## VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has established a robust and transparent vigil mechanism through its Whistle-Blower Policy, which ensures that concerns relating to integrity and ethical conduct are reported and addressed in a fair, confidential, and independent manner. Complaints are reported directly to the Director – Management Assurance, who operates independently of the business management, and are supported by a global-standard infrastructure, including dedicated email IDs, a centralised database, a 24×7 multilingual hotline, and a secure web-based portal administered by an independent third party. This framework ensures anonymity, accessibility, and impartiality in the reporting process. All complaints are thoroughly investigated and resolved within a reasonable timeframe. Only substantiated cases are escalated to the Group Ethics Committee for decision-making, with periodic updates provided to the ARMC to strengthen oversight and accountability.

The details of this mechanism are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report and the Whistle-Blower Policy is available on the Company's website at www.vedantalimited.com, this mechanism reflects the Company's zero-tolerance approach to unethical practices and its unwavering commitment to transparency, accountability, and ethical governance.

## PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE

The Company maintains a zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment at the workplace and has adopted a Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment in accordance with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

As part of the Vedanta Group, the Company is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to providing women professionals with access to opportunities and leadership roles, while ensuring a safe, fair, and conducive work environment free from discrimination, including gender based bias and sexual harassment. During the period under review, fifteen complaints of sexual harassment were received, of which twelve were upheld and resolved in accordance with the Policy and applicable statutory requirements within 90 days. Further, the remaining three complaints are in progress, and no complaint is pending beyond 90 days. In compliance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has constituted Internal Complaints Committees ("**ICC**") across its businesses and offices, reinforcing its commitment to fostering a respectful, inclusive, and healthy workplace.

## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the year under review, as specified under Regulation 34 read with Schedule V of Listing Regulations is presented in a separate section, forming part of this Annual Report.

## DIGITAL INNOVATION & CYBERSECURITY

### CYBER SECURITY

The Group has established a robust and structured cybersecurity framework to uphold the highest standards of information security across all Business Units ("**BU**").

Each BU is led by a Chief Digital and Information Officer ("**CDIO**"), a senior executive with expertise in Information Technology and Cybersecurity. This leadership structure ensures that cybersecurity remains a strategic priority. CDIOs, together with the respective BU Chief Information Security Officers ("**CISOs**"), are responsible for overseeing the implementation of appropriate controls and measures to mitigate risks and safeguard critical digital assets.

To proactively address emerging cyber risks, the Group undertakes an annual cybersecurity review with support from information security professionals from leading global firms, including the Big Four. These reviews assess the effectiveness of our existing cybersecurity infrastructure, identify potential vulnerabilities, and guide necessary improvements. Observation coming out from assessment has been regularly reported along with remediation status or mitigation controls as applicable to management committee/leadership.

Additionally, we perform regular Vulnerability Assessments and Penetration Testing ("**VAPT**"), executed by seasoned cybersecurity experts. These rigorous assessments simulate real-world cyberattacks to identify weaknesses before they can be exploited, ensuring the integrity and resilience of our systems.

The Group's commitment to cybersecurity extends beyond regulatory compliance. As the digital threat landscape evolves, we proactively review and enhance our strategies and controls to mitigate emerging risks. CDIOs are accountable for continuously monitoring and adapting our cybersecurity posture, ensuring sustained readiness to address evolving challenges.

### INNOVATION, DIGITALISATION & TECHNOLOGY

Vedanta is committed to embracing digital transformation across its operations, where innovation, sustainability, and safety converge to drive operational excellence across all business units. By leveraging the power of cutting-edge technologies, we are not just adapting to the future, but actively shaping it, ensuring that every aspect of our operations is optimised for the challenges of tomorrow.

Artificial intelligence ("**AI**") is deeply embedded in Vedanta's operating model and forms an integral part of our daily operations. We leverage AI-powered Internet of Things ("**IoT**") solutions for predictive maintenance systems that detect early faults in equipment, which in turn helps in reducing downtime and maintenance costs. Our real-time monitoring platforms have enabled us to improve asset uptime and reduce energy consumption. Additionally, the use of thermal cameras and Digital Twin technologies for real-time monitoring, remote advisory, and energy optimisation has significantly reduced raw material consumption and minimised waste in our smelting and refining units.

Safety and sustainability remain core pillars of Vedanta's operations, guided by our vision of zero harm. We integrate cutting-edge technology into our safety protocols, including sensor-based worker wearables and AI-powered surveillance systems. These innovations predict potential hazards before they occur, enhancing worker safety and significantly reducing on-ground incidents. Vedanta is also committed to sustainability, particularly within our aluminium business, where we've integrated IoT-based systems to optimise emissions control in thermal power plants. These systems ensure efficient operation of fabric filters, improving emissions capture at the source. Furthermore, the use of biomass briquettes at our Lanjigarh refinery for power generation has led to a significant reduction in carbon emissions, aligning our efforts with global carbon neutrality goals by 2050.

Vedanta Spark serves as Group's platform for driving industrial innovation through startup collaborations, bringing cutting-edge technologies directly into our active plants and refineries. Over the past three years, we have partnered with numerous startups to work on hundreds of projects that focus on increasing volume, reducing costs, and improving our ESG impact. For example, we are enhancing efficiency across several processes to unlock throughput by analyzing asset behavior. In our quest for greater efficiency, we are optimising production planning, energy mix, and material flow to reduce consumption and waste. Through various initiatives, we have automated numerous processes, improving emissions monitoring and inspection automation, thus enhancing both operational efficiency and auditability.

As the digital landscape continues to evolve, Vedanta remains focussed on embedding innovation and technology across its value chain to build smarter, safer and more sustainable operations and to support long-term business resilience.

## POLICY AND ADVOCACY

Vedanta believes in sustainable and equitable development of natural resource sector. Vedanta's advocacy initiatives with the relevant ministries, Government departments and regulatory bodies at centre and state evolve around our core values and 'Nation-First' philosophy. Our Company participates in stakeholder consultations on economic reforms, raw material & energy security, ease of doing business, sustainable development and other policy and regulatory matters which are related to our business in a responsible manner. We contribute to discussions on policy and regulatory matters through industry associations, chamber of commerce and collaborate with think tanks and academia for submission of our representations.

## INVESTOR RELATIONS ("IR")

Vedanta places strong emphasis on transparent communication and continuous engagement with its investor community. Vedanta maintains a dynamic and proactive IR function that engages extensively with both domestic and international shareholders, actively seeking their perspectives and feedback. Anchored in global best-in-class IR practices, the function is focussed on consistently enhancing transparency and communication. It plays a central role in articulating Vedanta's differentiated investment proposition, growth strategy, and long-term value creation potential to the capital market ecosystem, supporting informed decision-making and fair market valuation.

**Increased Shareholder Engagement:** The IR team connects with shareholders and analysts via diverse channels such as personal meetings, conferences, and investor and analyst gatherings. These engagements cover key aspects such as Company's strategic vision, potential risks, and opportunities, as well as new macroeconomic and Company-specific developments. By doing so, we plug information gaps and foster a favourable perception of Vedanta. Regular outreach initiatives include quarterly earnings discussions, Investor/Analyst Days, site tours of principal operations, and participation in sell-side conferences, as well as individual and group meetings. On special occasions, these interactions are graced by Vedanta's senior leadership, including the Promoters, CEO, CFO, and business CXOs, earning high regard from shareholders and analysts alike and enabling direct dialogue with the investor community.

**Streamlining Shareholder Communication:** Shareholders are encouraged to engage with Vedanta anytime via the contact details provided on our website for any queries, concerns, inquiries, or feedback. Inputs received from our shareholders and analysts are swiftly relayed to the Board by the Chairman, the Senior Independent Director, the CEO, the CFO, the Head of Investor Relations, and the Company Secretary. This continuous dialogue empowers our board and senior management to remain informed of shareholder perspectives and address key concerns in a timely manner.

**Setting New Benchmarks in Shareholder Disclosures:** Vedanta maintains high standards of disclosure through comprehensive and transparent reporting of its operational and financial performance. We pioneered our first Integrated Report in FY 2017-18 and have consistently published it since. The Integrated Report provides a holistic view of how Vedanta's strategy, governance, performance and outlook contribute to long-term value creation. Additionally, our digital, interactive microsite on the Vedanta corporate website enriches the shareholder experience, providing an engaging platform for timely updates, supplementing the communication delivered through annual reports and quarterly results. Vedanta's commitment to excellence was recognised when we were awarded the 'Gold Award' in 10+ bn revenue category for our FY 2024-25 Integrated Annual Report and ranked 11$^{th}$ worldwide at the LACP Spotlight Awards.

**Commitment to Stakeholder Development:** Vedanta continues to pursue holistic and sustainable development as a core element of its strategy, with a steadfast focus on creating shared value for all stakeholders. Detailed disclosures in the separately published Integrated Report and Sustainability Report highlights the Company's ESG-led and investor focussed initiatives, reflecting Vedanta's commitment to responsible growth that benefits employees, shareholders, investors, business partners, civil society, local communities, and the broader national ecosystem.

### Key Initiatives with respect to various stakeholders

The Company remains committed to holistic and inclusive development, with a sustained focus on delivering long-term value to its stakeholders. The Integrated Report and Sustainability Report, published separately, offer comprehensive insights into the Company's ESG-led and investor-focussed initiatives, reflecting its contributions to employees, shareholders, investors, business partners, civil society, local communities, and nation at large.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & REGULATORY AFFAIRS

### CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Corporate governance at Vedanta is centred on the responsible and transparent pursuit of strategic objectives, with accountability to all stakeholders. Adherence to high ethical standards and the principles of sound corporate governance is embedded in the Company's core values and underpins the effectiveness of its operations, decision-making and stakeholder engagement.

The Company has established a robust corporate governance framework designed to protect the long-term interests of stakeholders and guided by the principles of integrity, fairness, equity, transparency, accountability and value-driven conduct. As part of its ongoing efforts to align policies and practices with evolving governance standards and regulatory developments, the Company continuously reviews and strengthens its governance framework. These efforts support sustainable growth, long-term value creation, investor confidence and a consistent commitment to ethical conduct, transparent engagement and disciplined execution.

Vedanta's corporate governance architecture is supported by a comprehensive set of well-defined policies and procedures that form the foundation of its governance philosophy. These policies facilitate effective risk management, business continuity and the maintenance of consistent operational standards across the organisation.

A detailed report on Corporate Governance, covering the governance framework, composition, and functioning of the Board of Directors and its Committees, along with a certificate from M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, Statutory Auditors of the Company, confirming compliance with the requirements of corporate governance as prescribed under the Listing Regulations, forms part of this Annual Report as an annexure.

## DIRECTORATE, KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The Board of Directors, appointed by the shareholders, functions as the apex governing body and is responsible for overseeing the overall functioning and strategic direction of the Company. The Board comprises of individuals with diverse backgrounds, extensive leadership experience, diverse perspectives, and complementary skills, enabling it to effectively navigate the operational, social, regulatory, and geopolitical complexities in which the business operates.

The Board provides strategic direction and leadership, and oversees the management policies and their effectiveness, with a focus on protecting the long-term interests of shareholders while appropriately balancing the expectations of other stakeholders.

Among its responsibilities, the Board reviews and guides the Company's corporate strategy, major plans of action, risk policy, annual budgets, acquisitions and divestments. It also monitors the implementation and effectiveness of governance structures and, guided by the principles of good corporate governance, endeavours to act in the best interests of the Company at all times.

In line with the recommendation of Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**") and our relentless endeavor to adhere to the global best practices, the Company is chaired by Mr. Anil Agarwal, Non-Executive Chairman effective 01 April 2020.

### Directors

#### Appointments

During FY 2025-26, pursuant to the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and approval of the Board, Mr. S.V. Murali Dhar Rao (DIN: 11003912) was appointed as an Additional Director designated as Non-Executive Independent Director on the Board of the Company for a first term of 01 (one) year with effect from 01 April 2026 till 31 March 2027. The Postal Ballot Notice dated 31 March 2026 has been circulated to the shareholders seeking their approval for appointment of Mr. Rao. The resolution shall be deemed to be passed on Thursday, 07 May 2026 (i.e., last date for remote e-voting), subject to receipt of the requisite number of votes in favour of the resolution.

Further, on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and approval of the Board, Dr. Meena Hemchandra (DIN: 05337181) was appointed as an Additional Director designated as Non-Executive Independent Director on the Board of Company for a first term of 01 (one) year with effect from 01 May 2026 till 30 April 2027, subject to approval of the shareholders of the Company.

#### Re-appointment

During FY 2025-26, pursuant to the recommendation of the NRC, the Board approved the re-appointment of Mr. Arun Misra (DIN: 01835605) as Executive Director of the Company for a term of 01 (one) year with effect from 01 June 2025 till 31 May 2026.

The aforementioned appointment of Mr. Arun Misra was further approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 10 July 2025.

In the opinion of the Board, the Independent Directors appointed during the year, possess requisite integrity, expertise, experience and proficiency.

The detailed profile along with relevant experience of the directors forms part of the earlier section of the Annual Report.

#### Cessations

Mr. Dindayal Jalan ceased to be the Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company on account of completion of his second and final term with effect from close of business hours on 31 March 2026.

Additionally, pursuant to resignation, Ms. Pallavi Joshi Bakhru (DIN: 01526618) will step down from the position of Independent Director of the Company with effect from the close of business hours on 30 April 2026.

### Key Managerial Personnel

#### Appointments/Cessations

During FY 2025-26, there were no appointments/cessations of Key Managerial Personnel ("**KMP**").

### Senior Management Personnel ("SMP")

#### Appointments

During FY 2025-26, pursuant to the recommendation of NRC and approval of the Board, Ms. Neha Sharma was appointed as Group Chief Human Resource Officer ("**Group CHRO**") and designated as SMP with effect from 10 February 2026.

The detailed profile of Ms. Neha Sharma is provided in the earlier section of Annual Report.

#### Cessations

Ms. Madhu Srivastava ceased to be Group CHRO and SMP of the Company with effect from close of business hours on 31 January 2026. The Board took note of the same and placed on record its appreciation for the contributions made by her during her association with the Company and wished her the very best for her future endeavours.

The KMP and SMP, similarly, comprises of multifarious leaders with each member bringing in their key proficiency in different areas aligned with our business and strategy.

A comprehensive update on the change in the Directorate, KMP and SMP of the Company along with the directorships held in other Companies, their skills and expertise have been explicated in the Corporate Governance report forming part of this Annual Report.

## DIRECTOR RETIRING BY ROTATION

As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Anil Agarwal (DIN: 00010883) is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. Based on the performance evaluation and recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Board recommends this re-appointment.

Details of re-appointment as required under Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standard-2 on General Meetings issued by ICSI, are provided in the AGM Notice.

## BOARD AND COMMITTEES

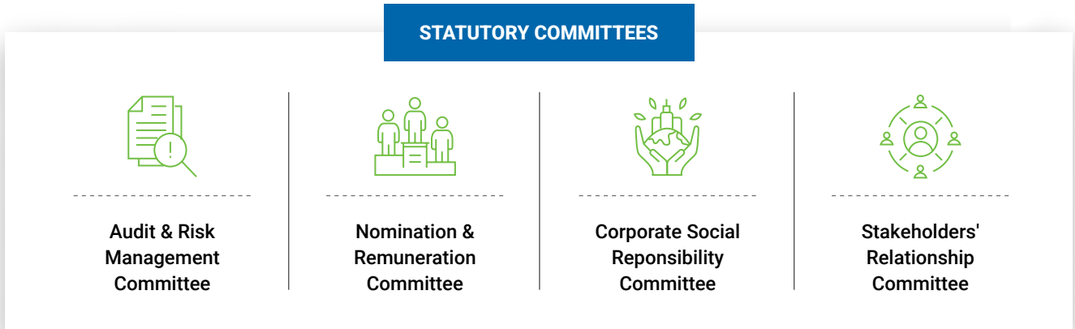
The Board provides strategic and entrepreneurial leadership to the Group, while exercising oversight to promote sustained business excellence and long-term value creation.

To enable effective governance and focussed deliberation on key and strategic matters, the Board has established various committees with clearly defined mandates, delegated authorities, and robust reporting and accountability mechanisms. These committees support informed decision-making, enhance oversight, and strengthen the overall corporate governance framework.

The Board Committees play a crucial role in strengthening corporate governance practices. Each Committee is constituted to address specific responsibilities and to support the Board through timely and efficient consideration of diverse and complex matters. Formed pursuant to formal Board approval, these Committees function under well-defined terms of reference, with authority delegated by the Board in line with established governance standards and best practices.

The Board exercises oversight over the functioning of its Committees and remains ultimately responsible for their actions and decisions. Through this framework, effective supervision, accountability, and governance discipline are ensured.

At present, the Company has constituted the following Board Committees, each focussed on specific aspects of corporate governance to facilitate effective oversight and prompt resolution of governance-related matters as and when they arise.




A comprehensive overview of the Board of Directors, its Committees, their composition, terms of reference, number of meetings held during FY 2025-26, and the attendance of individual members is provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

## BOARD EFFECTIVENESS

### Familiarisation Programme for Board Members

The Company has a structured programme in place for newly appointed Board members to enable them to gain a comprehensive understanding of the industry in which the Company operates, its management and its operations.

Through this programme, Directors are familiarised with Company's organisational and governance framework, governance philosophy and principles, code of conduct and key policies, Board processes and procedures, information flow mechanism and protocol to be followed between the Board and the management, as well as their roles and responsibilities and disclosure obligations. The programme is designed to facilitate effective participation of Directors in Board and Committee deliberations from an early stage.

Details of the familiarisation programme and process followed are provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report and can also be accessed on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

### Annual Board Evaluation

The Board has instituted a formal and structured evaluation mechanism to assess the performance of the Board, its Committees and individual Directors, including the Chairman. The evaluation process is comprehensive and covers key aspects of Board effectiveness, including Board composition, Committee functioning, diversity of experience and competencies, fulfilment of roles and responsibilities, quality of deliberations, contribution to meetings, and overall governance practices.

Following the meeting of the Independent Directors, the Board convened separately to discuss the performance of the Board, its Committees and individual Directors. The performance evaluation of Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board, excluding the Independent Director being evaluated, in accordance with applicable governance requirements.

As part of its governance practices, the Company engaged a leading external consultancy firm to facilitate the Board evaluation process. The evaluation was conducted through a structured online questionnaire, ensuring independence and confidentiality, with no involvement of management in the assessment outcomes. The evaluation framework and methodology adopted are detailed in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report.

### Feedback Mechanism

The structured evaluation process undertaken by the Company highlighted the strong and diverse experience of the Board members, which contributes to more informed, constructive and effective Board and Committee deliberations. The overall outcome of the evaluation indicated that the Board, its Committees and individual Directors are discharging their responsibilities effectively and that the Board is satisfied with their overall performance and functioning.

The evaluation process also provided an opportunity for Board members to offer constructive inputs and identify areas for further strengthening the effectiveness of the Board and its Committees.

A detailed summary of the performance evaluation process and key observations is included in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report.

## BOARD DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

The Company recognises that diversity and inclusion at the Board level are fundamental to effective governance, sound decision-making and long-term sustainable growth. Vedanta fosters a culture that values diversity of thought and perspective, enabling the Board to effectively anticipate risks and opportunities while responding to evolving stakeholder expectations.

The Board reflects an appropriate balance of skills, professional expertise, industry experience, personal background and leadership perspectives, which collectively contribute to robust strategic oversight and governance effectiveness.

In support of this approach, the Company has adopted a Board Diversity Policy and a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy, which articulate its commitment to promoting diversity and inclusion across leadership and governance structures. These Policies can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

Additional Details on the Board Diversity and the key attributes of the Board Members are explicated in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report.

## POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT & REMUNERATION

The Nomination & Remuneration Policy adopted by the Board on the recommendation of the NRC sets out the criteria for appointment/re-appointment of Directors, KMPs and SMPs. The assessment is based on objective parameters including qualifications, experience, skills, industry knowledge, independence, and professional and functional expertise, while ensuring that the selection process remains free from any bias or discrimination on grounds such as gender, nationality, race, ethnicity or any other such factor.

The Policy also establishes the guiding principles for determining remuneration of Directors, KMPs and SMPs, with an emphasis on fairness, performance alignment and long-term value creation. In addition, it provides a structured framework for Board familiarisation, diversity, performance evaluation and succession planning, thereby supporting effective leadership continuity and governance.

The Company continues to comply with the provisions of the Policy in letter and spirit. The complete Policy is available on our website at www.vedantalimited.com and a snapshot of the Policy is elucidated in the Corporate Governance Report.

## OBSERVANCE OF THE SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Directors state that proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the applicable laws. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 118 of the Companies Act, 2013, during FY 2025-26, the Company has adhered with the applicable provisions of the Secretarial Standards (SS-1 and SS-2) relating to 'Meetings of the Board of Directors' and 'General Meetings' issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and approved by the Central Government under Section 118 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013.

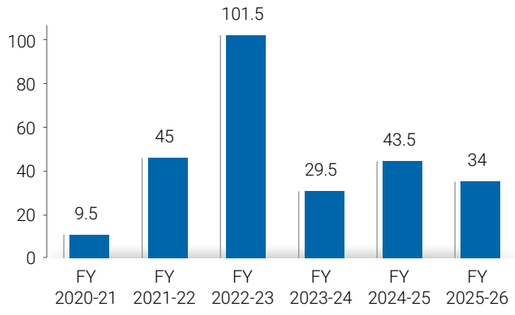
## DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY AND DIVIDEND

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 43A of the Listing Regulations, the Company has adopted a Dividend Distribution Policy, which outlines the framework to determine the distribution of dividends in accordance with the applicable provisions. The Policy can be accessed on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

The Company's consistent dividend payouts reflect the strength and sustainability of its growth trajectory, as well as its commitment to equitably sharing the value created with stakeholders and contributing to broader socio-economic development. Vedanta remains focussed on generating robust business cash flows and adhering to strict capital discipline, with investments directed towards value-accretive projects delivering superior returns. All investment proposals, including organic initiatives and acquisitions, are evaluated under a rigorous capital allocation framework to ensure prudent deployment of capital and the maximisation of long-term shareholder value.

**RETURN TO SHAREHOLDER**

(₹ PER SHARE)




**~6.1%**

dividend yield in FY 2025-26.

The Company has declared the following dividends during the year in compliance with the Dividend Distribution Policy:

| Particulars | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|---|---|---|---|
| Date of Declaration | 18 June 2025 | 21 August 2025 | 23 March 2026 |
| Record Date | 24 June 2025 | 27 August 2025 | 28 March 2026 |
| Date of Payment | Within 30 days from the date of declaration | | |
| Rate of Dividend per share (Face Value of ₹ 1 per share) | 07.00 | 16.00 | 11.00 |
| % | 700 | 1,600 | 1,100 |
| Total Payout (₹ in crore) | 2,737.00 | 6,256.00 | 4,300.00 |

Pursuant to the Finance Act, 2020, dividends are taxable in the hands of the shareholders effective from 01 April 2020 and tax has been deducted at source on the Dividend at prevailing tax rates inclusive of applicable surcharge and cess based on information received by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent and the Company from the Depositories.

The Board of Directors did not recommend any final dividend for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

## INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS STATEMENT

The Company has received declaration from all the Independent Directors confirming that they continue to meet the criteria of independence as stipulated under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations. They have further affirmed compliance with the Code for Independent Directors as specified in Schedule IV of the Act.

Further, the Directors have also confirmed that they are not aware of any circumstance or situation, which exists or may be reasonably anticipated, that could impair or impact their ability to discharge their duties with an objective independent judgement and without any external influence.

In terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6(1) and 6(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, Independent Directors of the Company have confirmed that they have registered themselves with the databank maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs ("**IICA**").

## ANNUAL RETURN

In terms of provisions of Section 92(3), 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 12 of Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Annual Return in Form MGT-7 for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 is placed on the website of the Company and can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

## AUDIT REPORTS AND AUDITORS

### Audit Reports:

The Statutory Auditors have issued unmodified opinion on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026.

- The Statutory Auditors' report for FY 2025-26 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remarks which calls for any explanation from the Board of Directors. The Auditors' report is enclosed with the financial statements in the Annual Report;
- The Secretarial Auditors' Report for FY 2025-26 does not contain any qualification, reservation, or adverse remark. The report in form MR-3 along with Annual Secretarial Compliance Report is enclosed as **Annexure D** to the Directors' Report. Further, in terms of the Listing Regulations, the Secretarial Audit Reports of Bharat Aluminium Co. Limited ("**BALCO**"), Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("**TSPL**"), Meenakshi Energy Limited ("**Meenakshi**") and ESL Steel Limited ("**ESL**"), unlisted material subsidiaries of the Company are also enclosed as **Annexure D-1**, **Annexure D-2**, **Annexure D-3** and **Annexure D-4** respectively to this report.

### Auditors Certificates:

- As per the Listing Regulations, the auditors' certificate on corporate governance is enclosed as an Annexure to the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report. The Certificate does not contain any other qualification, reservation, or adverse remark except as mentioned in the report;
- A certificate from Company Secretary in Practice certifying that none of the directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of companies by the SEBI / Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("**MCA**") or any such statutory authority forms part of the Corporate Governance Report.

### Auditors:

#### Statutory Auditors

- M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 301003E / E300005) had been re-appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company in the 56th Annual General Meeting to hold office for a period of five (5) years till the conclusion of 61st Annual General Meeting, to be held in the Calendar year 2026. They had confirmed that they are not disqualified from being re-appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company;
- The Notes on financial statements referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments-;
- The Auditors had also furnished a declaration confirming their independence as well as their arm's length relationship with the Company. The Audit & Risk Management Committee reviews the independence and objectivity of the auditors and the effectiveness of the audit process;
- The Statutory Auditors were present at the last AGM of the Company;
- On the recommendation of the Audit and Risk Management Committee, the Board of Directors have proposed the appointment of M/s M S K A & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountant (FRN 105047W/W101187) as Statutory Auditors of the Company, in place of the retiring auditors. The Company has received a Special Notice under Section 115 of the Act from a member, proposing the appointment of M/s M S K A & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants in place of M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, the retiring auditors. Accordingly, it is proposed to appoint M/s M S K A & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants as the Statutory Auditors of the Company, to hold office from the conclusion of the 61st Annual General Meeting for a term of five consecutive years, i.e., until the conclusion of the 66th Annual General Meeting (subject to ratification by the members at every Annual General Meeting, if required, under the prevailing law at that time).

#### Secretarial Auditors

- M/s Sanjay Grover and Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, had been appointed as the Secretarial Auditors of the Company to conduct the secretarial audit for FY 2025-26;
- Pursuant to Regulation 24A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the members on the recommendation of the Board have approved the appointment of M/s Sanjay Grover & Associates, Practising Company Secretaries as Secretarial Auditors of the Company for a first term of five consecutive financial years effective from 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2030;
- The Company had received a certificate confirming their eligibility and consent to act as the Auditors;
- The Secretarial Audit Report for FY 2025-26 forms part of this report and confirms that the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines and that there were no deviations or non-compliances;
- Pursuant to the SEBI Master circular no. HO/49/14/14(7)2025-CFD-POD2/I/3762/2026 dated 30 January 2026, the company has also undertaken an audit for all applicable compliances as per the Listing Regulations and circular guidelines issued thereunder. The Annual Secretarial Compliance Report for FY 2025-26 has also been submitted to the Stock Exchanges within the stipulated timeline;
- The Secretarial Auditors were also present at the last AGM of the Company.

#### Cost Auditors

- M/s Shome and Banerjee and M/s Ramnath Iyer & Co., Cost Accountants, had been appointed by the Board to conduct the audit of cost records of the Oil & Gas Business and other Business segments of the Company respectively for FY 2025-26;
- M/s Ramnath Iyer & Co., Cost Accountants were nominated as the Lead Cost Auditors;
- The Company had received a certificate confirming their eligibility and consent to act as the Auditors;
- The cost accounts and records of the company are duly prepared and maintained by the Company as required under Section 148(1) of the Act pertaining to cost audit.

#### Internal Auditors

- M/s PricewaterhouseCoopers Services LLP ("**PWC**") had been appointed as the Internal Auditors of the Company for FY 2025-26 on recommendation of Audit and Risk Management Committe by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 30 April 2025 to conduct the Internal Audit on the basis of detailed Internal Audit Plan;
- The Company has an independent in-house Management Assurance Services ("**MAS**") team to manage the group's internal audit activity and that functionally reports to the Audit & Risk Management Committee.

## REPORTING OF FRAUD BY AUDITORS

During the reporting year, under Section 143(12) of Companies Act, 2013, none of the Auditors of the Company have reported to the Audit & Risk Management Committee of the Board any instances of fraud by the Company or material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees.

## LEGAL, COMPLIANCE, ETHICS AND GOVERNANCE FUNCTION

The function plays a pivotal role in driving Vedanta's success by serving as strategists, enablers, and protectors of business interests. Operating within a structured and comprehensive framework, the function plans, executes, and monitors all legal activities, providing essential support for the Company's strategic objectives.

By ensuring advisory and compliance services in line with existing regulations and legislative developments, it facilitates the business agenda in areas such as claims and contract management, mergers & acquisitions, dispute resolution, compliance management, litigation, and adherence to competition laws, business ethics, and governance standards. The function also actively monitors and incorporates new laws, regulatory updates to ensure compliance.

To deepen the understanding and application of organisational values and principles embedded in Vedanta's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the function annually conducts a mandatory online ethics training module for all employees. Additionally, the function spearheads the Ethics Compliance Month initiative, raising awareness and conducting targeted training sessions on critical ethical issues such as insider trading, prevention of sexual harassment, anti-bribery, anti-corruption, and anti-trust laws, utilising interactive learning tools.

The Supplier Code of Conduct ensures that third parties including their employees, agents, and representatives maintain adherence to industry standards and applicable statutory requirements concerning labour and human rights, health, safety, environment, and business integrity. This commitment reinforces the Company's dedication to ethical practices and integrity across all facets of our operations.

Additionally, the function also drives regulatory and legislative changes through effective engagement with the concerned authorities and associations. By identifying opportunities, mitigating risks, and proactively collaborating with cross- functional departments, the function aims to uphold the highest standards of support and efficiency.

As technological advancements continue to reshape the market landscape, the function actively seeks to incorporate such advancements in its everyday functionality to streamline compliance frameworks, litigation management, and contract management. The function also has in place various automated systems like compliance tool, and litigation management systems, with further integration of Artificial Intelligence ("**AI**") under exploration to enhance its functionality.

## ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

The information on conservation of energy, technology absorption stipulated under Section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is annexed herewith as '**Annexure A**'.

The details of the Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

| Particulars | Standalone | | Consolidated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
| Expenditure in foreign currency | 4,178 | 2,215 | 7,153 | 4,302 |
| Earnings in foreign currency | 46,414 | 30,953 | 61,675 | 43,290 |
| CIF Value of Imports | 29,303 | 25,597 | 35,411 | 31,379 |

## OTHER MATERIAL DISCLOSURES: FINANCIAL, GOVERNANCE, AND LEGAL

### QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONS PLACEMENT

The Company had raised funds amounting to ~₹ 8,500 crore by issuing equity shares through qualified institutions placement ("**QIP**") route in July 2024. The details of utilisation of funds along with the statement of deviation or variation in the utilisation of proceeds as required under Regulation 32 of Listing Regulations are as follows:

#### Details of utilisation of Proceeds through QIP

The proceeds of funds raised under QIP have been utilised as per Objects of the Issue. The disclosure in compliance with the Regulation 32(7A) of the Listing Regulations as on 31 March 2026 is as under:

| S. No. | Particulars | Amount as proposed in the Offer Document (₹ in crore) | Amount Utilised | | Amount Unutilised | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Financial Year | Amount (₹ in crore) | Financial Year | Amount (₹ in crore) |
| 1 | Repayment or pre-payment, in full or in part, of certain outstanding borrowings availed by Company and/or one of the Subsidiaries, THL Zinc Ventures Ltd ("THLZV") | 6,375.00 | FY 2024-25 | 6,375.00 | FY 2024-25 | - |
| | | | FY 2025-26 | - | FY 2025-26 | - |
| 2 | General corporate purposes | 2,125.00 | FY 2024-25 | 2,060.50 | FY 2024-25 | 64.50 |
| | | | FY 2025-26 | 64.50 | FY 2025-26 | - |
| **Total** | | 8,500.00 | **FY 2024-25** | **8,435.50** | **FY 2024-25** | **64.50** |
| | | | **FY 2025-26** | **64.50** | **FY 2025-26** | **-** |

The proceeds of QIP have been fully utilised by the Company and further the Company has not raised any proceeds from public issue, rights issue, preferential issue etc. during FY 2025-26.

#### Statement of Deviation or Variation in Utilisation of proceeds from QIP

No deviation/variation was reported during FY 2025-26, in the utilisation of proceeds from QIP.

### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Your Company has adopted a Policy on Related Party Transactions ("**RPT**") ("**RPT Policy**") in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**the Act**") and the Listing Regulations. In addition to statutory requirements, the Company has voluntarily implemented enhanced internal governance standards that are more stringent than the statutory requirements. The Policy is available on the Website of the Company and can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

The RPT Policy sets out the philosophy and processes to be followed for approval and review of transactions with Related Party and intends to ensure that proper reporting, approval and disclosure processes are in place for all transactions with Related Parties.

A comprehensive landscape of all RPTs specifying the nature, value, and terms and conditions of the transaction is presented to the Audit and Risk Management Committee. Further, the Company has established a Standard Operating Procedure to systematically identify, evaluate, and monitor Related Party Transactions.

During FY 2025-26, all the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis and were in compliance with the provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations other than those mentioned in the Annexure IV of the Report on Corporate Governance forming part of the Annual Report.

All RPTs are subjected to independent review by a reputed accounting firm to establish compliance with the requirements of RPTs under the Act and Listing Regulations.

The materially significant RPTs pursuant to the provisions of Listing Regulations had been duly approved by the shareholders of the Company in the 58th AGM held on 12 July 2023 and 60th AGM held on 10 July 2025. Further, there were no materially significant RPTs during the year pursuant to the provisions of the Act. Accordingly, the disclosure required u/s 134(3)(h) of the Act in Form AOC-2 is not applicable to your Company.

### SHARE CAPITAL AND ITS EVOLUTION

The Authorised Share Capital of the Company is ₹ 74,12,01,00,000 divided into 44,02,01,00,000 number of equity shares of ₹ 1/- each and 3,01,00,00,000 Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each. There was no change in the capital structure of the Company during the period under review.

The details of share capital as on 31 March 2026 is provided below:

| Particulars | Amount (₹) |
|---|---|
| Authorised Share Capital | 74,12,01,00,000 |
| Paid up Share Capital | 3,91,06,86,689 |
| Listed Share Capital | 3,91,03,88,057 |
| Shares under Abeyance pending allotment | 2,98,632* |

**As on 31 March 2026, out of the total paid up share capital of 3,91,06,86,689 equity shares, 2,98,632 equity shares are pending for allotment and listing and hence, kept under abeyance since they are sub-judice.*

The details of the Capital Evolution are available on the website of the Company and can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com

### SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES, AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Your Company has 48 subsidiaries (22 direct and 26 indirect) as at 31 March 2026, as disclosed in the notes to accounts.

#### Subsidiaries:

During the year and till date, the following changes have taken place in subsidiary companies:

- The Company sold 66.7 million equity shares held in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("**HZL**"), on 18 June 2025 pursuant to which the shareholding of the Company in HZL has reduced from 2,67,95,48,419 (63.42% of total issued and paid-up equity share capital of HZL) to 2,61,28,48,419 equity shares (61.84% of total issued and paid-up equity share capital of HZL). Subsequently, by way of an Offer For Sale ("**OFS**") through stock exchange mechanism held on 28 and 29 January 2026, the Company sold 4,75,77,066 equity shares held in HZL (representing 1.13% of HZL's total issued and paid-up equity share capital). Pursuant to the OFS, the shareholding of the Company in HZL has reduced from 2,61,28,48,419 shares (61.84% of total issued and paid-up equity share capital of HZL) to 2,56,52,71,353 equity shares (60.71% of total issued and paid-up equity share capital of HZL);
- Vedanta Finance IFSC Limited has been incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company at Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City), Gujarat on 18 November 2025;
- Lisheen Mine Partnership has been dissolved effective from 19 November 2025;
- The National Company Law Tribunal Kolkata (NCLT Kolkata) vide its Order pronounced on 03 December 2025, has granted its approval for the Resolution Plan as submitted by the Company for acquisition of Incab Industries Limited under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process in accordance with the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016. The Company has accordingly paid acquisition amount and taken over control of Incab Industries Limited with effect from 10 December 2025;
- Sesa Iron and Steel Limited has been struck off from the register of companies and stands dissolved with effect from 16 March 2026.

As at 31 March 2026, the Company has 05 associate companies and joint ventures.

#### Associate Companies and Joint Ventures:

- Gaurav Overseas Private Limited;
- RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd;
- Madanpur South Coal Company Limited;
- Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited;
- Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited.

During the year, Goa Maritime Private Limited has been struck off from the register of companies and stands dissolved with effect from 16 March 2026.

As required under Listing Regulations, the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures, prepared in accordance with Ind AS 110 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, form part of the Annual Report and are reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

During the year, the Board of Directors have reviewed the affairs of the subsidiaries. Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), a statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of the subsidiary and associate companies is attached to the financial statements in Form AOC-1. The statement also provides details of performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries and their contribution to the overall performance of the Company.

In accordance with Section 136 of the Act, the audited Standalone and Consolidated financial statements of the Company along with relevant notes and separate audited accounts of subsidiaries are made available on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com. Copies of the financial statements of the Company and of the subsidiary companies shall be made available upon request by any member of the Company. Additionally, these financial statements shall also be available for inspection by members on all working days during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company.

### MATERIAL SUBSIDIARIES

Your Company has adopted a policy on determination of material subsidiaries in line with the Listing Regulations. The policy aims to determine the Material Subsidiaries and Unlisted Material Subsidiaries of the Company and to provide the governance framework for such subsidiaries. The policy may be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

In accordance with the Listing Regulations, the Company had the following material subsidiary companies during FY 2025-26:

- Hindustan Zinc Limited ("**HZL**"), a listed subsidiary;
- Bharat Aluminium Co. Limited ("**BALCO**"), an unlisted subsidiary;
- Cairn India Holdings Limited ("**CIHL**"), an unlisted subsidiary;
- Avanstrate Inc. ("**ASI**"), an unlisted subsidiary;
- Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited ("**BMM**"), an unlisted subsidiary;
- Meenakshi Energy Limited ("**Meenakshi**"), an unlisted subsidiary;
- Bloom Fountain Limited ("**BFL**"), an unlisted subsidiary;
- Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited ("**CEHyL**"), an unlisted subsidiary;
- THL Zinc Ventures Limited ("**THLZV**"), an unlisted subsidiary;
- Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("**TSPL**"), an unlisted subsidiary; and
- ESL Steel Limited ("**ESL**"), an unlisted subsidiary.

Further, the details as required to be provided for material subsidiaries under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2023 are as follows:

| Material Subsidiary | Particulars | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date of Incorporation | Place of Incorporation | Name of Statutory Auditors | Date of Appointment of Statutory Auditor |
| HZL | 10 January 1966 | Udaipur | S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP | 09 August 2021 |
| BALCO | 27 November 1955 | New Delhi | S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP | 17 September 2021 |
| CIHL | 02 August 2006 | Jersey | MHA Audit Services LLP (Erstwhile MHA MacIntyre Hudson) | 10 March 2021 |
| ASI | 08 February 2008 | Japan | Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC | 26 June 2015 |
| BMM | 11 November 2005 | South Africa | Ernst and Young Inc | 19 April 2016 |
| Meenakshi | 21 August 1996 | Kolkata | Haribhakti & Co. LLP | 12 August 2024 |
| BFL | 23 June 2011 | Mauritius | Baker Tilly | 09 November 2022 |
| CEHyL | 11 June 2022 | Scotland | MHA Audit Services LLP (Erstwhile MHA MacIntyre Hudson) | 20 November 2020 |
| THLZV | 28 February 2008 | Mauritius | Baker Tilly | 22 January 2026 |
| TSPL | 05 April 2007 | Patiala | S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP | 01 April 2021 |
| ESL | 20 December 2006 | Jharkhand | Lodha & Co. LLP | 26 August 2022 |

The Company has complied with the applicable provisions of the Listing Regulations w.r.t material subsidiaries during FY 2025-26.

## DEBENTURES

During FY 2025-26, the Company has raised ₹ 7,575 crore through issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures ("**NCDs**") of face value of ₹ 1,00,000 each on private placement basis as per the following details:

| Security Description | Date of Allotment | No. of NCDs | Total Amount (in ₹ crore) | Tenor | Maturity Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unsecured Rated Listed Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures (in 3 series) | 05 June 2025 | 2,40,000 | 2,400 | 2 years 6 months | 03 December 2027 |
| | | 1,75,000 | 1,750 | 3 years | 05 June 2028 |
| | | 85,000 | 850 | 2 years | 04 June 2027 |
| Unsecured Rated Listed Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures | 16 March 2026 | 2,57,500 | 2,575 | 3 years | 16 March 2029 |

Further, the details with respect to outstanding listed NCDs as on 31 March 2026 have been detailed in the Corporate Governance Report.

## COMMERCIAL PAPERS

As on 31 March 2026, the Company does not have any outstanding Commercial Papers.

## UNCLAIMED SHARES

Pursuant to the SEBI Circular and Regulation 39 of Listing Regulations regarding the procedure to be adopted for unclaimed shares issued in physical form in public issue or otherwise, the Company has a separate demat account in the title of 'Vedanta Limited – Unclaimed Suspense Account'. The details of shares lying in the unclaimed suspense account are provided below:

| Description | No. of shareholders | No. of Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each |
|---|---|---|
| Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the beginning of the year; | 91 | 1,69,425 |
| Number of shares transferred to the unclaimed suspense account during the year | - | - |
| Number of shareholders who approached issuer for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year; | 7 | 21,976 |
| Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year; | | |
| Number of shares transferred to IEPF account pursuant to Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 read with Amendment Rules, 2017 | 18 | 9,468 |
| Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the end of the year. The voting rights on these shares shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares | 66 | 1,37,981 |

## TRANSFER OF UNPAID AND UNCLAIMED AMOUNTS TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND ("IEPF")

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**Act**") and the Investor Education and Protection Fund ("**IEPF / Fund**") (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("**IEPF Rules**"), as amended from time to time, the company is required to transfer the following to IEPF:

- Dividend amount that remains unpaid/unclaimed for a period of seven (7) years; and
- Shares on which the dividend has not been paid/claimed for seven (7) consecutive years or more.

Additionally, pursuant to Rule 3(3) of IEPF Rules, in case of term deposits of companies, due unpaid or unclaimed interest shall be transferred to the Fund along with the transfer of the matured amount of such term deposits.

Your Company, in its various communications to the shareholders from time to time, requests them to claim the unpaid/ unclaimed amount of dividend and shares due for transfer to IEPF established by the Central Government. Further, in compliance with IEPF Rules including statutory modification(s) thereof, the Company publishes notices in newspapers and sends specific letters to all shareholders whose shares are due to be transferred to IEPF, to enable them to claim their rightful dues.

Basis the continuous efforts of the Company, a total of 346 investor claims have been released from IEPF till 31 March 2026 aggregating to 4,08,461 shares.

### Dividend and other amounts transferred/credited to IEPF during FY 2025-26

The details of dividend and other unpaid/unclaimed amounts transferred to IEPF during the year are provided below:

| Dividend and other unpaid/unclaimed amounts transferred to IEPF during the year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Year | Type of Amount | Date of Declaration | Amount transferred to IEPF (in ₹) | Date of transfer to IEPF |
| **Equity Shares** | | | | |
| 2017-18 | First Interim Dividend 2017-18 | 13 March 2018 | 17,33,47,736.00 | 13 June 2025 |
| 2018-19 | First Interim Dividend 2018-19 | 31 October 2018 | 11,56,91,580.00 | 17 December 2025 |
| 2025-26 | First Interim Dividend 2025-26 | 18 June 2025 | 3,76,46,192.00 | 21 July 2025 |
| 2025-26 | Second Interim Dividend 2025-26 | 21 August 2025 | 8,07,40,405.00 | 10 September 2025 |
| **Preference Shares** | | | | |
| Non-Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up issued pursuant to scheme of arrangement between erstwhile Cairn India Limited and Vedanta Limited | Preference Dividend | 13 March 2018 | 26,88,273.00 | 06 May, 2025 |
| | Dividend on 7.5% Preference Shares | 11 October 2018 | 9,85,639.00 | 26 November 2025 |
| | Redemption 7.5% Preference shares | 11 October 2018 | 1,67,94,691.00 | 01 December 2025 |
| **Total** | | | **30,95,07,919.00** | |

In view of specific order(s) of court/tribunal/statutory authority restraining transfer of shares and dividend thereon, such shares and unpaid dividend have not been transferred to IEPF pursuant to Section 124 of the Act and Rule 6 of IEPF Rules including statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof.

The details of dividend declared during the year on shares already transferred to IEPF are provided below:

| Dividend declared during FY 2025-26 on shares already transferred to IEPF | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Year | Type of Dividend | Date of Declaration | Amount transferred to IEPF (in ₹) | Date of transfer to IEPF |
| 2025-26 | 1st Interim Dividend | 18 June 2025 | 37,64,6192.00 | 21 July 2025 |
| 2025-26 | 2nd Interim Dividend | 21 August 2025 | 8,07,40,405.00 | 10 September 2025 |
| 2025-26 | 3rd Interim Dividend | 23 March 2026 | 5,37,83,954.80 | 15 April 2026 |
| **Total** | | | **17,21,70,552.00** | |

### Shares transferred/credited to IEPF during FY 2025-26

During the year, the Company transferred 3,90,239 equity shares of ₹ 1/- each comprising of 1,371 shareholders to IEPF.

The Company has also introduced the facility to search the amount of dividend and number of shares transferred or due to be transferred to IEPF with the help of DP Id/ Client Id if the shares are in demat form or folio number if the shares are in physical form. The facility is available on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

The shareholders whose shares/dividends have been transferred to IEPF can claim the same from IEPF in accordance with the prescribed procedure and on submission of such documents as prescribed under the IEPF Rules. The process for claiming the unpaid shares/dividends out of IEPF can be accessed on the IEPF website at www.iepf.gov.in and on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

### Dividend due to be transferred to IEPF during FY 2026-27

The dates on which unclaimed dividend and their corresponding shares would become due to be transferred to IEPF during FY 2026-27 are provided below:

**Dividend due to be transferred to IEPF during FY 2026-27**

| Particulars | Date of Declaration | Date of completion of seven years | Due date for transfer to IEPF | Amount as on 31 March 2026 (in ₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Second Interim Dividend 2018-19 | 06 March 2019 | 10 April 2026 | 09 May 2026 | 1,51,14,159.95 |
| **Total** | | | | **1,51,14,159.95** |

Ms. Prerna Halwasiya, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company is designated as the Nodal Officer and Ms. Kavitha Pillai, Associate General Manager, Corporate Secretarial has been designated as Deputy Nodal Officer under the provisions of IEPF.

The contact details can be accessed on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

### TRANSFER TO RESERVES

The Company proposes Nil transfer to General Reserve out of its total profit of ₹ 17,726 crore for the financial year.

### PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees given and securities provided along with the purpose for which the loan or guarantee or security is proposed to be utilised as per the provisions of Section 186 of the Act are provided in the standalone financial statements. (Please refer to Notes to the standalone financial statements).

### FIXED DEPOSITS

As on 31 March 2026, deposits amounting to ₹ 44,000 remain unclaimed. Since the matter is sub judice, the Company is maintaining status quo.

### PUBLIC DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposits falling under the ambit of Section 73 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder during the year under review.

### MATERIAL CHANGES AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

No material changes and commitments have occurred subsequent to the close of the financial year till the date of this Report which may affect the financial position of the Company.

### SIGNIFICANT & MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

Provided below are the significant and material orders which have been passed by any regulators or courts or tribunals against the Company impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in the future.

#### Copper Division

The Company had filed a Special Leave Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the order of Division Bench of Madras High Court vide which the Court had upheld the closure of the Copper Smelter Plant at Thoothukudi. The Hon'ble Supreme Court on 29 February 2024 concluded that the Special Leave Petition did not warrant interference under Article 136 of the Constitution of India and dismissed the Special Leave Petition filed by the Company.

The Company filed a review petition against the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which has been dismissed and the Company is currently exploring all possible legal avenues including filing of Curative petition.

Further, the Company submitted its Green Copper Proposal to the State Government. However, as the State Government did not take any action on the proposal, the Company filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Madras High Court seeking directions from the High Court for considering its proposal for production of Green Copper at the site instead of the earlier copper plant. The matter was listed on 18 December 2025 wherein the High Court directed the Company to file an application before the appropriate authorities and directed the State to consider the same. On the basis of the said directions of the Madras High Court, the Company filed fresh CTO Application before Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board ("**TNPCB**") which has been rejected. The Company has filed a fresh writ before the Hon'ble Madras High Court challenging the rejection order. The matter is currently pending.

### CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS OF COMPANY

There is no change in the nature of business of your Company during the year under review.

### FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT ANY CORPORATE ACTION

There were no instances where the Company failed to implement any corporate action within the specified time limit.

### GENERAL DISCLOSURES

(a) There are no pending legal proceeding against the Company under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

(b) There was no instance of one-time settlement with any bank or financial institution during FY 2025-26.

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

As stipulated in Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors subscribe to the "**Directors' Responsibility Statement**" and to the best of their knowledge and ability, hereby confirms that:

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;

(b) they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year, i.e., 31 March 2026 and of the profit and loss of the Company for the financial year ending on 31 March 2026;

(c) they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the Company's assets and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;

(e) they have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and

(f) proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

## AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

The Company remains committed to sustaining high standards of corporate governance, operational excellence and responsible business practices as part of its long-term growth strategy. In recognition of its focussed efforts across innovation, sustainability and business performance, Vedanta has received awards and recognitions across reputable national and international platforms.

These recognitions reflect the progress made by the Company in advancing best-in-class practices and underscore its continued emphasis on value creation for stakeholders and meaningful contributions to society. The Company remains focussed on pursuing disciplined improvements across its operations and governance framework to support sustainable and resilient growth.

The details of the awards and recognitions secured by the Company have been set out in a separate section of the Integrated Annual Report.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND APPRECIATION

Vedanta continues to be guided by a strong leadership team comprising professionals with diverse global experience and deep sectoral expertise. Their strategic direction, adherence to global best practices and focus on long-term value creation have enabled the Company to pursue its vision of building a leading global natural resources enterprise. The Board acknowledges the management's commitment to progressive policies, disciplined execution and responsible growth.

The Directors take this opportunity to place on record their sincere appreciation for the continued support and cooperation extended by the Central and State Governments, regulatory authorities, bankers, stock exchanges, financial institutions, depositories, analysts, advisors, local communities, customers, vendors, business partners, shareholders and investors. Their trust, guidance and encouragement have been instrumental in the Company's progress and resilience.

The Board also expresses its deep gratitude to all employees for their dedication, professionalism and sustained efforts, which have contributed meaningfully to the Company's performance and growth. Their commitment and enthusiasm remain central to the Company's success.

The Directors further acknowledge the confidence and trust reposed by all stakeholders in Vedanta and look forward to their continued support and engagement as the Company strives to enhance stakeholder value and contribute to India's growth and development.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sd/-

**Anil Agarwal**
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00010883

Place: London
Date: 29 April 2026

# ANNEXURE A

## Conservation of Energy and Technology Absorption

### (A) Conservation of Energy:

The Company remains firmly committed to the conservation of natural resources, supported by several important initiatives, as outlined below.

#### OIL AND GAS BUSINESS:

**Rajasthan Operations**

i. Renewable energy sourcing of approx. 12.5 MWh has commenced in a phased manner at the Mangala Processing Terminal with an estimated annual GHG emission avoidance potential of ~77,750 $tCO_2e$;

ii. Energy conservation by conversion of 22 induction motor to Permanent Magnetic Motor (PMM) for energy efficiency gain. Annual Energy saving of 14,295 GJ & GHG emission avoidance of 2,819 $tCO_2e$;

iii. Installed artificial gas lifting in Raag Oil WP-1 instead of conventional gas lift, enabling recovery of 0.5 MMSCFD gas leading to potential GHG emission avoidance of 16,000 $tCO_2e$ per annum;

iv. Gas recovery of 0.5 MMSCFD from Tukaram-1Z by transportation of gas to terminal via Raag Oil WP-03. Annual GHG emission avoidance potential of 14,000 $tCO_2e$;

v. RJ North & RJ South are certified for Energy Management System (ISO 50001: 2018).

**Ravva Operations**

i. Conversion of Diesel driven compressor to Motor driven compressor to conserve energy, resulting in the annual energy saving potential of 12,450 kWh;

ii. Replacement of 130 fixtures of conventional lighting with energy efficient lighting resulting in the annual energy saving of 38,990 kWh (145 GJ);

iii. Installation and commissioning of Nitrogen (N2) generator skid to optimise gas consumption used as blanketing medium resulting in saving of 4,000 SCMD gas with an estimated annual GHG emission avoidance of 3,240 $tCO_2e$ /annum.

#### COPPER BUSINESS:

**Silvassa Unit**

i. Initiated phased renewable energy adoption in Q3 FY 2025-26, reaching 10 MW Round the Clock supply, with renewables contributing over 55% of Q4 electricity consumption, reducing Scope 2 emissions by more than 19 K $tCO_2e$ and delivering ₹ 1.6 crore in cost savings;

ii. 4 Diesel forklifts have been replaced with EV forklift at Piparia unit with estimated reduction of 84 $tCO_2e$ / annum of scope 3 emissions);

iii. The boiler system was upgraded through installation of a new boiler, dedicated RO system, and economiser, resulting in annual savings of 3 lakhs SCM of PNG and Scope 1 emissions reduction of 627 $tCO_2e$, and cost savings of ₹ 1.2 crore;

iv. HT capacitor installed to increase power factor from 95 to 99, with expected annual savings of 48 lakhs kWh corresponding to 3.5 k $tCO_2e$ and ₹ 3 crore;

v. Optimised refinery cooling tower pumping system eliminating operation of 100 HP motor and corresponding reduction of 6.5 lakh units, 470 $tCO_2e$, ₹ 40 lakhs;

vi. Burner optimisation carried out in CCPC launder eliminating 2 burners and installing motor operated valve (MOV) in 2 burners for accurate fuel control, annually offsetting 87.7 MT of LPG, 262 $tCO_2e$ and ₹ 49 lakhs;

vii. VFD installation for CCPP unit holding furnace delivered savings of 21,012 kWh, 15 $tCO_2e$ and ₹ 1.2 lakhs.

#### SESA GOA BUSINESS:

**Value Added Business ("VAB")**

i. Eliminated running of one cooling tower fan of Power plant-1 by nozzle cleaning & blade angle changing (Saving – 6,30,000 kWh/annum);

ii. Commissioned coke drying system utilising sinter flue gas waste heat to reduce coke moisture which in turn reduced fuel rate in BF. (Saving – ~11,000 MKCAL energy);

iii. Capacitor bank replacement in PID-1 & PID-2 (Saving – 28,000 kWh/annum);

iv. Condenser cleaning for reduction in Specific heat consumption of turbine in PP-1 from 3.9 tonnes/MW to 3.8 tonnes/MW (Saving – 6,72,000 kWh/annum);

v. Installed solar plants in 3 nos. of Schools and 1 Anganwadi as a part of community development project.

**Iron Ore Goa ("IOG")/River Fleet Service (RFS)**

i. Installed solar power system to meet the auxiliary energy needs of the barge "Mogri", with plans to extend this solution to additional barges in the next financial year.

#### POWER BUSINESS:

**2400 MW Jharsuguda**

i. U#3 & 4 Air preheater baskets jet cleaning done for reducing flue gas exit temperature reduction ~3.2 KCAL/kWh heat rate improved;

ii. U#3 & 4 Air preheater seals replacement done gaining 650 kWh of electrical energy savings;

iii. U#3 & 4 flue gas duct air ingress rectification done gaining 1,619 kWh of electrical energy saving;

iv. U#3 & 4 fabric filter bags replacement done gaining 1,943 kWh of electrical energy saving;

v. Natural draft cooling tower fills replaced in U#3 & 4 to improve condenser vacuum, Heat rate gain of 16.6 KCAL/kWh;

vi. U#3 & 4 condenser chemical cleaning done to improve condenser vacuum, Heat rate gain of 6 KCAL/kWh;

vii. U#3& 4 boiler penthouse sealing correction and SOFA duct tuning done to reduce spray losses thereby gaining 4.6 KCAL/kWh of thermal energy.

**CPP 1215 MW Jharsuguda**

i. Air preheater basket jet cleaning for 2 units (Unit 4,8) and APH basket replacement for 2 units (U#9 and U#6) to reduce the high flue gas exit temperature saving 6 KCAL/kWh on station level;

ii. Replacement of Air preheater seals and fabric filter bags, flue gas duct repairing for 4 units (Unit 4, 8, 9 & 6) to reduce Induced draft and primary air fans consumption by 1,000 kWh on station level;

iii. Bullet cleaning for 4 units (U#4,8,9,6) to improve cleanliness factor and reduce vacuum losses benefits vacuum improvement of 0.8 KPA on unit level and 7 KCAL/kWh savings of heat rate at station level;

iv. Cooling tower fills replacement for U#4,7,3 to reduce condenser inlet temperature and improve condenser vacuum by 1.3 KPA on unit level;

v. 4 Mill grinding media replaced (3B, 7B and 6B, 6A) to improve mill fineness, optimise combustion efficiency and to reduce Auxiliary power consumption by 440 kWh i.e. 0.04% on station level;

vi. BFP NRV passing correction in 1 unit & recirculation valve passing rectification in 1 unit & Emergency blowdown MOV passing correction to reduce Auxiliary power consumption by 270 kWh (0.02% on station level).

#### ALUMINIUM BUSINESS:

**Smelter Plant-1 (Jharsuguda)**

**Electrical Energy**

**DC Energy saving**

i. Vedanta Lining Design implemented in 72 smelting pots with a saving of 101 kWh/MT per Pot.

**AC auxiliary Energy saving**

i. Installation of energy efficient IE3 1.5 KW BR motors in furnace (7 Nos) at Bake Oven;

ii. Installation of energy efficient IE3 3.7 KW CR motors in furnace (9 Nos) at Bake Oven;

iii. Replacement of Cone 1.5 KW BR motor fan cone (23 Nos);

iv. Replacement of Cone 3.7 KW CR motor fan cone (5 Nos);

v. Installation of Energy efficient IE2 5.2 KW – B135 Motor in screen motor of Butt Circuit at GAP;

vi. Installation of Energy efficient IE2 11 KW – R305 Motor in water pump at GAP;

vii. Installation of Energy efficient IE2 8.6 KW – A145 Motor in screen motor of Coke Circuit at GAP;

viii. Installation of Energy efficient IE2 5.5 KW – H020 Motor at GAP;

ix. Installation of Energy efficient IE2 4 KW – H030 Motor at GAP;

x. HTM Heater Bundle Replacement and Vessel Overhauling at GAP;

xi. Energy efficient IE3 motor replacement in Shotblast Bucket elevator motor at Rodding Shop;

xii. Energy efficient IE3 motor replacement in BC 05 motor at Rodding Shop;

xiii. Energy efficient IE3 motor replacement in BC 39 motor at Rodding Shop;

xiv. P&F track modification done for elimination of Auto bath Indexer-2 operation at Rodding Shop;

xv. VFD installed in Shot blast turbine at Rodding Shop;

xvi. Compressor Overhauling at Compressor House;

xvii. Cooling tower Overhauling with gearbox replacement and installation of new modified fan blades at Compressor House;

xviii. VFD upgradation of Cold Well Pump-1 at RPH-2;

xix. ETP Unit Overhauling;

xx. Energy efficient IE3 22 KW DM Motor (3 No.) replacement in Rectifier units;

xxi. Installation of Energy efficient 22 KW IE4 N2 Compressor motor at Cast House;

xxii. Installation of Energy efficient 37 KW IE4 ICM PUMP motor at Cast House;

xxiii. Installation of Energy efficient 160 KW IE4 CWP motor at Cast House.

**Smelter Plant-2 (Jharsuguda)**

**Electrical Energy**

**DC Energy saving**

i. Vedanta Lining Design implemented in 227 pots with savings of 178 kWh/MT per pot;

ii. 99.92% of pots replaced with energy efficient cathode in Plant-2 in FY 2025-26 which is higher by 4.2% from FY 2024-25 and achieved 100% Graphitisation by April 2026.

**AC auxiliary Energy saving**

i. 36 Nos Old BR/CR motor replaced with IE3 motor at Bake Oven;

ii. Replacement of Old MH lights with LED lights in CBTF and Furnace 150 Nos at Bake oven;

iii. VFD Installation in 10 CMU Ramps at Bake oven;

iv. VFD installation for 19P3 ID fan at Rodding;

v. VFD installation in 19P9 A ID fan at Rodding;

vi. VFD installation in furnace ID fan at Rodding;

vii. Energy Efficient (IE3) motor installation in DC-3 ID fan at Rodding;

viii. VFD installation in DC-3 ID fan motor at Rodding;

ix. Re-melting of metal to be reduced from 195.15 MT by 10% at Rodding;

x. Air End installation in HP-3 Compressor at Utility;

xi. HT motor overhauling at Utility;

xii. Engine upgradation in technological vehicles (LTV);

xiii. Major overhauling of Vehicles;

xiv. Cabin Modification of ATV vehicles;

xv. Boggie frame modification in ATV;

xvi. CT-1 VFD installation at Cast house;

xvii. Running hour optimisation of Saw Cutting Machine at Cast house;

xviii. Pot cooling fan installation for pot side shell cooling at Potline.

### Lanjigarh

The following energy conservation measures implemented at Lanjigarh:

i. Installed LCVs in Purging Air Lines of Calciner 1 & 2, resulting in optimised air control;

ii. Implemented VFD system in the ISC sump pump, improving flow regulation, and reducing energy consumption;

iii. Resized pulleys for ISC pump–motor assemblies (3 units) to achieve optimal speed control and lower power load;

iv. Minimised false air infiltration in Calciner-1 through system sealing enhancements, leading to improved thermal efficiency;

v. Introduced zero-loss drain traps in the compressor unit, eliminating air leakage and enhancing compressed air efficiency;

vi. Added thermal additives to Furnace Oil (FO), improving combustion characteristics and achieving approximately 1% specific fuel improvement;

vii. Stopped the DOL pump in the 2-pump series system (1 VFD + 1 DOL) in the White Area pumping section, resulting in annual savings of 2,361 MWh across 3 identical sets;

viii. Installed a 5 KWP rooftop solar panel at the township temple, contributing to clean energy generation for community infrastructure;

ix. Redesigned economiser tubes in Boiler-1 & Boiler-3, improving heat recovery efficiency and saving 11,800 tonnes of coal annually per boiler;

x. Upgraded Senior APH units in Boiler-1 & Boiler-2, enhancing boiler performance and enabling coal savings of 11,800 tonnes per boiler per year;

xi. Successfully co fired 2,617 tonnes of biomass in boilers during FY 2025-26, reducing reliance on fossil fuels;

xii. Conducted successful biodiesel co-firing trials, firing 60 KL biodiesel at 20% blend with LDO, validating performance and compatibility;

xiii. Installed VFD in the DM Transfer Pump, achieving 50.435 MWh/year electricity savings;

xiv. Interconnected the NPP and Refinery compressed air headers, improving load sharing and enabling annual savings of 8,802 MWh;

xv. Completed instrument air-line connections for Bag Filters in the 90 MW CGPP, improving pneumatic system reliability and reducing compressor load;

xvi. Imported 312.43 MWh of Green Power, increasing renewable energy share in the power mix.

## (B) Additional investments and proposals, if any, being implemented for reduction of consumption of energy

**OIL AND GAS BUSINESS:**

### Rajasthan Operations

i. Renewable Energy sourcing up to 18-20 MWh at Mangala Processing Terminal as part PDA signed for 25 MWh;

ii. Replacement of conventional lights with energy efficient LED at MBA and Midstream operations;

iii. Conversion of 30 induction motors to PMM (permanent magnetic motors) at RJ North for improving energy efficiency;

iv. Installation of HVAC units with ODS free and less GWP refrigerants along with inverter in RJ asset and midstream operations for energy conservation;

v. Digital intervention (IoT) in RDG Substation's HVACs system for optimisation of energy consumption;

vi. Installation of Gas Engine Generators in satellite fields to meet power requirement and thereby reducing flaring;

vii. Exploring opportunities for CCU (Carbon capture and utilisation) from Aish-ABH field gas (high $CO_2$ gas) to avoid flaring.

### Cambay Operations

i. Reduction in ~0.1 MMSCM flare gas by introducing PCV and PSV in Hoi Oil Expansion Tank;

ii. Energy Saver Installation in Air conditioners.

### Ravva Operations

i. Replacement of Conventional Lights with LED at Ravva.

**COPPER BUSINESS:**

### Silvassa Unit

i. 483 KW Roof top solar project at Chinchpada;

ii. VFD installation for launder blower at CCPC;

iii. Four burner Motor operated valve (MOV) installation at CCPC;

iv. Furnace #1 gas burner installation at ACP, transition from oil to gas fuel;

v. VFD installation for RCW pumps at CCR;

vi. Burner optimisation at CCPP for fuel efficiency.

### Fujairah Unit

i. 350 KW roof top solar project.

**SESA GOA BUSINESS:**

**Value Added Business ("VAB")**

i. Deployment of 4 Nos EV Wheel loaders in Value added business, increasing the total count of EV WL's in Sesa Goa to 10 Nos.

**POWER BUSINESS:**

### 2400 MW Jharsuguda

i. U#3 & 4 Air Preheater seals replacement;

ii. U#3 & 4 fabric filter bags replacement;

iii. U#3 & 4 flue gas duct air ingress rectification;

iv. Condenser Jet cleaning for U#3 & 4;

v. Coal burner modification for U#3 & 4;

vi. U#4 vacuum improvement by performing Helium leak test & plugging off the leaks;

vii. Mill Girth gear reversal & liner replacement for 2 mills;

viii. Non-metallic bellows installation in U#3 &4 to reduce air ingress in flue gas ducts.

### CPP 1215 MW Jharsuguda

i. Air preheater Basket replacement for 2 units;

ii. Mill grinding media replacement for 4 Mills;

iii. ESP bag filter replacement for 4 units;

iv. Seal trough bottom hopper replacement for 2 units;

v. CT fills replacement for 3 units;

vi. Double layer bucket strainer installation for 1 unit.

**ALUMINIUM BUSINESS:**

### Smelter Plant-1 (Jharsuguda)

i. Replacement of old motors with Energy efficient motor;

ii. Replacement of conventional lights with LED lights;

iii. Vedanta Lining Design implementation in smelting pots;

iv. Voltage Clamp drop reduction between anode stem and beam of a pot;

v. Vedanta Pot Controller implementation in smelting pots.

### Smelter Plant-2 (Jharsuguda)

i. Vedanta Lining Design implementation;

ii. Vedanta pot controller and Pot technology upgradation;

iii. Voltage reduction by rectifying clamp drop;

iv. Replacement of conventional lights with LED lights;

v. Replacement of old motors with Energy efficient motor.

## (C) Impact of above measures in (A) and (B) for reduction of energy consumption and consequent impact of cost of production of goods

**OIL AND GAS BUSINESS:**

### Rajasthan Operations

i. Renewable energy consumption of 12.5 MW, through a hybrid renewable energy arrangement, resulted in an annual consumption of ~110 million units (equivalent to 3,94,200 GJ), contributing to significant emission reduction;

ii. Energy Conservation by conversion of 22 induction motors to Permanent Magnetic motor (PMM) has resulted in annual Energy saving of 14,295 GJ;

iii. Certification under the Energy Management System (ISO 50001: 2018) at RJ North and RJ South remains central to our approach to energy efficiency and conservation, enabling structured monitoring, optimisation of energy use, and continuous improvement in energy performance.

### Ravva Operations

i. Conversion of Diesel driven compressor to Motor driven compressor to conserve, resulting in the annual energy saving potential of 12,450 kWh;

ii. Replacement of 130 fixtures of conventional lighting with energy efficient lighting resulting in the annual energy saving of 38,990 kWh (145 GJ);

iii. Installation of Nitrogen generation skid for replacing natural gas with Nitrogen for blanketing gas system. Energy savings of 25,260 GJ in FY 2025-26.

**COPPER BUSINESS:**

i. Plant power factor increased by 4%, reaching PF of 99 at Chinchpada unit;

ii. Specific emissions reduced by 11% due to increased renewable power penetration.

**SESA GOA BUSINESS:**

**Value Added Business ("VAB")**

i. The Energy Conservation measures undertaken in various areas in FY 2025-26 have an annual saving potential of 2,372 MWh of Electricity per annum for VAB.

**POWER BUSINESS:**

**2400 MW Jharsuguda**

i. Specific oil consumption reduced by 0.08 ML/kWh in 2,400 MW TPP from last financial year (0.15 against 0.23 ML/kWh in FY 2024-25);

ii. Forced outage reduction by 2.43% in 2,400 MW TPP from last financial year (3.53% against 5.96% in FY 2024-25);

iii. Auxiliary power consumption reduced by 0.22% Y-o-Y (7.35% against 7.57% in FY 2024-25);

iv. Specific coal consumption reduced by 8 GMS/kWh Y-o-Y (760 against 768 in FY 2024-25);

v. Specific raw water consumption reduced by 0.08 $M^3$/MWh (1.99 against 2.07 $M^3$/MWh in FY 2024-25).

**CPP 1215 MW Jharsuguda**

i. Plant availability increased by 1.12% Y-o-Y during FY 2025-26 (95.09% against 93.97% availability in FY 2024-25);

ii. Forced outages reduction by 0.72% Y-o-Y FY 2025-26 (1.15% against 1.87% in FY 2024-25) in CPP 1,215 MW;

iii. Specific Oil Consumption (SOC) reduction by 0.02 ML/KWHR Y-o-Y during FY 2025-26 (0.08 ML/KWHR against 0.10 ML/KWHR SOC in FY 2024-25);

**ALUMINIUM BUSINESS:**

**Smelter Plant-1 and 2 (Jharsuguda)**

i. Specific energy consumption reduction by 2 kWh/tonne despite 4 KA increase in operating current.

## (D) The steps taken by the company for utilising alternate sources of energy

**OIL AND GAS BUSINESS:**

i. Cairn has signed a PDA for Renewable Energy sourcing of 25 MW, renewable energy delivery started from 10 January 2026;

ii. Installed solar rooftop of approx. 2 MWP across Rajasthan and Gujarat operational sites.

**COPPER BUSINESS:**

i. The business has two projects in the pipeline: a 483 KW roof top solar at Chinchpada unit and a 350 KWP roof top solar plant for its Fujairah unit;

ii. Current PDA for RE power caters to minimum 55% of Chinchpada facility power demand;

iii. The business is also in the phase of transitioning entirely from oil-based fuels to gaseous fuels with resulting in both monetary savings and air pollution emission reduction targets.

**SESA GOA BUSINESS:**

**Value Added Business ("VAB")**

i. Deployment of 4 Nos EV Wheel loaders in Value added business, increasing the total count of EV WL's in Sesa Goa to 10 Nos.

**Iron Ore Karnataka ("IOK")**

i. 5 Nos of mobile screening plants has been electrified.

## FORM OF DISCLOSURE OF PARTICULARS WITH RESPECT TO TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

**Specific areas in which R&D carried out by the company**

**Technology Absorption, Adaptation and Innovation**

**Efforts in brief made towards technology absorption, adaptation, and innovation**

**OIL AND GAS BUSINESS:**

**Rajasthan Operations**

**Operations**

- Strategic energy optimisation in Boilers was executed after technical assessment and cross-functional coordination to reduce internal gas consumption without compromising process reliability;
- Advance Process Control (APC) has been implemented in Steam Turbine Generators for increasing and reducing the load in auto mode to maintain Steam Header Pressure;
- Installation of Gas Engine Generator at Raag Oil-03 to meet the power requirement which has resulted in reduced amount of gas flared and optimised diesel consumption;
- Successful transition in 2 Raag Oil Wells from gas lifting to ALS (SRP & PCP), achieving measurable GHG savings and operational efficiency;
- Commissioned pipeline from Tuka-1Z to eliminate flaring and reduce transportation Emission, achieving significant GHG savings.

**Petroleum Engineering**

- Energy Conservation by conversion of induction motor to Permanent Magnetic Motor (PMM) for energy efficiency gain;
- Advanced custom design drill bits for drilling in RDG and Saraswati fields saving rig time;
- Replaced diesel driven hot water circulation with inhouse hot-oil circulation;
- Implementation of casing perforations using advanced Addressable Selective Firing System which perforates upto 6 clusters in a single run;
- Velocity Strings Installation helps swing wells to produce regularly;
- Executed production enhancement stimulation in Saraswati-4 Basement, Raag South-4, Saras-05 through fracturing;
- Established re-fracability in older RDG wells and stimulation of left out zones.

**HSE**

- Expansion of AI-powered Surveillance Cameras to monitor unsafe practices and conditions.

**Digital**

- ICairn (Cairn GEN AI Platform) – Deployed a fully functional LLM platform specifically trained for Cairn dataset, leveraging AI adoption;
- Implementation of edge-based technology for SSF fields for real-time monitoring, predictive analytics and optimising production from SRP wells;
- IIoT-based HVAC digitalisation for real-time monitoring, predictive analysis, and optimisation of HVAC equipment using the I/O Sense cloud platform;
- Multi-Phase Pumps Automation in systems that consist of five pumps, of which three operate simultaneously while two remain on standby. The primary function of these pumps is to transfer production fluid to the processing terminal;
- AI ML Factory – VRU failure prediction to develop a predictive maintenance model aimed at reducing VRU compressor downtime and improving overall VRU availability through an AI/ML-based solution;
- Solar digitalisation: This initiative focusses on real-time monitoring of 530 KW solar inverters at the OB location to access live solar generation data and enable early fault detection. The solution enhances visibility of power output and creates a centralised monitoring platform.

**Cambay Operations**

- Production Gain of 500+ BOEPD realised from LB-11 after successful innovative single stage mud acid application based well stimulation to improve well productivity;
- Successfully executed zonal shut-off in LA-10, restoring the non-producing well to sustained oil output to 500+ BOEPD;
- Successfully deployed a compact acid-stimulation pumping system in LB-13y well with minimal footprint, enabling cost savings over coiled tubing operations and delivering a production gain of 450+ BOEPD;
- Successfully executed a tractor-based perforation job in the deviated GA-7 well, delivering an estimated production gain of ~525 BOEPD;
- Successfully implemented Modified Gas Lift Orifice (MGLO) systems across multiple Cambay wells, enabling targeted production optimisation with easy deployment through slickline.

**Ravva Operations**

- Calibrate and run scenarios using network model for Ravva by integrating the well models to evaluate the impact of facility optimisation and debottlenecking projects on overall production deliverability;
- Innovative methodology to sustain RE07 production by safe acid treatment technique dosing in A-annulus to dissolve the scales formed in a gas lift orifice and prevent plugging so as to enable continuous flow without shutting / disturbing the well for GLV changeover;
- An innovative A annulus sealant technology was introduced to create a temporary packer above the production packer, enabling perforation and gas production from shallower LM sands inaccessible through conventional completions. This resin based cement technology to untap gas from shallower zones with rig less intervention in RF-2st and RD-10;
- 3D Pre-stack Simultaneous Geostatistical Inversion to unlock the next phase of growth in Ravva, Geostatistical Inversion technology is being adopted for accurate reservoir characterisation to identify the remaining hydrocarbon exploration and production opportunities;
- Waterweb technology-based stimulation to restore production from RD-09;
- Oil seeker technology-based stimulation to improve production from RF-08.

**COPPER BUSINESS:**

- **Digital Twin for Tank House Operations (2% Increment in Current Efficiency)**

  Digital Twin–based system implemented for real-time process simulation and AI-led optimisation, resulting in improved operational efficiency and decision-making.

- **Smart Fuel Optimisation Model (10% Fuel Consumption Reduction)**

  An AI-based smart fuel optimisation model was deployed to optimise furnace burner operations, reducing PNG consumption and improving energy efficiency.

- **RFID-Based Material Tracking (Digitised Metal Accounting)**

  An RFID-enabled system tracks both domestic and imported raw materials in real time, ensuring accurate PV and metal accounting.

- **IoT-Based Vibration Monitoring**

  Implemented an IIoT-based vibration monitoring system enables real-time tracking of critical equipment health, with instant alerts and automated reporting correspondingly ensures timely maintenance, reduces downtime, and enhances overall operational reliability and safety.

**SESA GOA BUSINESS:**

**Value Added Business ("VAB")**

- Utilising waste heat from sinter plant for coke drying;
- New PCI unit commissioning at PID-2;
- Replacing old motors with super premium efficiency motors (IE4).

**ALUMINIUM BUSINESS:**

**Smelter Plant-1 and 2 (Jharsuguda)**

- Vedanta Lining Design implementation in smelting pots;
- Vedanta Pot Controller implementation in smelting pots;
- Replacement of Diesel operated forklift with Battery operated forklift.

**Lanjigarh – Refinery**

- Installation of Advance Static Reactive Power Generators in Electrical Switchgears from controlling Variable Frequency drive Harmonics;
- Zero Loss Drain Traps Installation instead of timer-based traps in Compressor Air Receivers;
- Economiser Design Change for Better Boiler Tube Leakage prevention and Efficiency Improvement.

## Benefits derived as a result of above efforts e.g., product improvement, cost reduction, product development, import substitution

**OIL AND GAS BUSINESS:**

**Rajasthan Operations**

**Operations**

- Energy optimisation in Boilers has potential annual GHG emission reduction of ~44,000 $tCO_2e$ & Energy Saving of ~7,44,000 GJ;
- Conversion of conventional Induction Motors (IM) to high-efficiency Permanent Magnet Motors (PMM) has annual GHG emission reduction potential of ~2,200 $tCO_2e$ & Energy Saving of ~11,500 GJ;
- Installation of Gas Engine Generator at Raag Oil-03 has helped in annual GHG emission reduction of ~2,500 $tCO_2e$/annum;
- Conversion of 2 Raag Oil wells from gas lifting to ALS (SRP & PCP) has annual GHG emission reduction potential of ~21,700 $tCO_2e$/annum;
- Pipeline from Tuka-1Z to Raag Oil has helped in annual GHG emission reduction of ~14,000 $tCO_2e$/annum.

**PE and Drilling**

- Energy Conservation by conversion of induction motor to Permanent Magnetic Motor (PMM) has annual potential Energy saving of 14,028 GJ and GHG reduction of 2,765.8 $tCO_2e$;
- Advanced custom design drill bits has helped in reducing average S2R (Spud to Release) days/well;
- Inhouse developed hot-oil circulation system saved CO equivalent to 800+ litres of diesel per month at Raag Oil well pad-1;
- Implementation of casing perforations using advanced Addressable Selective Firing System has helped reducing e-line unit online hours;
- Velocity Strings Installation adds around ~100 BBLS per well (30% or more increase in production);
- Production enhancement stimulation in Saraswati-4 Basement, Raag South-4, Saras-05 added ~800 BOEPD to field production.

**HSE**

- Proactive detection of unsafe act and unsafe condition resulting in quick actions leading to avoidance of incidents.

**Digital**

- iCairn (Cairn GEN AI Platform) has helped in enhancing operational efficiency in real time;
- IIoT-based HVAC digitalisation implemented for Substation, realised savings of 891.224 MWh and emission reduction is 638.11 $tCO_2e$ in FY 2025-26;
- Multi-Phase Pumps Automation has helped in Real-Time Health Monitoring, Failure Prediction, Automated Load Balancing, and OEE Tracking;
- AI ML Factory – VRU failure prediction is expected to help in reduction in flaring by 0.052 MMSCF per year;
- Solar digitalisation is expected to help in enhancement of overall energy generation from solar invertors by 25-30%.

**Ravva Operations**

- Utilising the network model has helped in identification of possibilities of a few production enhancement projects;
- The unconventional technique of injecting safe acid along with gas lift in annulus to remove orifice scaling has resulted in uninterrupted production, improved gas-lift reliability, reduced intervention costs, minimised downtime, and enhanced overall operational efficiency. The innovative methodology of safe acid injection resulted in stable production from RE-07 which otherwise would require 10-12 days of weather dependent intervention activity which results in production loss along side additional cost incurrence;
- Annulus sealant technique has enabled incremental gas production from previously unproducible zones, enhanced reservoir exploitation, and improved overall production efficiency. Resin based cement technology resulted in 0.7 MMSCFD gas;
- 3D Pre-stack Simultaneous Geostatistical Inversion is a cutting-edge technology with integration of geostatistical modeling which will reduce the uncertainties in lithotype and fluid discrimination leveraging high resolution realisations of elastic attributes, facies and petrophysical properties through improved 3D Pre-stack Simultaneous Geostatistical Inversion workflow;
- Waterweb technology resulted in 500 BOEPD oil restoration in RD-09;
- Oil seeker technology resulted in 200 BOEPD gain from RF-08.

**Cambay Operations**

- Production Gain of 500+ BOEPD realised from LB-11 after successful innovative single stage mud acid application based well stimulation to improve well productivity;
- Successfully executed zonal shut-off in LA-10, restoring the non-producing well to sustained oil output to 500+ BOEPD;
- Successfully deployed a compact acid-stimulation pumping system in LB-13y well with minimal footprint, enabling cost savings over coiled tubing operations and delivering a production gain of 450+ BOEPD;
- Successfully executed a tractor-based perforation job in the deviated GA-7 well, delivering an estimated production gain of ~525 BOEPD;
- Successfully implemented Modified Gas Lift Orifice (MGLO) systems across multiple Cambay wells, enabling targeted production optimisation with easy deployment through slickline.

**SESA GOA BUSINESS:**

**Value Added Business ("VAB")**

- Utilisation of waste heat to reduce fuel rate;
- Increase in power generation with same steam consumption;
- Reduction in losses and hence increase efficiency.

**POWER BUSINESS:**

**2400 MW Jharsuguda**

- Additional sacrificial coating as per gas distribution test & hardox plate installation in flue gas ducts for 2 units;
- TDBFP cartridge replacement with highly efficient one & last stage blade replacement (1 unit);
- Coal burner modification with indigenation (2 units);
- TD-BFP Recirculation valve modification for steam utilisation & heat rate improvement (1 unit);
- Air compressor Air END replacement to ensure its healthiness (2 Nos).

**1215 MW Jharsuguda**

- 2 Numbers of additional cooling tower to be installed for vacuum improvement;
- Augmentation of early detection of boiler failure and minimising shutdown time Acoustic Leak Detection System (ASLD) to be installed in CPP 1215;
- 4 mills grinding media, Liner plate & nozzle ring replacement for Auxiliary Power Consumption reduction;
- Air end replacement of 5 Nos of Air Compressors for efficiency improvement;
- BFP Recirculation valve upgradation & BFP Non-Return Valve replacement for Auxiliary Power Consumption reduction (1 set).

**In case of imported technology (imported during the last 5 years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year), the following information may be furnished:**

| Business | Technology imported | Year of import | Has technology been fully absorbed |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Oil and Gas Business** | **Ravva Operations** | | |
| | 3D Pre-stack Simultaneous Geostatistical Inversion (FY 2024-25) | | No |
| | Tractor based technology for controlled milling of obstruction in down hole | | Yes |
| | Waterweb technology (FY 2025-26) | | Yes |
| | Lock cem technology – Annulus sealant (FY 2025-26) | | |
| **Copper Division** | No | | |
| **Iron Ore – Value Addition Business** | Utilising waste heat from sinter plant for coke drying. | FY 2025-26 | No |
| **Power Business** | No | | |
| **Aluminium Business** | No | | |

## Disclosure of particulars with respect to conservation of energy:

| Particulars | Unit | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business Unit | | Cairn Oil & Gas | | Copper | | Sesa Goa | | | | | | | |
| A. Power and Fuel Consumption | | | | | | Met Coke Division | Pig Iron Division | Power Plant (WHR) | Mining Goa | Met Coke Gujarat | Met Coke Vazare | Mining Orissa | Mining Karnataka |
| **Electricity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase Unit | MWh | 640096.60 | 573432.60 | 99383.30 | 108537.96 | 8360.80 | 230503.96 | 894.30 | 2068.70 | NA | 824.442 | 3316.263 | 1185.98 |
| Total Amount (Exc Demand Chgs) | ₹ crore | 511.18 | 457.27 | 60.20 | 56.00 | 0.4 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | | 0.936 | 1.940 | 0.8 |
| Rate/Unit | ₹/kWh | 7.99 | 7.97 | 6.04 | 5.16 | 0.5 | 0.52 | 6.2 | 5.1 | | 8.68 | 5.85 | 6.9 |
| Own generation Unit* | MWh | 374302.95 | 437879.00 | 1062.17 | 1125.68 | 0.00 | 20.33 | 462883.3 | NA | | NA | NA | 2630.1 |
| Unit per unit of fuel | ₹/Unit, grams/Unit, L/Unit | | | NA | NA | NA | 79.10 | NA | NA | | NA | NA | 7.1 |
| Cost/Unit | ₹/MWh, ₹/kWh | | | NA | NA | - | 28.9 | 0.4 | NA | | NA | NA | 12.0 |
| **Furnace Oil** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity** | KL | | | 0.00 | 394.87 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | Nil | NA | NA |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | | | 0.00 | 1.93 | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA |
| Average Cost per litre | ₹/L | | | 0 | 48.79 | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA |
| **LSHS (Low Sulphur Heavy Stock)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity** | MT | | | 1,726.31 | NA | | | | | | | | |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | | | 8.58 | NA | | | | | | | | |
| Average Cost per litre | ₹/KG | | | 49.7 | NA | | | | | | | | |
| **Diesel Oil** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | KL | 5315.27 | 5856.73 | 32.82 | 124.57 | Nil | 25.1 | Nil | 10608.0 | | 23.9 | 4876.0 | 10674.0 |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | 38.09 | 42.42 | 0.30 | 1.03 | NA | 0.2 | NA | 87.6 | | 0.2 | 45.7 | 97.1 |
| Average Cost per litre / Unit per litre of Oil | ₹/L | 71.66 | 72.42 | 90.00 | 82.72 | NA | 79.1 | NA | 82.5 | | 88.5 | 93.7 | 91.0 |
| Cost per Unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **L.P.G./LNG/Propane/IPA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity-(LPG/Propane) | MT | 22.41 | NA | 6363.65 | 7730.86 | NIL | 88.9 | NIL | NA | | NA | NA | NA |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | 0.17 | NA | 35.58 | 47.50 | NIL | 0.8 | NIL | NA | | NA | NA | NA |
| Average Cost per Kg | ₹/KG | 74.87 | NA | 55.90 | 61.50 | NIL | 88.0 | NIL | NA | | NA | NA | NA |
| **L.P.G./LNG/Propane/IPA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity-(PNG) | SCM | | | 15331379.23 | 11615213.18 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | | | 62.16 | 48.27 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average Cost per SCM | ₹/SCM | | | 40.53 | 41.56 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **L.P.G./LNG/Propane/IPA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity(LNG) | MT | | | NA | NA | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NA | NA | NA |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average Cost per MT | ₹ | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **L.P.G./LNG/Propane/IPA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity-(IPA) | MT | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average Cost per Kg | ₹/KG | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Natural Briqutte/ Coal** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | MT | | | NA | NA | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nill | NA | NA |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average Cost per MT | ₹ | | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

| Particulars | Unit | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business Unit | | Sesa Goa | | | | | | | | Power | | Aluminium | | | |
| A. Power and Fuel Consumption | | Met Coke Division | Pig Iron Division | Power Plant (WHR) | Mining Goa | Met Coke Gujarat | Met Coke Vazare | Mining Orissa | Mining Karnataka | | | Lanjigarh | | Jharsuguda | |
| **Electricity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase Unit | MWh | 8482.32 | 214896.12 | 1722.53 | 2163.00 | 1197.26 | 596.01 | 3065.169 | 472.98 | 4632 | 4129 | 22520 | 31009 | 4632 | 4129 |
| Total Amount (Exc Demand Chgs) | ₹ crore | 0.6 | 15.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 21.070 | 0.5 | 2677 | 2621 | 22.07 | 35.79 | 2677 | 2621 |
| Rate/Unit | ₹/kWh | 0.70 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 5.85 | 6.9 | 5.78 | 6.35 | 6 | 6 | 5.78 | 6.35 |
| Own generation Unit* | MWh | 0.00 | 54.64 | 415397.2 | NA | 5.40 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 3024.0 | 23090 | 23215 | 864496 | 626319 | 23090 | 23215 |
| Unit per unit of fuel | ₹/Unit, grams/Unit, L/Unit | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.00 | 93.00 | 7.1 | 771 | 776 | 4 | 4 | 771 | 776 |
| Cost/Unit | ₹/MWh, ₹/kWh | - | 32.3 | 0.0 | NA | NA | 0.0 | 13.95 | 12.3 | 2.62 | 2.78 | 5.04 | 5.00 | 2.62 | 2.78 |
| **Furnace Oil** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity** | KL | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NA | NA | | | 207027.69 | 138541.05 | 45118.22 | 43487.50 |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | 975.74 | 735.66 | 208.8 | 224.5 |
| Average Cost per litre | ₹/L | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | 47.13 | 53.10 | 48.3 | 51.6 |
| **LSHS (Low Sulphur Heavy Stock)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity** | MT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average Cost per litre | ₹/KG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Diesel Oil** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | KL | Nil | 20.7 | 3.6 | 7092.0 | 229.7 | 112.8 | 4527.0 | 10536.4 | 2563 | 3514 | 4222.78 | 2688.00 | 5393.120 | 5811.550 |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | NA | 0.2 | 0.0 | 56.6 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 42.1 | 95.9 | 15 | 22 | 36 | 24 | 40.74 | 49.42 |
| Average Cost per litre / Unit per litre of Oil | ₹/L | NA | 85.4 | 83.2 | 79.8 | 88.3 | 90.1 | 93.0 | 91.0 | 60 | 62 | 84 | 88 | 75.54 | 85.05 |
| Cost per Unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **L.P.G./LNG/Propane/IPA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity-(LPG/Propane) | MT | NIL | 79.8 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NA | 2.1 | NA | | | | | 1751.9 | 1126.5 |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | NIL | 0.7 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NA | 0.0 | NA | | | | | 10.7 | 7.0 |
| Average Cost per Kg | ₹/KG | NIL | 82.1 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NA | 61.9 | NA | | | | | 60.9 | 62.2 |
| **L.P.G./LNG/Propane/IPA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity-(PNG) | SCM | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | |
| Average Cost per SCM | ₹/SCM | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | |
| **L.P.G./LNG/Propane/IPA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity(LNG) | MT | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | |
| Average Cost per MT | ₹ | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | |
| **L.P.G./LNG/Propane/IPA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity-(IPA) | MT | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | |
| Average Cost per Kg | ₹/KG | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | |
| **Natural Briqutte/ Coal** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | MT | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NA | NA | NA | 16744997 | 17230878 | 1888126.48 | 1341669.25 | 16744997 | 17230878 |
| Total Amount | ₹ crore | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3952 | 4218 | 733.57 | 499.39 | 3952 | 4218 |
| Average Cost per MT | ₹ | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2360 | 2448 | 3885.18 | 3722.15 | 2360 | 2448 |

| Particulars | Unit | Cairn Oil & Gas | | Copper | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Power | | | | Aluminium | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Met Coke Division | Pig Iron Division | Power Plant (WHR) | Mining Goa | Met Coke Gujarat | Met Coke Vazare | Mining Orissa | Mining Karnataka | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 | Year Ended 31 March 2026 | Year Ended 31 March 2025 |
| **Business Unit** | | | | | | Sesa Goa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Jharsuguda | | | |
| **B. Consumption per MT of Production** | | | | | | Met Coke Division | Pig Iron Division | Power Plant (WHR) | Mining Goa | Met Coke Gujarat | Met Coke Vazare | Mining Orissa | Mining Karnataka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous Copper Rod | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| /Iron -Ore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | MWh/MT | | | 0.48 | 0.57 | | 0.02 | 0.03 | NA | NA | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furnace Oil | KL/MT | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LSHS (Low Sulphur Heavy Stock) | MT/MT | | | 0.01 | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel | KL/MT | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | NA | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L.P.G./Propane/IPA | MT/MT | | | 0.03 | 0.04 | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.00 | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNG | SCM/MT | | | 73.17 | 60.36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of Rod | MT | | | 209543.59 | 192433.00 | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alumina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal for Steam | MT/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furnance Oil for Calcination | KG/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hot Metal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity (Total AC for electrolysis and auxiliary energy | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billet (including alloy rods) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furnace Oil | KL | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ingots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furnace Oil | KL | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alloy Ingots | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furnace Oil | KL | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slab | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furnace Oil | KL | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wire Rods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furnace Oil | KL | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T-ingot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CastBar (P1020)+BTCB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOW cast | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alloy CastBar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | kWh/MT | | | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

** This includes the WHRB Generation also.*

***This includes the FO consumed in CPP also.*

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

Sd/-
**Anil Agarwal**
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00010883

Place: London
Date: 29 April 2026

# ANNEXURE B

## Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities for FY 2025-26

### 1 Brief Outline on CSR Policy of the Company

#### A. POLICY OBJECTIVE

Vedanta Limited ("VEDL" or "the Company") is committed to creating sustainable value through responsible business practices that uphold the highest standards of ethics, environmental stewardship, and social responsibility. Recognising the importance of fostering inclusive growth and strengthening community well-being, the Company seeks to positively contribute to the economic, social, and environmental development of its areas of operation. This Policy provides the overarching framework and guiding principles for integrating responsible business conduct into decision-making and operations, while ensuring consistency, accountability, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and global best practices.

#### B. VEDL CSR PHILOSOPHY

We at Vedanta Limited have a well-established history and commitment to reinvest in the social good of our neighbourhood communities and nation.

**CSR VISION**

"Empowering communities, transforming lives and facilitating nation building through sustainable and inclusive growth."

We believe, that

- we can positively impact and contribute to the realisation of integrated and inclusive development of the country, in partnership with National and State Government as well as local, national and international partners;
- sustainable development of our businesses is dependent on sustainable, long lasting and mutually beneficial relationships with our stakeholders, especially the communities we work with;
- beyond government forging partnerships with corporates and civil societies/community based institutions, offer a strong multiplier for consolidating our efforts, resources towards building sustainable solutions;
- our employees have the potential to contribute not just to our business, but also towards building strong communities.

#### C. THEMATIC FOCUS AREAS

Our programmes focus on inter-generational mobility out of poverty, especially integrated development, which impacts the overall socio-economic growth and empowerment of people, in line with the baseline and need assessment, the national and international development agendas. The major thrust areas will be –

a) Children's Well-being & Education;
b) Women's Empowerment;
c) Health Care;
d) Water & Sanitation;
e) Sustainable Agriculture & Animal Welfare;
f) Market linked Skilling for the Youth through Skill development initiatives;
g) Environment Protection & Safety;
h) Sports & Culture;
i) Development of Community Infrastructure;
j) Participation in programmes of national importance including but not limited to disaster mitigation, rescue, relief and rehabilitation.

The CSR activities are aligned to the specified activities in Schedule VII of the Companies Act. The focus areas may be modified from time to time, as per recommendations of the Board of the Company.

### 2 Composition of CSR committee:

| Sl. No. | Name of Director | Designation/Nature of Directorship | Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year | Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. Rajarangamani Gopalan* | Chairperson, Independent Director | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | Ms. Priya Agarwal Hebbar | Member, Non-Executive Director | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Mr. P.K. Mukherjee | Member, Independent Director | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | Ms. Pallavi J. Bakhru | Member, Independent Director | 2 | 2 |

** Mr. Rajarangamani Gopalan ceased to be the Chairperson and Member of the CSR Committee with effect from close of business hours on 31 March 2026.*
*In his place Mr. P.K. Mukherjee has been appointed as Chairperson and Mr. S.V. Murali Dhar Rao as new Member effective 01 April 2026.*

### 3 Provide the website link where the company has disclosed the composition of the CSR Committee, the CSR Policy, and the CSR projects approved by the Board

www.vedantalimited.com

**4 Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8, if applicable**

An Executive Summary of Impact Assessment Report of the applicable projects, is annexed as 'Annexure B-1' and the complete Impact Assessment Report of the applicable projects can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com

**5** (a) Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) (₹ crore): **6,271.6**

(b) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) (₹ crore): **125.4**

(c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years. (₹ crore): **Nil**

(d) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any (₹ crore): **108.1**

(e) **Total CSR obligation for the financial year (5b+5c-5d) (₹ crore): 17.4**

**6** (a) Opening Balance of CSR spent in excess (₹ crore): **108.1**

(b) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both ongoing projects and other than ongoing projects) (₹ crore): **100.0**

(c) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads (₹ crore): **1.23**

(d) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable (₹ crore): **0.26**

(e) **Total amount spent for the Financial Year (6b+6c+6d) (₹ crore): 101.5**

(f) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

| Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in ₹ crore) | Amount Unspent (in ₹ crore) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6). | | Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5). | | |
| | Amount | Date of Transfer | Name of the Fund | Amount | Date of Transfer |
| **101.50** | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any

| Sl. No | Particular | Amount (in ₹ crore) |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Amount of excess contribution being carried forward from previous years | **108.1** |
| (ii) | Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) | 125.4 |
| (iii) | Total amount spent for the Financial Year | 101.5 |
| (iv) | Excess amount spent for the financial year [(i) - (ii)+(iii)] | 84.2 |
| (v) | Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any | Nil |
| (vi) | Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iv)-(v)] | 84.2 |

**7 Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: NA**

**8 In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details): NA**

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).: **NA**

(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.: **NA**

(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.: **NA**

(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).: **NA**

**9 Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5): NA**

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sd/- | Sd/- | Sd/- |
| **Anil Agarwal** | **Arun Misra** | **P.K. Mukherjee** |
| DIN: 00010883 | DIN: 01835605 | DIN: 00015999 |
| Non-Executive Chairman | Executive Director (Whole Time Director) | Non-Executive Independent Director (Chairman - CSR Committee) |

# ANNEXURE B-1

As per the applicable CSR Rules notified by the MCA, every company having an average CSR obligation of ₹ 10 crore or more during the three immediately preceding financial years is required to undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, for its CSR projects having an outlay of ₹ 1 crore or more and which have been completed for not less than one year prior to the undertaking of such assessment.

In line with the above requirement, a brief outline of the projects for which Impact Assessment was carried out and the executive summary of the Impact Assessment Reports are given below:

## Executive Summary of Impact Assessment Report:

Vedanta Limited remains deeply committed to its CSR philosophy of creating sustainable and inclusive growth by investing in community development across its areas of operation. The impact assessment undertaken highlights the Company's strong focus on not just implementing high-scale interventions across key themes such as healthcare, education, livelihoods, community infrastructure, water & sanitation, Sport & culture and women empowerment, but also rigorously measuring outcomes and enhancing effectiveness. Through structured evaluation frameworks, Vedanta continuously monitors reach, efficiency, and long-term impact, ensuring that its CSR initiatives translate into tangible socio-economic improvements for communities. The assessment reinforces Vedanta's approach of data-driven decision-making, accountability, and maximising social returns, thereby strengthening its commitment to delivering measurable and meaningful impact at scale.

**The assessment was carried out by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA).**

## IRON ORE BUSINESS

**A. Project Name:** Sesa Football Academy

- **Location:** North Goa
- **Thematic Area** – Sports and Culture

**Project Brief:** Football in Goa is deeply rooted in its culture, with strong participation and representation at the national level. Recognising the need to elevate Indian football internationally, the Sesa Football Academy (SFA) was established in 1998, with campuses in Sanquelim (1999) and Sirsaim (2008). The academy focusses on nurturing grassroots talent through a structured four-year residential programme, offering expert coaching, modern infrastructure, and holistic development.

To date, SFA has produced over 700 players, including several who have represented the Indian National Team and leading clubs. Beyond player development, the academy actively engages the community through camps and inclusive football initiatives. Currently, SFA is entering a transition phase to transform into a dedicated girls' football academy, aiming to tap into the immense potential and promote women's football in India.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention**

**1. Beneficiary Satisfaction:**

The programme recorded an exceptional Net Promoter Score (NPS) of 81.6, with 88.2% beneficiaries willing to recommend the academy, indicating high satisfaction and community acceptance;

**2. Employment & Livelihood Outcomes:**

52.3% of beneficiaries reported gaining employment or earnings post training, including opportunities in professional football, coaching roles, and allied sports careers;

**3. Trainer Effectiveness & Learning Outcomes:**

Trainer effectiveness was rated at high, reflecting positive coaching impact, while knowledge gained also scored high, indicating meaningful skill acquisition through training;

**4. Competitive Exposure:**

Beneficiaries actively participated in major leagues such as I-League, Goa Football Association (GFA), Indian Women's League (IWL), and Reliance Development League, demonstrating strong progression pathways;

**5. Skill Development:**

Skill improvement of SFA beneficiaries is satisfactory however there is a scope for strengthening skill level through advanced training infra and equipment;

**Holistic Development Outcomes:**

Improvements were observed across key life skills, Confirming positive behavioural and social impact.

Self-confidence (~3.82/5)

Discipline (~3.8/5)

Time management (~3.82/5)

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – High
2. Coherence – High
3. Effectiveness – High
4. Efficiency – Moderate to High
5. Sustainability – Moderate to High

## OIL & GAS BUSINESS (CAIRN)

**B. Project Name:** Mobile Health Van

- **Location:** Barmer, Rajasthan
- **Thematic Area –** Healthcare

**Project Brief:**

The Mobile Health Van (MHV) initiative implemented in Barmer, Rajasthan aims to improve healthcare accessibility in remote and underserved rural areas by providing doorstep medical services, diagnostic support, and awareness interventions. The programme addresses critical gaps related to distance, cost, and availability of healthcare facilities, thereby enhancing preventive and primary healthcare access for rural communities.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention**

1. **Improved Healthcare Access:**
   The intervention has mitigated key access barriers such as distance, cost and early diagnosis & Care which were identified as major constraints by over 20% respondents across Gram Panchayats;

2. **Cost Savings for Households:**
   A majority of households reported expected healthcare cost savings (65.14%), indicating reduced out-of-pocket expenditure due to accessible services;

3. **Addressing Institutional Gaps:**
   With 50% respondents reporting no institutional support, the MHV serves as a critical last-mile healthcare delivery mechanism & contributing to better health-seeking behaviour.

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – High
2. Coherence – High
3. Effectiveness – Moderate to High
4. Efficiency – High
5. Sustainability – Moderate to High

**C. Project Name:** Barmer Unnati: Agriculture & Natural Resource Management Phase II

- **Location:** Barmer, Rajasthan
- **Thematic Area –** Livelihoods

**Project Brief:**

The Barmer Unnati Programme focusses on strengthening rural livelihoods through agricultural and natural resource management interventions, including irrigation support, improved farming practices, and climate-resilient agriculture. The programme aims to enhance productivity, reduce vulnerability to water stress, and improve income stability among farming households. NRM interventions have enabled conservation of nearly 4.8 million KL of rainwater annually. These efforts have helped six Gram Panchayats achieve water-positive status.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention**

1. **Improved Water Availability, Farm Productivity & Financial security:**
   The intervention significantly enhanced water access, with 100% sample reported improved water availability and a 20–40% increase in crop yields, strengthening agricultural productivity;

2. **Adoption of Climate-Resilient Agricultural Practices:**
   High uptake of sustainable and climate-resilient farming practices has improved long-term agricultural sustainability and strengthened resilience against environmental challenges;

3. **Reduced Migration & Improved Household Wellbeing:**
   Enhanced livelihood opportunities and improved farm incomes have contributed to reduced distress migration and greater household savings and economic security;

4. **Strengthened Community Ownership & Resource Management:**
   Community-led approaches to natural resource management have enhanced local ownership, ensuring sustained management of water and agricultural resources.

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – High
2. Coherence – High
3. Effectiveness – Moderate to High
4. Efficiency – Moderate to High
5. Sustainability – Moderate to High

**D. Project Name:** Cairn Enterprise Center Barmer

- **Location:** Barmer, Rajasthan
- **Thematic Area** – Skill development

**Project Brief:**

The Cairn Enterprise Center (CEC) in Barmer focusses on enhancing employability and livelihood opportunities among rural youth through vocational training, enterprise development, and skill-based capacity building. The programme aims to address high levels of youth unemployment and limited livelihood diversification by providing industry-aligned training, improving technical competencies, and enabling pathways to wage employment and self-employment.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention**

1. **Improved Technical Skills & Employability:**
   from sample ~100% of trained beneficiaries reported improvement in vocational and technical skills, enhancing job readiness and employability;

2. **Employment & Self-Employment Outcomes:**
   Around 49.1% beneficiaries moved into self-employment and 45.5% into wage employment, demonstrating strong livelihood conversion post training;

3. **Strengthening Social & Economic Capital:**
   A majority (56.4% beneficiaries) reported significant income (₹ 10,000–₹ 18,000/month), while other beneficiaries reported moderate gains. While 85.5% beneficiaries reported improved professional networking and social interaction;

4. **Improved Soft Skills & Confidence:**
   Approximately 98.2% beneficiaries reported improvement in confidence, communication, and workplace readiness, contributing to sustained employability;

5. **Enhanced Livelihood Security & Standard of Living:**
   Around 89% beneficiaries perceived long-term livelihood security, with 98.2% reporting improved standard of living post intervention.

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – High
2. Coherence – High
3. Effectiveness – High
4. Efficiency – Moderate to High
5. Sustainability – Moderate to High

**E. Project Name:** Micro level Intervention

- **Location:** Rajasthan
- **Thematic Area –** Children's Wellbeing & Education

**Project Brief:**

The project aims to enhance the social well-being of communities in operational areas through sustainable CSR interventions. It focusses on strengthening stakeholder relationships through government partnerships and community ownership, ensuring effective implementation and long-term impact.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention**

1. **Improved Health, Hygiene, and Student Well-being:**
   Approximately 90% of sample reported that access to safe drinking water and improved school infrastructure has contributed to better health, hygiene, and overall student well-being;

2. **Strengthened Digital Learning and School Environment:**
   Around 100% of beneficiaries observed improvements in digital learning and teaching practices, along with a safer and more supportive school environment that enhanced confidence among both students and teachers.

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – Moderate to High
2. Coherence – High
3. Effectiveness – Moderate to High
4. Efficiency – Moderate to High
5. Sustainability – Moderate

## ALUMINIUM BUSINESS (VLL – LANJIGARH)

**A. Project Name:** Vedanta DAV Schools Programme

- Location: Kalahandi, Odisha
- Thematic Area – Children's Wellbeing & Education

**Project Brief:**

The Vedanta DAV Schools Programme implemented in Kalahandi, Odisha aims to improve access to quality education in rural and tribal communities by strengthening school infrastructure, enhancing teaching quality, and promoting student retention. The programme focusses on improving attendance, learning outcomes, and overall school ecosystem effectiveness, particularly for underserved populations.

**Impact Assessment –** Impact of Intervention

1. **Improved School Attendance:**
   The intervention has contributed to improved enrolment and continuity, with 71.43% beneficiaries reporting regular school attendance, indicating strengthened access to education;

2. **Enhanced Learning Outcomes:**
   Approximately 57.14% beneficiaries observed improvement in education quality and academic performance, reflecting positive learning-level changes;

3. **Strengthened School Infrastructure & Teaching Support:**

   Around 71.43% respondents rated school infrastructure and teacher availability positively, indicating improved institutional capacity and delivery systems;

4. **Partial Reduction in Dropout Levels:**

   About 42.86% respondents reported improvement in dropout trends, suggesting moderate success in retaining students.

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – High
2. Coherence – High
3. Effectiveness – Moderate
4. Efficiency – Moderate to High
5. Sustainability – Moderate

B. **Project Name:** Vedanta Integrated Watershed & Livelihood Project

- **Location:** Kalahandi, Odisha
- **Thematic Area –** Livelihoods

**Project Brief:**

The Integrated Watershed & Livelihood Project implemented by Vedanta in Kalahandi, Odisha focusses on improving water security, enhancing agricultural productivity, and strengthening rural livelihoods through watershed development interventions. The programme includes groundwater recharge, irrigation support, sustainable farming practices, and community-based natural resource management, aimed at reducing climate vulnerability and improving income stability for rural households.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention**

1. **Community engagement:**

   90% of community showed understanding on project impact, reflecting the strong community consultation and community ownership towards the implemented activities;

2. **Improved Water Availability:**

   The intervention has significantly enhanced water access, with 53% beneficiaries reporting major improvement;

3. **Groundwater Recharge & Sustainability:**

   Approximately 67% beneficiaries reported improvement in groundwater levels, indicating effective recharge and long-term resource sustainability;

4. **Livelihood Enhancement:**

   Around 73% respondents reported improved agricultural productivity, driven by better irrigation access, sustainable and water management practices. Leading to stable livelihood conditions and reduced vulnerability among rural households;

5. **Strengthening Climate Resilience:**

   57% beneficiaries believe strong water security against drought or water shortage crisis. The project has contributed to improved resilience against climate variability, with beneficiaries reporting better capacity to manage water scarcity and agricultural risks;

6. **Sustainable usage of asset:**

   80% of beneficiaries reported positive usage of developed water structures paving the way for increased productivity and personal income.

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – High.
2. Coherence – High
3. Effectiveness – High
4. Efficiency – High
5. Sustainability – High

C. **Project Name:** Vedanta Skill Development Programme

- **Location:** Kalahandi, Odisha
- **Thematic Area** – Skill Development

**Project Brief:**

The Skill Development Programme implemented by Vedanta in Kalahandi, Odisha aims to enhance employability and livelihood opportunities among rural youth and women through skill training initiatives. The programme focusses on improving access to training, building vocational competencies, and enabling income generation, with the objective of reducing unemployment and migration dependency in rural communities.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention**

1. **Enhanced Access**

   83% of sample have reported effective outreach, accessibility, and sustained community engagement of our intervention;

2. **Improved employability:**

   50% of beneficiaries have reported that skill upgradation has increased their employability in the market and increased income post training;

3. **Reduced Migration:**

   83% of beneficiaries have reported reduced migration reflecting reduced local employment availability.

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – High
2. Coherence – Moderate to High
3. Effectiveness – Low to Moderate
4. Efficiency – Moderate
5. Sustainability – Low to Moderate

D. **Project Name:** Project Aarogya (Vedanta hospital and health initiative)

- **Location:** Kalahandi, Odisha
- **Thematic Area –** Healthcare

**Project Brief:**

The Vedanta Hospital, located at the foothills of the Niyamgiri range, has emerged as a leading healthcare provider in Kalahandi district, offering key specialties including Pediatrics, General Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, and Orthopedics. Regular visits by specialists such as dentists, ophthalmologists, ENT experts, and pulmonologists have significantly strengthened healthcare access in this remote region since 2010. With free medical consultations, medicines, and comprehensive facilities including pathology, radiology, IPD wards, and physiotherapy, the hospital has become a trusted and preferred healthcare destination for local communities, delivering critical and life-saving services at their doorstep.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention**

1. **High Service Utilisation:**

   ~94% of the respondents accessed healthcare services, indicating strong community outreach and acceptance. 75% reported full satisfaction with services, indicating strong programme effectiveness;

2. **Improved Healthcare Access:**

   83% reported healthcare access as "much easier", reflecting significant reduction in distance, affordability, and availability barriers. 67% reported consistent access to hospital services, with remaining beneficiaries showing intermittent access improvements;

3. **Effective Preventive & Reduced Medical Expenditure:**

   Health camps widely valued - 67% found them very helpful, contributing to early diagnosis and awareness. 72% experienced substantial reduction in out-of-pocket expenses, enhancing household financial protection;

4. **Health Awareness & Positive Behavioural Change:**

   100% awareness of TB and related health programmes achieved through effective community engagement. 72% reported improved sanitation and hygiene practices, indicating strong adoption of healthy behaviours;

5. **Improved Health Outcomes:**

   67% reported reduced frequency of illness within families, showcasing tangible health benefits. ~69% observed improved services for women and children, reflecting better healthcare delivery.

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – High
2. Coherence – High
3. Effectiveness – High
4. Efficiency – Moderate to High
5. Sustainability – Moderate to High

E. **Project Name:** Community Asset Creation

- **Location:** Kalahandi, Odisha
- **Thematic Area** – Community Infrastructure

**Project Brief:**

The initiative focusses on strengthening essential community infrastructure, including roads, schools, drainage, water supply, and shared spaces, to enhance living standards and productivity. It also emphasises the creation of durable, community-owned assets that ensure long-term sustainability and economic benefits. Additionally, it aims to promote inclusive access for marginalised groups, particularly women and vulnerable households, thereby improving safety, health, and overall well-being.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention:**

1. **Informed citizen:**

   90% of community were aware about the infrastructure development in the area executed under CSR initiative;

**2. Improved ease of living:**

63% of beneficiaries find the developed infrastructure very useful and mitigated their daily challenges in the commute;

**3. Enhanced Accessibility:**

58% of beneficiaries have witnessed improvement in connectivity through development of roads in the area.

**Indicator Scoring:**

1. Relevance – High
2. Coherence – Moderate to High
3. Effectiveness – High
4. Efficiency – Moderate to High
5. Sustainability – Moderate

## ALUMINIUM BUSINESS (VLJ – JHARSUGUDA)

**A. Project Name:** Community Development Project

- Location: Sundargarh & Jharsuguda, Odisha
- Thematic Area – Community Infrastructure & WASH

**Project Brief:**

Vedanta Aluminium, Jharsuguda, has implemented an integrated community infrastructure and environmental sustainability project across nearby villages, anchored by its Pond Restoration Programme. The initiative rejuvenated 43 village ponds to enhance groundwater recharge, reduce agricultural water stress, improve water availability, and restore ecological balance, while simultaneously strengthening rural infrastructure through road construction, WASH facilities in communities and schools, and installation of solar streetlights. the project reflects Vedanta's strong commitment to sustainable rural development and environmental stewardship.

**Impact Assessment – Impact of Intervention**

**1. Enhanced Community Mobility & Safety:**

Improvements in road connectivity (50.9% rated good) and solar street lighting (56.6% met needs) indicate infrastructure interventions are directly linked to mobility and safety outcomes;

**2. Strong Community Goodwill & Environmental Stewardship:**

Pond restoration generated the highest per-programme community goodwill among all environmental interventions, with communities recognising it as tangible evidence of Vedanta's environmental commitment;

**3. Improved Groundwater Recharge & Reduced Agricultural Water Stress:**

FGDs conducted near restored ponds reported improved groundwater levels and reduced agricultural water stress in nearby villages;

**4. Aquatic Ecosystem Recovery:**

The intervention contributed towards recovery of aquatic ecosystems through restoration of traditional village ponds and water bodies;

**5. Contribution to Overall Village Development:**

66.5% of respondents reported improvement in village conditions, attributed to cumulative CSR infrastructure investments.

**Indicator Scoring:**

- Relevance – High
- Coherence – High
- Effectiveness – Moderate
- Efficiency – Moderate
- Sustainability – Moderate

# ANNEXURE C

## Disclosure in Directors' Report as per the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

| Sr. No. | Requirement | Disclosure | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year** | **Name of the Director** | **Category** | **Ratio** |
| | | Navin Agarwal[1] | Executive Vice-Chairman | 111.38 |
| | | Arun Misra | Executive Director | 106.32 |
| | **Ratio of the Fee for attending board/committee Meetings & Comission of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year** | Anil Agarwal | Non Executive Chairman | 1.11 |
| | | Dindayal Jalan[2] | Independent Director | 8.18 |
| | | Pallavi Joshi Bakhru[3] | Independent Director | 8.01 |
| | | P.K. Mukherjee | Independent Director | 8.36 |
| | | R.Gopalan | Independent Director | 7.42 |
| | | Priya Agarwal Hebbar | Non Executive Director | 13.47 |
| 2 | **Percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer,Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year** | **Name** | **Category** | **Increment Percentage** |
| | | Navin Agarwal | Executive Vice-Chairman | Nil |
| | | Arun Misra | Executive Director | Nil |
| | | Ajay Goel | Chief Financial Officer | 10% |
| | | Prerna Halwasiya | Company Secretary & Compliance Officer | 20% |
| 3 | **Percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year** | The median remuneration of the employees in the financial year was increased by 7.4% | | |
| 4 | **Number of permanent employees on the rolls of company** | There were 7767 employees of Vedanta Limited as on 31 March 2026 | | |
| 5 | **Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration** | Average increment in FY 2025-26 for Managerial Personnel (M4 and Above): 9.9%<br>Average Increment in FY 2025-26 for non Managerial Personnel (M5 and Below): 10.4%<br>No exceptional increase given in the managerial remuneration. | | |
| 6 | **Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the company** | Yes | | |

** Median calculated is against employees active for the full financial year in FY 2025-26*

***Notes:***

1. *For Mr. Navin Agarwal, the ratio inclusive of remuneration received from Vedanta Resources Limited, UK, the Holding Company, is 194.97*
2. *Mr. Dindayal Jalan ceased to be Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company on completion of his second and final tenure with effect from closing business hours on 31 March 2026*
3. *Ms. Pallavi Joshi Bakhru resigned from the position of Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company with effect from closing business hours on 30 April 2026*

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

Sd/-
**Anil Agarwal**
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00010883

Place: London
Date: 29 April 2026

# ANNEXURE D

## SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
**VEDANTA LIMITED**
**(CIN: L13209MH1965PLC291394)**
1st Floor, 'C' Wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai,
Maharashtra – 400 093

Dear Sir/Ma'am(s),

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **VEDANTA LIMITED** (hereinafter called the "**Company**"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31 March 2026 ("**Audit Period**") complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**") and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ("**SCRA**") and the rules made thereunder;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings, wherever applicable;

(v) The following Regulations prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("**SEBI Act**"):-

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, to the extent applicable;

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 to the extent of the Act and dealing with client to the extent of securities issued;

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 **{Not applicable during the audit period}**;

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 **{Not applicable during the audit period}**; and

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Debenture Trustee) Regulations, 1993 (in relation to obligations of Issuer Company)

(j) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards on Meetings of the Board of Directors and on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, which the Company has generally complied with.

(vi) The Company is engaged in the business of exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Company is also engaged in the business of exploration, production and sale of oil and gas, aluminum, copper, iron ore and power. As informed by the Management, following laws are being specifically applicable to the Company:

(a) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Rules made thereunder;

(b) The Boilers Act, 1923 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

(c) The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989.

On our test-check basis, we are of the view that the Company has ensured the compliance of laws specifically applicable on it.

**We report that** on the basis of documents and information provided to us by the management of the Company during the course of audit, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines to the extent applicable, as mentioned above.

**We further report that** the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors including Woman Director. Further, the changes in the Board of Directors that took place during the audit period were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notices were given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, Committee Meetings and agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance other than meeting held at shorter notice and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Board decisions were carried out with requisite majority and therefore, no dissenting views were noticed while reviewing the minutes.

**We further report that** there are systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

**We further report that** during the audit period:

- the members of the Company, approved the appointment of Mr. Rajarangamani Gopalan (DIN: 01624555) as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a first term of 02 (two) years, effective from 05 February 2025 to 04 February 2027, through a postal ballot, the results of which were declared on 02 April 2025.
- the Committee of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 30 May 2025, accorded its approval for issuance of INR denominated Unsecured, Redeemable, Rated, Listed Non-Convertible Debentures ("**NCDs**") of upto ₹ 5,000 crore on a private placement basis.
- Thereafter, on 05 June 2025, the Committee approved the allotment of 2,40,000 (Two Lakh Forty Thousand) NCDs of face value ₹ 1,00,000 each, aggregating to ₹ 5,000 crore, on a private placement basis.
- the Board of Directors of the Company, on 17 June 2025, approved the proposal for the sale of up to 18,36,92,718 equity shares of Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), representing approximately 4.35% of the issued and paid-up equity share capital of HZL. Subsequently, the Company divested 66.7 million equity shares of HZL, a subsidiary of the Company, through an accelerated book-building process, representing approximately 1.6% of the issued and paid-up equity share capital of HZL, and realising proceeds aggregating ₹ 3,028 crores. Further, the Committee of Directors of the Company, on 27 January 2026, approved the sale of up to 6,70,00,000 equity shares of HZL, representing approximately 1.59% of the issued and paid-up equity share capital of HZL, by way of an offer for sale through the stock exchange mechanism.
- the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 18 June 2025, approved the proposal for declaration of First Interim Dividend of ₹ 7/- each on equity share having face value of ₹ 1/- each for the Financial Year 2025-26 amounting to ₹ 2,737 crore.
- the members of the Company, at the Annual General Meeting held on 10 July 2025, approved the proposal for entering into a Material Related Party Transaction with Sterlite Electric Limited (formerly known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited), a fellow subsidiary of the Company, and ESL Steel Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, respectively.
- in light of evolving strategic priorities of the Company, the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 31 July 2025, approved the withdrawal of the proposed Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its shareholders under Section 230 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for capital reorganisation by way of transfer of funds available in the General Reserve of the Company to its Retained Earnings (the Scheme).

  The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench (NCLT) vide order dated 13 August 2025 has granted permission for the withdrawal of the Company Petition for the aforementioned Scheme. Accordingly, both the Company Petition and the Scheme stand withdrawn.

- the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 21 August 2025, approved the declaration of

Second Interim Dividend of ₹ 16/- each on equity share having face value of ₹ 1/- each for FY 2025-26 amounting to ₹ 6,256 crore;

- a wholly owned subsidiary of Vedanta Limited in the name of Vedanta Finance IFSC Limited has been incorporated in International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) at Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City), Gujarat on 18 November 2025;
- the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT"), vide its orders dated 16 December 2025 and 09 January 2026, sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement among Vedanta Limited ("Demerged Company") and Vedanta Aluminum Metal Limited ("Resulting Company 1"), Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("Resulting Company 2"), Malco Energy Limited ("Resulting Company 3"), and Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited ("Resulting Company 4"), and their respective shareholders and creditors under Section 230-232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Scheme");
- the Committee of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 25 February 2026, approved the issuance of INR-denominated, unsecured, rated, listed, redeemable, non-convertible debentures ("**NCDs**") aggregating up to ₹ 3,000 crore on a private placement basis.

  Thereafter, on 16 March 2026, the Committee approved the allotment of 2,57,500 (Two Lakh Fifty-Seven Thousand Five Hundred) NCDs of face value ₹ 1,00,000 each, aggregating to ₹ 2,575 crore, on a private placement basis;
- the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 18 March 2026, approved the declaration of Third Interim Dividend of ₹ 11/- each on equity share having face value of ₹ 1/- each for FY 2025-26 amounting to ₹ 4,300 crore.

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 7853/2026

**Kapil Dev Taneja**
Partner
M. No.: FCS 4019/ CP No. 22944
UDIN: F004019H000228023

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 April 2026

## Annexure-A to the Secretarial Audit Report

To,
The Members,
**VEDANTA LIMITED**
**(CIN: L13209MH1965PLC291394)**
1st Floor, 'C' Wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects,
Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai,
Maharashtra – 400 093

Our Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

a) Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our review;

b) We have followed the review practices and processes as appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on a test check basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in the secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion;

c) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of the financial statements of the Company;

d) Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliances of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc;

e) The compliance of the provisions of the corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, and standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on a test check basis;

f) The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 7853/2026
**Kapil Dev Taneja**
Partner
M. No.: FCS 4019/ CP No. 22944
UDIN: F004019H000228023

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 April 2026





# ANNEXURE D-1

## SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Board of Directors,
**BHARAT ALUMINIUM CO LTD**
**(CIN: U74899DL1965PLC004518)**
Aluminium Sadan Core–6,
Scope Office Complex 7,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

Dear Sir/Ma'am(s),

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Bharat Aluminium Co Ltd** (hereinafter called the "**Company**"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31 March 2026 ("**Audit Period**") complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**") and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iii) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings, wherever applicable **{Not applicable during the audit period}**;

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standard on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, which the Company has generally complied with.

During the audit period, we are of the opinion that the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines to the extent applicable.

We note that the Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and supply of high-quality aluminum. As informed by the Management, following Laws are being specifically applicable to the Company:

i. The Mines Act, 1952 and Rules made thereunder;

ii. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Rules made thereunder;

iii. The Electricity Act, 2003 and rules and regulations made thereunder.

On our test-check basis, we are of the view that the Company has ensured the compliance of laws specifically applicable on it.

**We further report that** the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors including woman director. Further, the changes in the board of directors that took place during the audit period were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate and proper notices were given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, Committee meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance other than those meetings which were held on shorter notice, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Board decisions were carried out with requisite majority and therefore, no dissenting views were required to be captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

**We further report that** there are systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 6311/2024

**Anirudh Grover**
Partner
M. No.: ACS 77442/ CP No. 28649
UDIN: A077442H000187519

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 April 2026

## Annexure-A to the Secretarial Audit Report

To,
The Board of Directors,
**BHARAT ALUMINIUM CO LTD**
**(CIN: U74899DL1965PLC004518)**
Aluminium Sadan Core–6,
Scope Office Complex 7,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

Our Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

a) Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our review;

b) We have followed the review practices and processes as appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on a test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in the secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion;

c) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of the financial statements of the Company;

d) Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliances of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc;

e) The compliance of the provisions of the corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, and standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on a test basis;

f) The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 6311/2024

**Anirudh Grover**
Partner
M. No.: ACS 77442/ CP No. 28649
UDIN: A077442H000187519

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 April 2026

# ANNEXURE D-2

## SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
**TALWANDI SABO POWER LIMITED**
**(CIN: U40101MH2007PLC433557)**
C-103, Atul Projects-Corporate Avenue,
New Link Road, Chakala, Andheri, (E),
Mumbai, Maharashtra- 400093

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Talwandi Sabo Power Limited** (hereinafter called the "**Company**") **which is an Unlisted Company**. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31 March 2026 ("**Audit Period**") generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**") and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder, to the extent applicable; and

(iii) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings **{Not applicable during the audit period}**.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standard on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, which the Company has generally complied with.

We note that the Company was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL), formerly known as Punjab State Electricity Board, with the objective of constructing a 1980 MW (3*660 MW) thermal power plant on a Build, Own, and Operate (BOO) basis at Village Banawala, Mansa-Talwandi Sabo. As informed by the management, the following laws are specifically applicable to the Company:

i. The Electricity Act, 2003 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

ii. The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

iii. The Boilers Act, 1923 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

iv. The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

v. The Petroleum Act, 1934 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

vi. The Explosives Act, 1884 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

vii. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act,1957 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

viii. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

**We report that** on the basis of documents and information provided to us by the management of the Company during the course of audit, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines to the extent applicable, as mentioned above.

**We further report that** the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive and Non-Executive Directors. Further, the changes in the Board of Directors that took place during the audit period were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate and proper notices were given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance other than those meetings which were held on shorter notice and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings were carried out with requisite majority and therefore, no dissenting views were noticed while reviewing the minutes.

**We further report that** there are systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

**We also report that** during the audit period:

- the Board of Directors of the Company by passing a resolution through circulation on 30 September 2025 and 31 March 2026 respectively approved the proposal for the extension of timeline for implementation of scheme of arrangement for the fulfilment of the condition's precedent between Vedanta Limited and Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited and Talwandi Sabo Power Limited and Malco Energy Limited and Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited and their respective shareholders and creditors under section 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013;
- the members of the Company at their 18th Annual General Meeting held on 21 July 2025 have approved the proposal for the extension of tenure of Mr. Pankaj Kumar Sharma (DIN:10277510) as a Whole-Time Director of the Company;
- that during the course of audit, the management has informed us that as a consequence of the non-compliance with Environment (utilisation of crop residue by Thermal Power Plants) Rules, 2023 the commission for air quality management have imposed a penalty of ₹ 33,02,56,800/- vide its order dated 01 April 2026.

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 7853/2026

**Anirudh Grover**
Partner
M. No.: ACS 77442/ CP No. 28649
UDIN: A077442H000196957

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 April 2026

## Annexure-A to the Secretarial Audit Report

To,
The Members,
**TALWANDI SABO POWER LIMITED**
**(CIN: U40101MH2007PLC433557)**
C-103, Atul Projects-Corporate Avenue,
New Link Road, Chakala, Andheri, (E),
Mumbai, Maharashtra- 400093

Our Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

a) Maintenance of secretarial records are the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

b) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test check basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

c) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of the financial statements of the Company.

d) Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliances of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

e) The compliance of the provisions of the corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations and standards are the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test check basis.

f) The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 7853/2026

**Anirudh Grover**
Partner
M. No.: ACS 77442/ CP No. 28649
UDIN: A077442H000196957

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 April 2026





# ANNEXURE D-3

## SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
**MEENAKSHI ENERGY LIMITED**
**(CIN: U40101TG1996PLC054239)**
Flat no. 102, Maruthi Nivas, Green Fields,
Hyderabad, Ameenpur, Medak,
Ramachandrapuram, Telangana-502032

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Meenakshi Energy Limited** (hereinafter called the "**Company**") **which is an Unlisted Public Company**. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31 March 2026 ("**Audit Period**") generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**") and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder, to the extent applicable; and

(iii) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings **{Not applicable during the audit period}**.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standard on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, which the Company has generally complied with. Further, the Company was generally regular in its filings with Registrar of Companies.

**We note that** the Company is engaged in the business of power generation. The Company's Power Plant is implemented in 2 phases at Thamminapatnam, Sri Potti Sreeramulu, Tirupati District, Andhra Pradesh. As informed by the management, following laws are being specifically, applicable to the Company:

(i) The Electricity Act, 2003;

(ii) The Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 and;

(iii) The rules, regulations, and applicable order(s) under Central and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions/ Authority.

**We report that** on the basis of documents and information provided to us by the management of the Company during the course of audit, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines to the extent applicable, as mentioned above.

**We further report that** the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive and Non-Executive Directors. Further, the changes in the Board of Directors that took place during the audit period were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate and proper notices were given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance other than those meetings which were held on shorter notice and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board Meetings were carried out unanimously and therefore, no dissenting views were noticed while reviewing the minutes.

**We further report that** there are systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

**We further report that** during the audit period:

- the members of the Company, at the 2nd Annual General Meeting held on 21 August 2025, approved the proposal that the aggregate borrowing limits of the Company, at any point in time, shall not exceed ₹ 4,000 crore, in

accordance with Section 180(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013;

- the members of the Company, at the 2nd Annual General Meeting held on 21 August 2025, approved the proposal for payment of commission to the Non-Executive Directors for the financial year(s) in which the Company has no profits or has inadequate profits, in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013;
- the members of the Company, at their meeting held on 29 September 2025, approved the proposal for the creation of charges on the movable and/or immovable properties of the Company, both present and future, in respect of its borrowings, provided that the aggregate value of such charges shall not exceed ₹ 4,000 crore, in accordance with Section 180(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- the members of the Company, at their meeting held on 26 February 2026, approved the proposal for the conversion of the outstanding Inter-Corporate Loan ("ICL") availed from Vedanta Limited ("VEDL"/the "Lender") into Optionally Convertible Debentures ("OCDs");
- the members of the Company, at their meeting held on 26 February 2026, approved the proposal for shifting the registered office of the Company from the State of Telangana to the State of Maharashtra and for the consequent alteration of the Situation Clause of the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 7853/2026

**Anirudh Grover**
Partner
M. No.: ACS 77442/ CP No. 28649
UDIN: A077442H000187541

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 April 2026

## Annexure-A to the Secretarial Audit Report

To,
The Members,
**MEENAKSHI ENERGY LIMITED**
**(CIN: U40101TG1996PLC054239)**
Flat no. 102, Maruthi Nivas, Green Fields,
Hyderabad, Ameenpur, Medak,
Ramachandrapuram, Telangana-502032

Our Report of even date is to be read along with this letter

a) Maintenance of secretarial records are the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit;

b) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test check basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion;

c) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of the financial statements of the Company;

d) Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliances of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc;

e) The compliance of the provisions of the corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations and standards are the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test check basis;

f) The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 7853/2026

**Anirudh Grover**
Partner
M. No.: ACS 77442/ CP No. 28649
UDIN: A077442H000187541

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 April 2026





# ANNEXURE D-4

## SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Board of Directors,
**ESL Steel Limited**
**(CIN: U27310JH2006PLC012663)**
ESL Steel Limited, Village -Siyaljori, Post – Jogidih,
O.P. – Bangaria, PS- Chandankyari, Bokaro,
Bokaro Steel City, Jharkhand-828303

Dear Sir/Ma'am(s),

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **ESL Steel Limited** (hereinafter called the "**Company**") **which is an Unlisted Company**. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/ statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31 March 2026 ("**Audit Period**") complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**") and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder, to the extent applicable; and

(iii) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings, wherever applicable.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standard on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, which the Company has complied with. Further, the Company was regular in filings of forms with the Registrar of Companies.

We note that the Company is engaged in the manufacture and supply of billets, TMT bars, wire rods, and ductile iron (DI) pipes. It also deals in iron ore, pig iron, and steel scrap generated during or for the purpose of manufacturing these products. Further, it also produces metallurgical coke, sinter, and power for captive consumption. These products cater to various sectors, including construction, automotive, industrial machinery and equipment, and water infrastructure development. As informed by the management, following laws are being specifically applicable to the Company:

(i) The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

(ii) Bihar Electricity Duty Act, 1948 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

(iii) The Electricity Act, 2003 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

(iv) The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and rules and regulations made thereunder;

(v) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and rules and regulations made thereunder.

On test-check basis, we are of the view that the Company has ensured compliance with the laws specifically applicable to it.

**We report that** on the basis of documents and information provided to us by the management of the Company during the course of audit, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines to the extent applicable, as mentioned above.

**We further report that** the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors including Women Director. Further, the changes

*[1] subject to the review of Financial Statements and Auditor's Report for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2026*

in the Board of Directors that took place during the audit period were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate and proper notices were given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance other than those meetings which were held on shorter notice and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Board decisions were carried out with requisite majority and therefore, no dissenting views were noticed while reviewing the minutes.

**We further report that** there are systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

**We further report that** during the audit period:

- the Board of Directors and members of the Company at their meeting held on 28 August 2024 and 12 September 2025 respectively approved the appointment of Mr. Agnivesh Aggarwal as a Non-Executive Director of the Company. However later in the Board Meeting held on 21 January 2026 Mr. Agnivesh Aggarwal ceased to be the Non-Executive Director of the Company due to his untimely demise on 07 January 2026;
- the Board of Directors and members of the Company at their meeting held on 23 January 2025 and 12 September 2025 respectively approved the appointment of Mr. Ravish Sharma as a Whole-Time Director of the Company;
- the members of the Company at the annual general meeting held on 12 September 2025 approved the re-appointment of Mr. Arun Misra as a Non-Executive Director of the Company;

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 7853/2026

**Anirudh Grover**
Partner
M. No.: ACS 77442/ CP No. 28649
UDIN: A077442H000187519

Place: New Delhi

## Annexure-A to the Secretarial Audit Report

To,
The Board of Directors,
**ESL Steel Limited**
**(CIN: U27310JH2006PLC012663)**
ESL Steel Limited, Village -Siyaljori, Post – Jogidih,
O.P. – Bangaria, PS- Chandankyari, Bokaro,
Bokaro Steel City, Jharkhand-828303

Our report of even date is to be read along with this Annexure/letter:

a) Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit;

b) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion;

c) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of the financial statements of the Company;

d) Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliances of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc;

e) The compliance of the provisions of the corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulation, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis;

f) The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Sanjay Grover & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Registration No.: P2001DE052900
Peer Review Certificate No.: 7853/2026

**Anirudh Grover**
Partner
M. No.: ACS 77442/ CP No. 28649
UDIN: A077442H000616750

Place: New Delhi

# REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## Vedanta's Philosophy on Code of Governance

Vedanta remains steadfast in its commitment to the highest standards of corporate governance while delivering sustained growth and operational excellence. In addition to adhering to the governance framework prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**") (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the "**Listing Regulations**"), the Company continuously endeavours to enhance its governance framework by integrating best practices across all business functions.

Vedanta's Corporate Governance reflects its core values, vision, mission, and the "**Seven Pillars of Vedanta.**" Governance is central to how we operate, influencing our actions, strategic choices, and accountability towards stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, and the communities in which we operate. This strong governance ethos underpins Vedanta's journey towards sustained growth and long-term sustainability.

Corporate governance at Vedanta is a dynamic and evolving process. Through continuous enhancement of our processes and activities, we remain responsive to changing internal and external environments. Our approach is evidenced through consistent shareholder returns, recognitions, sound governance practices, and a performance-oriented work environment.

The Company's emphasis on inclusive growth is embedded across its operations, influencing internal processes, governance frameworks, and business administration practices. This approach is underpinned by a strong commitment to good governance, supported by robust policies and frameworks that promote accountability and transparency.

We view corporate governance as an evolving journey focussed on the continuous creation of sustainable value. Supported by a robust framework for ethical business conduct, we consistently strengthen our governance standards through progressive ESG commitments, enhanced disclosures, Board independence, global best-practice alignment, and a strong emphasis on digital and technology-led operations.

We continuously challenge ourselves to raise the bar and set new benchmarks for the industry and our peers. Driving positive change remains integral to everything we do, with strong corporate governance serving as the cornerstone of this progress.

**THE SEVEN PILLARS OF VEDANTA**

| Sustainability, Health, Safety & Environment | People | Values, Ethics & Governance | Digitalisation, Innovation, Technology & Excellence | Quality | Growth | Giving back to Community/ Society |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| We are committed to Zero Harm, zero Waste and Zero Discharge, we ensure that our security, intelligence and vigilance are well integrated by leveraging technology | We consider our people are our greatest assets. We aspire to be the best-in-class in people practices and encourage their development and support their ideas to value generation | We actively foster a culture of mutual trust in our interactions with our stakeholders and encourage an open dialogue which ensures mutual respect we aim for Zero tolerance on the fundamentals | We embrace adopting state-of-the art technology as a driver in all our processes, we believe the next phase of growth can only be achieved through new technology & innovation | We are constantly motivated on improving our costs and quality through a culture of benchmarking best practices and leveraging analytics | We are committed to the triple bottom line of People. Planet and Prosperity as we grow exponentially in all businesses thereby making contributions to the nation at large | We are committed to contribute and empower communities thereby making a positive impact on human life |

**Guiding Principles**

| Transparency and Accountability | Policies and Regulatory Framework | Management/ Board and Committees | Values and Ethics | Monitoring and Internal Control | Executing Strategy and Managing Risk |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## Compliance with Global Guidelines and Best Practices

Your Company remains among the frontrunners in adopting and implementing global best practices in corporate governance.

The Company has achieved outstanding recognition at the prestigious **LACP (League of American Communications Professionals) Spotlight Awards 2025**, setting new benchmarks in corporate reporting and communications. The Integrated Annual Report of the Company for FY 2024-25 earned the **Gold Winner** title in the Integrated Report category and **Platinum Winner** for its Online/Digital Report under the US$ 10+ billion revenue segment, ranking 2nd in India and 11th globally, with a score of 98/100 points in Integrated Report and 99/100 points in Online Report. The Integrated Annual Report of the Company's subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), for FY 2024-25 was also honoured as **Platinum Winner Worldwide** in the US$ 1-10 billion revenue category, achieving 1st position in India and 6th globally, with an outstanding score of 99/100 points. Both companies (VEDL and HZL) featured among the top 20 reports globally, making Vedanta Group the only Indian conglomerate to achieve this distinction.

The LACP awards, which attracted over 500 submissions from nearly a dozen countries, recognised our reports for sharp storytelling, contemporary design, and clarity of messaging, setting benchmarks in transparent, shareholder-centric communication. This achievement reflects Vedanta Group's unwavering commitment to excellence, ESG leadership, and global best practices in corporate reporting.

The Company has also been bestowed with the **Golden Peacock Award** for Excellence in Corporate Governance for the year 2025 under the Mining and Metallurgy category.

Golden Peacock Awards, instituted by the Institute of Directors, are regarded as a benchmark of excellence in corporate practices worldwide. These prestigious awards aim to recognise and celebrate organisations that have demonstrated outstanding achievements in various areas of innovative Corporate Governance, Sustainability, ESG and Risk Management practices.

Vedanta's commitment to the highest standards of corporate governance is embedded across its operations and underpins its sustainability led value creation journey. As we meet our objectives and set new aspirations, we continue to adopt global best practices, pioneer innovative approaches, and both follow and define industry benchmarks. This ongoing focus on reflection and improvement ensures that our actions remain aligned with a singular purpose—**driving long term stakeholder growth while respecting minority rights across all business decisions**.

In addition to complying with the statutory guidelines, the Company has voluntarily adopted and evolved various practices of governance conforming to the utmost ethical and responsible standards of business. These practices reflect the way business is conducted and value is generated.

## Integrated Reporting

Since its inception, Vedanta has made conscious efforts to operate and sustain its business in a manner that is responsible to all stakeholders. Every decision and action taken by the Company considers the potential impact on its relevant stakeholder groups. This approach reflects the organisation's integrated thinking, which takes into account all resources and relationships that influence the Company's ability to create sustained value. These resources and relationships, referred to as "**Capitals**" represent stocks of value that enable the Company's operations.

In the course of its operations, the Company actively considers its external environment, including opportunities and challenges, the organisational strategies adopted to respond to these external factors, and the outputs and outcomes generated from its business activities. Beginning in FY 2017-18, the Company proactively started reporting its annual performance and strategy through an Integrated Report, in alignment with the content elements and guiding principles of the International Integrated Reporting Framework. The organisation has continued its integrated reporting journey, and its FY 2025-26 performance and forward-looking strategy are detailed in the current Annual Report.

The report incorporates the following six capitals while presenting the Company's performance and value creation approach:

**Financial Capital**

The Company is focussed on optimising capital allocation and maintaining a strong balance sheet while generating strong Free Cash Flows. It also reviews all investments, taking into account the Group's financial resources with a view to maximising returns to shareholders.

**Intellectual Capital**

As a relatively young Company, the Company is keen to embrace technological developments. The Company is setting up a centre of technological excellence in South Africa, enabling them to nurture and implement innovative ideas across the business, which lead to operational improvements.

**Natural Capital**

India and Africa have favourable geology and mineral potential and these regions provide the Company with world-class mining assets, which are structurally at low cost and have extensive R&R. Additionally, operating the Company's mines requires a range of resources, including water and energy, which the Company aims to use prudently and sustainably.

**Social & Relationship Capital**

The Company aims to forge strong partnerships by engaging with its key stakeholders, including shareholders and lenders, suppliers and contractors, employees, governments, communities and the society in general. These relationships help maintain and strengthen Vedanta's licence to operate.

**Human Capital**

The Company has employees from across the world and it is committed to provide them with a safe and healthy work environment. In addition, by creating a culture that nurtures innovation, creativity and diversity, it enables them to grow personally and professionally while also helping to meet our business goals.

**Manufactured Capital**

The Company invests in assets including best-in-class equipment and machinery to ensure it operates as efficiently and safely as possible both at its current operations and in its expansion projects. This also supports its strong and sustainable cash flow generation.

## Sustainability Reporting Journey at Vedanta

Your Company has been publishing the Sustainable Development Report for more than a decade now. The Report is prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative ("**GRI**") Standards: Core option and is also mapped to the United Nations Global Compact ("**UNGC**") principles and aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("**UN SDGs**"). The Report serves as the Company's Communication on Progress, outlining our approach and disclosures towards the triple bottom line principles of people, planet, and profit.

Vedanta applies its sustainability performance reporting criteria based on the GRI Standards including the Mining & Metals and Oil & Gas Sector Disclosures; the National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct framed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("**MCA**"), Government of India; UNGC principles; and standards set by International Council on Mining and Metals.

For further insights into the sustainability practices adopted by your Company, the Sustainability Report can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

Vedanta also produces three additional reports that disclose our ESG strategy and performance:

(i) **Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report ("BRSR")**, aligned to the guidelines laid down by SEBI. The BRSR report can be found within the Annual Report.

(ii) **Climate Action Report** aligned to the guidelines laid down by the Financial Stability Board. This report discloses in detail, the Company's strategy in addressing and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

(iii) **Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure ("TNFD")** Report on Nature Related Financial Disclosures aligned to the guidelines/standards biodiversity strategy and risk management.

## Tax Transparency Reporting ("TTR")

As a pioneer in transparent reporting, Vedanta has led the industry by voluntarily disclosing its tax contributions, thereby setting a benchmark for corporate accountability and ethical fiscal practices. This initiative reflects the Company's commitment to its stakeholders by enhancing transparency around the profits earned and taxes contributed to governments across the jurisdictions in which it operates. Vedanta's voluntary TTR provides a comprehensive overview of its direct and indirect contributions to the government through taxes, cess, duties, royalties and social security payments, demonstrating accountability and responsible business conduct. Through detailed disclosures of these payments, the report offers stakeholders clear and transparent insights into the Company's direct and indirect government contributions, reinforcing trust and credibility in its fiscal conduct.

The report focusses on our approach to Tax Governance and Strategy and includes the following:

- Tax Principles;
- Tax Risk Management framework, Control and Compliance framework;
- Response to Stakeholder and Tax Environment; and
- Tax Approach in our operating jurisdictions.

In this report, in addition to disclosing economic contributions under various tax and non-tax heads, we also provide information on our approach to tax-related decisions, specifically related to adherence to tax compliances and how we address tax complexities. The narration demonstrates our strong governance structure and internal controls, which promotes and ensures regulatory compliance, while encouraging tax efficiency in operations. The contributions, both direct and indirect in nature, are categorically provided for all the countries where we have significant operations.

Our guiding Tax Principles serve as a guidance, governing our decisions with integrity, transparency, and ensuring timely adherence to compliance in financial matters.

### Tax Principles governing us:

**Trust:** To maintain high standards of integrity with respect to tax compliance and reporting.

**Compliance:** To observe all applicable laws, rules and regulations in the countries where we operate, including Transfer Pricing and to meet all tax compliance requirements in a timely manner.

**Transparency:** To proactively disclose detailed information about the overall tax contribution of the Group to the governments of the countries where we operate.

**Economic Substance:** We only undertake transactions which will have results that are consistent with the underlying economic consequences, including tax structures with commercial substances.

**Processes and Controls:** Ensuring meticulous documentation of transactions and tax positions with diligent professional care and judgment, making decisions at the highest level and backing them with robust evidence.

**Engagement with Regulators:** Working positively, proactively, and transparently with tax authorities to minimise the extent of disputes, achieve early agreement on any disputed issues when they arise, and achieve certainty wherever possible.

**Risk Management:** To identify tax risks in a consistent and formal manner and communicate these when appropriate to the Audit & Risk Management Committee and the Board.

**Proactive Consultation:** To actively participate in tax policy consultation processes where appropriate at a national or international level.

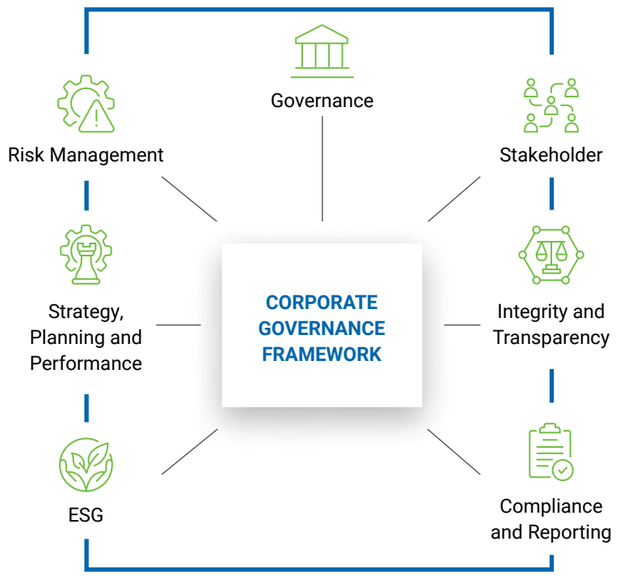
**People Progress:** To develop our people, through training, experience, and opportunity.

The report for FY 2025-26 is available on the website at www.vedantalimited.com.

## Corporate Governance Framework – Resilience for Purposeful Action

A robust governance framework is central to building resilience and enhancing operational transparency. Vedanta's well-defined, multi-layered governance structure clearly delineates roles and responsibilities across the organisation. The Board and senior leadership judiciously balance risk mitigation with growth objectives, enabling the Company to remain agile, responsive, and resilient while seizing new opportunities and addressing challenges effectively. Further details on the risk management framework are outlined in the Annual Report.

Vedanta's operations are guided by a deep-rooted commitment to integrity and respect for the people, organisations, and environments it impacts. A pioneer in governance excellence, the Company endeavours to uphold the highest ethical standards while embedding its core values of Trust, Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Excellence, Integrity, Respect, and Care across the organisation. These values, together with a clear vision and strategic mission, form the backbone of Vedanta's governance framework and its pursuit of long-term sustainable growth.




### Board of Directors

The Board of Directors, as the Company's highest governing authority, sets the strategic tone by providing long-term direction and overseeing value creation. In fulfilling its fiduciary duties, the Board is responsible for safeguarding shareholder interests, formulating long-term strategic objectives, exercising independent oversight and judgement, evaluating the effectiveness of the corporate governance framework, and ensuring balanced consideration of the interests of all stakeholders.

The Board actively engages with management by providing strategic guidance and oversight across key business matters. It plays a critical role in reviewing the Company's strategy, monitoring performance, and assessing progress toward long-term objectives to support sustainable business success.

To enable focussed oversight and effective governance across specific areas, the Board has constituted various Board-level Committees and delegated defined responsibilities to them. Each Committee functions within the scope of its approved charter, which sets out its role, authority, and terms of reference, and makes recommendations to the Board as appropriate. All Statutory Committees are chaired by Non-Executive Independent Directors. Further details of the Committees are provided in the relevant sections of this report.

### Board's Role in Driving Leadership for Excellence and Innovation

The Board accords high priority to overseeing the Company's operational performance and long-term strategic direction, with the objective of ensuring sustained growth, resilience, and value creation.

To enable focussed leadership across businesses, dedicated business Chief Executive Officers ("**CEOs**") and Chief Financial Officers ("**CFOs**") have been appointed, reporting to the Group Executive Director and Group CFO, respectively. Business performance is reviewed through structured monthly Core Group meetings. In addition, detailed business reviews are presented during quarterly Board meetings, with action points tracked and progress updates placed before the Board in subsequent meetings.

The Board proactively seeks comprehensive inputs, including detailed analysis, peer benchmarking, business review presentations, and status updates. Based on these deliberations, the Board provides guidance and strategic inputs to enhance business performance, execution effectiveness, and long-term strategy.

Drawing from their extensive industry experience and diverse backgrounds, Board members provide valuable perspectives to senior management on evolving industry trends, best practices, growth opportunities, and emerging risks impacting the Company.

Innovation and technology are recognised as key enablers of the Company's sustained growth and competitiveness and form an integral part of Vedanta's Seven Pillars. The Board actively encourages innovation and the adoption of advanced and pioneering technologies and plays a critical role in guiding innovation by embedding it within the Company's strategic agenda, reviewing its effectiveness, and identifying opportunities to further strengthen long-term, sustainable value creation for stakeholders.

## Separate Role of Chairman and Executive Director(s)

The roles and responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board and Executive Director(s) have been demarcated and the positions are held by separate individuals. Further, during FY 2025-26, the Company also had a separately designated CFO and Company Secretary ("**CS**") & Compliance Officer.

### Chairman

- Leads the Board and ensures that it discharges its responsibilities effectively;
- Develops succession plan for Board appointments for approval by the Board;
- Identifies strategic priorities and new business opportunities to enhance shareholder value;
- Promotes the highest standards of integrity, probity and governance;
- Chairs the Board meeting and facilitates active engagement of all Directors;
- Oversees the Director's induction, performance and ongoing development; and
- Engages with Company's stakeholders to ensure that an appropriate balance is maintained between various interests.

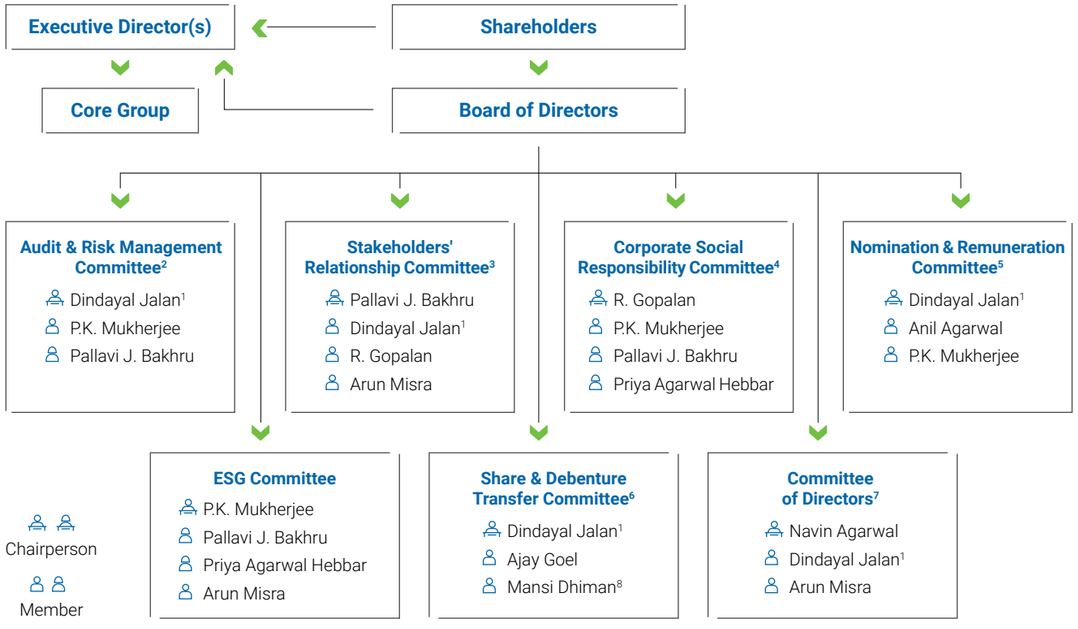
### Executive Director

- Leads the management team;
- Develops and executes the corporate strategy in conjunction with the Board;
- Implements the decisions of the Board and its Committees;
- Develops Group policies and ensures effective implementation;
- Enhances shareholder value and implements the organisation's vision, mission, and overall direction.

### Senior Management

- Develops and executes business strategy; and
- Manages day-to-day decisions and ensures that decisions are in parity with the long-term objectives and policies of the Company.

The reporting structure, as shown below, between the Board, Board Committees and Management Committees forms the backbone of the Group's Corporate Governance framework. As on 31 March 2026 below are the details:




1. *Effective from the close of business hours on 31 March 2026, Mr. Dindayal Jalan ceased to be Independent Director of the Company, upon completion of his second and final term.*
   - *Hence, he ceases to be the Chairperson of Audit & Risk Management Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee; and the Member of Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Committee of Directors and Share & Debenture Transfer Committee.*

*Effective 01 April 2026, the following changes were made to the composition of the Committees of the Company:*

2. *Mr. Rajarangamani Gopalan, the Independent Director of the Company has been inducted as the Chairperson of Audit & Risk Management Committee.*

3. *Mr. S.V. Murali Dhar Rao, the Independent Director of the Company has been inducted as the Member of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee.*
4. *Mr. P.K. Mukherjee, the Independent Director of the Company has been appointed as the Chairperson of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and Mr. S.V. Murali Dhar Rao, the Independent Director of the Company has been inducted as the Member of the committee.*
5. *Mr. Rajarangamani Gopalan, the Independent Director of the Company has been inducted as the Chairperson of Nomination and Remuneration Committee.*
6. *Mr. Arun Misra, the Executive Director of the Company has been inducted as the Member of the Share & Debenture Transfer Committee.*
7. *Mr. P.K. Mukherjee, the Independent Director of the Company has been inducted as the Member of Committee of Directors.*
8. *Effective 21 August 2025, Ms. Mansi Dhiman, Director M&A and Dy Head Investor Relations of the Company had been inducted as the Member of the Share & Debenture Transfer Committee.*

### Changes in Directors/Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP") of the Company during FY 2025-26:

There have been no changes in Directors and KMPs of the Company during FY 2025-26. Kindly note that Mr. Dindayal Jalan ceased to be a Non-Executive Independent Director with effect from close of business hours on 31 March 2026 upon completion of his second and final term. Subsequently, Mr. S.V. Murali Dhar Rao was appointed as an Additional Director, designated as a Non-Executive Independent Director, with effect from 01 April 2026 for a first term of 01 (one) year.

During FY 2025-26, there were no appointments/cessations of KMPs. As on 31 March 2026, following are the KMPs:

1. Mr. Navin Agarwal, Executive Vice-Chairman
2. Mr. Arun Misra, Executive Director
3. Mr. Ajay Goel, Group CFO
4. Ms. Prerna Halwasiya, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

### Changes in the Directors post FY 2025-26 till the date of this report:

a. On the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and approval of the Board, Dr. Meena Hemchandra (DIN: 05337181) has been appointed as an Additional Director designated as Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a first term of 01 (one) year with effect from 01 May 2026 till 30 April 2027.

b. Pursuant to the resignation, Ms. Pallavi J. Bakhru will (DIN: 01526618) will step down from the position of Independent Director of the Company with effect from the close of business hours on 30 April 2026.

### Particulars of Senior Management Personnel ("SMP") including changes therein during FY 2025-26:

| SMP | Designation | Nature of Change during FY 2025-26, if any (Appointment/ Re-appointment/ Cessation) |
|---|---|---|
| **Arun Misra** | CEO & WTD, HZL (Executive Director, VEDL) | - |
| **Rajiv Kumar** | CEO-Aluminium Business | - |
| **Neha Sharma**[1] | Group CHRO | Appointment effective from 10 February 2026 |
| **Madhu Srivastava**[2] | Group CHRO | Cessation effective from 31 January 2026 |

1. *The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, approved the appointment of Ms. Neha Sharma as SMP in its meeting held on 29 January 2026.*
2. *Ms. Madhu Srivastava ceased to be SMP effective from close of business hours on 31 January 2026.*

### Board Composition and Size

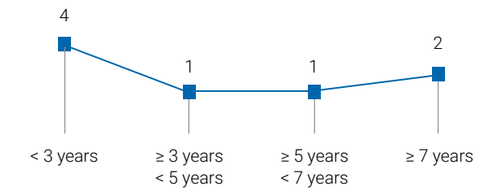
The Board follows a One-Tier Structure with an appropriate balance of Executive, Non-Executive, Independent and Women Directors. The Directors bring diverse backgrounds, experience and expertise, enabling the Board to provide effective oversight and strategic guidance while safeguarding shareholder interests.

As on 31 March 2026, the Board comprised eight (08) members, including a Non-Executive Chairman, an Executive Vice Chairman, an Executive Director, a Non-Executive Woman Director and four (04) Non-Executive Independent Directors, including one (01) Woman Director. The composition of the Board is in compliance with the provisions of the Listing Regulations and the Act, and is aligned with globally accepted best practices.

In addition, the Company endeavours to maintain a minimum of 50% or more Independent Directors, in accordance with the applicable provisions. Any changes in the composition of the Board of Directors during the year under review were carried out in compliance with the Act and the Listing Regulations.

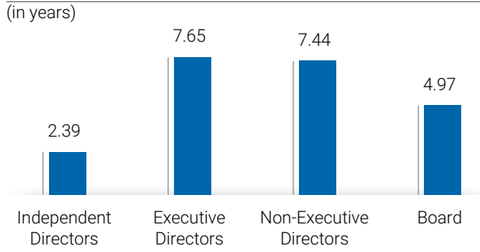
### Tenure Analysis of Board of Directors as on 31 March 2026

**Tenure (No. of directors)**




**Average Tenure as on 31 March 2026**

(in years)




The Board reviews its composition, competency and diversity from time to time to ensure that it remains aligned with the statutory requirements under law as well as with the global practices.

### Diversity, Equity and Inclusion ("DEI")

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) is deeply embedded in Vedanta's culture and guides every aspect of our people strategy. We actively promote gender parity and inclusivity across levels—from leadership teams to operational roles—while embracing individuals from diverse backgrounds, regions, and cultures. Vedanta is committed to creating an LGBTQIA+ friendly workplace where every individual feels valued, respected, and empowered.

Our initiatives span role identification, infrastructure enhancements, and progressive policy interventions aimed at enabling inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.

#### Key DEI Highlights

- 50+ transgender employees are actively contributing across our operations
- Focussed initiatives to improve representation across gender, regions, and underrepresented communities

#### Parenthood and Childcare Policy

Reaffirming our commitment to inclusion and care, Vedanta enhanced its Parenthood and Childcare Policy to provide holistic support to women, LGBTQIA+ employees, and all caregivers. The policy is anchored in the belief that motherhood is not a career hiatus but a phase of personal and professional growth.

Key features include flexible work arrangements, sabbatical leave, expanded adoption leave for primary and secondary caregivers, and gender-neutral childcare support. This progressive policy strengthens gender equity, supports employee wellbeing, and fosters a nurturing workplace environment.

#### Gender Reaffirmation & Leave Policy

Vedanta acknowledges and respects the unique needs and rights of transgender individuals. In line with our commitment to equality and non-discrimination, we introduced the Gender Reaffirmation & Leave Policy, providing financial, medical, and wellbeing support during the gender reaffirmation process.

### Key Board Qualifications, Skills, and Attributes

The table below summarises the key qualifications, skills and attributes which are taken into consideration while nominating to serve on the Board and to function effectively. While all the Board members possess the identified skills, their domain of core expertise is given in the table.

**Business Leadership**
Sustainable success in business at a senior executive level

**Financial expertise**
Proficiency in financial accounting and reporting, corporate finance and internal controls, corporate funding, and associated risks

**Natural Resources**
Senior executive experience in a large, global mining and oil & gas organisations involved in the discovery, acquisition, development and marketing of natural resources/materials

**Capital Projects**
Experience working in an industry with projects involving large-scale long-cycle capital outlays

**Global Experience**
Experience in multiple global locations, exposed to a range of political, cultural, regulatory and business environments

**ESG**
Familiarity with issues associated with workplace health and safety, asset integrity, environment and social responsibility, and communities

**Corporate Governance**
Experience with a major organisation that demonstrates rigorous governance standards

**Mergers and Acquisition**
Experience in corporate transactions and actions and joint ventures

**Government and International Relations**
Interaction with government and regulators and involvement in public policy decisions

**Technology/Digital**
A strong understanding of technology and innovation, and the development and implementation of initiatives to enhance production

## Board of Directors



| | Anil Agarwal<br>Non-Executive Chairman, DIN: 00010883 | Navin Agarwal<br>Executive Vice-Chairman, DIN: 00006303 |
|---|---|---|
| Age (As on 31 March 2026) | 73 years | 65 years |
| Initial Date of Appointment | 01 April 2020 | 17 August 2013 |
| Date of Re-appointment | NA | 01 August 2023 |
| Tenure Till | NA | 31 July 2028 |
| Tenure as on 31 March 2026 | 6 years | 12.7 years |
| Shareholding | Nil | Nil |
| Board Membership – Other Indian Listed Companies | **Sterlite Technologies Limited**<br>Non-Executive Chairman | **Hindustan Zinc Limited**<br>Non-Executive Director |
| No. of Directorships in Public Limited Companies | 2 | 2 |
| Member/Chairperson in Committee(s) | Member: Nil<br>Chairperson: Nil | Member: Nil<br>Chairperson: Nil |
| Area of Expertise | | |



| | Dindayal Jalan<br>Independent Director, DIN: 00006882 | Pallavi J. Bakhru<br>Independent Director, DIN: 01526618 |
|---|---|---|
| Age (As on 31 March 2026) | 70 years | 58 years |
| Initial Date of Appointment | 01 April 2021 | 01 July 2024 |
| Date of Re-appointment | 01 April 2023 | - |
| Tenure Till | 31 March 2026 | 30 April 2026[1] |
| Tenure as on 31 March 2026 | 5 years | 1.8 year |
| Shareholding | 11,000 | 13,000 |
| Board Membership – Other Indian Listed Companies | **STL Networks Limited**<br>Independent Director | • **Hindustan Zinc Limited**<br>Independent Director<br>• **Neuland Laboratories Limited**<br>Independent Director<br>• **Gabriel India Ltd**<br>Independent Director |
| No. of Directorships in Public Limited Companies | 4 | 5 |
| Member/Chairperson in Committee(s) | Member: 8<br>Chairperson: 3 | Member: 7<br>Chairperson: 4 |
| Area of Expertise | | |



| | Arun Misra<br>Executive Director, DIN: 01835605 | Priya Agarwal Hebbar<br>Non-Executive Director, DIN: 05162177 |
|---|---|---|
| Age (As on 31 March 2026) | 60 years | 36 years |
| Initial Date of Appointment | 01 August 2023 | 17 May 2017 |
| Date of Re-appointment | NA | 17 May 2023 |
| Tenure Till | 31 May 2026 | 16 May 2028 |
| Tenure as on 31 March 2026 | 2.7 years | 8.9 years |
| Shareholding | 1,68,631 shares | Nil |
| Board Membership – Other Indian Listed Companies | **Hindustan Zinc Limited**<br>CEO & Whole-Time Director | **Hindustan Zinc Limited**<br>Non-Executive Chairperson |
| No. of Directorships in Public Limited Companies | 4 | 2 |
| Member/Chairperson in Committee(s) | Member: 3<br>Chairperson: Nil | Member: Nil<br>Chairperson: Nil |
| Area of Expertise | | |



| | R. Gopalan<br>Independent Director, DIN: 01624555 | P.K. Mukherjee<br>Independent Director, DIN: 00015999 |
|---|---|---|
| Age (As on 31 March 2026) | 73 years | 70 years |
| Initial Date of Appointment | 05 February 2025 | 11 August 2024 |
| Date of Re-appointment | - | - |
| Tenure Till | 04 February 2027 | 10 July 2026 |
| Tenure as on31 March 2026 | 1.2 year | 1.7 year |
| Shareholding | Nil | Nil |
| Board Membership – Other Indian Listed Companies | • **Sundaram-Clayton Limited**<br>Independent Director<br>• **Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited**<br>Non-Executive Non-Independent Director and Chairperson<br>• **TVS Holdings Limited**<br>Non-Executive Non-Independent Director<br>• **TVS Credit Services Limited**<br>Independent Director | None |
| No. of Directorships in Public Limited Companies | 7 | 2 |
| Member/Chairperson in Committee(s) | Member: 10<br>Chairperson: 4 | Member: 2<br>Chairperson: 1 |
| Area of Expertise | | |

*Profile available at www.vedantalimited.com*

***Notes***

[1] *Ms. Pallavi J. Bakhru was appointed as an Independent Director of the Company with effect from 01 July 2024 for a first term of two (02) years till 30 June 2026. However, pursuant to her resignation, she will step down from the position of Independent Director of the Company with effect from the close of business hours on 30 April 2026.*

- *The details provided above are as on 31 March 2026.*
- *The number of directorships ("**Directorships**") in Public Limited Companies includes Vedanta Limited. For the purposes of other mandates of the directors ("**Mandates**"), the other external directorships in publicly listed companies, as given above, shall be considered. Board memberships in private limited companies, educational institutes (school, college or universities) and in non-profit organisations are not considered in the definition of Mandates.*
- *As per Regulation 17A of the Listing Regulations, the number of directorships includes Listed Entities whose equity shares are listed on a stock exchange and 'high value debt listed entities' ("**HVDLE**").*
- *For the membership and chairpersonship in Committees, only Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee have been considered as per Regulation 26 of the Listing Regulations. Also, all Public Limited Companies, whether listed or not, have been included and all other Companies including Private Limited Companies, Foreign Companies and Companies under Section 8 of the Act, have been excluded.*
- *In the Committee details provided, every chairpersonship is also considered as a membership.*
- *The Company has not issued any convertible instruments. Hence, none of the Directors hold any such instruments.*

## Declaration and Confirmations

With respect to directorship and membership of the Directors, it is hereby confirmed that:

1. None of the Directors:
   a) is a Director in more than ten (10) public limited companies in terms of Section 165 of the Act;
   b) holds directorship in more than seven (07) listed entities pursuant to Regulation 17A(1) of Listing Regulations;
   c) acts as an Independent Director in more than seven (07) listed entities pursuant to the proviso of Regulation 17A(1) of Listing Regulations;
   d) who serves as a Whole-Time Director of the Company, is serving as an Independent Director in more than three (03) listed entities pursuant to Regulation 17A(2) of Listing Regulations;
   e) is a member of more than ten (10) Board level committees in all public limited companies, whether listed or not pursuant to Regulation 26(1) of Listing Regulations;
   f) is a Chairperson of more than five (05) committees in all public limited companies, whether listed or not in which he/she is a director pursuant to Regulation 26(1) of Listing Regulations;
   g) is related to other Directors except Priya Agarwal Hebbar, Navin Agarwal and Anil Agarwal. Priya Agarwal Hebbar is the daughter of Anil Agarwal and Anil Agarwal is the elder brother of Navin Agarwal;
   h) who is serving as a Non-Executive Director of the Company, has attained the age of seventy-five years pursuant to Regulation 17(1A) of Listing Regulations.
2. The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of independence prescribed under the Act and Listing Regulations.

### Process for Board of Directors, KMP and SMP Appointments

The Board comprises of experienced and qualified professionals with an appropriate mix of skills, expertise and competencies, enabling them to contribute effectively to the Board and its Committees. With the support of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("**NRC**"), the Board periodically reviews the composition of the Board and its Committees, along with succession planning, diversity, inclusion and remuneration-related matters.

The NRC seeks to maintain a balanced and effective composition of the Board and its Committees, with a progressive approach to renewal over time. In discharging its responsibilities, the NRC regularly evaluates the structure, size and composition of the Board and its Committees, taking into account factors such as skills, experience, independence and diversity, to ensure alignment with the Company's strategy. The NRC recognises that diversity and an inclusive culture are key enablers of sustainable business success and is committed to fostering a leadership team that brings together varied perspectives and constructive challenge to support effective decision-making and risk management.

The Company believes that a diverse Board enhances the quality of deliberations by drawing on differences in perspectives, regional and industry experience, cultural and geographic backgrounds, age, gender and professional expertise. This includes competence across areas such as finance, global business, information technology, mergers and acquisitions, governance, Environmental, Social and Governance ("**ESG**"), risk management, cybersecurity and other relevant domains, thereby strengthening the Company's competitive position.

As part of the appointment process, a comprehensive mapping of potential candidates is undertaken through inputs from reputed search firms, senior leadership and industry advisors. Based on this mapping, candidates are assessed on parameters including qualifications, experience, domain expertise, relevance to the Company's business, ability to contribute to long-term growth and complementarity with existing Board members and are thereafter recommended by the NRC to the Board for consideration.

The Company believes that an effective Board combines continuity with refreshment, leveraging the institutional knowledge of long-serving Directors alongside the fresh perspectives of new appointees. The overall objective is to ensure that the Board's composition reflects the scale, complexity and global nature of the Company's operations.

### Process for Selection and Appointment of New Directors:

**1 — Identification of Candidate to be appointed as Director:**
Nomination & Remuneration Committee is responsible for identification and selection for appointment as a Director

**2 — Recommendation by NRC:**
Upon evaluation, the Committee makes recommendation to the Board for approval

**3 — Board Approval:**
The Board members after approval recommend the appointment to shareholders for approval

**4 — Shareholders' Approval:**
The proposal is placed before shareholders for approval

**The criteria for nominating a candidate for directorship has been provided for in the NRC Policy of the Company which can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.**

## Board Familiarisation and Induction Programme

The Company has a structured induction process for newly inducted directors, designed to provide an overview of the Company's vision, values, operations, organisational framework, challenges and risk profile. Ongoing familiarisation is ensured through regular updates on regulatory and industry developments provided through formal reporting processes.

### Orientation Programme upon induction of New Directors

**Roles & Responsibilities**
Briefing about role, responsibilities, duties and obligations as member of the Board

**Plant/Site Visits**
Visits to plants and business locations are organised periodically to provide insights into the Company's operations

**Interactive Sessions**
Interactive sessions with senior management, business and functional heads

**Familiarisation Pack**
Familiarisation pack provided to the Directors includes various documents vis-a-vis. Organisational structure, the Company's history and milestones, Memorandum and Articles of Association, latest Annual Report, Code of Conduct, Investor Presentations, CFO reports, Business review reports, Meetings details & Minutes of previous meetings, Policies and Charters, Stock Exchange Announcements, SEBI Disclosures, ESG overview & Credit Rating, Capital Evolution and Dividend history etc.

### Other Initiatives to update the Directors on a continual basis:

**Active Communication Channel**
An active communication channel with executive management which allows free flow of communication among directors.

**Update on Company's performance and operations**
Update on Company's and its subsidiaries performance/operations/updates/major developments affecting the business by various reports on quarterly basis along with major stock exchange announcements, press releases etc.

**Business and Regulatory Presentations**
Presentations on regulatory and business environment, Business Plan, risk management framework, internal audit and controls, cyber security, HSE, compliance reports, tax and treasury reports, key accounting matters, CSR, HR initiatives, Digitalisation and Technology initiatives and Company's policies and other relevant issues.

**Trainings**
- Training to Directors to deepen their knowledge of key ESG issues and integrate sustainability into decision-making and operations
- Cybersecurity and Generative Artificial Intelligence ("**AI**") training for Directors equips them with the knowledge to protect assets and drive innovation through AI

The detailed familiarisation programme can be accessed on the Company's website at www.vedantalimited.com.

## Succession Planning

Succession Planning is critical to the success of the Company as it ensures continuity and sustainability of corporate performance. It involves a process that recognises, develops and retains top leadership talent and further helps in identifying key roles and mapping out ways to ensure the organisation has the right people with the right blend of skills, aptitude, expertise and experiences, in the right place and at the right time. As per the NRC Policy of the Company, the NRC has laid a succession plan outlining the process for retaining, developing, and/or appointing the Board of Directors, KMPs and SMPs of the Company and it reviews such plans on an annual basis and recommend revisions, if any, to the Board.

The NRC works with the management and follows the below process for effective succession planning:

1. Identification of key critical positions across businesses;
2. Assessment of potential employees and creation of a leadership pool;
3. Development of the talent pool through actions such as involvement in strategic meetings, leadership workshops with top management, coaching, anchoring, job rotations, role enhancement, council memberships and involvement in cross function projects etc.

**Leadership Succession Planning:**

**Objective:**

1. Strong leadership team - with right people in right roles.
2. Develop Top Talent for future leadership roles.
3. Robust leadership pipeline - 3 successors for all key positions.

**Approach:**

1. Talent Management Framework.
2. Identify and prioritise business-critical leadership roles.
3. Identify and nurture high-potential talent for leadership development.
4. Designate "Ready Now" successors for immediate leadership needs.
5. Plan for successors who will be "Ready in 1-2 years" and "Ready in 3-5 years."

**Outcomes:**

1. Prepared successors who are capable of stepping into leadership positions proactively, even before vacancies arise.
2. A future-proof workforce that is well-equipped to excel in evolving business environments.
3. Enhanced organisational stability and resilience, ensuring long-term success.

## Processes to avoid Conflicts of Interest for Directors/KMPs/SMPs

The Board has established a clearly defined framework for disclosure of interests and related matters in compliance with the provisions of the Act and the Listing Regulations. Each Director, KMP and SMP is required to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest at the first Board meeting held during the financial year and intimate any changes thereto on an ongoing basis. Such disclosures are placed before the Board and noted at the subsequent Board meeting, as applicable. The Board reviews and considers such disclosures to determine the appropriate course of action. Directors having an interest in a matter abstain from participating in the discussions and from voting on such matters, thereby ensuring fair, objective and unbiased decision-making.

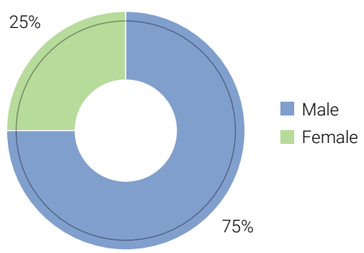
## Independent Directors

The Independent Directors of the Company meet the definitions and eligibility criteria laid down under the under the Act and the Listing Regulations.

Based on the disclosures submitted by all Independent Directors and the Board's assessment, the Board confirms that they satisfy the conditions of independence prescribed under the Act and the Listing Regulations and remain independent of the management.

As on 31 March 2026, the Board consist of four (04) Independent Directors, out of which one is woman.

**Independent Directors**




## Meeting of Independent Directors

Pursuant to Regulation 25 of the Listing Regulations and Schedule IV of the Act, read with the Rules framed thereunder, the Independent Directors of the Company are required to convene at least one meeting in a financial year in the absence of Non-Independent Directors and members of the management.

At such meetings, the Independent Directors deliberate inter alia on the performance of the Company, key risks and exposures, adequacy and timeliness of information flow to the Board, progress on projects, strategic initiatives, governance and compliance matters, Board composition and movements, human resource aspects, and the performance of the Non-Independent Directors as well as the Board as a whole.

In addition, the Independent Directors also held separate discussions with the Statutory Auditors to deliberate on significant accounting matters, identified risks, the internal control environment and to obtain their overall observations and feedback.

The outcomes of these meetings, along with any recommendations or actions arising therefrom, are communicated by the Independent Directors to the Committees concerned and the Board for consideration and appropriate action.

During FY 2025-26, the Independent Directors met without the presence of the management on 16 March 2026, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dindayal Jalan.

## Databank Registration of Independent Directors

Pursuant to the MCA notification dated 22 October 2019, requisite confirmations have been received from all the Independent Directors of the Company with respect to registration on the Independent Directors' Databank.

## Performance Evaluation

Corporate Governance comprises a framework of systems, principles and practices aimed at ensuring that the affairs of the Company are conducted with transparency, accountability and fairness, and in a manner that safeguards the interests of all stakeholders. The Board firmly believes that an effective corporate governance framework is underpinned by integrity, ethical conduct and accountability at all levels of management.

The Board recognises that a structured performance evaluation exercise is an important governance tool, as it provides valuable insights to Directors on enhancing their individual and collective effectiveness, leadership contribution and overall Board performance.

The NRC has laid down criteria for evaluation of the performance of the Directors, including Independent Directors. The evaluation framework, developed in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and guidelines, covers parameters such as attendance and preparedness, understanding of the Company's business, quality of participation and communication, contribution to strategic thinking, domain knowledge, adherence to the Code of Conduct, and alignment with best practices and benchmarks established by global peers.

In line with the practice followed in the previous years, the Board evaluation was conducted with the assistance of an external third-party expert through a secure online questionnaire-based process. The evaluation framework was designed to be comprehensive yet pragmatic, with a focus on facilitating meaningful discussions, reviewing progress against areas identified in the previous evaluation, and identifying opportunities to further strengthen the effectiveness of the Board and its processes, as outlined below:

- Tailored questionnares prepared by external agency and confirmed with the chairperson of NRC;
- Secure online platform for providing the responses;
- Results of the evaluation compiled by the external agency without involvement of the management;
- Sharing of evaluation results; and
- Outcome and feedback discussed at the Seperate Meeting of Independent Directors, NRC, and Board Meeting and Action Plan is agreed.

### Board as a whole

- Assessment of Company as a whole, its performance, its goals, and functions of the Board;
- Quality of decision making and Board Practices;
- Composition, structure and quality;
- Board Meetings;
- Board Environment;
- Relationship with Senior Management;
- Progress against development areas.

### Board Committees

- Committee Meetings and Information;
- Effectiveness of Committee in terms of well-defined policies and charters;
- Committee Composition and Operation;
- Specific Committee responsibilities;
- Progress against development areas.

### Individual Directors

- Preparedness and Participation of the Director for the meetings;
- Understanding of Company's mission, vision, industry, business etc.;
- Quality of discussions during meetings;
- Personality and Conduct of Director;
- Quality of the value additions.

### Chairman

- Demonstration of effective Leadership;
- Objectivity in discussions;
- Constructive communication and relationship with other directors;
- Contribution in enhancing Company's image;
- Availability and approachability to discuss sensitive matters.

## Results of Performance Evaluation

| Individual Directors Evaluation | Chairman Evaluation | Board Self Evaluation | Committee Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|
| • Report shared with the Chairman and respective Individual Directors<br>• Summary of evaluation of Executive Directors shared with the Independent Directors and discussed in the separate meeting of Independent Directors | • Summary report shared with the Chairperson of NRC<br>• Evaluation results also discussed in separate meeting of Independent Directors | • Report shared with all Directors<br>• Results discussed in meeting of NRC and Board and separate meeting of Independent Directors | • Summary report shared with all Directors<br>• Results discussed in meeting of NRC and Board and separate meeting of Independent Directors |

## Outcome of Performance Evaluation

The outcome of the performance evaluation indicated that the Board and its Committees are functioning effectively. The evaluation noted that the Directors bring diverse perspectives and strong domain expertise, and actively leverage their collective experience to facilitate focussed, informed and constructive deliberations during Board and Committee meetings.

The Board and its Committees were observed to engage meaningfully on key strategic and operational matters, including matters extending beyond their formally prescribed terms of reference, thereby ensuring a comprehensive and well-rounded governance oversight framework.

The Directors also acknowledged the quality of the Company's plants and assets, as well as the strength of its leadership team. The assessment highlighted that the Board comprises a well-balanced mix of skills, experience and backgrounds, fostering a collaborative, forward-looking and inquisitive approach. This enables an environment that encourages open dialogue, constructive challenge and effective decision-making.

The evaluation process also yielded certain suggestions from Directors on further enhancing the depth of discussions on specific areas and topics, with a view to strengthening overall Board effectiveness and governance processes. These suggestions will be considered and implemented going forward.

## Meetings of the Board and Committees

| | |
|---|---|
| **Schedule of meetings and agenda matters** | • The Board meets at regular intervals to discuss and decide on Company/business policy and strategy in addition to the statutory and other matters. The Board and Committee meetings are pre-scheduled and an annual calendar of the meetings is circulated to all the Directors well in advance to facilitate planning of their schedule and to ensure meaningful participation in the meetings. However, in case of business exigencies/urgencies resolutions are passed through circulation or additional meetings are conducted;<br>• The Board, Audit & Risk Management Committee and the NRC are facilitated with annual agenda plan in advance in order to enable the members to focus on key areas of organisational performance and designing the future strategy. The annual agenda plans are finalised with the inputs from the board members and are approved by the Board. Additional agenda matters are taken up on requirement basis. |
| **Circulation of Agenda** | • The Agenda is finalised by the Company Secretary, in discussion with the CFO, Executive Director, Vice-Chairman and Chairman;<br>• All the Agenda papers are disseminated electronically on a real-time basis. The papers are uploaded on a secured online platform specifically designed for this purpose, thereby eliminating circulation of printed agenda papers. The online platform also enables the Board to access the historical agendas, minutes, constitutional documents, committee charters etc. It enables the participants to make notes and exchange notes amongst each other under a secured environment;<br>• The Agenda papers other than in nature of UPSI are circulated well in advance as per statutory requirements and those in nature of UPSI are circulated at least 24 hours in advance with the approval of the Board. |
| **Information presented at meetings** | • The Board business generally includes consideration of important corporate actions and events, including but not limited to: a) quarterly and annual result announcements; b) oversight of business performance; c) development and approval of overall business strategy; d) Board succession planning; e) review of functioning of the Committees; f) review of internal controls and risk management; and g) other strategic, transactional and governance matters as required under the Act, Listing Regulations and other applicable laws;<br>• The management team is invited to present the performance on key areas such as the Company's major business segments and their operations, subsidiary performance and key functions from time to time. |
| **Conduct and recording of meetings** | • Majority of the meetings are conducted as physical meetings, however, at times, it may not be possible for each one to be physically present at all meetings. Hence, we provide the facility of video conferencing / telepresence to the members and invitees at various locations across the globe;<br>• All the meetings conducted through telepresence are recorded and stored as per statutory requirements. The Company Secretary records minutes of all the Board and Committee meetings. |
| **Post Meeting summary/ Follow-up** | • Post conclusion of each of the Board/Committee meeting, the Company Secretary circulates the summary of the proceedings of all meetings along with the action points, if any;<br>• Various decisions taken at Board/Committee meetings are promptly communicated to the concerned departments/divisions;<br>• Draft minutes and signed minutes are circulated to Board/Committee members within the timelines prescribed under Secretarial Standards;<br>• The matters arising from the previous meetings are taken up at the respective forthcoming Board/Committee meeting. |

## Board and Executive Leadership Remuneration Policy

The Remuneration Policy is significant in ensuring that competitive and impartial rewards are linked to key deliverables and are also in line with market practices and shareholders' expectations.

The NRC ensures that remuneration policies and practices are framed and intended to attract, retain and encourage the Executive Directors ("**ED**") and the senior management group, while simultaneously meeting the delivery of the Group's strategic and business objectives. The NRC further ensures the interests of the EDs and the senior management group are aligned with those of shareholders, to build a sustainable performance environment.

### Remuneration Components:

The Executive Directors' remuneration has two components: fixed pay and annual variable pay including stock incentives (performance linked incentive). The fixed component is based upon the industry practice and benchmarks considering the experience, skill, knowledge and job responsibilities. The performance linked incentive is linked to the achievement of the Company and individual performance goals. Such variable compensation is 'at risk', and rewards performance and contributions to both short-term and long-term financial performance of the Company. The remuneration of the EDs is governed by the agreements executed with them, subject to the approval of the Board and of the shareholders in general meetings and such other approvals as may be necessary.

The Non-Executive Independent Directors are paid remuneration by way of commission and sitting fees. The appointment letter detailing the terms and conditions of appointment of Non-Executive Independent Directors is available on the Company's website at www.vedantalimited.com. The Board decides the payment of commission within the limits approved by the members subject to the limit not exceeding 1% of the net profits of the Company. Further, it may be noted that no stock options were issued to the Non-Executive Independent Directors during the year.

The details of remuneration paid/payable to the Directors during FY 2025-26 are as follows:

**Remuneration paid or payable to Directors for the year ended 31 March 2026**

| Name of the Director | Relationship with other Directors[1] | Sitting Fees | Salary and Perquisites[8] | Provident, and Superannuation Funds | Commission to non-executive directors / performance incentive for the Executive Directors[9] | Total | Vedanta Limited, ESOS 2022 ESOS 2023, ESOS 2024, ESOS 2025[10] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN** | | | | | | | |
| Anil Agarwal | Refer Note[1] | 13,00,000 | - | - | - | 13,00,000 | - |
| **TOTAL** | | **13,00,000** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **13,00,000** | **-** |
| **EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS** | | | | | | | |
| Navin Agarwal[2] | Refer Note[1] | - | 24,00,776 | - | 12,82,30,000 | 13,06,30,776 | |
| Arun Misra[3] | None | - | - | - | - | - | |
| **TOTAL** | | **-** | **24,00,776** | | **12,82,30,000** | **13,06,30,776** | |
| **INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS** | | | | | | | |
| Dindayal Jalan[4] | None | 21,00,000 | - | - | 75,00,000 | 96,00,000 | - |
| Pallavi J. Bakhru[5] | None | 19,00,000 | - | - | 75,00,000 | 94,00,000 | - |
| P.K. Mukherjee[6] | None | 23,00,000 | - | - | 75,00,000 | 98,00,000 | - |
| R. Gopalan | None | 12,00,000 | - | - | 75,00,000 | 87,00,000 | - |
| **TOTAL** | | **75,00,000** | **-** | **-** | **3,00,00,000** | **3,75,00,000** | **-** |
| **NON-INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** | | | | | | | |
| Priya Agarwal Hebbar[7] | Refer Note[1] | 13,00,000 | - | - | 1,45,00,000 | 1,58,00,000 | - |
| **TOTAL** | | **13,00,000** | **-** | **-** | **1,45,00,000** | **1,58,00,000** | **-** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | **1,01,00,000** | **24,00,776** | | **17,27,30,000** | **18,52,30,776** | |

***Notes:***

1. *Ms. Priya Agarwal is the daughter of Mr. Anil Agarwal and Mr. Anil Agarwal is the elder brother of Mr. Navin Agarwal.*
2. *Sitting fees and commission paid to Mr. Navin Agarwal by Hindustan Zinc Limited ("**HZL**"), a subsidiary of the Company, was ₹ 5,25,000 and ₹ 29,92,500 respectively during the FY 2025-26 are not included above.*
   *Mr. Navin Agarwal has been awarded 4,36,500 units in FY 2023-24 and 1,93,200 units in FY 2024-25 under Long Term Incentive Plan of Vedanta Resources Limited ("**VRL**")*
   *Additionally, Mr. Navin Agarwal was paid the following amounts from VRL:*
   - *GBP 759,270 on account of vesting of VRL Cash Based Plan 2022 on 01 November 2025 upon achievement of performance parameters.*
   - *GBP 85,000 as commission for his services to VRL Board.*
3. *No remuneration was drawn by Mr. Arun Misra from the Company during FY 2025-26. The total remuneration paid by HZL to Mr. Misra was ₹ 12,46,99,557. As part of Vedanta Limited ESOS Scheme, he has been granted 3,04,900 total stock options.*
4. *Sitting fees paid to Mr. Dindayal Jalan was ₹ 6,95,000 by STL Networks Limited during the FY 2025-26 is not included above.*
5. *Sitting fees and commission paid to Ms. Pallavi J. Bakhru by HZL, was ₹ 5,50,000 and ₹ 29,92,500 respectively and by Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited ("**FACOR**"), a subsidiary of the Company, was ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 9,00,000 respectively during the FY 2025-26 are not included above.*
6. *Sitting fees and commission paid to Mr. P.K. Mukherjee by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd was ₹ 2,75,000 and ₹ 9,86,712 respectively during the FY 2025-26 are not included above.*
7. *Sitting fees and commission paid to Ms. Priya Agarwal Hebbar by HZL was ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 31,00,000 respectively during the FY 2025-26 are not included above.*
8. *Value of Perquisites as per rule u/s 17(2) of Income-tax Act, 1961 does not include perquisite value of Superannuation. Further, as the liabilities for defined benefit plan, i.e., gratuity are provided on accrual basis for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to KMP are not included above.*
9. *The performance incentive to Executive Directors is for FY 2024-25 which was paid during FY 2025-26.*
10. *The ESOS 2022, Cash Plan 2022 and VRL LTIP 2022 options/units vested upon completion of performance period with approval from NRC on 01 November 2025.*
    *The ESOS 2023, Cash Plan 2023 and VRL LTIP 2023 options/units will vest/be exercise after 36 months from date of grant i.e. on 04 November 2026, based on achievement of performance conditions.*
    *The ESOS 2024, Cash Plan 2024 and VRL LTIP 2024 options/units will vest/be exercise after 36 months from date of grant i.e. on 05 November 2027, based on achievement of performance conditions.*
    *The ESOS 2025, Cash Plan 2025 and VRL LTIP 2025 options/units will vest/be exercise after 36 months from date of grant i.e. on 01 November 2028, based on achievement of performance conditions.*

We hereby confirm that:

- The total managerial remuneration paid/payable for FY 2025-26 does not exceed 11% of the net profits of the Company
- The total remuneration received by Whole-Time Directors and Independent Directors of the Company does not exceed 10% and 1% of the Net Profits of the Company, respectively
- Navin Agarwal, Executive Vice-Chairman and member of Promoter Group does not receive remuneration in excess of ₹ 5 crore or 2.5% of the Net Profits of the Company, whichever is higher
- None of the Non-Executive Directors, have received remuneration exceeding 50% of the total annual remuneration payable to all Non-Executive Directors

## Board Committees

The Board has delegated specific responsibilities to various committees to enable effective supervision of key business, operational and governance areas of the Company. Each committee is constituted pursuant to Board approval and functions within the framework of its charter, which outlines its scope, roles and responsibilities.

### Procedure at Committee Meetings

The Board Committees are appropriately constituted in line with the Act and the Listing Regulations. The updates on Committee deliberations are presented to the Board by the respective Chairpersons, and the minutes of meetings are circulated to the Board for review. The Company Secretary functions as the Secretary to the Committees. All statutory Committees are chaired by Independent Directors.

As on 31 March 2026, the Company has 6 Committees of the Board with the below composition:

| Name of Director | Board | Audit & Risk Management Committee | Nomination & Remuneration Committee | Stakeholders' Relationship Committee | Corporate Social Responsibility Committee | Committee of Directors | ESG Committee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anil Agarwal | | | | | | | |
| Navin Agarwal | | | | | | | |
| Arun Misra[4] | | | | | | | |
| Priya Agarwal Hebbar | | | | | | | |
| Dindayal Jalan[1] | | | | | | | |
| Pallavi J. Bakhru | | | | | | | |
| P.K. Mukherjee[3] | | | | | | | |
| R. Gopalan[2] | | | | | | | |

*Member* *Chairperson*

1. *Effective from the close of business hours on 31 March 2026, Mr. Dindayal Jalan, Independent Director of the Company, upon completion of his second and final term:*
   - *ceased to be the Chairperson of Audit & Risk Management Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee.; and;*
   - *ceased to be the Member of Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Committee of Directors and Share & Debenture Transfer Committee.*

2. *Mr. Rajarangamani Gopalan, the Independent Director of the Company had been inducted as the Chairperson of Audit & Risk Management Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee with effect from 01 April 2026 and ceased to be the Chairperson of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee with effect from close of business hours on 31 March 2026.*
3. *Mr. P.K. Mukherjee, the Independent Director of the Company had been inducted as the Chairperson of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and Member of Committee of Directors with effect from 01 April 2026.*
4. *Mr. Arun Misra, the Executive Director of the Company had been inducted as the Member of Share & Debenture Transfer Committee with effect from 01 April 2026.*
5. *Ms. Mansi Dhiman, Director M&A and Dy Head Investor Relations of the Company, had been inducted as the Member of Share & Debenture Transfer Committee with effect from 21 August 2025.*
6. *Mr. S.V. Murali Dhar Rao, the Independent Director of the Company had been inducted as the Chairperson of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee and the Member of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee with effect from 01 April 2026.*

### Board and Committee Meetings for FY 2025-26

The interval between any two meetings of the Board remained within the statutory limit of 120 days, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations.

| Meeting | Q1 Apr-Jun | Q2 Jul-Sept | Q3 Oct-Dec | Q4 Jan-Mar | Total Meetings for FY 2025-26 | Resolution passed by circulation during FY 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Board | 30 April 2025<br>18 June 2025 | 15 July 2025<br>31 July 2025<br>21 August 2025 | 31 October 2025 | 29 January 2026<br>18 March 2026<br>23 March 2026 | **9** | 4 |
| Audit & Risk Management Committee | 29 April 2025<br>18 June 2025 | 30 July 2025 | 30 October 2025 | 29 January 2026<br>18 March 2026 | **6** | 10 |
| Nomination & Remuneration Committee | 30 April 2025 | Nil | 31 October 2025 | 29 January 2026<br>18 March 2026 | **4** | 2 |
| Stakeholders' Relationship Committee | Nil | Nil | 30 October 2025 | 17 March 2026 | **2** | Nil |
| Corporate Social Responsibility Committee | 29 April 2025 | Nil | 30 October 2025 | Nil | **2** | Nil |
| ESG Committee | Nil | Nil | 29 October 2025 | 17 March 2026 | **2** | Nil |
| Committee of Directors | 15 April 2025<br>30 May 2025 | 11 August 2025<br>24 September 2025 | 02 December 2025 | 17 January 2026<br>25 February 2026<br>27 March 2026 | **8** | 5 |

### Attendance for Board and Committee Meetings held during FY 2025-26

| Name of Director | Whether attended AGM on 10 July 2025 | Board Meeting (Attended/ Entitled) | Audit & Risk Management Committee (Attended/ Entitled) | NRC (Attended/ Entitled) | SRC (Attended/ Entitled) | CSR (Attended/ Entitled) | ESG Committee (Attended/ Entitled) | COD (Attended/ Entitled) | Total Meetings Entitled | Total Meetings Attended | Average (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anil Agarwal | Yes | 9/9 | - | 4/4 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 13 | 100% |
| Navin Agarwal | Yes | 9/9 | - | - | - | - | - | 8/8 | 17 | 17 | 100% |
| Arun Misra | Yes | 9/9 | - | - | 2/2 | - | 2/2 | 8/8 | 21 | 21 | 100% |
| Priya Agarwal Hebbar | Yes | 9/9 | - | - | - | 2/2 | 2/2 | | 13 | 13 | 100% |
| Dindayal Jalan | Yes | 9/9 | 6/6 | 4/4 | 2/2 | - | - | 8/8 | 29 | 29 | 100% |
| Pallavi J. Bakhru | Yes | 8/9 | 5/6 | - | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | - | 21 | 19 | 90.47% |
| P.K. Mukherjee | NA | 9/9 | 6/6 | 4/4 | - | 2/2 | 2/2 | - | 23 | 23 | 100% |
| R. Gopalan | NA | 8/9 | - | - | 2/2 | 2/2 | - | - | 13 | 12 | 92.30% |

*Pursuant to Section 167 of the Act, a Director shall incur disqualification if he/she does not meet the minimum attendance criteria and absents himself/herself from all the meetings of the Board of Directors held during a period of twelve months with or without seeking leave of absence from the Board. All Directors of the Company have duly met the attendance criteria during FY 2025-26.*

## Audit & Risk Management Committee ("ARMC")

| Dindayal Jalan | P.K. Mukherjee | Pallavi J. Bakhru |
|---|---|---|
| Chairperson | Member | Member |

**3** Members | **100%** Independent | **6** Meetings | **94.4%** Attendance | **2.80** Average Tenure

The Audit & Risk Management Committee plays a central role in the Company's governance framework by providing independent oversight of financial reporting, risk management and internal control systems. The Committee is responsible for monitoring the integrity of the Company's financial statements, reviewing the effectiveness of risk management processes, and overseeing the robustness of internal financial controls, including those relating to cybersecurity. The Committee also oversees the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's legal, regulatory and ethical compliance framework. In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee monitors the qualifications, independence, performance and effectiveness of both internal and external auditors, and assesses the quality and integrity of audit processes on an ongoing basis.

With effect from 06 June 2020, the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee were consolidated into a single Committee, now known as the Audit & Risk Management Committee, to enable integrated oversight of financial, operational and enterprise-level risks. The management team led by the Executive Director and the Head of Management Assurance Services ("**MAS**") operates as a sub-structure to the Committee and is responsible for implementing and operating the Company's risk management framework. The management periodically presents detailed risk assessments and mitigation updates to the Committee, including semi-annual reviews of key risks.

Details of the Company's principal risks and uncertainties, along with mitigation strategies, are set out separately in the Management Discussion and Analysis section of the Integrated Annual Report.

The Committee consists exclusively of Independent Directors, ensuring objective and independent judgement in matters relating to financial reporting and risk oversight. Members of the Committee bring diverse experience and strong expertise in finance, accounting, risk management and governance. In carrying out its oversight responsibilities, the Committee engages closely with management, internal auditors and the Statutory Auditors, and may seek external expert advice where considered necessary. The management remains responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Company's standalone and consolidated financial statements, compliance with applicable accounting standards and regulatory requirements, and the establishment and maintenance of effective internal control systems. M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (FRN: 301003E/E300005), the Statutory Auditors of the Company, conduct an independent audit and express an opinion on the true and fair view of the financial statements.

The Committee's agenda covers a broad range of matters, including review of quarterly and annual financial results, accounting policies and significant judgements, internal and external audit observations, related party transactions, inter-corporate loans and investments, and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems. Through these deliberations, the Committee provides assurance to the Board on the integrity of financial reporting and the adequacy of the Company's governance and control framework.

The Committee, in its meetings, in addition to the members also has the following set of invitees:

**Audit & Risk Management Committee Meeting Invitees**

- The Executive Director, Chief Financial Officer, Group Assurance Head are permanent invitees
- The representatives of Statutory Auditors are permanent invitees
- The Business and Operational Heads are invited to the meetings, as and when required
- Representatives of Executives from several departments including Accounts, Finance, Corporate Secretarial

The Committee also holds separate meetings with the Statutory Auditors, without the presence of management, to obtain independent views on the quality and appropriateness of accounting principles applied, the reasonableness of significant judgements and estimates, and the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements.

On a quarterly basis, the Audit & Risk Management Committee reviews the declarations of independence submitted by the Statutory Auditors and approves the audit and non-audit fees payable to the Auditors by the Company or any other entity within the Vedanta Group, in accordance with the Policy on Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services.

The particulars and profiles of the Committee members are provided in the Board and Committees section of the Integrated Annual Report. The Committee is duly constituted in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**") and Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**") (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("**Listing Regulations**") with respect to its composition, independence and financial expertise.

Details of the Committee meetings held during FY 2025-26, along with the attendance of members, are provided in the earlier section of the Corporate Governance Report.

### Performance Review of the Audit & Risk Management Committee

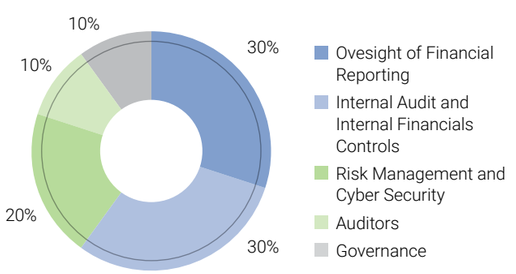
Pursuant to the Board's annual evaluation exercise, the Audit & Risk Management Committee assessed its performance and confirmed that it operated effectively during the year.

### Review of Financial Results for FY 2025-26

The Committee examined the standalone and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and, after due review and deliberation with management, concluded that the financial statements were prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and fairly reflect the financial position and results of the Company and the Group. The Committee thereafter recommended the financial statements to the Board for approval.

During FY 2025-26, the Board accepted all recommendations of the Audit & Risk Management Committee.

### The utilisation of Audit & Risk Management Committee's time along with its major responsibilities is detailed below:-




### Oversight of Financial reporting

- Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statements are true, fair, sufficient and credible;
- Discuss and review, with the management and auditors, the annual /quarterly financial statements before submission to the Board;
- Review of key significant issues, tax and legal reports and management's report;
- Review of management's analysis of significant issues in financial reporting and judgments made in preparing the financial statements;
- Discuss with the Management regarding pending technical and regulatory matters that could affect the financial statements, and updates on management's plans to implement new technical or regulatory guidelines;
- Review of off-balance-sheet structures, if any; and
- Review of Draft limited review/audit reports and qualifications, if any, therein.

### Internal Audit and Internal Financial Control

- Review of internal audit observations and monitoring of implementation of any corrective actions identified;
- Reviewing the internal financial control framework;
- Review of the performance of the internal audit function and internal audit plan;
- Consideration of statutory audit findings and review of significant issues raised;
- Reviewing Related Party Transactions; and
- Management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations.

### Risk Management and Cyber Security

- Review of the risk management framework, risk profile, significant risks, risk matrix and resulting action plans;
- Review of the significant audit risks with the statutory auditor during interim review and year-end audit;
- Oversight over the effective implementation of the risk management framework across various businesses;
- Assurance of appropriate measures in the organisation to achieve prudent balance between risk and reward in both ongoing and new business activities;
- Annual review of the risk appetite and risk management policy including cyber security procedures adopted in the Group;
- Analytic validation and recommendation of necessary changes in the risk management policies and frameworks to the Audit Committee/Board, if any; and
- Evaluation of significant and critical risk exposures for assessing management's action to mitigate or manage the exposures in a timely manner.

### Auditors

- Appointment of Statutory, Internal, Secretarial, Cost and Tax auditors, recommending their fees and reviewing their audit reports;
- Review of the independence of the statutory auditor and the provision of audit/non-audit services including audit/non-audit fees paid to the statutory auditor; and
- Independent meetings with statutory auditors.

### Governance

- Reviewing minutes, summary reports of subsidiary companies audit committees;
- Reviewing intercorporate loans, advances, guarantees;
- Reviewing ethics (whistle blower, sexual harassment, insider trading) and statutory compliances;
- Review of its own charter and processes;
- Notices received from statutory authorities and the management's response;
- Regulatory updates; and
- Reviewing feedback from the Audit & Risk Management Committee's performance evaluation.

## Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC")

| **Dindayal Jalan** | **Anil Agarwal** | **P.K. Mukherjee** |
|---|---|---|
| Chairperson | Member | Member |

**3** Members | **67%** Independent | **4** Meetings | **100%** Attendance | **4.16** Average Tenure

The NRC is responsible for overseeing key governance processes through which it makes recommendations to the Board on the composition, structure and size of the Board, KMP and Senior Management. The Committee ensures that the Board and senior leadership comprise an appropriate balance of skills, experience, diversity and independence to enable effective governance and decision-making. The NRC also plays a central role in the process of appointment of new Directors, advises the Board on succession planning, and oversees initiatives aimed at leadership development and talent management across the Group.

A core responsibility of the NRC is to ensure that remuneration outcomes are competitive, equitable, and closely linked to clearly defined performance deliverables, while remaining aligned with prevailing market practices and shareholder expectations. The Committee oversees the design and implementation of remuneration policies and practices for Executive Directors and senior management to attract, retain and motivate high-calibre leadership, while supporting the achievement of the Group's strategic and business objectives.

In determining remuneration for Executive Directors, the NRC considers, inter alia, the Company's performance, industry trends within the natural resources sector, and benchmarking data from comparable high-performing Indian companies, having regard to the predominantly India-based operations of the Group. The Committee also ensures alignment between executive remuneration and long-term shareholder value creation, thereby fostering a sustainable performance culture. The NRC additionally conducts the annual performance evaluation of the Board, its Committees and individual Directors, in accordance with the evaluation framework approved by the Board.

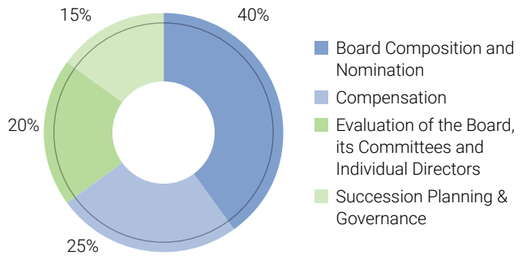
As on 31 March 2026, the NRC comprised two (02) Independent Directors and the Non-Executive Chairman of the Company. The composition of the requirements of the Act and Listing Regulations. In matters involving any potential conflict of interest, the concerned member abstains from deliberations and voting. Senior management personnel, representatives from the Human Resources function and external advisors may attend meetings of the Committee at its invitation, as appropriate. The Chairman of the NRC provides a summary of key deliberations and recommendations to the Board after each Committee meeting.

Details of NRC meetings held during FY 2025-26, along with attendance of members, are provided in the earlier section of the Corporate Governance Report.

As part of the Board's annual evaluation of its effectiveness and that of its Committees, as described later in the report, the NRC Committee assessed its own effectiveness. The members of the NRC agreed that its overall performance had been effective during the year.

The Board accepted all the recommendations made by the Committee in FY 2025-26.

**The utilisation of the Committee's time along with its major responsibilities is detailed below:**




### Board Composition and Nomination

- Review and recommend the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge, experience and diversity) of the Board and its Committees;
- Formulate the criteria / policy for appointment of Directors, KMP and Senior Management (as defined by the NRC) in accordance with identified criteria;
- Review and appoint shortlisted candidates as Directors, KMPs and Senior Management (including evaluation of incumbent directors for potential re-nomination) and make recommendations to the Board;
- Evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge, experience and diversity on the Board for description of the role and capabilities, required for an appointment; and
- Formulate and recommend to the Board, the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director.

### Compensation

- Recommend to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration of directors (both Executive and Non-Executive Directors), KMP and SMP;
- Ensuring that the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors to run the Company successfully;
- Ensuring relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks;
- Ensuring remuneration to Directors, KMP and SMP involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals;
- Determine remuneration based on the Company's financial position, trends and practices on remuneration prevailing in the industry as considered appropriate by the NRC; and
- Review of the Company's Share Based Employee Benefit Scheme(s), if any, including overseeing the administration of the Scheme(s), formulating the necessary terms and conditions for such Scheme(s) like quantum of options/ rights to be granted, terms of vesting, grant options/rights to eligible employees, in consultation with management; and allotment of shares/other securities when options/ rights are exercised etc. and recommend changes as may be necessary.

### Evaluation of the Board, its Committees and Individual Directors

- To develop, subject to approval of the Board, a process for an annual self-evaluation of the performance of the Board, its committees and the Individual Directors in the governance of the Company and to coordinate and oversee this annual self-evaluation;
- To formulate a criterion for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board and carry out evaluation of every Director's performance and present the results to the Board;
- To review the performance of all the Executive Directors, on the basis of detailed performance parameters set for each of the executive Directors at the beginning of the year and present the results to the Board;
- Action report on suggestions made on evaluation; and
- To maintain regular contact with the leadership of the Company. This should include interaction with the Company's Leadership Institute, review of data from the employee survey and regular review of the results of the annual leadership evaluation process.

### Succession Planning & Governance

- Review of succession planning for Executive and Non-Executive Directors and other SMP;
- Establishing policies and procedures to assess the requirements for induction of new members to the Board;
- To maintain regular interaction and collaborate with the leadership including the HR team to review the overall HR vision and people development strategy of the Company;
- To review and reassess the adequacy of the NRC's charter as required and recommend changes to the Board; and
- To develop and recommend a policy on Board Diversity.

## Equal Opportunity Policy

Vedanta is committed to provide equal opportunities for all, ensuring fair treatment in employment, promotion, and termination, without discrimination based on gender, disability, or any other factor.

We value a diverse workforce and uphold our Equal Opportunity Policy, which guarantees equal employment opportunities regardless of age, color, disability, marital status, nationality, geography, ethnicity, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation.

Our goal is to maintain a work environment free from harassment and discrimination, where all employees are treated with dignity and respect.

## Corporate Social Responsibility Committee ("CSR Committee")

| R. Gopalan | Priya Agarwal Hebbar | P.K. Mukherjee | Pallavi J. Bakhru |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chairperson | Member | Member | Member |

**4** Members | **75%** Independent | **2** Meetings | **100%** Attendance | **2.96** Average Tenure

The Company continues to focus on its long-term goal believing that while targeting to produce maximum yield for our shareholders during the year, we also lodge our contributions in furthering our responsibilities towards the society and environment. As a responsible corporate citizen, we recognise that those who reside in our operational areas are our partners in growth and we seek to foster a mutually benefitting relationship with all our stakeholders. It is this integration of business and Corporate Social Responsibility ("**CSR**") which provides us the social licence to operate and helps us to usher in a different developmental paradigm towards sustainable change in society. As part of our CSR policy, we regularly engage with government agencies, development organisations, corporates, civil societies and community-based organisations to carry our durable and meaningful initiatives.

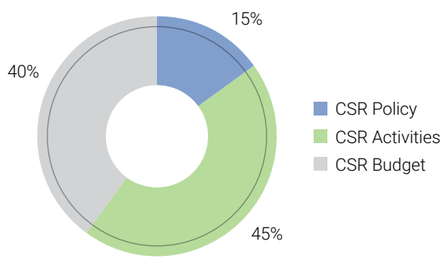
In this regard, the role of CSR Committee of the Company is to formulate and monitor the CSR Policy of the Company along with formulation of Annual Action Plan and recommending the CSR Budget. The additional disclosures in compliance with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Amendment Rules, 2021 forms part of the Integrated Annual Report.

The schedule of CSR meetings held in FY 2025-26 along with its members' attendance records are provided in the earlier section of the Corporate Governance Report.

As part of the Board's annual evaluation of its effectiveness and that of its Committees, as described earlier in the report, the CSR Committee assessed its own effectiveness. The members of the CSR Committee agreed that its overall performance had been effective during the year.

The Board accepted all the recommendations made by the Committee in FY 2025-26.

**The utilisation of the Committee's time along with its major responsibilities is detailed below**




### CSR Policy

- Formulate and recommend to the Board, the CSR Policy and the activities to be undertaken; and
- Review the CSR Policy and associated frameworks, processes and practices.

### CSR Activities

- Identify the areas of CSR activities and projects and to ensure that the Company is taking the appropriate measures to undertake and implement CSR projects successfully;
- Assess the performance and impact of CSR Activities of the Company;
- Evaluate CSR communication plans;
- Set path for implementation and monitoring mechanism and the progress status to ensure achievement; and
- Ensure the value, ethics and principles are upheld in all its activities.

### CSR Budget

- Decide and recommend to the Board, the amount of expenditure to be incurred on CSR activities;
- Formulation of Annual Action Plan;
- Evaluate and monitor expenditure towards CSR Activities in compliance with the Act; and
- Evaluation of need and impact assessment of the projects undertaken by the Company.

## Stakeholders' Relationship Committee ("SRC")

| Pallavi J. Bakhru | Dindayal Jalan | R. Gopalan | Arun Misra |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chairperson | Member | Member | Member |

**4** Members | **75%** Independent | **2** Meetings | **100%** Attendance | **2.48** Average Tenure

Vedanta recognises the importance of maintaining continuous and constructive engagement with its stakeholders to foster transparency, trust and a shared understanding of the Company's strategy, performance and governance framework.

The SRC supports the Board in strengthening relationships with stakeholders and oversees matters relating to investor protection and shareholder services. The Committee, inter alia, monitors the timely resolution of security holders' grievances, initiatives aimed at enhancing shareholder experience, performance of the Registrar & Transfer Agent ("**RTA**"), and movements in the Company's shareholding.

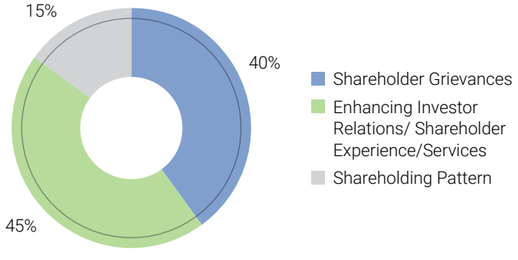
Ms. Prerna Halwasiya, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer acts as a secretary of the Committee.

The details of SRC composition and meetings are provided in the earlier section of the Corporate Governance Report.

In line with the Board's annual evaluation framework, the SRC conducted a self-evaluation of its effectiveness. The members were satisfied that the Committee operated effectively and fulfilled its mandate during the year under review.

The Board accepted all the recommendations made by the Committee in FY 2025-26.

**The utilisation of the Committee's time along with its major responsibilities is detailed below:**




### Shareholder Grievances

- Review and timely resolution of the grievances of Security holders related to issue, allotment, transfer/transmission, dematerialisation, rematerialisation etc. of shares and /or other securities of the Company;
- Review and timely redressal of all the Security holders grievances related to non-receipt of information demanded if any, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividend, issue of new/duplicate share certificates, general meeting etc.;
- Review from time to time, the shares and dividend that are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund ("**IEPF**") Authority; and
- Review and closure of all Investor related cases.

### Enhancing Investor Relations/ Shareholder Experience/Services

- Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders;
- Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the listed entity for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/ annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company;
- Initiatives for registration of email IDs, PAN and Bank Mandates and demat of shares;
- Review reports on shareholder satisfaction surveys, if any;
- Oversight of the performance and services standards of various services being rendered of/by RTA of the Company; and
- To frame IR Strategy, perceptions, actively engaging and communicating with major shareholders of the Company

### Shareholding Pattern

- Review shareholding distribution;
- Review movement in shareholding pattern; and
- Comparative details on demat and physical holding.

An analysis of investor queries and complaints received and responded/addressed during the year is provided below:

### Investor Complaints

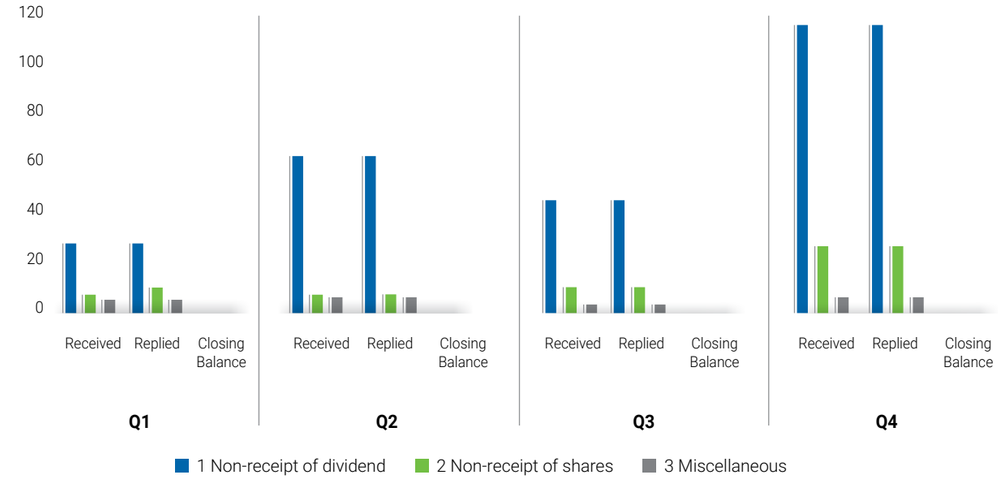
The Company's Registrar & Transfer Agent, in consultation with the Compliance Officer, attends to and resolves investor grievances. Grievances may be submitted either to the RTA or directly to the Company. Periodic updates on the status of complaints are placed before the Board on a quarterly basis and are duly filed with the stock exchanges.

### The details of shareholders' complaints during FY 2025-26

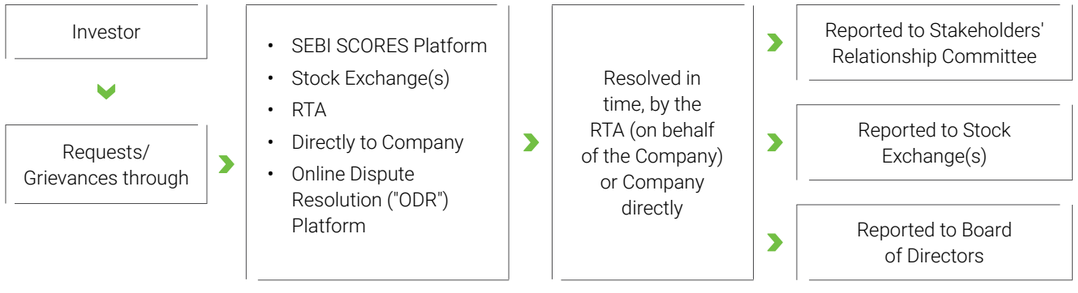
| Sr No. | Nature of complaints/letters and correspondence | Received | Replied | Closing Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Complaints received through Stock Exchanges, SEBI and Ministry of Corporate Affairs** | | | | |
| 1 | Non-receipt of dividends | 256 | 258 | 0 |
| 2 | Non-receipt of shares | 51 | 51 | 0 |
| 3 | Miscellaneous | 19 | 20 | 0 |
| **Letters and Correspondence** | | | | |
| 1 | Letters and correspondence from shareholders | 46,283 | 46,283 | 0 |
| **Total** | | 46,283 | 46,283 | 0 |

*Note: The Company received Nil complaints with respect to Non-Convertible Debentures.*

**Investor Complaints**




### Investors' Grievance Redressal Management



### Common Online Dispute Resolution ("ODR") Mechanism

SEBI has introduced a Common ODR mechanism to facilitate online resolution of all kinds of grievances / disputes/complaints arising in the Indian Securities Market. The said ODR Portal permits the shareholder(s) an additional mechanism to resolve the grievances/ complaints/disputes as mentioned below:

### Level 1: Approach RTA or the Company

At the initial stage, all grievances/disputes/complaints are required to be directly lodged with the RTA/the Company. The shareholder(s) may send an email to einward.ris@kfintech.com/comp.sect@vedanta.co.in or send the physical correspondence addressed to M/s. KFin Technologies Limited (Unit: Vedanta Limited), Selenium Tower B, Plot No.: 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad-500 032, Telangana.

### Level 2: Escalate to SEBI SCORES Platform

In case the grievances/disputes/complaints are not redressed to the satisfaction of the shareholder(s) at Level 1, then the shareholder(s) may escalate the same on the SCORES Platform at https://scores.sebi.gov.in/ in accordance with the process laid out therein.

### Level 3: Initiate Dispute Resolution Process on ODR Platform

In case the grievances/disputes/complaints of the shareholder(s) are not resolved at Level 1/Level 2, then the ODR Process may be initiated through the ODR Portal at https://smartodr.in/login within the applicable timeframe under law.

### Unclaimed shares and transfer of unpaid and unclaimed amounts to IEPF

The details of Unclaimed Suspense Account and IEPF form part of the Directors' Report forming part of this Report.

## ESG Committee ("ESG")

| P.K. Mukherjee | Priya Agarwal Hebbar | Arun Misra | Pallavi J. Bakhru |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chairperson | Member | Member | Member |

**4** Members | **50%** Independent | **2** Meetings | **100%** Attendance | **2.50** Average Tenure

The ESG Committee assists the Board in monitoring material ESG risks and overseeing the Company's ESG strategy. The Committee meets twice a year and is chaired by an Independent Director, and includes participation from executive Directors and select KMPs, supporting effective alignment between Board oversight and management execution.

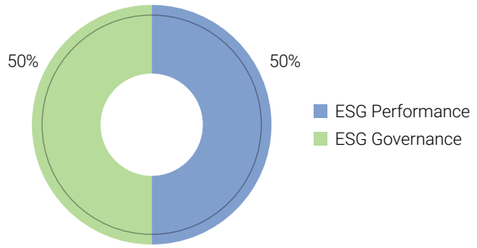
In FY 2025-26, the Board's oversight was centered on material issues critical to the Company, such as workforce safety, decarbonisation and the management of carbon-related risks, supply chain management, effective oversight of tailings facilities, and sustained compliance with environmental regulations.

The Board has noted steady progress in the development of a comprehensive ESG governance, performance and monitoring framework. In line with the Group's ambition of "**Transforming for Good**", the Board regularly reviews updates on progress across all nine ESG aims, with particular focus on the priority areas highlighted above. The Board also monitors trends in the Company's ESG ratings, recognising that assessments by agencies such as MSCI, Sustainalytics and S&P have a bearing on the Group's reputation and access to capital. In this context, the Board has acknowledged the Group's efforts in establishing and strengthening VEDAS, a digital-first sustainability training platform aimed at achieving 100% employee coverage over a three-year period.

While the Board-level ESG Committee has taken note of the reduction in fatal incidents across the Group's operations, ensuring safe and healthy working conditions continues to remain a key priority. The Committee seeks regular updates on the implementation of learnings from past incidents, outcomes of assessments conducted under the Critical Risk Management programme, and progress on infrastructure and system-led improvements to prevent workplace injuries.

The details of Committee composition and meetings are provided in earlier section of the Corporate Governance Report.

**The utilisation of the Committee's time along with its major responsibilities is detailed below:**




### ESG Performance

#### Safety

- Oversight on fatality investigations & learning dissemination across the organisation;
- Senior leadership involvement in driving safe work culture;
- Leveraging technology for prediction/prevention of fatalities; and
- Critical focus on implementing a Critical Risk Management programme for Business Partners

#### Climate & Decarbonisation

- Oversight on decarbonisation roadmap for the business, including long-term projections and scenario-planning;
- Review of semi-annual GHG performance;
- Budgetary allocation for decarbonisation pathway;
- Inclusion of Scope 3 emission calculations for business; and
- Review on Business partners/supplier w.r.t key climate and carbon commitments.

### ESG Governance

- Review of progress on all nine aims and select KPIs;
- Review of annualised roadmap for all nine aims;
- Oversight and guidance on future plans to deliver on Vedanta's ESG roadmap;
- Review of progress on Vedanta's ESG ratings; and
- Suggestions to enhance stakeholder engagement and communication.

## Other Committees

In order to strengthen governance practices and support the effective functioning of the Board, various sub-committees have been constituted with delegated authority over specific matters. These sub-committees are entrusted with defined roles and responsibilities to enable focussed oversight and facilitate timely decision-making on key matters of the Company. The minutes of the meetings of these sub-committees are placed before the Board for its information and review.

The Board also constitutes project-specific sub-committees from time to time to ensure efficient implementation and execution of strategic and operational initiatives, as required. The Board is kept apprised of the deliberations and outcomes of meetings of such sub-committees on an ongoing basis.

As on 31 March 2026, the internal Board committees of the Company have been elucidated below:

## Committe of Directors ("COD")

| Navin Agarwal | Arun Misra |
|---|---|
| Chairperson | Member |

**Dindayal Jalan**
Member

The Committee of Directors supports the Board by considering, reviewing and approving all borrowing, investments, finance, banking and treasury related proposals, within the overall limits approved by the Board from time to time. The COD enables seamless flow of procedures and assists the Board by catering to various routine requirements.

The Committee is entrusted with the following responsibilities:

### Financial Matters

- Review and approve all policies related to the financial matters of the Company inter alia Investment policy, Foreign Exchange Policy, Commodity Hedging Policy, Banking Authorisation Policy.

### Investment

- Review and approve inter-corporate loans, issuance of Corporate Guarantees, Letter of Comfort to and on behalf of Company/ Wholly Owned Subsidiaries/ Subsidiaries/ Associate Companies in relation to loans and facilities availed by them; and
- Purchase, acquire, subscribe, transfer, sell, redeem or otherwise deal in the shares/ securities of other Company/ body corporate or any other entity(s) other than for the purpose of trading.

### Treasury

- Consider, review and approve all the borrowing proposals including financing proposals within the overall limits approved by the Board from time to time and to create security/ charge(s) on all or any of the assets of the Company as may be required for the purpose of the said borrowings and to do such other incidental and ancillary activities as may be deemed necessary for execution;
- Assess and allocate the working capital limits to business units; and
- Consider, review and approve treasury related proposals within the overall limit approved by the Board.

### Security related proposals

- Review, consider and approve securities related proposals including allotment of securities, issuance of duplicate share certificates upon split, consolidation, renewal, remat; and
- Consider and review the proposals for buyback of debentures/bonds issued by the Company from time to time.

### General Authorisation

- Nominate and appoint nominee directors on subsidiary, joint ventures, associate companies;
- Authorisation w.r.t account operation including opening, closing and operation of bank account, demat account etc.; and
- Subsidiary Governance and oversight.

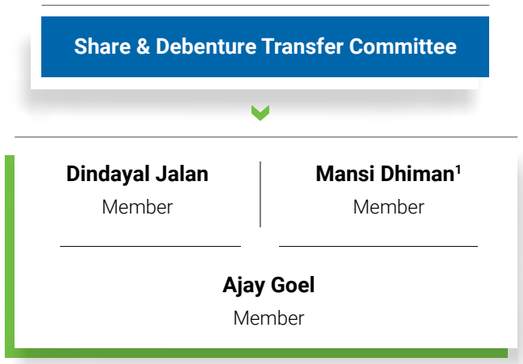
The details of the meetings of COD are given in the earlier section to this report.

## Share & Debenture Transfer Committee

The Share & Debenture Transfer Committee is primarily entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- Allotment of shares, debentures, or any other securities; and
- Review and approval of transfer, transmission, deletion and transposition of shares, debentures, or any other securities.

**The composition details of the Committee as on 31 March 2026 is provided below:**




1. *Ms. Mansi Dhiman, Director M&A and Dy Head Investor Relations of the Company, has been inducted as the Member of Share & Debenture Transfer Committee with effect from 21 August 2025.*

## Core Group

The Group comprising of the Executive director, CFO, President – Strategy and CHRO of the Company is responsible for day-to-day running of the Company and meets on a weekly basis. It is entrusted with driving Business, ESG/Safety, People, Finance, Strategy, Demerger and any other special matters that are crucial to efficient decision making and effective management of the organisation.

- Reviews operational business plans;
- Overseas the senior management team in their delivery of the Group's business plans;
- Provides oversight of all of the Group's operations; and
- Ensures that prudent and robust risk management and internal control systems are in place.

In addition to the Core Group, Central Committees have also been established as below to ensure balanced decision making, incorporating varying viewpoints of stakeholders-

1. Borrowings Committee
2. Capex Committee
3. Risk Committee

## General Body Meetings

### Annual General Meetings/ Court Convened Meetings

The details of the AGMs /Court Convened Meeting held during last three years through Video-Conferencing ("**VC**")/Other Audio-Visual Means ("**OAVM**") are as follows:

| Year | Location | Date and Time | Special Resolutions passed | Links |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **58th Annual General Meeting** | | | | |
| **2022-23** | VC/OAVM | 12 July 2023 at 3:00 p.m. IST | Amendment in Articles of Association of the Company. | Notice<br>Speaker Criteria<br>FAQs<br>Outcome<br>Video<br>Chairman Speech |
| **59th Annual General Meeting** | | | | |
| **2023-24** | VC/OAVM | 10 July 2024 at 3:00 p.m. IST | 1. Amendment in Articles of Association of the Company<br>2. Appointment of Ms. Pallavi Joshi Bakhru as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a first term of 02 (two) years effective from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2026<br>3. Appointment of Mr. Prasun Kumar Mukherjee as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a first term of 02 (two) years effective from 11 August 2024 to 10 August 2026 | Notice<br>Speaker Criteria<br>FAQs<br>Outcome<br>Video<br>Chairman Speech |
| **NCLT Convened Meetings** | | | | |
| **2024-25** | VC/OAVM | **Meeting of Equity Shareholders:** 18 February 2025 at 10:00 a.m. IST<br>**Meeting of Secured Creditors:** 18 February 2025 at 11:45 a.m. IST<br>**Meeting of Unsecured Creditors:** 18 February 2025 at 01:30 p.m. IST | Scheme of Arrangement ("**Scheme**") between Vedanta Limited ("**Demerged Company**" or "**Company**") and Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited ("**Resulting Company 1**") and Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("**Resulting Company 2**") and Malco Energy Limited ("**Resulting Company 3**") and Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited ("**Resulting Company 4**") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Sections 230-232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 | Notice of Meeting of Equity Shareholders<br>Notice of Meeting of Secured Creditors<br>Notice of Meeting of Unsecured Creditors<br>Speaker Criteria<br>FAQs<br>Outcome<br>Proceedings |
| **60th Annual General Meeting** | | | | |
| **2024-25** | VC/OAVM | 10 July 2025 at 3:00 p.m. IST | No Special Resolutions were passed in the AGM | Notice<br>Speaker Criteria<br>FAQs<br>Outcome<br>Video<br>Chairman Speech<br>Proceedings |

### Postal Ballot

The details of the resolution passed through Postal Ballot during FY 2025-26 are as follows:

**Resolution passed on 02 April 2025**

The Company had sought approval of the shareholders by way of Special Resolution through notice of postal ballot dated 31 January 2025. The details of the same are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date of Postal Ballot Notice** | 31 January 2025 |
| **Voting Period** | 04 March 2025 to 02 April 2025 |
| **Date of passing the resolution** | 02 April 2025 |
| **Date of declaration of result** | 03 April 2025 |
| **Web link** | Notice<br>Outcome |
| **Resolution** | Appointment of Mr. Rajarangamani Gopalan (DIN: 01624555) as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a first term of 02 (two) years with effect from 05 February 2025 to 04 February 2027 |
| **Type of Resolution** | Special |

Mr. Upendra C. Shukla (Membership No. FCS No. 2727, CP No. 1654), Practising Company Secretary, was appointed as the Scrutiniser to scrutinise the postal ballot process by voting through electronic means only (remote e-voting) in a fair and transparent manner.

The details of the voting results as are follows:

| Description of the Resolution | Votes in favour of the resolution | | | Votes against the resolution | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of holders | Number of valid votes cast (Shares) | Percentage of total number of valid votes cast | Number of holders | Number of valid votes cast (Shares) | Percentage of total number of valid votes cast |
| Appointment of Mr. Rajarangamani Gopalan (DIN: 01624555) as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a first term of 02 (two) years with effect from 05 February 2025 to 04 February 2027 | 5,761 | 2,73,27,37,469 | 92.29% | 478 | 22,83,73,097 | 7.71% |

The resolution was duly passed by the shareholders with requisite majority on 02 April 2025.

**Procedure for postal ballot:** The postal ballot was carried out as per the provisions of Section 108 and Section 110 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rules framed thereunder and General Circular nos. 14/2020, 17/2020, 02/2021, 21/2021, 02/2022, 10/2022, 09/2023, 09/2024 and 03/2025 dated 08 April 2020, 13 April 2020, 13 January 2021, 14 December 2021, 05 May 2022, 28 December 2022, 25 September 2023, 19 September 2024 and 22 September 2025 respectively issued by MCA from time to time.

### Proposal for Postal Ballot:

The Postal Ballot Notice dated 31 March 2026 has been circulated to the shareholders seeking their approval for appointment of Mr. S.V. Murali Dhar Rao (DIN: 11003912) as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a first term of 01 (one) year, commencing from 01 April 2026 till 31 March 2027.

The remote e-voting commenced on Wednesday, 08 April 2026 and shall be available till Thursday, 07 May 2026.
The resolution shall be deemed to be passed on Thursday, 07 May 2026 (i.e., last date for remote e-voting), subject to receipt of the requisite number of votes in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Upendra C. Shukla (Membership No. FCS No. 2727, CP No. 1654), Practising Company Secretary, has been appointed as the Scrutiniser to scrutinise the postal ballot process by voting through electronic means only (remote e-voting) in a fair and transparent manner.

## SHAREHOLDERS

### Means of Communication

#### Financial Results

- The quarterly/ half-yearly/ annual results along with audit/ limited review report, press release and investor presentation is filed with the stock exchanges immediately after the approval of the Board;
- The results are also published in at least one prominent national and one regional newspaper having wide circulation viz. a viz. Economic Times, The Hindu, Dainik Bhaskar, Divya Bhaskar, Divya Marathi, Telegraph, Maharashtra Times, within 48 hours of the conclusion of the meeting and duly filed with the stock exchanges as well;
- Quarterly financial results are sent to shareholders whose email ids are registered with the RTA;
- Financial results are also uploaded on the Company's website and can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com

#### News Releases

- Stock exchanges are regularly updated on any developments/ events and the same are simultaneously displayed on the Company's website as well;
- All the releases can be accessed on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com

#### Institutional Investor/ Analysts Presentation

- The schedule of analyst / investor meets are filed with the stock exchanges and the presentations are uploaded on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com;
- The transcripts and audio/video recordings of post earnings/quarterly calls/production release are filed with the Stock Exchanges and the same are uploaded on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com

#### Website

- The Company has a dedicated section on 'Investor Relations' on its corporate website www.vedantalimited.com which encompasses all the information for the investors like financial results, policies and codes, stock exchange filings, press releases, annual reports, past SEC Filings etc.

#### Annual Report

- In compliance with circulars issued by SEBI and MCA, soft copies of Annual Reports are sent to those shareholders whose email ids were registered with the Company. The Annual Reports are also available on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

#### Shareholder Satisfaction Survey

- As a part of our constant endeavor to improve shareholder services, the Company has provided a shareholders' satisfaction survey on its website for investors;
- The same can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

#### Chairman Communique

- At every AGM, the Chairman addresses the shareholders on Company's operations and performance with his speech;
- Further, the Chairman's statement addressing the shareholders is also published in the Integrated Annual Report of the Company.

#### Access to Documents

- Shareholders can also access the details of Corporate Governance Policies and Charters, Memorandum and Articles of Association, Financial information, Shareholding information, details of unclaimed dividends and shares transferred/liable to transfer to IEPF, etc. on the Company's website at www.vedantalimited.com.

### Appeal to shareholders

#### Updation of PAN Bank Mandate and Contact Details

Shareholders are requested to update their email ids, PAN and Bank Mandate with the Company to ensure faster communication and credit of amounts. Regular reminders are also sent to shareholders in this regard. The shareholders having physical units can avail the facility to update the details on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com and the demat holders can contact their respective depository participant for updating the details.

SEBI through its circulars issued from time to time, has informed that it is mandatory for holders of securities in physical mode to update their PAN, bank mandate, nomination, or opt out of nomination to ensure timely responses on their grievances/ requests and receipt of dividend. Registration of email IDs will ensure faster communication.

Pursuant to SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI/ HO/38/13/(4)2026-MIRSD-POD/I/4298/2026 dated 06 February 2026, the Company has already sent intimations to those Members whose shares are in physical mode for updation of PAN, KYC and Nomination details requesting them to update the details.

### Unclaimed Dividend/Shares

Reminders are sent to shareholders to encourage them to timely claim their unclaimed dividend and shares before the same is transferred to the IEPF Account.

The Company has also uploaded the details of unpaid and unclaimed dividend amounts lying with the Company on the Company's website at www.vedantalimited.com.

Pursuant to the provisions of Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("**IEPF Rules**"), as amended, the shares on which dividend remains unpaid/unclaimed for seven consecutive years or more shall be transferred to the IEPF after giving due notices to the concerned shareholders. Details of equity shares so transferred are available on the Company's website at www.vedantalimited.com.

## Appeal to shareholders

### Registration of Nomination

Registration of nomination makes it easy for dependents to access your investments and set out the proportion of your benefits to the nominees.

The company has duly provided the facility of updation of nominees to the shareholders.

The shareholders holding physical units can submit the nomination form SH-13 which is available on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com and the demat holders can contact their respective depository participant for the necessary updations.

### Conversion of Securities into Dematerialised form

Shareholders are also encouraged to open Demat accounts to eliminate bad delivery, save stamp duty on transfers, ensure faster settlement, ease portfolio management and provide 'on-line' access through internet.

SEBI vide Circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/ CIR/2022/8 dated 25 January 2022 read with the amended circulars and issued guidelines for Issuance of Securities in dematerialised form in case of investor service request. In accordance with the circular, the Company post 25 January 2022 shall issue the securities in dematerialised form only while processing the investors' requests for Issue of duplicate certificate, Claim from Unclaimed Suspense Account, Renewal/Exchange/Endorsement/ Sub-division/Splitting of certificate, Consolidation of certificates/folios, Transmission and Transposition. Additionally, pursuant to SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/ MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/ CIR/2022/70 dated 25 May 2022, the Company has duly taken Special Contingency Insurance Policy towards the risk arising out of the requirements relating to issuance of duplicate securities in order to safeguard and protect the interest of the Company.

The security holder shall submit duly filled ISR-4 to the RTA for processing of service requests. The form is available at the website of the Company at https://www.vedantalimited.com and also at the website of the RTA at www.kfintech.com.

**Considering that SEBI has disallowed the physical transfer / issuance of equity shares in physical mode, shareholders are requested to convert their equity holding into dematerialised form for ease of dealing in securities markets and processing the service requests.**

## Correspondence Details

| | |
|---|---|
| **All the Share Transfer and Dividend Payment Requests and Investors Related queries, the shareholder can directly contact to our Registrar and Transfer Agent** | **KFin Technologies Limited (formerly KFin Technologies Private Limited)**<br>Unit: Vedanta Limited<br>Selenium Building, Tower-B, Plot No 31 & 32,<br>Gachibowli Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,<br>Hyderabad Rangareddi-500032, Telangana<br>Tel: +1800 309 4001<br>Email: einward.ris@kfintech.com<br>Website: https://www.kfintech.com |
| **The Shareholders can reach out to the designated persons of any department in case of any query for the matters enumerated below:** | |
| **Company Secretary and Compliance Officer for queries related to Corporate Governance and Secretarial matters / Details of Nodal Officer** | **Prerna Halwasiya**<br>Company Secretary & Compliance Officer<br>Vedanta Limited<br>Core 6, 3rd Floor, Scope Complex 7, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003<br>Tel: +91 22 6643 4500<br>Email: comp.sect@vedanta.co.in |
| **Investor Relations** | **Charanjit Singh**<br>Group Head – Investor Relations<br>Vedanta Limited<br>75, Nehru Road, Vile Parle-East, Mumbai-400099<br>Tel: +91 22 6646 1000<br>Email: vedantaltd.ir@vedanta.co.in |
| **Corporate Communication related matters of the Company** | **Sonal Choithani**<br>Group Chief Brand & Communications Officer<br>Vedanta Group<br>Core 6, 3rd Floor, Scope Complex 7, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003<br>Tel: +91 11 4226 2300<br>Email: sonal.choithani@vedanta.co.in |
| **Sustainability Related Matters** | **Gaurav Sarup**<br>Group Deputy Head – HSE and Chief Sustainability Officer<br>Vedanta Limited<br>Core 6, 3rd Floor, Scope Complex 7, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003<br>Tel: +91 294 660 4053<br>Email: esg@vedanta.co.in |
| **Queries related to Debentures issued by the Company:** | **Debenture Trustee:**<br>Axis Trustee Services Limited<br>Axis House, P B Marg, Worli, Prabhadevi, Mumbai-400025<br>Tel: 022-62300451<br>Fax: 022-62300700 |

## Annual General Meeting for FY 2025-26

### Date & Time

- 14 July 2026; Tuesday
- 3:00 p.m. IST

### Virtual AGM

Virtual Annual General Meeting with live webcast and facility to participate through Video Conferencing ("**VC**")/Other Audio-Visual Means ("**OAVM**") for shareholders for attending the AGM from their respective places. Respected shareholders are requested to kindly join the meeting through VC/OAVM facility by following the instructions provided in the notes to the AGM Notice.

### Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

A set of FAQs made available for the shareholders on the Company's website at www.vedantalimited.com and website of the NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com for a seamless participation through VC/OAVM.

### Online Chat Facility

Facility to submit suggestions, feedbacks or questions online during the conduct of the meeting will be provided to the members.

### Online Speaker Registration

Members who desire to speak at the AGM can pre-register as speakers by sending request to the Company as per the instructions provided in the Notice convening the Meeting.

Prior to AGM, site testing with the registered speaker shareholders shall be conducted to ensure smooth participation during the AGM.

### E-Voting Facility

- Remote e-voting facility will be provided to the shareholders before the date of AGM.
- The Company will also provide remote e-voting facility to the members during the AGM till 15 minutes post conclusion of the meeting to ensure participation and voting through electronic means.

### Transcript of AGM

Recorded transcript of AGM will be made available on the website of the Company.

## Financial Year

The Financial Year of Company commences from 01 April and concludes on 31 March of each year. Each quarter, the Company reviews and approves its financials. The previous and tentative dates for approval of the financials for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 are as follows:

**FY 2025-26**

1st Quarter: 31 July 2025
2nd Quarter: 31 October 2025
3rd Quarter: 29 January 2026
4th Quarter: 29 April 2026

**FY 2026-27**

1st Quarter: End of July 2026
2nd Quarter: End of October 2026
3rd Quarter: End of January 2027
4th Quarter: End of April 2027

## Dividend and Capital Allocation

### Dividend Distribution Policy

In terms of the provisions of Regulation 43A of the Listing Regulations, the Company has adopted Dividend Distribution Policy to determine the distribution of dividends in accordance with the applicable provisions. The policy can be accessed on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

With consistent dividend as a healthy sign of our sustained growth, our firm belief in percolating the benefits of our business progress for widespread socioeconomic welfare facilitates the equitable sharing of our economic value generated. Attaining steady operational performance and a harmonised market environment in continuation of the historical trends helped us to reaffirm the realisation of competent numbers for FY 2025-26.

### Dividend for FY 2025-26

For the period under review, the Company has declared and paid interim dividend as detailed below:

| 1st Interim Dividend | 2nd Interim Dividend | 3rd Interim Dividend | Total Dividend |
|---|---|---|---|
| ₹ 7.00 per share | ₹ 16.00 per share | ₹ 11.00 per share | ₹ 34.00 per share |

*~ 6.1% dividend yield with record dividend declaration of ₹ 34/share in FY 2025-26.*

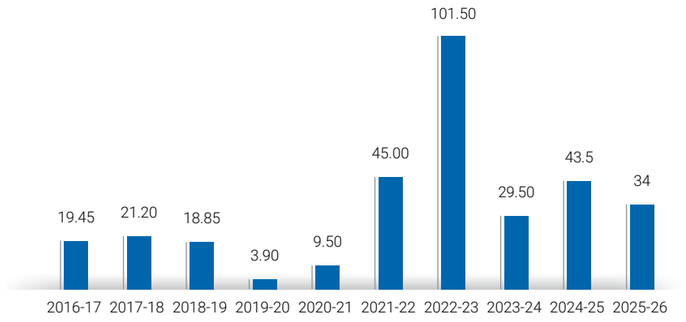
The complete details on date of declaration, date of payment, record date, total pay-out are detailed in the Directors' Report forming part of the Integrated Annual Report. The payment of the above-mentioned dividend was duly completed within the statutory timelines.

Further, the Board has not recommended any final dividend for FY 2025-26.

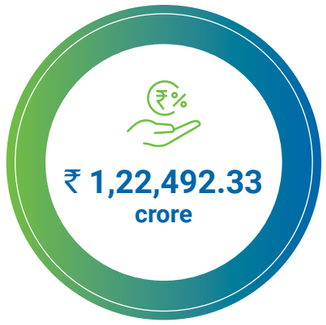
### Shareholders Value Creation

Vedanta has a consistent track record of rewarding its shareholders with strong dividend pay-out. The Company has paid attractive dividend amounting to ~₹ 122,492.33 crore in last 10 years. The details of the same have been summarised below:

**Dividend per share (₹)**




**Dividend Pay-Out Last 10 Years**

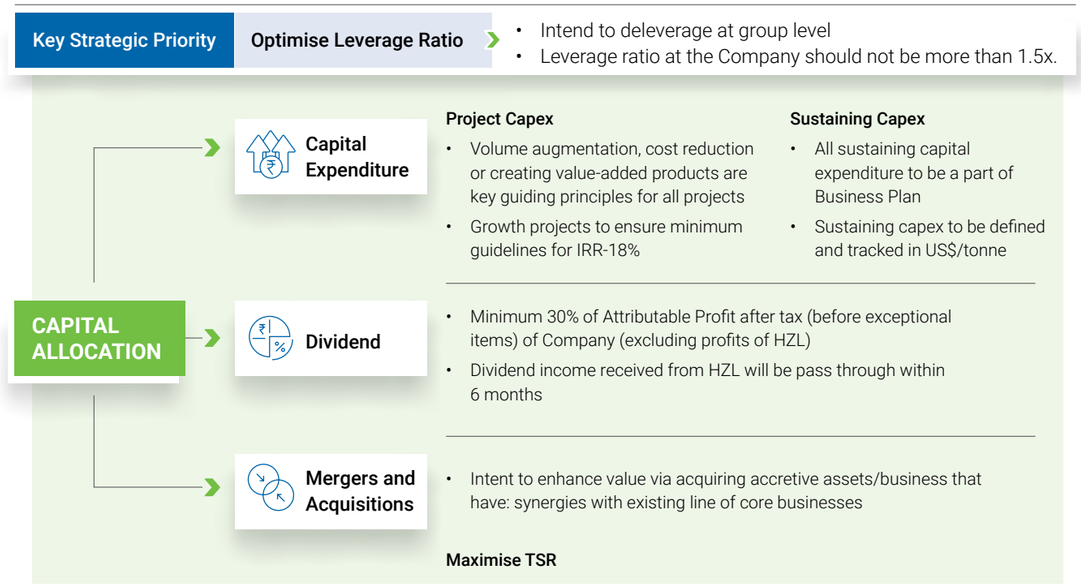



### Capital Allocation Policy

Your Company has always strived to maintain an optimal capital allocation to strengthen the balance sheet. The approach has always been to grow sustainably and with financial prudence and in line with the same, the below guiding principles forms part of the Company's Capital Allocation Policy:

- A consistent, disciplined, and balanced allocation of capital with long term Balance Sheet management
- Maintain optimal leverage ratio (Net Debt / EBITDA) at consolidated level
- Overall capital allocation will maximise Total Shareholders' Return ("**TSR**")

**Disciplined Capital Allocation Framework**




### Listing Details

| Particular | | Scrip Code | ISIN code |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Stock Exchange | BSE Limited ("**BSE**")<br>Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai-400 001 | 500295 | INE205A01025 |
| | National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("**NSE**")<br>Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400 051 | VEDL | INE205A01025 |

***Notes:***

1. *Non-Convertible Debentures of the Company are listed on BSE, details of the same are provided later in this report.*
2. *The Company has paid annual listing fees for FY 2025-26 to all stock exchanges where the securities of the Company are listed.*
3. *During the year, none of the securities of the Company were suspended from trading.*
4. *No funds were raised through Preferential Allotment.*

## Share Transfer System

As part of the effective shareholder management and grievance redressal processes, various shareholder requests received by the Company through KFin Technologies Limited, the Registrar and Transfer Agent ("**RTA**"), are processed in the following manner:

| Request received by RTA | Document Verification | Approval | Communication to Shareholder |
|---|---|---|---|
| Requests relating to transmission, transposition, change of name, deletion of name are received from shareholders having physical shareholding; | The Company's RTA verifies the authenticity of documents submitted by shareholders;<br>RTA thereafter sends the requests to the Company for processing; | The Company also inspects and confirms the veracity and validity of documents;<br>Requests are then approved by the duly constituted Share & Debenture Transfer Committee ("**Committee**") designated for the share transfer procedures; | Post Committee approval, RTA completes the process and communicates to the respective shareholders;<br>Requests are generally processed within required timeframe, if documents are clear and found to be in order in all respects. |

The shareholders are informed that in case of any dispute against the Company and/or its RTA on delay or default in processing your requests, as per SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/76, dated 30 May 2022 w.r.t Standard Operating Procedures ("**SOP**") for dispute resolution, an arbitration can be filed with the stock exchanges for resolution.

## Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit

As required by the Listing Regulations, quarterly audit of the Company's share capital is being carried out by a Company Secretary in Practice with a view to reconcile the total share capital admitted with National Securities Depository Limited ("**NSDL**") and Central Depository Services (India) Limited ("**CDSL**") and held in physical form, with the issued and listed capital. The reports for Share Capital Audit Reconciliation and Compliance Certificates obtained in line with the statutory requirements are meticulously filed with the Stock exchanges on a timely basis and are also placed before the Board of Directors.

## Capital Evolution

The details of capital evolution of the Company can be accessed on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

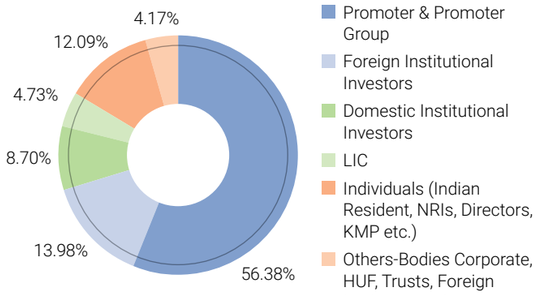
### Shareholding Distribution

| Shareholding according to shareholders class as on 31 March 2026 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Shareholding of Nominal value of ₹ 1/-** | **No. of shareholders** | **% of Total shareholders** | **No. of shares held** | **Shareholding (%)** |
| 1 - 5000 | 21,76,211 | 99.41 | 32,59,84,560 | 8.34 |
| 5001 - 10000 | 7,153 | 0.33 | 5,13,34,632 | 1.31 |
| 10001 - 20000 | 2,911 | 0.13 | 4,08,76,767 | 1.05 |
| 20001 - 30000 | 854 | 0.04 | 2,10,13,345 | 0.54 |
| 30001 - 40000 | 393 | 0.02 | 1,37,69,827 | 0.35 |
| 40001 - 50000 | 259 | 0.01 | 1,18,16,977 | 0.30 |
| 50001 - 100000 | 484 | 0.02 | 3,40,54,616 | 0.87 |
| 100001 & Above | 975 | 0.04 | 3,41,15,37,333 | 87.24 |
| **TOTAL** | **21,89,240** | **100** | **3,91,03,88,057** | **100** |

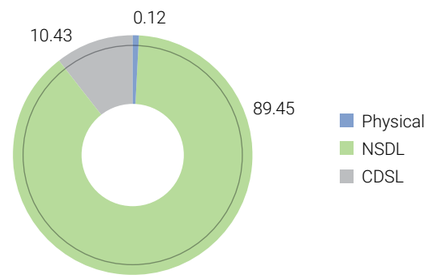
| Sr. No. | Category | 31 March 2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of shares held | Percentage of shareholding |
| | | Face value ₹ 1/- | |
| **(a)** | **Promoter's holding** | | |
| | Indian promoters | 1,42,996 | 0.00% |
| | Foreign promoters | 2,20,47,24,753 | 56.38% |
| **Total (a)** | | **2,20,48,67,749** | **56.38%** |
| **(b)** | **Public Shareholding** | | |
| | Domestic Institutional Investors (Mutual Funds, Venture Capital Funds, Alternate Investment Funds, Banks, Insurance Companies, Pension Funds/ Provident Funds, Asset Reconstruction Companies, Sovereign Wealth Funds, NBFCs etc.) | 52,51,99,919 | 13.43% |
| | Foreign Institutional Investors (Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Venture Capital Investors, Sovereign Wealth Funds, Foreign Portfolio Investors, Overseas Depositories, Banks etc.) | 54,45,23,033 | 13.93% |
| | Central Government/State Government(s) | 25,16,109 | 0.06% |
| | Associate Companies/ Subsidiaries | 0 | 0.00% |
| | Directors and their relatives (excluding independent directors and nominee directors) | 1,78,631 | 0.00% |
| | Key Managerial Personnel | 31,666 | 0.00% |
| | Relatives of promoters | 0 | 0.00% |
| | Trusts where any person belonging to 'Promoter and Promoter Group' category is 'trustee', 'beneficiary', or 'author of the trust | 0 | 0.00% |
| | Investor Education and Protection Fund ("**IEPF**") | 61,76,432 | 0.16% |
| | Resident Individuals | 45,41,99,199 | 11.62% |
| | Non-Resident Indians ("**NRI**") | 1,83,89,897 | 0.47% |
| | Foreign Nationals | 3,596 | 0.00% |
| | Foreign Companies | 16,22,493 | 0.04% |
| | Bodies Corporate | 12,54,42,092 | 3.21% |
| | Clearing Members | 37,49,841 | 0.10% |
| | HUF | 1,51,71,737 | 0.39% |
| | Trusts | 27,29,338 | 0.07% |
| | **Total (b)** | **1,69,99,33,983** | **43.47%** |
| **(c)** | **Non-Promoter Non-Public** | | |
| | ESOS Trust | 55,86,325 | 0.14% |
| **Total (c)** | | **55,86,325** | **0.14%** |
| **Grand Total (a)+(b)+(c)** | | **3,91,03,88,057** | **100.00%** |

*Note: 2,98,632 shares are under abeyance category, pending for allotment as they are subjudice and hence, does not form part of the listed share capital.*

### Shareholding Distribution as on 31 March 2026




### Dematerialisation of Shares and Liquidity




The shares of the Company are compulsorily traded in dematerialised form on the stock exchanges. As on 31 March 2026, ~99.88% shares of the Company are held in dematerialised form.

Pursuant to the amendment in Listing Regulations, post 01 April 2019, except in case of transmission or transposition of securities, requests for effecting transfer of securities shall not be processed unless the securities are held in the dematerialised form with a depository.

The equity shares of the Company are freely tradable in the market and are among the most liquid and actively traded shares in the stock exchanges.

The quarterly shareholding pattern filed with the stock exchange(s) can also be accessed on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com

## Listing of Debt Securities

### Non-Convertible Debentures

The Company has outstanding Non-convertible Debentures of ₹ 16,264 crore as on 31 March 2026. The details for the outstanding Debentures are as follows:

**Listed NCDs:**

| S. No. | ISIN | Allotment Date | Maturity Date | Coupon Rate | Payment Frequency | Secured/ Unsecured | No. of NCDs | Face Value | Amount Issued (₹ in crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | INE205A07196 | 25 Feb 2020 | 25 Feb 2030 | 9.20% | Annual | Secured | 20,000 | ₹ 10 lakhs each | 2,000 |
| 2. | INE205A07220 | 29 June 2022 | 29 June 2032 | 9.24% | Annual | Secured | 40,890 | ₹ 10 lakhs each | 4,089 |
| 3. | INE205A08038 | 20 Feb 2025 | 20 Feb 2027 | 9.40% | Annual | Unsecured | 2,06,000 | ₹ 1 lakh each | 2,060 |
| 4. | INE205A08020 | 20 Feb 2025 | 20 Aug 2027 | 9.50% | Annual | Unsecured | 54,000 | ₹ 1 lakh each | 540 |
| 5. | INE205A08046 | 05 Jun 2025 | 03 Dec 2027 | 9.31% | Annual | Unsecured | 2,40,000 | ₹ 1 lakh each | 2,400 |
| 6. | INE205A08053 | 05 Jun 2025 | 05 Jun 2028 | 9.45% | Annual | Unsecured | 1,75,000 | ₹ 1 lakh each | 1,750 |
| 7. | INE205A08061 | 05 Jun 2025 | 04 Jun 2027 | 3M OIS + 328 bps | Quarterly | Unsecured | 85,000 | ₹ 1 lakh each | 850 |
| 8. | INE205A08095 | 16 Mar 2026 | 16 Mar 2029 | 8.95% | Annual | Unsecured | 2,57,500 | ₹ 1 lakh each | 2,575 |

All the stock exchange filings for the above mentioned NCDs is available on the website of the Company and can be referred at www.vedantalimited.com.

## Commercial Papers

There are no outstanding Commercial Papers listed as on 31 March 2026.

## Credit Ratings

The Company is rated by CRISIL Limited, ICRA Limited and India Ratings & Research Private Limited on its various debt instruments.

| | Status as on 31 March 2026 | | | Status as on 31 March 2025 | | | Date of Action | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CRISIL | ICRA | India Ratings | CRISIL | ICRA | India Ratings | CRISIL | ICRA | India Ratings |
| **Bank Loans** | CRISIL AA/ Watch with Developing Implications | ICRA AA/ Watch with Developing Implications | NA | CRISIL AA/ Watch with Developing Implications | ICRA AA/ Watch with Developing Implications | NA | The long-term rating has been continued and reaffirmed at 'AA'.<br>The ratings reflect strong momentum in consolidated profitability, progress in decisive deleveraging, and enhanced aluminium value-chain integration supported by operational ramp-ups, collectively reinforcing the company's financial position.<br>The ratings also incorporate Vedanta's strong business risk profile, supported by its diversified presence across commodities, cost-efficient operations in the zinc, aluminium and oil & gas segments, and an improving capital structure. In addition, the material reduction in refinancing risk at VRL, following steps taken to reinforce liquidity and optimise the debt profile, has further supported the rating.<br>The rating watch continues to factor in the impending demerger of Vedanta's aluminium, oil and gas, power and iron and steel businesses into separate standalone listed entities.<br>CRISIL Ratings continues to monitor developments related to the proposed organisational restructuring and the final allocation of liabilities. The rating watch is expected to remain in place until greater clarity emerges. | The long-term rating has been reaffirmed at 'AA'.<br>The ratings take into account VDL's strong operating profitability, supported by its cost-efficient operations across most business segments, particularly aluminium and zinc.<br>The ratings also reflect Vedanta's robust business risk profile, underpinned by a well-diversified product portfolio, a significant scale of operations, and a healthy market presence in the domestic aluminium and zinc industries.<br>The ratings remain on watch with developing implications, given the ongoing demerger of Vedanta Limited's aluminium, oil & gas, power, and iron & steel businesses into separate, standalone listed entities. | The long-term rating has been reaffirmed to 'AA-'<br>The rating reflects VDL's enhanced financial flexibility, supported by the reduction in debt-refinancing risk at VRL following the refinancing of a substantial portion of its high-cost borrowings and the extension of its average debt maturity profile.<br>The rating also factors in VDL's robust business profile, underpinned by its strong market position, cost-efficient operations in the aluminium and zinc segments, and high degree of product and geographic diversification.<br>The ratings also continue to be on "Watch with Developing Implications" on account of impending demerger. |
| **Working Capital Lines** | CRISIL AA / Watch with Developing Implications | NA | NA | CRISIL AA/ Watch with Developing Implications | NA | NA | No Change | NA | NA |
| **Non-Convertible Debentures** | CRISIL AA/ Watch with Developing Implications | ICRA AA/ Watch with Developing Implications | IND AA-/ Watch with Developing Implications | CRISIL AA/ Watch with Developing Implications | ICRA AA/ Watch with Developing Implications | IND AA-/ Watch with Developing Implications | No Change | No Change | No Change |
| **Commercial Papers** | CRISIL A1+ | ICRA A1+ | NA | CRISIL A1+ | ICRA A1+ | NA | No Change | No Change | NA |

## ESG Ratings

Each year, the Company closely tracks and responds to changes in global ESG rating frameworks. These frameworks are an independent assessment of the progress the Company is making on various ESG parameters and positive movement in each of these can influence the Company's access to capital.

**S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment:** Vedanta ranked 8th among 241 global Metal & Mining peers with a score of 69. The Company was also included in the 2025 Sustainability Yearbook.

CDP Climate – **B rating** (global average: C)
CDP Water – **A- rating** (global average: C)
CDP Supplier - **A- rating**

MSCI – **BB**

Sustainalytics – **36.6**

3rd time in a row Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) Yearbook Recognition

## Plant Locations

| Division | Location |
|---|---|
| **Copper Smelter** | S.F.No 1 to 7 ,1220 to 1225 etc., Meelavitan Village, Meelvavitan Part-1 Village, Thoothukudi Taluk, Thoothukudi District-628 002, Tamil Nadu, India. |
| **Continuous Copper Wire Rod** | Copper Rod Plant, S.F.No.3/2 PT, Meelvavitan Part-1 Village, Thoothukudi Taluk, Thoothukudi District-628 002, Tamil Nadu, India. |
| **Captive Power Plant** | Power Division, S.F.No.3/1 PART,3/2 PART,4/1 PART,4/3 PART, Meelvavitan Part-1, Thoothukudi Taluk, Thoothukudi District-628 002, Tamil Nadu, India. |
| **Continuous Cast Copper Wire Rods and Cast Bar by product** | Survey No.1/1/2 Chinchpada, Silvassa-396 230 Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, India.<br>Survey No. 1/1/1/1 Chinchpada, Silvassa-396 230 Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, India.<br>Gat 201, Plot no. 2, 3, 4,5, 6 and 7 Pune Old Highway, Takwe Khurd. Post Kamshet. Taluka Maval. Dist Pune-410 405 Maharashtra, India. ** |
| **Continuous Cast Copper Wire Rods** | 209-B, Piparia Industrial Estate, Piparia, Silvassa – 396 230, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, India.<br>Ratnagiri-Y 1, R 57 Zadgaon Block, MIDC, Zadgaon, Ratnagiri-415639, Maharashtra, India ** |
| **Iron Ore-Mining** | Meghalahalli Office Complex, Meghalahalli Village, Bheemasamudra-577 520, Dist. Chitradurga, Karnataka India.<br>Amona Beneficiation Plant – Plot No. Survey No. 39, 41, 36/1 (Part), 37 (Part), 42/1 (Part), 43/1 (Part), Survey No. 39, Marcel, Amona, Bicholim, North Goa-403 107, India.<br>Amona Jetty – Plot No. Survey No. 31, 33, 34, 35, Marcel, Amona, Bicholim, Goa-403107, India.<br>Bicholim Mine – Bicholim Mineral Block I, Dhabdhaba, Bicholim, Goa-403504, India. |
| **Pig Iron Division I** | Survey No 39,41,36/1(Part) ,37 (Part),42/1 (Part),43/1 (Part), Amone, Bicholim, North Goa-403107, India. |
| **Metallurgical Coke (Met Coke)** | Plot No. Survey No: 205,206,207,43/1,44/4, 44/5, Navelim, P. O., Navelim, Bicholim, North Goa-403505, India.<br>Sy No 192,193, Vazare, Dodamarg, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra, 416512, India. |
| **Pig Iron Division II** | Survey no.177 & 120 (part), Navelim, P. O., Navelim, Bicholim, North Goa, 403505, India. |
| **Aluminium Smelter** | PMO Office, Bhurkahamuda, PO-Kali Mandir Road, Dist-Jharsuguda, Odisha-768 202, India. |
| **Alumina Refinery** | Alumina Refinery Project, At / PO-Lanjigarh, Via-Viswanathpur, Kalahandi, Lanjigarh, Odisha-766 027, India. |
| **Aluminium** | Post Box No. 4, Mettur Dam R.S.-636 402, Salem District, Tamil Nadu, India.<br>Gat No.924,925, 926 and 927. Sanaswadi Taluka Shirur. Dist Pune-412 208 Maharashtra, India** |
| **Power** | Bhurkahamunda, PO-Kali Mandir Road, Dist-Jharsuguda Odisha, Pin-768202, India.<br>Power Plant 1, Plot s/y No. 44/4 & 44/5, Amona Village, Navellim, Bicholim-Goa-403107, India. |
| **Thermal Power** | S.F.No.113,119,120,121,122,124,189,197,198, SIPCOT Industrial Complex Meelvavitan Village, Thoothukudi Taluk, Thoothukudi District-628 002, Tamil Nadu, India. |
| **Oil & Gas** | **Assets**<br>(a) RJ-ON-90/1 – Barmer Basin – India<br>(b) CB/OS-2 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(c) PKGM-1 Ravva – Krishna Godavari Basin – India<br>(d) KG-ONN-2003/1 – Krishna Godavari Basin – India<br>(e) KG/ONDSF/Kaza/2018 – Krishna Godavari Basin – India<br>(f) AA-ONHP-2017/1 – Assam Basin – India<br>(g) AA-ONHP-2017/4 – Assam Basin – India<br>(h) AA-ONHP-2017/5 – Assam Basin – India<br>(i) AA-ONHP-2017/8 – Assam Basin – India<br>(j) AA-ONHP-2017/11 – Assam Basin – India<br>(k) AA-ONHP-2017/15 – Assam Basin – India<br>(l) AA-ONHP-2017/2 – Assam Basin – India<br>(m) AA-ONHP-2017/3 – Assam Basin – India |

| Division | Location |
|---|---|
| **Oil & Gas** | (n) AA/ONDSF/Hazarigaon/2018 – Assam Basin – India<br>(o) KG-OSHP-2017/1– Krishna Godavari Basin – India<br>(p) KG-DWHP-2017/1– KG Deepwater Basin – India<br>(q) GK-OSHP-2017/1 – Gujarat Kutch Basin – India<br>(r) GS-OSHP-2017/2 – Gujarat Kutch Basin – India<br>(s) RJ-ONHP-2017/5 – Barmer Basin – India<br>(t) RJ-ONHP-2017/6 – Barmer Basin – India<br>(u) RJ-ONHP-2017/1 – Barmer Basin – India<br>(v) RJ-ONHP-2017/2 – Barmer Basin – India<br>(w) RJ-ONHP-2017/3 – Barmer Basin – India<br>(x) RJ-ONHP-2017/4 – Barmer Basin – India<br>(y) CB-ONHP-2017/1 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(z) CB-ONHP-2017/7 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(aa) CB-ONHP-2017/10 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(ab) CB-ONHP-2017/2 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(ac) CB-ONHP-2017/4 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(ad) CB-ONHP-2018/1 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(ae) RJ-ONHP-2018/1 – Barmer Basin – India<br>(af) AA-ONHP-2018/1 – Assam Basin – India<br>(ag) CB-ONHP-2018/3 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(ah) CB-ONHP-2018/4 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(ai) CB/OSDSF/AMBE/2021 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(aj) KG/OSDSF/G4/2021 – Krishna Godavari Basin – India<br>(ak) SR-ONHP-CBM-2021/5 Chhattisgarh Basin – India<br>(al) CB-OSHP-2023/1 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(am) CB-ONHP-2023/2 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(an) CB-OSHP-2023/2 – Cambay Basin – India<br>(ao) GS-ONHP-2023/1 – Saurashtra Basin – India<br>(ap) GS-ONHP-2023/2 – Saurashtra Basin – India<br>(aq) GS-ONHP-2023/3 – Saurashtra Basin – India<br>(ar) MB-OSHP-2023/2 – Mumbai Basin – India<br>**Pipeline**<br>(a) Radhanpur Terminal, Patan, Gujarat, India, Pin 385340<br>(b) Viramgam Terminal, Viramgam, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, Pin 382150<br>(c) Bhogat Terminal, Bhogat Jam Kalyanpur Devbhumi Dwarka, Gujarat, Pin 361315<br>**Plant**<br>(a) Mangala Processing Terminal, Barmer, Rajasthan<br>Nagana Village, Near Kawas,<br>NH112, Barmer 344035, Rajasthan<br>(b) Raageshwari Gas Terminal, Rajasthan<br>(c) Suvali Onshore terminal, Gujarat<br>Survey No. 232, Suvali, Surat Hazira Road,<br>Surat, Pin-394510, Gujarat<br>(d) Raava Onshore terminal, Andhra Pradesh<br>Surasani Yanam, Uppalaguptam Mandal, East Godavari Dist.,<br>Pin-533 213, Andhra Pradesh<br>(e) Nagayalanka EPS Facility, Andhra Pradesh<br>Nagayalanka GGS, Vakkapatlavaripalem Village,<br>Nagayalanka Mandal, Krishna District, Pin-521120, Andhra Pradesh<br>(f) Jaya Jambusar: Land Survey Nos.: 317/319/320 and 321 of village Amanpur Mota,<br>Jambusar Bharuch-392 180, Gujarat, India,<br>(g) Hazarigaon: Hazarigaon Wellpad, Barapathar, Golaghat-785 601, Assam, India. |
| **Paper** | GIDC Doswada, Ta. Fort Songadh, District Tapi, Gujarat, Pin code-394365, India.** |
| **Mines** | Bicholim Mineral Block, Dhabdhaba, Bicholim, Goa-403 504, India. |

*** Non-operational Unit*

## Commodity Price Risk or Foreign Exchange Risk and Hedging Activities

### Fluctuation in commodity prices

**Impact:** Prices and demand for the Group's products are expected to remain volatile/uncertain and strongly influenced by global economic conditions. Volatility in commodity prices and demand may adversely affect our earnings, cash flow and reserves.

**Mitigation:** Our Group has a well-diversified portfolio, which acts as a hedge against fluctuations in commodities and delivers cash flows through the cycle. We consider exposure to commodity price fluctuations to be an integral part of our Group's business and its usual policy is to sell its products at prevailing market prices, and not to enter into long-term price hedging arrangements. However, to minimise price risk for finished goods where price of raw material is also determined by same underlying base metal prices (e.g. purchase of alumina, copper concentrate for manufacturing and selling copper and aluminium products, respectively) we employ back-to-back hedging. In exceptional circumstances, we may enter into strategic hedging with prior approval of the EXCO. The Group monitors the commodity markets closely to determine the effect of price fluctuations on earnings, capital expenditure and cash flows.

### Currency exchange rate fluctuations

**Impact:** Our assets, earnings and cash flows are influenced by a variety of currencies due to the diversity of the countries in which we operate. Fluctuations in exchange rates of those currencies may have an impact on our financials. Although the majority of the Group's revenue is tied to commodity prices that are typically priced by reference to the US dollar, a significant part of its expenses are incurred and paid in local currency. Moreover, some of the Group borrowings are denominated in US dollars, while a large percentage of cash and liquid investments are held in other currencies, mainly in the Indian rupee. Any material fluctuations of these currencies against the US dollar could result in lower profitability or in higher cash outflows towards debt obligations.

**Mitigation:** We do not speculate in forex. We have developed robust controls in forex management to monitor, measure and hedge currency risk liabilities. The Committee of Directors reviews our forex-related matters periodically and suggests necessary courses of action as may be needed by businesses from time to time, and within the overall framework of our forex policy.

Exposures on foreign currency loans are managed through the Group wide hedging policy, which is reviewed periodically to ensure that the results from fluctuating currency exchange rates are appropriately managed. The Group strives to achieve asset liability offset of foreign currency exposures and only the net position is hedged. The Group uses forward exchange contracts, currency swaps and other derivatives to hedge the effects of movements in exchange rates on foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. The sources of foreign exchange risk are outstanding amounts payable for imported raw materials, capital goods and other supplies as well as financing transactions and loans denominated in foreign currencies. The Group is also exposed to foreign exchange risk on its net investment in foreign operations. Most of these transactions are denominated in US dollars. Short-term net exposures are hedged progressively based on their maturity. A more conservative approach has been adopted for project expenditures to avoid budget overruns, where cost of the project is calculated taking into account the hedge cost. However, all new long-term borrowing exposures are being hedged. The hedge mechanisms are reviewed periodically to ensure that the risk from fluctuating currency exchange rates is appropriately managed.

| S. No. | Commodity Name[1] | Exposure[2] in INR towards the particular commodity | Units | Exposure[2] in quantity towards the particular commodity | % of such exposure hedged through commodity derivatives | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic market | | International market | | Total |
| | | | | | OTC | Exchange | OTC | Exchange | |
| 1 | Aluminium | 48,784 | kt | 1,880 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 65% | 65% |
| 2 | Oil | 4,253 | mmboe | 6 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 3 | Gas | 1,425 | mmscm | 393 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 4 | Iron Ore | 2,959 | MT | 9,295 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 28% |
| 5 | Copper | 22,939 | kt | 225 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 93% |
| 6 | Silver | 311 | Oz | 524,076 | 0% | 0% | 97% | 0% | 97% |
| 7 | Gold | 2,167 | Oz | 54,756 | 0% | 95% | 0% | 0% | 95% |

1. *Commodity means a commodity whose price is fixed by reference to an international benchmark and having a material effect on the financial statements*
2. *Exposure for Aluminium, Iron Ore and Oil is based on sales and closing stock and that for Gas is based on sales.*
3. *Gold and Silver are sold in the form of anode slime/copper concentrate. Anode slime is the residue formed while refining copper. Exposure for Copper (including Gold and Silver) is based on opening stock, purchases and sales. Percentage of exposure not hedged represents unpriced transactions as at 31 March 2026 as the same will be hedged as per the Company's policy and contractual terms once price period is fixed.*

## OTHER DISCLOSURES

### Details of Loans and Advances by the Company and its subsidiaries in the nature of loans to firms/ companies in which Directors are interested

The aforesaid details are provided in the financial statements of the Company forming part of the Integrated Annual Report. Please refer to Note 40 (c) of the standalone financial statements.

### Total fees for all services on a consolidated basis to the statutory auditor

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 (₹ in crore)* |
|---|---|
| Audit fees (audit and review of financial statements) | 22.49 |
| Certification and other attest services | 1.42 |
| Tax Matters | - |
| Others | 2.45 |
| **Total** | **26.4** |

**Exclusive of GST*

### Framework for monitoring Subsidiary Companies

The details of the material subsidiaries of the Company have been elucidated in the Directors' Report forming part of the Integrated Annual Report. The Company has complied with the provision of Listing Regulations with respect to material subsidiary for FY 2025-26.

The Company has in place a policy on **Determination of Material Subsidiaries**, duly approved by the Board in conformity with the Listing Regulations which can be accessed on the Company's website at www.vedantalimited.com.

The subsidiary companies have their separate independent Board of Directors authorised to exercise all the responsibilities, duties and rights for effective monitoring and management of the subsidiaries.

**The Company supervises and monitors the performance of subsidiary companies:**

- On a quarterly basis, the minutes of each of the Board and Audit Committee Meetings of the subsidiary companies and a statement of all significant transactions of the subsidiary companies are placed before the Board of Directors and Audit & Risk Management Committee for their review and noting.
- Quarterly presentations are made to the Audit & Risk Management Committee and Board on the Key accounting matters, tax matters and legal cases relating to subsidiaries.
- Significant Internal Audit Observations of the subsidiaries are made to the Audit & Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis.
- Presentations are made to the Company's Board on business performance by the senior management of major subsidiaries of the Company.
- Certain matters of the subsidiaries relating to Financial and Planning and Commercial are reserved for approval of the Board or Committee of Directors of the Company.
- Subsidiaries are subject to applicable Statutory Audit and Secretarial Audit.

Further, appropriate disclosures related to subsidiaries are made in Financial Statements/Directors' Report of the Company as per the Act and Listing Regulations.

### Materially Significant Related Party Transactions

A detailed disclosure on material and significant related party transactions forms part of the Directors' Report.

The Company has adopted a Policy on Related Party Transactions, which lays down the framework and procedures for entering into related party transactions in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Policy is available on the Company's website at www.vedantalimited.com.

### Non-Compliance by the Company, Penalties, Strictures imposed by Stock Exchange or SEBI or any Statutory Authority on any matter related to capital markets during the last three years

SEBI has vide its order dated 19 May 2021 imposed a penalty of ₹ 5 crore on erstwhile Cairn India Limited (merged with Vedanta Limited in 2017) under Section 15HA of SEBI Act for violation of Regulation 3(a), (b), (c), (d), Regulation 4(1) and 4(2)(k) and (r) of SEBI (Prevention of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices) Regulations, 2003 and a penalty of ₹ 25 lakhs under Section 15HB of SEBI Act for violation of Regulation 19(1)(a) of SEBI (Buyback) Regulations, 2003 for not completing the buyback offer in the year 2014. Vedanta Limited filed an appeal against the Order before the Securities Appellate Tribunal ("**SAT**") contending inter alia that it cannot be conclusively proved that Vedanta Limited made such misleading announcement in relation to a buyback of its shares. Pursuant to its order dated 5 October 2023, SAT set aside the Order ("**SAT Order**"). SEBI has filed an appeal before the Supreme Court challenging the SAT Order. The arguments have been concluded, judgment awaited.

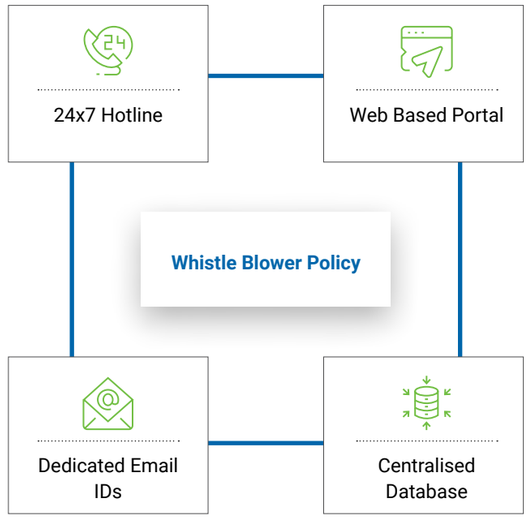
### Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy

Vedanta continues to assure utmost commitment towards the highest standards of morals and ethics in the conduct of business. The employees have been provided comprehensive access to lodge any complaint against the Company's accounting practices, internal controls, auditing matters or any such suspected incidents of fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct that could adversely impact Company operations, business performance and/or reputation.

All the employees of the Company and its subsidiaries are encouraged and expected to raise their concerns. The Audit & Risk Management Committee has laid down the procedure governing the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints. Your Company has a Whistle Blower Policy in place as part of the Vigil Mechanism which can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

All the complaints are reported to the Director – Management Assurance, who is independent of operating management and the businesses. In line with global practices, dedicated email IDs (vedanta.whistleblower@vedanta.co.in), a centralised database, a 24x7 whistle blower hotline and a web-based portal (www.vedanta.ethicshelpline.in) have been created and implemented to facilitate receipt and redressal of complaints.

The Company hereby affirms that no personnel have been denied access to the Chairperson of Audit & Risk Management Committee.




### Disclosure in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

The detailed disclosure forms part of the Directors' Report.

### Disclosure of certain types of agreements binding listed entities under Clause 5A of Paragraph A of Part A of Schedule III of Listing Regulations

The Company ensures timely disclosure of all information required to be disclosed as per the provisions of Listing Regulations. The details of all subsisting agreements under Clause 5A of Paragraph A of Part A of Schedule III of Listing Regulations have accordingly, been made available on the website of the Company at www.vedantalimited.com.

## Compliances

### Discretionary Requirements

| | |
|---|---|
| **The Board** | As on 31 March 2026, the Board of the Company is chaired by a Non-Executive Director who maintains the Chairman's office at the Company's expense. |
| **Shareholder's Rights** | Quarterly Financial Results are sent to the shareholders whose e-mail IDs are registered with the Company. Additionally, news releases, institutional investor/ analyst presentations, annual reports and other governance documents are also made available to the shareholders through Company website. |
| **Unmodified opinion in Audit Report** | During the year under review, the Independent Auditors have issued an unmodified opinion on the true and fair view of the Company's financial statements. |
| **Reporting of Internal Auditor** | This is reported by briefing the Audit & Risk Management Committee through discussion and presentation of the observations, review, comments and recommendations, amongst others in the Internal Audit presentation by the Company's Internal Assurance. |
| **Separation of Roles of Executive Director and Chairman** | The roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and Executive Director have been distinctively defined and the positions are held by separate individuals for better efficiency. |
| **ESG Committee** | With the integration of ESG parameters into the decision-making of investors; increasing focus of regulatory bodies on ESG reporting and disclosures round the globe; and in line with upholding our core commitment and Board oversight on ESG priorities, the Board, in its meeting held on 26 July 2021, approved the enhancement of the scope of the erstwhile Sustainability Committee and upgraded it to Board-level ESG Committee to strengthen Board level rigor and advice into all aspects of ESG. |
| **Board Diversity Policy** | The Company as part of best governance practices has adopted the Board Diversity Policy as a sub-set of NRC Policy to ensure an inclusive and diverse membership of the board of directors of the Company resulting in optimal decision-making and assisting in the development and execution of a strategy which promotes success of Company for the collective benefit of its stakeholders. |

### Corporate Governance requirements specified in Regulation 17 to 27 and Regulation 46 & 62 of Listing Regulations

The Company has complied with all applicable mandatory requirements relating to corporate governance as prescribed under the Listing Regulations.

In particular, the Company confirms compliance with the corporate governance provisions specified under Regulations 17 to 27, 46 and 62 of the Listing Regulations.

Further, in line with the advisories issued by the stock exchanges and in compliance with Regulations 46(2) and 62(1) of the Listing Regulations, the Company maintains a dedicated section on its website to host all requisite disclosures in a timely and transparent manner.

The disclosures under the aforesaid regulations can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

### Corporate Policies of the Company

The Company is committed to upholding the highest standards of ethics, transparency and integrity in all its business dealings. To reinforce this commitment, the Company has adopted a comprehensive framework of policies, codes and governance practices. These policies are reviewed periodically by the Board and updated, as required, to align with changes in applicable laws, regulations and evolving best practices.

The key policies and charters adopted by the Company are set out below:

| Category of Policy / Code | Brief Summary | Web link | Amendments |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics including Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy, Whistle Blower Policy and Anti-Trust Guidance Notes** | The Code provides the general rules for our professional conduct so that the business of the Company is consistent with our values and core purpose. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. |
| **Corporate Social Responsibility Policy** | This Policy provides guidance in achieving the objective of conducting its business in a socially responsible, ethical and environment friendly manner and to continuously work towards improving the quality of life of the communities in and around its operational area and ensures that the Company operates on a consistent and compliant basis. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. However, the same was subsequently revised on 29 April 2026. |
| **Nomination & Remuneration Policy including the Criteria for determining the Independence of Directors** | The policy details the guidelines on identification and appointment of individual as a Director, KMP and SMP including the criteria on their qualification and independence, manner and criteria for effective evaluation of the performance. The policy also details the compensation principles responsibilities of senior management and succession planning. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. |
| **Insider Trading Prohibition Code** | The Code lays down the guideline to regulate, monitor and report trading in securities of the Company; policy & procedure for inquiry in case of leak of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information ("**UPSI**"); and code of practices & procedures for fair disclosure of UPSI & policy for determination of legitimate purpose. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. |
| **Dividend Distribution Policy** | The policy details guidelines for dividend distribution for equity shareholders as per the requirements of the Listing Regulations. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. |
| **Related Party Transaction Policy** | This Policy envisages the procedure governing Related Party Transactions required to be followed by the Company to ensure compliance with the Law and Regulations. The Company has voluntarily adopted a stringent policy as against the requirements under the law. | www.vedantalimited.com | During FY 2025-26, the Policy was revised on 29 January 2026. The same was subsequently amended on 29 April 2026. |
| **Policy on Determination of Material Subsidiaries** | The policy determines the guidelines for material subsidiaries of the Company and also provides the governance framework for such material subsidiaries. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. |
| **Policy for determination of Materiality for Fair Disclosure of Material Events / Unpublished Price Sensitive Information to Stock Exchange(s) and Archival Policy** | The policy determines the requirements for disclosing material events including deemed material events for the Company and its subsidiary companies which are in nature of unpublished price sensitive information.<br>The policy also lays the guidelines on archival and retention of records of the Company. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. |
| **Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at Workplace** | The purpose of this policy is to create and maintain a healthy and conducive work environment, free of discrimination. This includes discrimination on any basis, including gender and any form of sexual harassment. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. |
| **Charter of Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (SRC)** | The primary purpose of the SRC is to oversee all matters pertaining to investors of the Company. The Charter sets out the terms of reference for functioning of the SRC. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the Charter during FY 2025-26. |
| **ESG Committee Charter** | The Charter defines the role of the ESG Committee to assist the Board in meeting its responsibilities in relation to the ESG matters arising out of the activities and operations of the Company and its subsidiary companies (the Group) for aiming towards enhanced sustainable development. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the Charter during FY 2025-26. |
| **Board Diversity Policy** | The Company as part of best governance practices has adopted the Board Diversity Policy as a sub-set of NRC Policy to ensure an inclusive and diverse membership of the board of directors of the Company resulting in optimal decision-making and assisting in the development and execution of a strategy which promotes success of Company for the collective benefit of its stakeholders. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. |
| **Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy** | The policy highlights the commitment of the Company towards the cause of promoting diversity and inclusion within the organisation and in larger communities who we partner with. This policy is forward looking and sets a vision for diversity and inclusion for businesses across the Vedanta group. | www.vedantalimited.com | There has been no change in the policy during FY 2025-26. |

For ease of reference of our stakeholders, all our policies and codes are available on our website in three different languages i.e., English, Hindi and Marathi (since registered office of the Company is in Maharashtra) and can be accessed at www.vedantalimited.com.

## Awareness Sessions/Workshops on Governance practices

Vedanta as an organisation ardently supports transparency and openness in its reporting as well as in practice. Believing in zero tolerance for unethical practices, employees and business partners across the Group are regularly sensitised about the policies and governance practices through various multi-faceted interactive tools as elucidated below:

### Insider Trading Monitoring Portal

The Company has a robust mechanism in place to prevent insider trading.

As a step towards digitisation, a web-based portal has been implemented for designated employees to enable them to manage and report dealings in securities of the Company and ensure compliance with the Insider Trading Prohibition Code.

Employees are sensitised through various knowledge sharing emails/updates on a regular basis in order to monitor and prevent any non-compliance as well as ensure initial/continual disclosure

### Online Gift Declaration Portal

The employees can neither accept nor send gifts/entertainment in exchange of any business/services/giving off any confidential information etc. to derive any benefit conflicting with the interest of the Company.

The Company has in place an online gift declaration portal to ensure transparency, with employees required to promptly declare all gifts received in line with the Gift Policy forming part of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

### Statutory Compliance System

In order to ensure best-in-class compliance monitoring and reporting, the Company has in place an internal standard operating procedure ("**SOP**") to manage statutory compliances across all businesses and a top of the line automated compliance management system with regular updates on checklists of all applicable statutory requirements. The SOP has been revised to reduce subjectivity and enhance uniformity with an objective criticality matrix and robust reporting mechanism.

As a best practice, it is mandatory for all CEOs to issue and sign-off on compliance certificates for their respective businesses each quarter for placing before the Audit & Risk Management Committee and Board.

### IT Security/Cybersecurity Governance

The Company conducted an awareness session for the Board of Directors in collaboration with a third party expert to facilitate insights on how Cyber Security and Data Governance were being understood, prioritised, and addressed at the Board level.

A mandatory online Cyber Security Training and Assessment module has been launched for employees and onsite business partners to enhance awareness of information security. This initiative aims to standardise knowledge, reduce risks, ensure compliance, and improve overall cybersecurity practices across the organisation.

The Company conducts Management Assurance Audit which is a vital component of Corporate Governance, providing independent evaluation of an organisation's internal controls, risk management processes, and compliance with policies and regulations. It helps ensure that governance practices are aligned with the organisation's objectives and regulatory requirements, fostering transparency, accountability, and efficiency.

### Digital Safety Module

We have implemented Enablon across the Group which empowers a holistic approach to Health, Safety, Environment, and Sustainability by providing a central platform to manage all critical functions. Currently, all ESG related data are getting logged in Enablon and assurance of the same is also conducted in this integrated software. All incidents/UA/UC are also logged in Enablon across the Group and this platform helps ensure timely closure of the same by sending notifications to respective users. Multiple reports and dashboards are configured and circulated to help users identify areas of concern and track data closure. During the year, we have gone live with a total of nine modules till date. Currently around 12,000 users are mapped in the portal which includes employees and business partners as well.

### Code of Conduct – Training Module and annual affirmation

Reinforcing the principles under the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the Company has in place an automated training module for mandatory training for all employees across the Group.

An annual affirmation for adherence with the Code is also obtained to reiterate commitment and understanding.

### Release of Climate Action Report

The Company published its sixth Climate Change Report for FY 2025–26, outlining the Group's decarbonisation strategy and climate-related disclosures in alignment with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("**TCFD**"), while also incorporating selected elements of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") S2 framework.

Building on this foundation, the Company intends to publish a Climate Action Report for FY 2026–27, aligned with both the TCFD recommendations and the IFRS S2 framework. The report will provide a comprehensive account of Vedanta's climate strategy, progress, and pathway towards achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050 or sooner and will be made publicly available on the Company's website.

The Climate Action Report will complement the Company's broader ESG disclosure suite, including the GRI-based Sustainability Report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report ("**BRSR**"), TNFD disclosures, and the Integrated Report. Through these disclosures, the Company aims to provide stakeholders with transparent, comprehensive, and decision-useful information on its climate-related risks and opportunities, sustainability performance, and long-term value creation strategy.

### UPSI Sharing Database

The Company also has an online UPSI sharing database where time stamp of UPSI shared by employees is maintained digitally. The full access of this UPSI database is only restricted with the Compliance Officer.

### Innovation Portal and Cafes – Digitalisation Initiatives

Strengthening one of the core value, the Company is promoting and developing digitalisation and innovation culture strategically among the employees including business partners.

Vedanta 360 – Innovation portal is developed as a unique platform to capture all the thoughts across the organisation. People are encouraged to showcase their innovative thoughts, success stories, ideas etc. and they may also seek innovative solutions to business challenges. This portal has end-to-end integration from Idea to Reward in near future.

Vedanta Innovation Cafe – A place at workplace is established across the operations to provide conducive environment to think across business aspects and come out with Innovation Ideas.

Top Ideas and success stories are published in Weekly Innovation Wrap across the Group to keep the momentum high and recognise the team efforts across businesses.

### Employee Sensitisation-Ethics and Governance

Awareness through Video Clips and Mailers – In alignment with the Company's zero-tolerance stance on unethical practices, employees are regularly sensitised on critical ethical topics such as Prevention of Sexual Harassment ("**POSH**"), anti-bribery, conflict of interest, gift policy, anti-corruption, ESG, etc. through engaging short video clips and informative mailers, fostering a more ethical and inclusive workplace every day.

Ethics Quiz – To assess the awareness and understanding of employees on ethical standards, Company conducts periodic Ethics quizzes.

Ethics Compliance Month – As part of its annual initiative, the Company conducts an Ethics Compliance Month wherein awareness and training sessions are conducted covering governance and critical internal policies including POSH, prevention of insider trading, anti-bribery, anti-corruption, anti trust regulations etc.

## Declarations and Certifications

| Declaration by Executive Director on Code of Business Conduct and Ethics | Compliance Certificate | Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors | Auditor's Certificate on Corporate Governance |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Declaration by the Executive Director of the Company, stating that the members of the Board of Directors and SMP have affirmed compliance with the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Company is enclosed as **Annexure I** to this Report. | The Compliance Certificate from the Executive Director and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to Regulation 17(8) of the Listing Regulations is enclosed as **Annexure II** to this Report. | A certificate from Chandrasekaran Associates, Company Secretaries, certifying that none of the directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of companies by SEBI/Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the Listing Regulations is enclosed as **Annexure III** to this Report. | The Independent Auditor's Certificate regarding compliance with conditions of corporate governance pursuant to the Listing Regulations is enclosed as **Annexure IV** to this Report. |

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sd/-
**Anil Agarwal**
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00010883

Place: London
Date: 29 April 2026

# Annexure I

## Declaration on Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Company

In accordance with the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, I, Arun Misra, Executive Director of Vedanta Limited, hereby declare that all members of the Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Company for FY 2025-26.

**For Vedanta Limited**

Sd/-
**Arun Misra**
Executive Director

Date: 29 April 2026
Place: Mumbai

# Annexure II

## Compliance Certificate under Regulation 17(8) read with Part B of Schedule II of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time

We, Arun Misra, Executive Director (Whole-Time Director) and Ajay Goel, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify that:

A. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

   (1) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

   (2) These statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

B. There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct.

C. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting, and we have disclosed to the auditors and the Audit and Risk Management Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

D. We have indicated to the Auditors and the Audit and Risk Management Committee,

   (1) significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;

   (2) significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and

   (3) instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Sd/-
**Arun Misra**
Executive Director (Whole-Time Director)
DIN: 01835605

Sd/-
**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AEAPG8383C

Date: 29 April 2026
Place: Mumbai

# Annexure III

## Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

To,
The Members
**Vedanta Limited**
1st Floor, 'C' wing, Unit 103,
Corporate Avenue Atul Projects,
Chakala, Andheri (East) Mumbai,
Maharashtra-400 093

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of Vedanta Limited and having CIN L13209MH1965PLC291394 and having registered office at 1st Floor, 'C' wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue Atul Projects, Chakala, Andheri (East) Mumbai, Maharashtra-400093 (hereinafter referred to as '**Company**'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number ("**DIN**") status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers and declarations received from respective Directors, we hereby certify that as on Financial Year ended 31 March 2026, none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other Statutory Authority:

| S. No. | Name of director | DIN | Original Date of appointment in Company |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Navin Agarwal | 00006303 | 17/08/2013 |
| 2 | Priya Agarwal | 05162177 | 17/05/2017 |
| 3 | Anil Kumar Agarwal | 00010883 | 01/04/2020 |
| 4 | Dindayal Jalan | 00006882 | 01/04/2021 |
| 5 | Arun Misra | 01835605 | 01/08/2023 |
| 6 | Pallavi Joshi Bakhru | 01526618 | 01/07/2024 |
| 7 | Prasun Kumar Mukherjee | 00015999 | 11/08/2024 |
| 8 | Rajarangamani Gopalan | 01624555 | 05/02/2025 |

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment/continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Chandrasekaran Associates**
**Company Secretaries**
FRN: P1988DE002500
Peer Review Certificate No.: 5715/2024

Sd/-
**Dr. S. Chandrasekaran**
Senior Partner
Membership No. F1644
Certificate of Practice No. 715
UDIN: F001644H000300525

Place: Delhi

# Annexure IV

## Independent Auditor's Report on compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as per provisions of Chapter IV of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended

The Members of Vedanta Limited
1st Floor, 'C' Wing,
Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects,
Chakala, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400093

1. The Corporate Governance Report prepared by Vedanta Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "**Company**"), contains details as specified in Regulations 17 to 27, clauses (b) to (i) and (t) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 and para C, D and E of Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended (the "**Listing Regulations**") ("**Applicable criteria**") for the year ended 31 March 2026 as required by the Company for annual submission to the Stock Exchange(s).

### Management's Responsibility:

2. The preparation of the Corporate Governance Report is the responsibility of the Management of the Company including the preparation and maintenance of all relevant supporting records and documents. This responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Corporate Governance Report.

3. The Management along with the Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring that the Company complies with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**").

### Auditor's Responsibility:

4. Pursuant to the requirements of the Listing Regulations, our responsibility is to provide a reasonable assurance in the form of an opinion whether, the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as specified in the Listing Regulations.

5. We conducted our examination of the Corporate Governance Report in accordance with the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes and the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("**ICAI**"). The Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of Code of Ethics issued by ICAI.

6. We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of Standard on Quality Control ("**SQC**") 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

7. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks associated in compliance of the Corporate Governance Report with the applicable criteria. Summary of procedures performed include:

   i. Read and understood the information prepared by the Company and included in its Corporate Governance Report;

   ii. Obtained and verified that the composition of the Board of Directors with respect to Executive and Non-Executive Directors has been met throughout the reporting period;

   iii. Obtained and read the Register of Directors as on 31 March 2026 and verified that atleast one independent woman director was on the Board of Directors throughout the year;

   iv. Obtained and read the minutes of the following committee meetings / other meetings held during 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026:

      (a) Board of Directors;

      (b) Audit & Risk Management Committee;

      (c) Nomination & Remuneration Committee;

      (d) Stakeholders' Relationship Committee;

      (e) Corporate Social responsibility Committee;

      (f) ESG Committee;

      (g) Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**");

   v. Obtained necessary declarations from the Directors of the Company.

   vi. Obtained and read the policy adopted by the Company for related party transactions including amendments thereof.

   vii. Obtained the schedule of related party transactions during the year and balances at the year end. Obtained and read the minutes of the Audit & Risk Management Committee meeting(s) where in such related party transactions have been pre-approved by the said Committee.

   viii. Performed necessary inquiries with the management and also obtained necessary specific representations from management.

8. The above-mentioned procedures include examining evidence supporting the particulars in the Corporate Governance Report on a test basis. Further, our scope of work under this report did not involve us performing audit tests for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the fairness or accuracy of any of the financial information or the financial statements of the Company taken as a whole.

### Opinion:

9. Based on the procedures performed by us, as referred in paragraph 7 above and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as specified in the Listing Regulations, as applicable for the year ended 31 March 2026, referred to in paragraph 4 above.

### Other matters and Restriction on Use:

10. This report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

11. This report is addressed to and provided to the members of the Company solely for the purpose of enabling it to comply with its obligations under the Listing Regulations with reference to compliance with the relevant regulations of Corporate Governance and should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care or for any other purpose or to any other party to whom it is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing. We have no responsibility to update this report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of this report.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
**Chartered Accountants**
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Sd/-
**Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649RATVVH3816

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2026

# BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY & SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

## SECTION A- GENERAL DISCLOSURE

### I. Details of the listed entity:

| S. No. | Particulars | Details |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity | L13209MH1965PLC291394 |
| 2. | Name of the Listed Entity | Vedanta Limited |
| 3. | Year of incorporation | 1965 |
| 4. | Registered office address | 1st Floor, 'C' Wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400 093, India |
| 5. | Corporate address | Core-6, 3rd Floor, Scope Complex 7, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003 |
| 6. | E-mail | comp.sect@vedanta.co.in |
| 7. | Telephone | +91 22 6643 4500 |
| 8. | Website | www.vedantalimited.com |
| 9. | Financial year for which reporting is being done | FY 2025-26<br>From 01-04-2025 to 31-03-2026 |
| 10. | Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed | BSE Limited (BSE)<br>National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) |
| 11. | Paid-up Capital | ₹ 3,91,06,86,689 |
| 12. | Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report | Mr. Gaurav Sarup<br>Deputy Head HSE & Chief Sustainability Officer<br>Tel: +91 294 660 4053<br>Email: esg@vedanta.co.in |
| 13. | Reporting boundary | The disclosures under this report are made on a consolidated basis. Vedanta Group comprises of Vedanta Limited, its Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures, the details of which are given in point No. 23 of Section A of Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) and on page 349 of the Integrated Report and Annual Accounts FY 2025-26. All these entities are considered for the purpose of Financial Consolidation of the Group; however, for the purpose of reporting data and information in BRSR, the following categories of Entities/Sites have not been considered for the purpose of this report:<br>• Newly incorporated Entities or Entities/Sites operational for less than 12 months;<br>• Non-operational/ intermittent operational Entities/Sites; and entities/sites discontinued or outsourced;<br>• Further, the GHG footprint, Water footprint, Energy footprint and details of the Waste Management with respect to the following have not been considered, based on our assessment of being immaterial to the Group's reporting:<br>• The Corporate Offices with respect to the Entities as considered under the Reporting Boundary.<br>• Guesthouses and Colonies being owned and maintained by the Group.<br><br>Furthermore, for the purpose of BRSR reporting, following methodology has been used:<br>• The financial numbers used in some of the indicators of the BRSR are extracted from the Integrated Report and Annual Accounts FY 2025-26.<br>• While the financial numbers related to certain entities include inter-company consolidation adjustments as per the applicable financial reporting framework (net figures), the nonfinancial data used in some of the indicators of the BRSR related to these entities are given without adjustments (gross figures). Further, some of the Entities/ Sites are considered for the purpose of said financial numbers, which may have been excluded from the Reporting Boundary.<br>• Some of the Entities are considered for the purpose of preparation of the BRSR on full consolidation method, without adjusting for minority interest in the relevant group entity, based on operational control, as per our assessment |
| 14. | Name of assessment or assurance provider | S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP |
| 15. | Type of assessment or assurance obtained | BRSR Core: Reasonable<br>BRSR (Rest of indicators): Limited |

### II. Products/services

#### 16. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

| S. No. | Description of Main Activity | Description of Business Activity | % of Turnover of the entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Manufacturing | Metal and Metal products | 83.60% |
| 2. | Mining and quarrying | Extraction of Crude petroleum and natural gas | 5.41% |
| 3. | Mining and quarrying | Mining of metal ores | 1.61% |

#### 17. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover):

| S. No. | Product/Service | NIC Code | % of total Turnover contributed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Aluminium products | 242005 | 36% |
| 2. | Zinc metal | 242006 | 15% |
| 3. | Copper products | 242002 | 16% |
| 4. | Oil | 610 | 4% |
| 5. | Silver metals and bars | 242008/072907 | 5% |
| 6. | Steel products | 2410/243102 | 3% |
| 7. | Power CPP | 351101 | 4% |
| 8. | Lead metal | 242006 | 2% |
| 9. | Gas | 0620 | 1% |
| 10. | Iron ore | 710 | 2% |
| 11. | Pig Iron | 241001 | 2% |

### III. Operations

#### 18. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated:

| Location | Number of plants | Number of offices | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| National | 215 | 23 | 238 [b] |
| International | 9 | 12 | 21 [a] |

*This number does not include warehouses operated by vedanta and its business entities*
*a) This number includes all international entities under Vedanta Group*
*b) This number is not with standing the reporting boundary described in Section A-13*

#### 19. Markets served by the entity:

**a) Number of locations**

| Locations | Number |
|---|---|
| National (No. of States) | 28 |
| International (No. of Countries) | 79 |

**b) What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?** 35.02

**c) A brief on types of customers**

Vedanta Limited operates in the mining and manufacturing sectors, focussing on the extraction and processing of metal ores, metals, and metal products. The Company is also engaged in oil and gas exploration and production, along with power generation and sales. Its diverse product portfolio includes aluminium, copper, iron ore, zinc, silver, and lead, catering to a wide range of industrial consumers. Vedanta primarily serves industries such as automotive, steel, power generation, infrastructure, battery manufacturing, and oil, reinforcing its role as a key supplier in the global commodities market.

## IV. Employees

### 20. Details as of 31 March 2026

**a) Employees and workers (including differently abled):**

| S. No. | Particulars | Total (A) | Male | | Female | | Others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No (B) | % (B/A) | No (C) | % (C/A) | No (D) | % (D/A) |
| | **Employees** | | | | | | | |
| 1. | **Permanent (D)** | 12,115 | 9,282 | 76.62 | 2,830 | 23.36 | 3 | 0.02 |
| 2. | **Other than Permanent (E)** | 133 | 102 | 76.69 | 31 | 23.31 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 3. | **Total employees (D + E)** | 12,248 | 9,384 | 76.62 | 2,861 | 23.36 | 3 | 0.02 |
| | **Workers** | | | | | | | |
| 4. | **Permanent (F)** | 3,975 | 3,786 | 95.25 | 189 | 4.75 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | **Other than Permanent (G)** | 92,682 | 89,476 | 96.54 | 3,164 | 3.41 | 42 | 0.05 |
| 6. | **Total workers (F + G)** | 96,657 | 93,262 | 96.49 | 3,353 | 3.47 | 42 | 0.04 |

**b) Differently abled employees and workers**

| S. No. | Particulars | Total (A) | Male | | Female | | Others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No (B) | % (B/A) | No (C) | % (C/A) | No (D) | % (D/A) |
| | **Differently Abled Employees** | | | | | | | |
| 1. | **Permanent (D)** | 10 | 8 | 80 | 2 | 20 | 0 | - |
| 2. | **Other than Permanent (E)** | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 3. | **Total differently abled employees (D + E)** | 10 | 8 | 80 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | **Differently abled Workers** | | | | | | | |
| 4. | **Permanent (F)** | 9 | 8 | 88.89 | 1 | 11.11 | 0 | - |
| 5. | **Other than Permanent (G)** | 31 | 29 | 93.55 | 2 | 6.45 | 0 | - |
| 6. | **Total workers (F + G)** | 40 | 37 | 92.50 | 3 | 7.50 | 0 | 0 |

### 21. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women

| Particulars | Total (A) | No. & % of Females | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | No (B) | % (B/A) |
| Board of Directors | 8 | 2 | 25 |
| Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)[a)] | 4 | 1 | 25 |

*a) The definition of Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) is as per the Section 2(51) of Companies Act, 2013. The term Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) mentioned above includes two members of the Board of Directors*

### 22. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 (In %) | | | FY 2024-25 (In %) | | | FY 2023-24 (In %) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Permanent Employees | 13.00 | 17.21 | 13.94 | 15.3 | 17.23 | 15.84 | 14 | 17 | 14 |
| Permanent Workers | 13.05 | 6.59 | 12.76 | 6.29 | 8.57 | 6.38 | 7 | 8 | 7 |

## V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)

### 23. Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (As on 31 March 2026)

| S. No. | Name of the Holding / Subsidiary / Associate Companies / Joint Ventures (A) | Indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture | % of shares held by listed entity | Does the entity indicated in column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vedanta Incorporated (formerly known as Volcan Investments Limited)[a)] | Ultimate Holding Company | 56% | Yes |
| 2 | Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited ("TCM") | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 3 | Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ("BALCO") | Subsidiaries | 51% | Yes |
| 4 | Desai Cement Company Private Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 5 | ESL Steel Limited | Subsidiaries | 95.49% | Yes |
| 6 | Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited ("FACOR") | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 7 | Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited | Subsidiaries | 60.71% | Yes |
| 8 | Hindustan Zinc Fertilizers Private Limited | Subsidiaries | 60.71% | No |
| 9 | Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited | Subsidiaries | 60.71% | No |
| 10 | Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") | Subsidiaries | 60.71% | Yes |
| 11 | MALCO Energy Limited ("MEL") | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 12 | Meenakshi Energy Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 13 | Sesa Mining Corporation Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 14 | Sesa Resources Limited ("SRL") | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 15 | Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 16 | Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 17 | Vedanta Base Metals Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 18 | Vedanta Displays Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 19 | Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 20 | Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 21 | Zinc India Foundation | Subsidiaries | 60.71% | No |
| 22 | Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation | Subsidiaries | 60.71% | Yes |
| 23 | Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 24 | AvanStrate Inc. ("ASI") | Subsidiaries | 98.20% | Yes |
| 25 | Cairn India Holdings Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 26 | AvanStrate Korea Inc | Subsidiaries | 98.20% | Yes |
| 27 | Western Cluster Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 28 | Bloom Fountain Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 29 | THL Zinc Ltd | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 30 | THL Zinc Ventures Ltd | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 31 | Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 32 | Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 33 | Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited ('NZ') | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 34 | Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited ("SZPL") | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 35 | THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited ("VNHL") | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 36 | Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 37 | Lisheen Milling Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 38 | Lisheen Mine Partnership | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 39 | Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 40 | Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 41 | Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited | Subsidiaries | 74% | Yes |
| 42 | Vedanta Copper International VCI Company Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 43 | AvanStrate Taiwan Inc | Subsidiaries | 98.20% | No |

| S. No. | Name of the Holding / Subsidiary / Associate Companies / Joint Ventures (A) | Indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture | % of shares held by listed entity | Does the entity indicated in column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | Monte Cello BV ("MCBV") | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 45 | THL Zinc Holding BV | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 46 | Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 47 | Fujairah Gold FZC | Subsidiaries | 100% | Yes |
| 48 | Vedanta Finance IFSC Limited | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 49 | Incab Industries Limited [b] | Subsidiaries | 100% | No |
| 50 | Gaurav Overseas Private Limited | Associate/ Joint Venture | 50% | No |
| 51 | Madanpur South Coal Company Limited | Associate/ Joint Venture | 18.05% | No |
| 52 | Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited | Associate/ Joint Venture | 69% | No |
| 53 | Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited | Associate/ Joint Venture | 51% | No |
| 54 | Roshskor Township (Pty) Limited | Associate/ Joint Venture | 50% | No |
| 55 | Raykal Aluminium Company Private Limited | Associate/ Joint Venture | 50% | No |

*[a]Vedanta Incorporated holds 56.38% shares in Vedanta Limited*
**This number includes all entities in Vedanta Group, notwithstanding the reporting boundary described in Section A-13*
*[b]Incab Industries Limited is currently under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) and is non-operational; however, it is under resolution for revival following approval of Vedanta Limited's acquisition plan.*
*i) Goa Maritime Private Limited has been struck off from the register of companies and stands dissolved with effect from 16 March 2026.*
*ii) Sesa Iron and Steel Limited has been struck off from the register of companies and stands dissolved with effect from 16 March 2026.*
*iii) Cairn Lanka Private Limited is currently not active and is under liquidation, with no ongoing business operations.*

## VI. CSR Details

**24. i. Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013:**

Yes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ii. Turnover (in ₹ crore):** | Standalone: | ₹ 88,301 crore |
| | Consolidated: | ₹ 1,77,194 crore |
| **iii. Net worth (in ₹ crore):** | Standalone: | ₹ 78,049 crore |
| | Consolidated: | ₹ 68,577 crore |

## VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

**25. Complaints/ Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC):**

| Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received | Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If yes, then provide web-link for grievance redressal policy) | FY 2025-26 | | | FY 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number. of complaints filed during the year | Number. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year | Remarks | Number. of complaints filed during the year | Number. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year | Remarks |
| Communities | Yes, Grievance Mechanism | 160 | 5 | | 194 | 20 | |
| Investors (other than shareholders) | Yes, Investor grievance redressal management | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Shareholders | Yes, Grievance redressal management | 326 | 0 | | 285 | 3 | |
| Employees and workers | Yes, Code of business conduct and ethics | 2,687 | 149 | | 514 | 26 | |
| Customers | Yes, Metal bazaar | 193 | 3 | | 275 | 14 | |
| Value Chain Partners Procurement | Yes, Sustainability Governance System | 5 | 2 | | 9 | 1 | |

**26. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues**

Please indicate material responsible business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to your business, rationale for identifying the same, approach to adapt or mitigate the risk along-with its financial implications as per the following format:

| S. No. | Material issue identified | Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O) | Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity | In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate | Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Business ethics & corporate governance | Risk | Inadequate governance practices, vulnerability to corrupt activities, non-adherence to tax regulations, and non-transparent financial dealings can result in significant reputational harm, heightened regulatory oversight, potential legal fines and/or penalties, and loss trust among investors. | Enhance corporate governance by implementing strong anti-corruption policies, ensuring compliance with tax regulations, and using digital tools for better oversight. Establish clear and transparent disclosure practices along with effective grievance redressal mechanisms. | Negative: Legal and regulatory fines and/ or penalties, higher compliance costs, loss of investor confidence, and damage to reputation. |
| | | Opportunity | Integrating ethical practices into governance builds stakeholder trust, supports long-term operational approvals, improves compliance efficiency, and enhances overall business resilience. Incorporating ESG considerations into governance also strengthens stakeholder confidence and perception. | | Positive: Strong stakeholder relationships, lower compliance costs, increased investor interest, long-term license security, and an enhanced brand reputation. |
| 2 | Health safety & well-being | Risk | Several risks have been identified in this area, including financial impacts such as costs related to injuries, operational disruptions like downtime, reputational concerns linked to public perception, and investor-related risks associated with performance metrics. | Establish robust health and safety policies supported by regular audits, ongoing training, well-defined emergency response plans, and clear disclosures aligned with European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). Vedanta follows a comprehensive risk management approach that emphasises early risk identification, use of technology, leadership accountability, and active community engagement to safeguard the health, safety, and well-being of its workforce. | Negative: Higher legal and insurance expenses, reputational damage, operational disruptions, and possible investor withdrawal due to weak performance indicators. |
| 3 | Climate change and energy transition | Risk | Climate-related risks include potential regulatory penalties for failing to meet emission requirements, operational interruptions caused by extreme weather events, reduced competitiveness due to slow adoption of low-carbon technologies, reputational damage from misleading sustainability claims, and the risk of asset devaluation in portfolios heavily reliant on fossil fuels. | Invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, adopt established low-carbon technologies, carry out scenario-based assessments, track evolving regulatory requirements, and provide clear and credible updates on climate actions to stakeholders. | Negative: Potential impacts include regulatory penalties, business interruptions, reputational harm, loss of market share, and financial setbacks due to stranded assets or outdated operations. |
| | | Opportunity | Transitioning to low-carbon energy and cleaner production methods presents key strategic advantages, including lower operating costs, improved resilience to energy price fluctuations, greater investor interest, and opportunities to enter new markets driven by demand for sustainable materials and technologies. | | Positive: Lower long-term energy expenses, increased stakeholder confidence, a stronger position in the market, better access to climate-focussed funding, and improved overall competitiveness. |

| S. No. | Material issue identified | Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O) | Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity | In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate | Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Air emission & quality | Risk | Failure to meet emission standards, non-compliance with regulations, and reliance on outdated technologies can result in penalties, operational shutdowns, reputational damage, and even loss of license to operate. Tightening regulations may also require additional capital investment and lead to financial losses from obsolete emission control systems. | Modernise emission control systems, strengthen monitoring and tracking processes, and maintain strict adherence to prescribed emission limits. Plan investments proactively to manage and reduce risks from future regulatory changes. | Negative: Potential impacts include financial penalties, increased capital expenditure, asset stranding, loss of operating licenses, reputational damage, and interruptions to business operations. |
| 5 | Waste and wastewater management | Risk | Breakdowns in equipment or ineffective water management can lead to spills, contamination incidents, operational interruptions, and reputational harm. Non-compliance with regulations, climate-driven water scarcity, or disputes over local water usage may also result in penalties or even temporary shutdowns. | Ensure strong and reliable infrastructure, carry out regular system audits, establish contingency measures, and track rainfall and water availability to anticipate potential shortages. Maintain strict compliance with applicable local and international discharge standards. | Negative: Potential impacts include regulatory fines, business interruptions, legal liabilities, higher water-related costs, and the risk of losing the social license to operate. |
| | | Opportunity | Advances in water management technologies create opportunities to lower water intake, reuse process water, and improve operational efficiency through tools such as sensors, AI, and biological treatment methods. Waste can also be repurposed to generate additional revenue. These innovations support better compliance, reduce costs, and minimise environmental impact. | | Positive: Lower resource costs, improved operational efficiency, stronger compliance performance, sustained cost savings over time, and a more credible reputation for environmental responsibility. |
| 6 | Tailings management | Risk | Failure of tailings storage facilities (TSFs) can have serious impacts on nearby communities and the environment. Such events may cause operational disruptions, attract legal penalties for non-compliance, and create financial pressure due to high-cost upgrades or unsuccessful technology investments. | Enhance TSF design and maintenance practices, adopt proven and reliable technologies, ensure full regulatory compliance, and invest in contingency measures to minimise environmental and legal risks. | Negative: Potential impacts include regulatory fines and penalties, legal proceedings, higher capital spending, reputational harm, and the diversion of resources from core operations due to costly failures. |
| 7 | Community engagement & development | Risk | Insufficient sharing of socio-economic benefits, land-related conflicts, limited stakeholder engagement, and unmet community expectations can lead to disputes, reputational harm, and risk to the company's social license to operate. | Engage with communities at an early stage, ensure fair distribution of benefits, put in place clear grievance redressal processes, and maintain transparency to minimise conflicts and build trust. | Negative: Potential impacts include project delays, additional costs related to grievance resolution, possible export restrictions, and the risk of losing access or operating rights. |
| | | Opportunity | A well-defined community engagement approach can build local goodwill, increase the likelihood of project success, support workforce development, and strengthen the long-term social license through trust, collaboration, and effective grievance redressal systems. | | Positive: Stronger social license to operate, better access to local talent, lower risk of conflicts, improved brand image, and sustained operational continuity over the long term. |
| 8 | Risk management & controls | Risk | Not incorporating ESG risks into enterprise risk management can result in financial penalties, increased investor scrutiny, reputational harm, and limited access to capital. Weak controls may also lead to operational disruptions. | Enhance the integration of ESG considerations into enterprise risk frameworks and carry out regular risk assessments. | Negative: Potential impacts include financial penalties, reputational damage, reduced investor confidence, and a higher cost of capital. |
| | | Opportunity | Implementing proactive risk controls, such as spill containment measures and independent audits, improves operational resilience and supports regulatory compliance. Stronger frameworks also help build stakeholder confidence and ensure continuity of operations. | | Positive: Lower potential liabilities, stronger operational continuity, greater investor confidence, and an improved reputation supported by effective governance. |

# SECTION B- MANAGEMENT & PROCESS DISCLOSURES

This section is aimed at helping businesses demonstrate the structures, policies and processes put in place towards adopting the NGRBC Principles and Core Elements.

| Disclosure Questions | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 | P7 | P8 | P9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Policy and management processes** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. a. Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| c. Web Link of the Policies, if available | | | | | | | | | |
| Code of business conduct and ethics | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Supplier code of conduct | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| Code of Practice and Fair Disclosure of unpublished sensitive information | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Dividend distribution policy | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Policy for determining material subsidiaries | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Nomination and Remuneration policy | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Policy on Board Diversity | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Familiarization Program for Directors | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Policy on Risk Management | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Insider Trading Prohibition Code | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Related Party Transaction Policy | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Equal Opportunity Policy | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Policy on Prevention Of Sexual Harassment At The Workplace | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental Policy | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| Supplier Sustainability Management Policy | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Climate Change Policy | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Information Security Policy | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Biodiversity Policy | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Water Management Policy | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Supplier Business Partner Sustainability Management Policy | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Social Performance policy | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Human Rights Policy | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Anti-harassment and Anti-Discrimination Policy | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| POSH Policy | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Diversity and Inclusion Policy | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Remuneration Policy | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Health & Safety Policy | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Equal Opportunity Policy | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Grievance Redressal Mechanism | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Stakeholder Engagement Standard | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| CSR Policy | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| Energy and Climate Change Policy | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Tailings Management Policy | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 2. Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 3. Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/No) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

| Disclosure Questions | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 | P7 | P8 | P9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Name of the national and international codes/ certifications/labels/ standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustea) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle | ISO 9001:2015, ISO 31000 (Risk Management System)<br>ISO 37301 (Compliance Management) | ISO 14001:2015 Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (Jharsuguda)<br>ISO 9001 (Quality Management System) | SA8000:2014<br>ISO 45001:2018<br>ISO 22301 (Business Continuity Management System and Disaster Recovery System) | SA8000:2014, Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (Jharsuguda) | SA8000:2014, Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (Jharsuguda) | ISO 14001:2015<br>ISO 50001:2018<br>TCFD<br>SBTi<br>TNFD<br>Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (Jharsuguda) | ISO 9001:2015 | SA8000:2014<br>Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (Jharsuguda) | ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management System)<br>ISO 27001 (Information Security Management System)) |
| 5. Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any. | As part of Vedanta's commitment to 'Transforming for Good', driving a positive impact across the planet, communities, and the workplace, the Company has developed a comprehensive **ESG scorecard** to track progress against its stated aims and targets. This framework enables ongoing performance monitoring, supports timely corrective actions, and ensures alignment with its broader sustainability objectives.<br>**Transforming Communities**<br>Aim 1: Keep community welfare as the guiding principle for our business decisions<br>Aim 2: Empower 2.5 million individuals with enhanced skillsets<br>Aim 3: Uplift 100 million women and children via social welfare interventions<br>**Transforming Planet**<br>Aim 4: Net Zero Carbon by 2050 or sooner<br>Aim 5: Achieving net water positivity by 2030<br>Aim 6: Enhance our business model by incorporating innovative green practices<br>**Transforming the Workplace**<br>Aim 7: Prioritise the safety and health of our workforce<br>Aim 8: Promote gender parity, diversity and inclusivity<br>Aim 9: Align with global standards of corporate governance<br>For further details related to the ESG targets, sustainability strategy and ESG pillars, please refer to **page 107** of the Integrated Annual Report FY 2025–26 | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met. | Vedanta has implemented a comprehensive ESG scorecard to track progress against its key aims and targets. This tool enables the Company to effectively monitor performance and undertake timely corrective actions, ensuring continuous improvement.<br>For detailed insights into FY 2025–26 performance against the established goals, please refer to the ESG Scorecard on **page 114** of the Integrated Annual Report FY 2025–26 | | | | | | | | |
| **Governance, leadership and oversight** | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure). | Please refer to the Chairman's, and Group Executive Director's (ED) statement on **page 28** and **page 32** respectively of the Integrated Annual Report FY 2025-26 | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy(ies). | The Board-level ESG Committee serves as the apex body responsible for overseeing the implementation of Business Responsibility policies. The Group's Executive Director (ED), in their capacity as a member of this Committee and as Chairperson of the Group HSES-Executive Committee, where ESG-related matters are also deliberated, ensures the effective execution and monitoring of these policies | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details. | The Board of Vedanta Limited has constituted key committees to oversee sustainability, governance, and compliance, ensuring alignment with its strategic priorities. The principal committees include:<br>**ESG Committee**: The Board-level ESG Committee oversees all sustainability and ESG matters. It works closely with the Corporate Sustainability and ESG function to drive and monitor initiatives under the Transforming for Good agenda. The Committee is appointed by the Board, chaired by a Non-Executive Director, and includes at least one Independent Director. The Group HSE & Sustainability Head and ESG Director are permanent invitees.<br>**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee**: The CSR Committee supervises the Company's CSR initiatives, recommends the annual CSR plan and resource allocation to the Board, and reviews performance against approved plans.<br>**Audit and Risk Management Committee**: This Committee oversees financial reporting, internal controls, and risk management frameworks, including cybersecurity. It monitors strategic, operational, financial, sustainability, and compliance risks, and evaluates the performance and independence of auditors.<br>**Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (SRC)**: The SRC focusses on stakeholder engagement, ensuring timely resolution of shareholder grievances, improving shareholder experience, and overseeing registrar and shareholding-related matters.<br>For additional information on the roles and responsibilities of the above-mentioned Committees and their members, please refer to the Corporate Governance section on **page 322** of the Integrated Annual Report FY 2025–26. | | | | | | | | |

## 10. Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company:

| Subject for Review | Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director / Committee of the Board/ Any other Committee | | | | | | | | | Frequency (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly/ Any other – please specify) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 | P7 | P8 | P9 | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 | P7 | P8 | P9 |
| Performance against above policies and follow-up action | Committee of the Board | | | | | | | | | The policies of the Company are reviewed Annually by Director / Board committees | | | | | | | | |
| Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and rectification of any non-compliances | Yes, Compliance with all applicable statutory requirements is reviewed quarterly by the Board Committees. In addition, the Internal Executive Committee (ExCo) and functional teams undertake a monthly assessment of compliance status. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## 11. Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.

| P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 | P7 | P8 | P9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes, Vedanta conducts an annual independent audit, the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Process (VSAP), carried out by the external assurance provider Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP (DTTILLP) to evaluate the effectiveness of policy implementation. The audit is conducted across all business locations to verify compliance with the Vedanta Sustainability Framework (VSF).<br>The outcomes of the VSAP are actively reviewed by the Board-level ESG Committee, which reports to the Group Executive Committee, and subsequently to the Board. | | | | | | | | |

## 12. If answer to question (1) above is "No" i.e. not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:

| Questions | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 | P7 | P8 | P9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The entity does not consider the Principles material to its business (Yes/No) | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | |
| The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No) | | | | | | | | | |
| The entity does not have the financial or/ human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No) | | | | | | | | | |
| It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No) | | | | | | | | | |
| Any other reason (please specify) | | | | | | | | | |

# SECTION C- PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURES

## PRINCIPLE 1

**Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable**

UN SDG mapped

### Essential Indicators

**1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the principles during the financial year:**

| Segment | Total number of training and awareness programmes held | Topics / principles covered under the training and its impact | %age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Board of Directors [a)] | 3 | 1. Engagement of Directors in ESG and sustainability matters through Board level ESG Committee meetings, in turn, ensuring participation in overall oversight and transformation initiatives.<br>2. Completion of training on Cybersecurity and Data Governance in collaboration with a third-party expert | 75% |
| Key Managerial Personnel [a)] | 3 | | 75% |
| Employees other than BOD and KMPs | 7,843 | 1. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (COBCE)<br>2. POSH:Prevention of Sexual Harassment<br>3. Awareness session on environment, health and safety laws<br>4. Climate Change: A Top ESG Concern<br>5. ESG Disclosures and Compliance<br>6. Human Rights, UKBA, Modern Slavery & Business Ethics<br>7. Risk Management, Hazard Management, Golden Rules & SLAM<br>8. Stakeholder Management<br>9. Cybersecurity Awareness Session<br>10. Fire and Emergency Training | 100% |
| Workers | 10,102 | 1. Training in COBCE, Ethics, PoSH & Human Rights<br>2. Safety Induction<br>3. Emergency Preparedness Training | 93.97% |

*a) Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnels include only Vedanta Ltd.*

**2. Details of fines / penalties /punishment/ award/ compounding fees/ settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year:**

| Monetary | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **NGRBC Principle** | **Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions** | **Amount (In ₹)** | **Brief of the Case** | **Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)** |
| Penalty Fine | Principle 1 | Director Mines and Geology, Goa | 15,00,000 | Sesa Goa (SRL): Director Mines & Geology, Goa passed an order earlier wherein Sesa Resources Limited, wholly owned subsidiary of Vedanta Limited, was held liable for Illegal Laterite Mining because we were the owners of the property over which illegal mining was carried out by unknown individuals. DMG imposed a total penalty of ₹ 1.25 crore on SRL. We preferred a revision application before Mines Secretary. The Mines Secretary passed an order dated 08/09/2023 wherein it was stated that SRL cannot be held liable under Rule 63(3) since the penalty was levied by DMG on presumption of guilt only. We were directed to pay ₹ 15,00,000 (Fifteen Lakhs). Mines Secretary on merits held us not liable for illegal mining. | No* |
| Penalty Fine | Principle 1 | CESTAT, Delhi | 10,000 | BALCO: BALCO has received favourable order from Hon'ble CESTAT, Delhi setting aside service tax demand of ₹ 9,45,494, applicable interest and penalty of ₹ 15,69,569 under relevant provisions of Finance Act, 1994.<br>The penalty amounting to ₹ 10,000 imposed vide Commissioner (A) order due to procedural lapses is reaffirmed by CESTAT, Delhi.<br>The matter in consideration pertains to demand of service tax on account of payment made to foreign service provider which has been set aside by Hon'ble CESTAT, Delhi. | No |
| Penalty Fine | Principle 1 | BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited | 23,600 | Vedanta Limited: Deviation under Regulation 29 of SEBI Listing Regulations pertaining to delay in furnishing prior intimation of the meeting of Board of Directors for the quarter ended 30 September 2023. | No |
| Penalty Fine | Principle 1 | BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited | 19,87,200 | Hindustan Zinc Limited: Shortage of Independent Directors on the Board of Hindustan Zinc Limited. | No |
| Penalty Fine | Principle 1 | Office of The Assistant Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh | 21,72,808 | Cairn Oil & Gas: The Company in respect of an Oil & Gas block where it is an operator has received an Order from Office of The Assistant Commissioner, Sector 1 Basti, Uttar Pradesh ('Tax Authority'), confirming demand of GST Penalty related to Detenton of Goods and Conveyance with respect to tendered tax invoice unsigned and mismatch between tax invoice date and E-way bill date. The said demand pertains to FY 2023-24 and has been issued pursuant to stock transfer.<br>Demand issued: GST Penalty of ₹ 21,72,808 (The Company's share of demand, based on participating interest of 70%, is ₹ 15,20,966). | No** |
| Penalty Fine | Principle 1 | Office of State tax officer, Rudrapur, Uttarakhand | 8,82,588 | Hindustan Zinc Limited: The Company has received an Order from State Tax officer, Rudrapur, Uttarakhand, confirming the below demand on account of procedural issues. The demand pertains to the period 2023-24:<br>Demand issued: Penalty of ₹ 8,82,588/- | No |
| Penalty Fine | Principle 7 | The Deputy Director of Mines (DDM), Baripada Mining Circle, Baripada, Department of Steel & Mines, Government of Odisha | 2,79,361 | Vedanta Aluminium: Mining squade from DDM, Baripada Circle visited our Company. During their visit they found some irregularties /discrepanices in minerals viz. dolomite, bauxite, quartzite, magnesite etc. laying at plant. Specifically, they found excess physical stock of above mentions minerals as compared to stocks mentioned in Books. Thereafter DDM, Baripada initiated compounding the offence under Rule 16 of Orissa Minerals (Prevention of Theft, Smuggling, and illegal Mining & Regulation of Possession, storage, Trading & Transporting) Rules 2007. | No |

| Non-Monetary | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **NGRBC Principle** | **Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions** | **Brief of the Case** | **Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)** |
| Imprisonment | Not Applicable | | | |
| Punishment | | | | |

*Note: In accordance with the prescribed format of this report, the details of remittances for only those fines and penalties have been reported above which have been disclosed to the stock exchanges under Regulation 30 of SEBI Listing Regulations and made available on the Company website also.*
**No appeal was filed as the original demand was ₹ 1.25 crore and based on our intervention, the Mines Secretary closed the matter.*
***The Company shall file appeal before the Appellate Authority within the time-limit prescribed under the GST Law.*

**3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal/ Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.**

| Case Details | Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions |
|---|---|
| Not Applicable | |

**4. Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.**

Yes, Vedanta is committed to conducting business with the highest standards of integrity, transparency, and accountability. This commitment is embedded in its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (COBCE), which establishes a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and also addresses key areas such as conflict of interest, confidentiality, anti-trust, insider trading, and whistle-blower protection. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (COBCE) is available on the Company's website (Click here).

The Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption (ABAC) framework forms an integral part of the COBCE and is aligned with applicable laws, including the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (India), the UK Bribery Act, 2010, and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, 1977.

The COBCE is supported by a set of enabling policies and guidance documents, including the Insider Trading Prohibition Policy, Anti-Trust Guidance Notes, Supplier Code of Conduct, and Whistle-Blower Policy.

A formal vigilance mechanism is in place to enable both internal and external stakeholders to report concerns, supported by structured investigation and resolution processes. All employees and Board members are required to periodically affirm compliance with the COBCE. This is reinforced through regular training programmes covering the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and ABAC principles, ensuring 100% employee coverage.

**5. Number of Directors/KMPs/employees/workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption:**

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Directors | 0 | 0 |
| KMPs | 0 | 0 |
| Employees | 0 | 0 |
| Workers | 0 | 0 |

**6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest:**

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | | FY 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Remarks | Number | Remarks |
| Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs | 0 | - | 0 | - |

**7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.**

Not Applicable as there are no incidents noted

**8. Number of days of accounts payables (Accounts payable *365) / Cost of goods/services procured) in the following format:**

| Particular | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of days of accounts payables | 59 | 57 |

**9. Open-ness of business**

**Provide details of concentration of purchases and sales with trading houses, dealers, and related parties along with loans and advances & investments, with related parties, in the following format:**

| Parameter | Metrics | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Concentration of Purchases [a] | a. Purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases | 18.81% | 22.41% |
| | b. Number of trading houses where purchases are made from | 234 | 221 |
| | c. Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses | 86.09% | 90.22% |
| Concentration of Sales | a. Sales to dealers / distributors as % of total sales | 23.56% | 30.70% |
| | b. Number of dealers / distributors to whom sales are made | 263 | 281 |
| | c. Sales to top 10 dealers / distributors as % of total sales to dealers / distributors | 61.36% | 64.55% |
| Share of RPTs in | a. Purchases (Purchases with related parties / Total Purchases) | 4.54% | 3.48% |
| | b. Sales (Sales to related parties / Total Sales) | 2.46% | 1.68% |
| | c. Loans & advances (Loans & advances given to related parties / Total loans & advances) [b] | 98.08% | 99.92% |
| | d. Investments (Investments in related parties / Total Investments made) | 5.29% | 9.77% |

*a) Purchases do not include provisions.*

*b) The closing balances disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 have been considered for Loans & advances and Investments.*

## Leadership Indicators

**1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the Principles during the financial year:**

| Total number of awareness programmes held | Topics / principles covered under the training | %age of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes |
|---|---|---|
| 2,234 | 1. TNFD<br>2. Climate Change & GHG Emissions<br>3. Sustainable Supply Chain<br>4. ESG Assessment Training<br>5. Human Rights & Labour Laws<br>6. Health & Safety<br>7. Energy Management<br>8. Water Stewardship<br>9. Modern Slavery Act<br>10. Ethics | 31% |

**2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/ manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? (Yes/ No). If yes, provide details of the same.**

Yes, the Company has in place a well-defined process with respect to the disclosure of interest and associated matters in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations. Each Director/ Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)/Senior Managerial Personnel (SMP) promptly reports any actual or potential conflicts to the Board, which are noted and deliberated upon during subsequent Board meetings. The Board evaluates and approves actions regarding potential or actual conflicts as deemed appropriate. Directors facing conflicts abstain from participating in discussions or voting on pertinent governance issues.

Furthermore, the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics provides comprehensive directives to address instances of conflict of interests. An annual affirmation from the Board of Directors for complying with the provisions also forms a part of the Integrated Annual Report.

## PRINCIPLE 2

**Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe**

UN SDG mapped

## Essential Indicators

**1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.**

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| R&D | Over 82.27% total Vedanta's R&D investment was spent on improving environmental performance:<br>a. Hindustan Zinc Limited ₹ 22,82,74,127<br>b. Vedanta Aluminium-Jharsuguda- ₹ 1,28,22,297 | Over 84.89% total Vedanta's R&D investment was spent on improving environmental performance:<br>a. Hindustan Zinc Limited- ₹ 10,23,58,000<br>b. Cairn Oil & Gas- ₹ 3,23,32,199<br>c. Vedanta Aluminium-Jharsuguda- ₹ 12,98,000 | In FY 2025-26, Vedanta Limited directed a significant share of its R&D investments towards improving environmental performance across key business units.<br>At Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), R&D efforts focussed on resource efficiency and clean energy innovation. An MoU was signed with Virginia Tech, USA, to improve silver recovery from lead–zinc concentrators through advanced flotation techniques and reagent optimisation, reducing material losses and enhancing concentrate quality. HZL also reported early breakthroughs in next-generation zinc-based battery technologies, developing a 1 kWh rechargeable Zinc-Air battery module with IIT Madras and advancing zinc-ion battery research with JNCASR, Bengaluru, offering a safer, more sustainable alternative to lithium-based energy storage.<br>At Vedanta Aluminium Jharsuguda, R&D investment was channelled into energy efficiency at the smelter. An in-house developed Forced Cooling Network (FCN), using 3D Computational Fluid Dynamics modelling, delivered energy savings of 15.3 kWh per tonne of aluminium produced and was recognised with a Certificate of Merit at the National Energy Conservation Awards 2025 by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power.<br>These investments reflect Vedanta's commitment to technology-driven environmental improvement across its operations. |
| Capex | Out of the total CAPEX, nearly 3.70% was spent on Environmental performance and about 0.21% was spent on Social Performance improvement of the company:<br>a) Hindustan Zinc Limited (Envt and Social) ₹ 1,93,51,49,461<br>b) Vedanta Aluminium Jharsuguda (Envt)- ₹ 2,35,80,05,867<br>c) Sterlite Copper (Envt) - ₹ 3,54,52,963<br>d) Vedanta Aluminium Lanjigarh (Envt and Social) - ₹ 1,30,25,74,648<br>e) BALCO (envt) ₹ 48,96,97,184<br>f) Iron Ore Business (Envt)- ₹ 1,45,07,527 | Out of the total CAPEX nearly 7.53% was spent on Environmental performance and about 0.24% was<br>directed towards Social Performance improvement of the company:<br>a) Cairn Oil & Gas (Envt)- ₹ 1,42,45,523<br>b) Hindustain Zinc (Envt)- ₹ 3,89,94,00,000<br>c) Vedanta Aluminium Jharsuguda (Envt and Social)- ₹ 55,18,17,209<br>d) Iron Ore Business (Envt)- ₹ 2,73,10,049<br>e) Vedanta Aluminium Lanjigarh (Envt and Social) - ₹ 77,04,13,754<br>f) BALCO (Envt)- ₹ 7,31,32,96,438 | In FY 2025-26, Vedanta Limited directed capital expenditure (capex) across its business units towards technologies aimed at improving the environmental and social impacts of its operations.<br>Investments spanned a range of focus areas including wastewater and sewage treatment (Sewage Treatment Plants, Wheel Washing System with Water Recirculation), solid waste and ash management (Ash Loading Platform, Secured Landfill Capping, Ash Pond Retention Tank), air quality and emission monitoring (Online Flow Analyzers, Fume Duct Installations, ODS-Compliant AC Units), energy efficiency improvements (Bare Tube Economizer Replacement, Pot Controller Upgrades), and HSE compliance upgrades (Electrification of Ash Ponds, Drainage and Road Infrastructure). These covered infrastructure such as treatment plants, drainage systems, monitoring equipment, and process technology enhancements across smelter and mining operations.<br>Across all business units, investments were directed towards reducing environmental impact, improving statutory compliance, and strengthening sustainability within core operational processes. These efforts reflect Vedanta's ongoing commitment to embedding environmental and social considerations into its capital investment decisions. |

**2. (a) Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing?**

Yes, Vedanta Limited has established structured procedures for sustainable sourcing across its value chain.

Sustainable procurement is governed through the Company's Supplier Code of Conduct (SCOC) and Supplier Sustainability Management framework, which are mandatory for all suppliers, vendors and contractors. These frameworks set clear expectations across key areas including human rights, labour standards, occupational health and safety, environmental management, business integrity and anti-corruption.

Critical and high-risk suppliers are subject to risk-based due diligence, including third-party assessments where applicable, to evaluate compliance with regulatory requirements and sustainability standards. Suppliers are required to adhere to applicable human rights laws and, where relevant, commit to the principles of the Modern Slavery Act.

Environmental stewardship is a core component of supplier expectations, requiring responsible resource use, emissions management, and waste-handling practices across supply chains. Vedanta also mandates ethical business conduct, zero tolerance for bribery and corruption, and the establishment of grievance redressal mechanisms for supplier employees and stakeholders.

Capacity-building initiatives and internal training programmes support procurement teams in embedding sustainability considerations into supplier selection, onboarding and performance monitoring processes, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with responsible sourcing objectives

Supplier Code of Conduct

**(b) If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?** 90.86%

**3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling, and disposing at the end of life, for (a) plastic (including packing) (b) e-waste (c) hazardous waste and (d) other waste.**

This indicator is not applicable to Vedanta Limited, as our business primarily operates on a B2B model, supplying our products as raw materials to various industries. However, Vedanta's waste management philosophy is rooted in its Waste-to-Wealth commitment. While end of life product reclamation is not relevant to our core operations, circular economy principles are deeply embedded across our value chain, focussing on minimising waste disposal, maximising resource efficiency, and converting process residues into value added materials.

**Governance Framework**

All business units are governed by Vedanta's Technical Standard on Resource Use and Waste Management, aligned with the Basel Convention, ICMM Principles, and IFC Performance Standards. Waste management is structured around the hierarchy:

**Avoid → Reduce → Reuse → Recycle → Recover → Treat → Dispose**

Compliance is mandated under the Hazardous Waste Rules 2016, E-Waste Management Rules, Plastic Waste Management Rules, and applicable State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) requirements. Vedanta's long-term ambition is to achieve Zero Waste to Landfill across all operations.

**Plastic Waste**

Bulk dispatch of metals and minerals means plastic packaging is minimal. Where plastic waste arises, it is segregated at source and channelled through authorised recyclers. Notably:

- HZL, BALCO, and TSPL operate under a strict single-use plastic prohibition
- TSPL and Cairn hold CII Single-Use Plastic-Free certification
- Meenakshi Energy maintains a traceable scrap yard management system

**E-Waste**

Not a material stream for core operations. All e-waste from IT, instrumentation, and administrative equipment is disposed of exclusively through government authorised recyclers, with full inventory tracking and recycling certification maintained.

**Hazardous Waste**

Classified and managed under the Basel Convention and Hazardous Waste Rules 2016. Key streams such as spent oils, refractories, spent pot lining, smelter residues are managed through a recovery-first approach:

- Co-processing in cement kilns as an alternative fuel
- Treatment through registered recyclers
- Disposal at authorised TSDFs only, via SPCB approved vendors
- Used oil re-refined through certified agencies

Robust manifest systems ensure end to end traceability and regulatory compliance.

**High-Volume, Low-Toxicity (HVLT) Waste and Other Non-Hazardous Waste**

HVLT streams: ash, red mud, jarofix, slag, and lime grit are inherent to metals and mining operations. All are stored in scientifically engineered facilities, including tailings dams and ash dykes, under continuous geotechnical and environmental monitoring.

Circular utilisation is prioritised over disposal. Fly ash is supplied to the cement and construction industries; slag is channelled into road construction and building materials; jarofix serves as structural fill. Red mud valorisation initiatives are currently under development. Remaining non-hazardous waste is managed through recycling, composting, and, as a last resort, scientifically managed landfill.

**4. Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same**

Yes, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) applies to specific business units of Vedanta Limited where regulatory requirements arise, primarily for plastic packaging and related materials.

Applicable entities including BALCO, Cairn, VAL-Jharsuguda, Sterlite Copper- Silvassa, and ESL Steel Limited, have aligned their waste-collection mechanisms with the EPR plans submitted to the respective Pollution Control Boards. The waste collection plans align with statutory EPR obligations and are implemented through authorised recyclers and traceable disposal channels.

BALCO is now formally registered as a Brand Owner under the applicable Plastic Waste Management Rules, thereby strengthening regulatory compliance and reporting transparency. The unit continues to enforce a ban on single-use plastic within plant premises and ensures that plastic waste generated within operational and township areas is channelled to authorised recyclers, including co-processing in cement plants where appropriate.

Furthermore, all business units ensure that plastic packaging materials received, particularly for imported goods, are segregated at the source and routed for recycling through authorised agencies, in line with approved EPR action plans.

## Leadership Indicators:

**1. Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format?**

| NIC | Name of Product / Service | % of total Turnover contributed | Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted | Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No) | Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide the web-link. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 242006 | Zinc | 15% | Cradle to Grave | Yes | Yes, https://api.environdec.com/api/v1/EPDLibrary/Files/2e5fdc61-b98c-42b9-90d0-08db0d9b78e5/Data |
| 242008 | Silver | 5% | Cradle to Grave | Yes | Yes HZL - Integrated Annual Report 2025-26, Page No. 193 |
| 242006 | Lead | 2% | Cradle to Grave | Yes | Yes HZL - Integrated Annual Report 2025-26, Page No. 193 |

| NIC | Name of Product / Service | % of total Turnover contributed | Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted | Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No) | Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide the web-link. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 242004 | Aluminium Ingots | 36% | Cradle to Gate | Yes | No |
| | Aluminium Wire Rods | | Cradle to Gate | Yes | No |
| | Aluminium Flip coil | | Cradle to Gate | Yes | No |
| | Aluminium Billets | | Cradle to Gate | Yes | No |
| | Aluminium Primary foundry alloys | | Cradle to Gate | Yes | No |
| 061001 | Offshore extraction of crude petroleum oils | 4% | Cradle to Gate | Yes | Yes, https://www.cairnindia.com/wp-content/themes/cairn/assets/Cairn-Lifecycle-Assessment-Report-Executive-Summary.pdf |
| 061002 | Onshore extraction of crude petroleum oils | | Cradle to Gate | Yes | |
| 062001 | Offshore Extraction of natural gas | 1% | Cradle to Gate | Yes | |
| 062002 | Onshore Extraction of natural gas | | Cradle to Gate | Yes | |
| 241004 | High Carbon Ferro Chrome (HCFC) | 0.6% | Cradle to Gate | Yes | No |
| 242002 | Copper Rod | 16% | Cradle to Grave | Yes | No |

**2. If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same**

| Sl. No. | Name of Product / Service | Description of risk / concern | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Zinc | No Risk Identified | Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) have not identified significant risks in Vedanta's product production or disposal. However, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) has implemented measures to enhance sustainability, including:<br>Identifying improvement areas to minimise environmental impact and benchmark against the best technologies.<br>Optimising production processes and end-of-life management.<br>Generating life cycle data to reduce upstream footprints and promote sustainable applications.<br>Assessing future scenarios for informed decision-making.<br>Adopting third-party standards to improve environmental performance.<br>These initiatives align with Vedanta's commitment to sustainability and process optimisation. |
| 2 | Silver | No Risk Identified | |
| 3 | Lead | No Risk Identified | |
| 4 | Aluminium Ingots | Energy Intensive Operations | The substitution of machinery and equipment with highly automated and energy-efficient alternatives. Research and Development (R&D) efforts should focus on assessing both the quality and environmental ramifications of the materials used Augment its use of renewable energy sources and potentially obtain International Renewable Energy Certifications (I-RECs) |
| 5 | Aluminium Wire Rods | | |
| 6 | Aluminium Foil coil | | |
| 7 | Aluminium Billets | | |
| 8 | Aluminium Primary foundry alloys | | |
| 9 | Offshore extraction of crude petroleum oils | No Risk Identified | - |
| 10 | Onshore extraction of crude petroleum oils | No Risk Identified | - |
| 11 | Offshore Extraction of natural gas | No Risk Identified | - |
| 12 | Onshore Extraction of natural gas | No Risk Identified | - |
| 13 | High Carbon Ferro Chrome (HCFC) | Yes | To reduce the carbon footprint of the product few measures are taken:<br>- Integration of more Renewable energy.<br>- Technological advancement implemented in growth projects: switching to closed submerged arc to preheat. |
| 14 | Copper Rod | No Risk Identified | - |

**3. Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).**

| Indicate Input Material | Recycled or re-used input material to total material | |
|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
| Lead Bullion, Cobalt Cake, Zinc Sulphate, Copper Cement, Copper | 6% | - |

**4. Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed.**

This indicator is not applicable to Vedanta Limited, as the Company primarily operates under a B2B business model, supplying raw materials to downstream industries. Consequently, end-of-life product collection, reuse, recycling, or disposal does not fall within the Company's direct operational scope.

**5. Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category.**

During FY2025-26, no reclaimed products or the packaging material was done.

## PRINCIPLE 3

**Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains**

UN SDG mapped



### Essential Indicators

**1. a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:**

| Category | Total (A) | Health insurance | | Accident insurance | | Maternity Benefit | | Paternity Benefit | | Day Care facilities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number (B) | % (B/A) | Number (C) | % (C/A) | Number (D) | % (D/A) | Number (E) | % (E/A) | Number (F) | % (F/A) |
| **Permanent employees** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 9,282 | 9,282 | 100 | 9,282 | 100 | NA | NA | 9,282 | 100 | 7,813 | 84 |
| Female | 2,833 | 2,833 | 100 | 2,833 | 100 | 2,833 | 100 | NA | NA | 2,511 | 89 |
| **Total** | **12,115** | **12,115** | **100** | **12,115** | **100** | **2,833** | **23.38** | **9,282** | **76.61** | **10,324** | **85** |
| **Other than permanent employees** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 102 | 40 | 39.22 | 75 | 74 | NA | NA | 73 | 71.57 | 12 | 12 |
| Female | 31 | 4 | 12.90 | 22 | 71 | 21 | 67.74 | NA | NA | 4 | 13 |
| **Total** | **133** | **44** | **33.08** | **97** | **73** | **21** | **15.78** | **73** | **54.88** | **16** | **12** |

**b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:**

| Category | Total (A) | Health Insurance | | Life/Accident Insurance | | Maternity Benefit* | | Paternity Benefit* | | Day Care Facilities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number (B) | % (B/A) | Number (C) | % (C/A) | Number (D) | % (D/A) | Number (E) | % (E/A) | Number (F) | % (F/A) |
| **Permanent workers** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,786 | 2,990 | 78.98 | 3,786 | 100.00 | NA | NA | 2515 | 66.43 | 3,269 | 86 |
| Female | 189 | 136 | 71.96 | 189 | 100.00 | 189 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 37 |
| **Total** | **3,975** | **3,126** | **78.64** | **3,975** | **100.00** | **189** | **4.75** | **2,515** | **63.27** | **3,339** | **84.00** |
| **Other than Permanent workers** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 89,476 | 25,653 | 28.67 | 32,184 | 36 | 0 | NA | 23,645 | 26.43 | 34,927 | 39 |
| Female | 3,206 | 421 | 13.13 | 637 | 20 | 834 | 26.01 | 0 | 0 | 1,085 | 34 |
| **Total** | **92,682** | **26,074** | **28.13** | **32,821** | **35** | **834** | **0.008** | **23,645** | **25.51** | **36,012** | **39** |

**c. Spending on measures towards well-being of employees and workers (including permanent and other than permanent):**

| | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Cost incurred on well-being measures as a % of total revenue of the company [a)] | 0.06% | 0.06 |

*a) Cost incurred for other than permanent employees/ workers have not been considered due to non-availability of information*

**2. Details of retirement benefits, for Current FY and Previous Financial Year.**

| Benefits | FY 2025-26 | | | FY 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of employees covered as a % of total employees | No. of workers covered as a % of total workers | Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.) | No. of employees covered as a % of total employees | No. of workers covered as a % of total workers | Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.) |
| PF | 97 | 45 | Y | 95 | 100 | Y |
| Gratuity | 97 | 33 | Y | 100 | 100 | Y |
| ESI [a)] | 100 | 100 | Y | 100 | 100 | Y |
| Others - Please Specify | - | - | - | - | - | - |

*ESI percentage is calculated based on the number of employees and workers who are eligible for the benefit*

**3. Accessibility of workplaces**

**Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees and workers, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.**

Vedanta's Human Rights Policy and Diversity & Inclusion Policy establish a clear commitment to enabling participation, dignity, and equal opportunity for persons with disabilities (PwDs), going beyond regulatory compliance. Most corporate offices and operational sites are aligned with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, with accessibility provisions spanning physical infrastructure, assistive technologies, and awareness initiatives.

Across the Group, key accessibility measures include ramps, accessible washrooms, elevators with Braille signage, wheelchair access, touchless entry systems, and text-to-speech tools.

**Business-wise accessibility infrastructure (FY 2025–26):**

- **Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL):** Ramps, elevators with Braille signage, touchless entry systems, wheelchair access, and text-to-speech software across offices; some manufacturing units have constraints due to safety and structural design.
- **Cairn Oil & Gas:** Specially designed washrooms, elevators, wheelchairs, and inclined pathways at OB office, OB LQ, and Gurugram Corporate office.
- **Iron Ore Business:** Ramps, lifts, stair railings, and accessible washrooms across locations.
- **Vedanta Aluminium, Jharsuguda:** Accessible washrooms and entrance slopes across office premises.
- **Vedanta Aluminium, Lanjigarh:** Accessibility infrastructure being progressively integrated as part of ongoing expansion.
- **Jamkhani Coal Mine:** Accessible restrooms, ramps, and wheelchairs across facilities.
- **Sterlite Copper, Silvassa:** Wheelchair access at premises.

Disability awareness remains an active area of focus: Hindustan Zinc Limited continues to run Indian Sign Language training for employees, reinforcing an inclusive workplace culture beyond physical access alone.

**4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.**

Vedanta upholds an Equal Opportunity Policy aligned with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. Its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (COBCE) and Diversity & Inclusion Policy prohibit discrimination based on disability, gender, or identity, ensuring that all employment decisions are merit-based.

The company maintains zero tolerance for discrimination, provides equitable opportunities for persons with disabilities, and ensures reasonable accommodations to enhance accessibility. Vedanta is committed to fostering an inclusive workplace supported by continuous improvements in infrastructure and policies.

Respect for employees' fundamental rights is central to Vedanta's philosophy, with practices aligned to national and international standards. The COBCE further reinforces equal opportunity, accessibility, and fair treatment across all business units.

COBCE: Click here

**5. Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave**

| Gender | Permanent employees | | Permanent workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Return to work rate in % | Retention rate in % | Return to work rate in % | Retention rate in % |
| Male | 100 | 90 | 100 | 96 |
| Female | 82 | 97 | 100 | 80 |
| **Total** | 98 | 91 | 100 | 94 |

**6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and workers? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.**

| Particulars | Yes/No (If yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief) |
|---|---|
| Permanent Workers<br>Other than Permanent Workers<br>Permanent Employees<br>Other than Permanent Employees | Yes, Vedanta promotes a culture of open communication, enabling employees to raise concerns with managers, HR, or senior leadership.<br>**Reporting Channels**<br>• Anonymous reporting is available to all employees, including contractual staff, via sgl.whistleblower@vedanta.co.in.<br>• Concerns may also be raised directly with managers, HR, senior leadership, or through engagement forums.<br>• Suggestion boxes provide an additional avenue for feedback and grievance reporting.<br>**Grievance Framework and Process**<br>• The Technical Standard on Grievance Mechanisms establishes a structured approach for internal and external stakeholders.<br>https://www.vedantalimited.com/Media/VSFDocuments/Technical%20Standard%20V-one/TS%204_Grievance%20Mechanisms.pdf<br>• All grievances are securely recorded, tracked, and investigated, ensuring confidentiality and fair representation.<br>• A centralised HRMS platform (Darwinbox) provides an integrated helpdesk for efficient grievance management.<br>• Designated HR Single Points of Contact facilitate timely and effective solution.<br>**Resolution and Escalation**<br>• Grievances are addressed within defined timelines to ensure prompt action.<br>• Unresolved cases are escalated to the Grievance Committee for further review and closure.<br>These structured mechanisms ensure transparent, consistent, and timely grievance resolution, reinforcing Vedanta's commitment to employee well-being and accountability. |

## 7. Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity:

| Category | FY 2025-26 | | | FY 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total employees / workers in respective category (A) | No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B) | % (B/A) | Total employees / workers in respective category (C) | No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D) | % (D/C) |
| **Permanent employees** | | | | | | |
| Total Permanent Employees | 12,115 | 21 | 0.17 | 13,723 | 876 | 6.38 |
| Male | 9,282 | 13 | 0.14 | 10,779 | 817 | 7.58 |
| Female | 2,833 | 8 | 0.28 | 2,944 | 59 | 2.00 |
| **Permanent workers** | | | | | | |
| Total Permanent Workers | 3,975 | 3,267 | 82.19 | 3,609 | 2,849 | 78.94 |
| Male | 3,786 | 3,102 | 81.93 | 3,464 | 2,735 | 78.95 |
| Female | 189 | 165 | 87.30 | 145 | 114 | 78.62 |

## 8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

| Category | FY 2025-26 | | | | | FY 2024-25 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (A) | On Health and safety measures | | On Skill Upgradation | | Total (D) | On Health and safety measures | | On Skill Upgradation | |
| | | No. (B) | % (B / A) | No. (C) | % (C / A) | | No. (E) | % (E/D) | No. (F) | % (F/D) |
| **Employees** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 9,384 | 9,263 | 99 | 6,390 | 69 | 10,964 | 10,964 | 100 | 6,750 | 62 |
| Female | 2,864 | 2,749 | 96 | 2,154 | 75 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 100 | 2,042 | 68 |
| **Total** | 12,248 | 12,012 | 99 | 8,544 | 70 | 13,964 | 13,964 | 100 | 8,792 | 63 |
| **Workers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 93,262 | 93,262 | 100 | 38,813 | 42 | 1,00,819 | 1,00,819 | 100 | 20,616 | 20 |
| Female | 3,395 | 3,395 | 100 | 558 | 16 | 2,478 | 2,478 | 100 | 361 | 15 |
| **Total** | 96,657 | 96,657 | 100 | 39,371 | 41 | 1,03,297 | 1,03,297 | 100 | 20,977 | 20 |

## 9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and worker*:

| Category | FY 2025-26 | | | FY 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (A) | No. (B) | % (B / A) | Total (C) | No. (D) | % (D / C) |
| **Employees**** | | | | | | |
| Male | 9,282 | 8,911 | 96 | 10,779 | 10,779 | 100 |
| Female | 2,833 | 2,569 | 91 | 2,944 | 2,944 | 100 |
| **Total** | **12,115** | **11,480** | **95** | **13,723** | **13,723** | **100** |
| **Workers** | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,786 | 669 | 18 | 3,464 | 619 | 18 |
| Female | 189 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **3,975** | **669** | **17** | **3,609** | **619** | **17** |

**Only permanent employees and workers are considered*
***Data under the employees category is for employees eligible for performance and career development reviews for the year*

## 10. Health and safety management system:

**a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/ No). If yes, the coverage of such a system?**

Yes, Vedanta has established a comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Management System aligned with International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) guidelines, International Finance Corporation (IFC) recommendations, and applicable global standards. The framework is implemented across all operations, including subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates, and acquisitions, ensuring a consistent and rigorous approach to workplace safety.

The company is committed to achieving excellence in health and safety management, with a strong focus on eliminating unsafe conditions and practices. Its operations are certified to ISO 45001:2018, reflecting adherence to internationally recognised standards.

Governance is reinforced through a robust oversight structure, supported by the Vedanta Safety Performance Standard, which enables systematic monitoring and continuous improvement across all business units.

**b. What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?**

Vedanta adopts a structured and multi-layered approach to identify and manage work-related hazards across routine and non-routine activities, aligned with ISO 45001:2018 and internal risk assessment standards.

**Routine Risk Identification and Control**

- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Job Safety Analysis (JSA) are used to identify task-level risks and implement preventive controls.
- Standard Operating Procedures are developed and periodically updated to ensure safe and consistent practices.
- Site-level HIRA registers are maintained and regularly updated to reflect operational changes and emerging risks.

**Advanced Risk Assessment for Non-Routine Activities**

- Hazard Identification Study (HAZID), Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP), and Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) are used for complex and high-risk scenarios.
- A Permit-to-Work (PTW) system ensures that such activities proceed only after thorough risk assessment and control implementation.
- Simultaneous Operations (SIMOPS) reviews are conducted to manage overlapping risks.

**Critical Risk Management (CRM)**

- A structured CRM programme identifies and manages critical risks across operations based on ICMM methodology.
- Key risks include working at height, energy release, confined spaces, electrical hazards, loss of containment, vehicle pedestrian interaction, uncontrolled loads during lifting, uncontrolled release of energy, and loss of containment of molten material.
- Controls are continuously strengthened based on incident data and risk evaluations.

**Workforce Engagement and Monitoring**

- Toolbox Talks (TBTs) are conducted regularly to communicate task-specific risks and reinforce safe practices at the worksite.
- Safety interactions, Visible Felt Leadership visits, and Contractor Safety Field Audits support ongoing monitoring and compliance.
- A digital platform (Enablon) enables data-driven tracking, assessments, and corrective actions.

This integrated framework ensures proactive risk identification, effective mitigation, and continuous improvement, supporting Vedanta's commitment to a zero-harm workplace.

**c. Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)**

Yes, Ensuring a safe and responsive work environment, Vedanta has put in place robust systems that enable workers to report hazards and step away from unsafe conditions when required. The Company's digital platform, "V-Unified", provides a centralised channel for employees, workers, and visitors to log safety concerns, facilitating effective tracking, timely intervention, and closure. In parallel, site-level healthiness scores are continuously monitored to strengthen safety controls and drive improvements in workplace conditions.

Proactive hazard identification is reinforced through structured safety practices such as regular safety interactions, planned hazard tours, and critical risk verification exercises across operations. These efforts are further supported by AI-enabled monitoring tools, including T-Pulse cameras, which help identify and flag unsafe acts and conditions in real time.

Vedanta also emphasises individual accountability and empowerment by upholding the right to refuse unsafe work, supported through ongoing awareness and training initiatives. Additionally, the 'Safety Pause' protocol enables immediate stoppage of work in case of potential risks, ensuring that hazards are addressed before operations resume.

**d. Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes/ No)**

Yes, Most employees and workers at Vedanta are covered under comprehensive medical insurance, along with life, personal accident, and related risk coverage, providing financial protection during unforeseen events. Employee well-being is a key priority, with emphasis on sustaining physical, mental, and emotional health to support overall effectiveness and engagement.

Vedanta maintains a strong healthcare ecosystem across its operations, including access to well-equipped hospitals at major locations with qualified medical professionals. Preventive healthcare is supported through annual medical check-ups and awareness initiatives focussed on both physical and psychological well-being. Emergency response capability is strengthened through Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulance services at key sites, supported by trained medical responders to ensure rapid intervention in critical situations.

Well-being support is further enhanced through the Employee Well-being & Assistance Programme (EWAP), which provides 24x7 confidential counselling and holistic assistance covering mental health, stress management, nutrition, legal support, and financial guidance for employees and their dependents. These services are complemented by structured wellness and stress management programmes across locations, aimed at strengthening resilience and promoting balanced lifestyles. Access to sports and fitness infrastructure further reinforces preventive health and overall well-being.

Collectively, these measures reflect Vedanta's integrated approach to employee health and safety, combining preventive care, emergency readiness, and continuous well-being support.

## 11. Details of safety-related incidents:

| Safety Incident/Number | Category | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked) | Employees# | 0.35 | 0.37 |
| | Workers* | 0.45 | 0.55 |
| Total recordable work-related injuries | Employees# | 38 | 39 |
| | Workers* | 350 | 311 |
| No. of fatalities | Employees# | 0 | 1 |
| | Workers* | 4 | 6 |
| High consequences for work-related injury or ill health (excluding fatalities) | Employees# | 0 | 1 |
| | Workers* | 2 | 5 |

** Workers data include injuries and man-hours of "Other than permanent employees" and "Third party visitors".*

*# Employees data reported includes only permanent employees. Data for Other than peramanent employees is reported under Workers category.*

## 12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy workplace.

Vedanta has established a Group-wide Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) framework comprising technical standards, management systems and site-specific safety programmes, with "zero harm" as the overarching objective.

### Critical Risk Management and Infrastructure

The Critical Risk Management (CRM) programme identifies 17 critical risks based on historical incident data. Control measures have been defined for each risk and are subject to continuous monitoring at the shop-floor level by line functions. The Infra-Matrix framework is deployed across sites to map critical risks with corresponding physical safety infrastructure, including pedestrian pathways, man-machine segregation corridors, conveyor guarding and restricted-access zones.

### Engineering Controls

The Company undertook targeted interventions to eliminate or mitigate risks at source. Key initiatives include:

- **BALCO:** 21 km of a 23-km man-machine segregation corridor commissioned; 2 km in progress
- **VAL–Lanjigarh:** Wagon tippler installed for bauxite unloading, eliminating manual worker exposure to wagon door line-of-fire
- **ESL Steel:** Segregation of routes for raw material vehicles and personal vehicles to avoid interaction between heavy vehicle and personal vehicles
- **Athena Power:** Integration of Enablon for health risk tracking to conduct risk identification and closure proactively
- **MEL Nickel:** Installation of Isolators to eliminate the need of isolation inside the group feeders to avoid direct touch of panel when in live

### Behavior-Based Safety and Culture

Behavior-based safety programmes, including Visible Felt Leadership (VFL), CRM audits and Contractor Field Safety Audits, are implemented across sites to identify and address unsafe acts and conditions. Cairn Oil & Gas continues to operate a structured observation programme to maintain LTIFR and TRIFR within defined targets. ESL Steel is implementing a safety culture transformation programme ('Prarambhik') with external advisory support, with progressive ownership by line functions. AI-enabled surveillance systems have been deployed at Silvassa for real-time monitoring of unsafe behaviours.

### Training and Emergency Preparedness

Mandatory safety induction is conducted for all personnel prior to site entry. Regular Toolbox Talks, Pre-Activity Briefings (PAP Talks) and Pre-Job Safety Meetings are conducted across shifts. Competency-based training is ensured prior to authorisation for hazardous operations. Emergency preparedness is strengthened through periodic mock drills conducted across locations, including ESL Steel and Fujairah. At Fujairah, remote working protocols and contingency plans were activated in response to regional developments.

### Occupational Health

Pre-employment and periodic medical examinations are conducted for all employees and contract workers, as applicable. Long-term health surveillance programmes are in place at select units, supported by engineering controls for ventilation, dust and noise management. Chemical safety measures, including installation of Diphoterine stations, and occupational health risk assessments have been implemented at MEL Nickel.

### Safety Governance

A Group-level, CEO sponsored committee oversees CRM implementation, safety infrastructure and injury prevention initiatives. Safety alerts issued post any fatal incident are tracked for closure of corrective and preventive actions across all business units to enable cross-functional learning and strengthen accountability.

Through these measures, Vedanta continues to build a culture where safety is non-negotiable, embedding accountability at every level of the organisation, from the shop floor to the boardroom, and driving measurable progress towards a zero-harm workplace across all its operations and geographies.

## 13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

| Type | FY 2025-26 | | | FY 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Filed during the year | Pending resolution at the end of year | Remarks | Filed during the year | Pending resolution at the end of year | Remarks |
| Working Conditions | 678 | 83 | | 851 | 44 | |
| Health & Safety | 405 | 40 | | 1,363 | 135 | |

**14. Assessments for the year:**

| Type | % of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties) |
|---|---|
| Health and safety practices | 91 |
| Working Conditions | 91 |

**15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.**

During the year, Vedanta continued to strengthen its safety management approach in response to identified risks and incident learnings. All safety incidents, including near misses, are systematically reported and investigated through the Enablon platform, enabling structured Root Cause Analysis (RCA) and tracking of Corrective and Preventive Actions (CAPA). Learnings from incidents are further disseminated across business units to ensure horizontal deployment and prevent recurrence.

Health and safety observations and audit findings are integrated into the GAT portal, with regular monitoring to ensure timely closure and compliance. The Company has reinforced its focus on Critical Risk Management (CRM), targeting key risk areas identified through analysis of past incidents, alongside structured CAPA compliance monitoring mechanisms such as VSAP.

At the operational level, several targeted interventions have been implemented. These include leadership-driven initiatives such as SAFE Leadership Coaching, strengthening of CAPA frameworks, and enhanced audit and compliance mechanisms, including external certifications and assessments (e.g., ISO 45001, BSI audits). Risk-specific tools such as HIRADeC, JSEA, and Red Zone identification have been deployed to improve hazard recognition and control effectiveness. Engineering controls, such as installation of additional safety infrastructure, have also been undertaken to address site-specific risks.

Business units continue to adopt tailored measures to improve safety outcomes. These include structured incident investigations and action tracking, third-party audit compliance, enhanced monitoring systems, and site-specific risk mitigation initiatives.

Through these integrated efforts, spanning digital monitoring, leadership engagement, risk-based interventions, and continuous learning, Vedanta is strengthening its safety performance and advancing towards its goal of a zero-harm workplace.

## Leadership Indicators

**1. Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (Y/N) (B) Workers (Y/N)?**

(A) Employees- Yes

(B) Workers- Yes

Vedanta offers life and accident insurance coverage to employees and workers (except for workers at Cairn Oil & Gas, TSPL, Athena Power, VAL-Jharsuguda, MEL Nickel & VGCB), providing financial security to them and their families in case of workplace incidents or fatalities. Several group companies, including HZL, BALCO, IOB, VZI, and Meenakshi, extend this coverage across their workforce. In addition, the Company prioritises employee wellbeing by organising regular health check-ups, supporting early identification of health concerns and enabling timely medical care.

**2. Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.**

Vedanta has put in place robust controls to ensure that its Tier 1 suppliers comply with statutory requirements. Contracts clearly outline the responsibility of contractors to meet all legal obligations, including payment of wages, Provident Fund (PF), Employee State Insurance (ESI), and Goods and Services Tax (GST). Vendors are required to submit wage registers and PF challans on a monthly basis as proof of compliance before invoices are processed. In addition, regular internal audits are carried out across sites and work centres to monitor adherence to labour laws and statutory norms.

Some of our business units have strengthened oversight through enhanced due diligence by engaging external agencies to verify statutory compliance using public records, enabling timely action against non-compliant partners.

At the business unit level, additional measures have been implemented, for example:

- Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) conducts compliance checks through an external agency covering PF, ESIC, and GST, with strict action taken in case of any lapses.
- Cairn Oil & Gas ensures that all contracts clearly define statutory obligations, requires submission of compliance documents prior to invoice processing, and conducts periodic HR/IR audits.
- Vedanta Aluminium, Jharsuguda (VALJ) verifies statutory deductions such as ESI and PF before releasing payments and incorporates liquidated damages clauses and KPI-linked payment conditions to strengthen accountability.

Together, these measures promote transparency and strengthen compliance across Vedanta's supply chain, reducing the risk of statutory lapses while upholding strong contractual and financial discipline.

**3. Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work-related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:**

| Particular | Total number of affected employees/workers | | No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
| Employees | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Workers | 6 | 11 | 2 | 3 |

**4. Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment?**

Most Vedanta business units do not have formal post-employment or continued employability programmes. However, strong focus is placed on continuous skill development during employment to enhance long-term employability.

Selective retention beyond superannuation is provided in certain cases based on business need and role criticality, with some experienced professionals engaged as advisors post-retirement.

At Hindustan Zinc, such retention is considered on a case-by-case basis, while structured training and capacity-building programmes are provided throughout employment to support ongoing skill enhancement.

**5. Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

| | % of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed |
|---|---|
| Health and safety practices | 40 |
| Working Conditions | 40 |

**6. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners.**

Vedanta conducts a structured, multi-stage assessment of its value chain partners on health, safety, and working conditions. All new Tier-1 suppliers undergo mandatory ESG screening at onboarding, covering health and safety systems, human rights standards, and code of conduct adherence. This is reinforced through induction sessions that orient partners to Vedanta's sustainability policies before work commences. Ongoing oversight is maintained through Contractor Field Safety Audits (CFSAs), which verify on-ground compliance with safety protocols and working conditions at operational sites. Findings from these audits feed directly into corrective and preventive action plans, which are tracked to closure.

**Corrective Actions and Grievance Redressal**

Where assessments identify significant risks or concerns in the working conditions of value chain partners, Vedanta's business units have formalised redressal pathways to ensure issues are documented, escalated, and resolved in a time-bound manner:

- **Cairn Oil & Gas:** Business partner workers can register grievances through GRM Forms, email, call, or SMS. The Grievance Redressal Committee resolves reported concerns within 15 working days, with formal closure communicated to the reporting party.
- **ESL Steel Limited:** A physical grievance register is maintained at every time office for contractual workers. Grievance closures are formally acknowledged through signatures or thumb impressions, ensuring a documented audit trail.

- **Iron Ore Business:** Contract workers can raise concerns through safety committee meetings, direct supervisor channels, or dedicated grievance registers managed by HR SPOCs across units. Grievances are also surfaced through quarterly town halls and women's meetings.
- **VAL – Lanjigarh:** Each business partner entity is required to maintain its own grievance committee with defined procedures. Grievances involving partner workers are reviewed weekly or fortnightly, resolved within 45 days, and formally closed with documentation and employee acknowledgement.
- **Silvassa:** A site-specific grievance management plan is operational, with the Grievance Redressal Committee convening monthly. Concerns are captured through Employee Connect sessions, suggestion boxes, and whistleblower mechanisms.
- **Jamkhani Coal Mine:** A Grievance Redressal Policy has been operationalised, with monthly grievance review meetings conducted for business partner workers.

Through Contractor Field Safety Audits and structured redressal mechanisms, Vedanta has observed measurable improvement in health and safety awareness among value chain partners and stronger adherence to safe and decent working conditions across its operational footprint. Through these mechanisms, Vedanta ensures that concerns related to working conditions and safety within its value chain are addressed in a timely, fair, and structured manner, reinforcing its commitment to responsible business practices.

## PRINCIPLE 4

**Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders**

UN SDG mapped



### Essential Indicators

**1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity**

Vedanta adopts a systematic and dynamic approach to identifying its key stakeholder groups, enabling a comprehensive understanding of those impacted by, or interested in, its operations. The process begins with broad-based stakeholder mapping, covering individuals and groups across the value chain, including employees, local communities, suppliers, government authorities, civil society organisations, and other relevant entities.

At the operational level, stakeholder identification is tailored to the local context, incorporating socio-economic and demographic considerations such as gender, cultural diversity, livelihood dependencies, and vulnerability. This ensures that diverse perspectives are recognised and appropriately represented. Stakeholder representatives, including community leaders or nominated members, are identified through participatory processes to facilitate effective and transparent engagement.

The identification process is further informed by insights from risk assessments, incident records, and ongoing stakeholder feedback, enabling the Company to continuously refine its stakeholder understanding. This is treated as an iterative exercise, carried out across the lifecycle of operations to proactively manage risks, strengthen relationships, and support informed decision making.

**2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group**

| Sr. No | Stakeholder Group | Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalised Group (Yes/No) | Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website, Other) | Frequency of engagement (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / others – please specify) | Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Employees and Workers | Certain groups, including women, LGBTQ+ individuals, persons with disabilities, and contractual workers, are considered vulnerable within this category. | Chairman's workshops, CEO town halls, feedback sessions, performance management systems, plant-level meetings, mentorship programmes, event management committees, and women's clubs. | Monthly | Ensure employee wellbeing, skill development. This engagement also aims to maintain workplace safety, career growth, health benefits and Diversity & inclusion. |
| 2 | Investors, Lenders, and Shareholders | No | Investor presentations, general meetings, Annual General Meetings (AGMs), quarterly result calls, and dedicated email communication. | Annually, Quarterly | Provide transparency on its financial performance and strategic direction by regularly communicating financial results, governance practices, sustainability initiatives, and risk management measures to its stakeholders |
| 3 | Local Community | Certain sections, including tribal communities and economically weaker groups, are identified as vulnerable | Interaction methods include community meetings, village council discussions, social impact assessments, public hearings, grievance redressal mechanisms, and cultural events. | Monthly | Engage with local communities to build trust, support local development, and address concerns related to environmental impact, employment opportunities, and health and education support. |
| 4 | NGOs and Civil Society | No | Partnerships with international organisations, collaborations on specific projects, conferences, workshops, and a dedicated contact channel. | Periodic consultations; project-specific engagements | Collaborate with NGOs and civil society to advance social and environmental initiatives focussed on environmental conservation, human rights, and community welfare, fostering sustainable development and addressing local concerns through inclusive, impactful partnerships |
| 5 | Suppliers and Customers | No | Customer satisfaction surveys, vendor scorecards, in-person visits, and supplier meetings. | Quarterly, need based | Engage with suppliers and customers through transparent, collaborative communication to ensure ethical sourcing, quality, compliance, and sustainability, fostering mutual growth, operational excellence, and long-term trust while promoting responsible practices and delivering superior products and services |
| 6 | Regulators | No | Engagement methods include government consultation programmes, meetings with national and regional authorities, and compliance with regulatory requirements | Continuous | The purpose of engagement is engage with regulators through transparent communication and proactive compliance, ensuring adherence to environmental, safety, and governance regulations. The company fosters collaboration, timely reporting, and continuous improvement to support responsible, ethical operations and align with evolving legal and sustainability standards. |

## Leadership Indicators

**1. Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board**

Vedanta follows a structured and multi-tiered approach to stakeholder consultation, ensuring that insights on economic, environmental, and social matters are effectively captured and escalated to the Board. Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process, led by business and functional leadership through formal engagement platforms across all operations. Each business unit implements a defined stakeholder engagement plan, with unit heads responsible for conducting regular interactions and capturing stakeholder feedback.

Inputs gathered from these engagements are periodically reviewed at the business unit level and form the basis for further consultations with senior management, including the CEO. Key outcomes and strategic insights from such interactions are subsequently presented to the Board during quarterly meetings, enabling informed decision-making at the highest level.

Community-related feedback is systematically reviewed through Social Performance Committee meetings at the unit level and further deliberated at the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. In addition, independent third-party assessments including baseline studies, impact assessments, and need assessments conducted at periodic intervals provide structured feedback from stakeholders, which is presented to the CSR Committee of the Board.

At the governance level, the Board ESG and Sustainability Committee oversees stakeholder-related matters, including periodic review of stakeholder groups and their material concerns. Stakeholder inputs are also integrated into the Company's materiality assessment process, which is reassessed in consultation with stakeholders.

Furthermore, shareholders are provided with a formal platform to engage directly with the Board during the Annual General Meeting (AGM), ensuring transparency and accountability. Through this integrated framework, Vedanta ensures that stakeholder perspectives are systematically incorporated into Board-level deliberations and strategic decision making.

**2. Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental and social topics (Yes / No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity**

Yes, Stakeholder consultation is integral to Vedanta's identification, prioritisation and management of environmental and social topics, and forms the basis of its materiality assessment process.

In FY 2024–25, the Company conducted a Group-wide double materiality assessment, engaging internal and external stakeholders through structured tools and consultations. Stakeholders included communities, regulators, investors, employees and civil society organisations. Inputs were assessed across impact and financial materiality, and prioritised based on severity and likelihood in line with ICMM requirements. The outcomes informed Vedanta's KPIs, policies and sustainability programmes.

In FY 2025–26, stakeholder engagement continues through ongoing interactions across community, investor, regulatory and employee channels, enabling timely identification of emerging issues and alignment of ESG priorities with stakeholder expectations.

**3. Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/ marginalised stakeholder groups**

Vedanta adopts an inclusive and participatory approach to engaging with vulnerable and marginalised stakeholder groups, with programmes designed to address their evolving needs and improve socio-economic outcomes. These initiatives are informed by ongoing community interactions, baseline assessments, and feedback mechanisms to ensure relevance and effectiveness. Key interventions include:

- **Women Empowerment:** Through programmes such as Sakhi and women's self-help groups, Vedanta supports capacity building, access to finance, and enterprise development, enabling women to enhance their livelihoods and participate more actively in community decision-making.
- **Child Development and Education:** The Nand Ghar initiative, implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, focusses on transforming anganwadis into modern centres that provide integrated services, including nutrition, early learning, and healthcare support for children and mothers.
- **Healthcare Outreach:** Vedanta strengthens access to healthcare in remote and underserved areas through mobile health units, medical camps, support to primary health centres, and availability of specialised medical services, addressing critical health gaps within communities.
- **Livelihood Promotion:** Targeted livelihood programmes in agriculture, allied activities, and micro-enterprises are implemented to enhance income opportunities for marginalised groups, with a particular focus on rural households and women-led initiatives.
- **Community Engagement:** A structured engagement process enables continuous dialogue with communities, facilitating identification of concerns, co-creation of solutions, and effective grievance resolution, ensuring that marginalised voices are actively considered in decision-making.

Through these focussed efforts, Vedanta continues to promote inclusive growth and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities across its areas of operation.

## PRINCIPLE 5

**Businesses should respect and promote human rights**

UN SDG mapped

## Essential Indicators

**1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity:**

| Category | FY 2025-26 | | | FY 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (A) | No. of employees/ workers covered (B) | % (B / A) | Total (C) | No. of employees/ workers covered (D) | % (D / C) |
| **Employees** | | | | | | |
| Permanent | 12,115 | 10,901 | 90 | 13,723 | 13,723 | 100 |
| Other than Permanent | 133 | 53 | 40 | 241 | 241 | 100 |
| **Total Employees** | **12,248** | **10,954** | **89** | **13,964** | **13,964** | **100** |
| **Workers** | | | | | | |
| Permanent | 3,975 | 1,366 | 34 | 3,609 | 3,609 | 100 |
| Other than Permanent | 92,682 | 19,604 | 21 | 99,688 | 99,688 | 100 |
| **Total Workers** | **96,657** | **20,10,954** | **22** | **1,03,297** | **1,03,297** | **100** |

**2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers:**

| Category | FY 2025-26 | | | | | FY 2024-25 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (A) | Equal to Minimum Wage | | More than Minimum Wage | | Total (D) | Equal to Minimum Wage | | More than Minimum Wage | |
| | | No. (B) | % (B/A) | No. (C) | % (C/A) | | No. (E) | % (E/D) | No. (F) | % (F/D) |
| **Employees** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Permanent** | **12,115** | **0** | **0** | **12,115** | **100** | **13,723** | **0** | **0** | **13,723** | **100** |
| Male | 9,282 | 0 | 0 | 9,282 | 100 | 10,779 | 0 | 0 | 10,779 | 100 |
| Female | 2,833 | 0 | 0 | 2,833 | 100 | 2,944 | 0 | 0 | 2,944 | 100 |
| **Other than Permanent** | **133** | **0** | **0** | **133** | **100** | **241** | **0** | **0** | **241** | **100** |
| Male | 102 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 100 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 100 |
| Female | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 100 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 100 |

| Category | FY 2025-26 | | | | | FY 2024-25 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (A) | Equal to Minimum Wage | | More than Minimum Wage | | Total (D) | Equal to Minimum Wage | | More than Minimum Wage | |
| | | No. (B) | % (B/A) | No. (C) | % (C/A) | | No. (E) | % (E/D) | No. (F) | % (F/D) |
| | Workers | | | | | | | | | |
| **Permanent** | **3,975** | **0** | **0** | **3,975** | **100** | **3,609** | **0** | **0** | **3,609** | **100** |
| Male | 3,786 | 0 | 0 | 3,786 | 100 | 3,464 | 0 | 0 | 3,464 | 100 |
| Female | 189 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 100 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 100 |
| **Other than Permanent** | **92,682** | **22,356** | **24** | **70,326** | **76** | **99,688** | **23,187** | **23** | **76,501** | **77** |
| Male | 89,476 | 21,855 | 24 | 67,621 | 76 | 97,355 | 22,752 | 23 | 74,603 | 76 |
| Female | 3,206 | 501 | 16 | 2,705 | 84 | 2,333 | 435 | 19 | 1,898 | 81 |

## 3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages

### a. Median remuneration / wages:

| Category | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category (in ₹) | Number | Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category (₹) |
| Board of Directors (BoD) [a] | 2 | 12,76,65,167 | 2 | |
| Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) [a] | 3 | 12,46,99,557 | 1 | 2,44,43,052 |
| Employees other than BoD and KMP [b] | 9,384 | 14,76,343 | 2,861 | 11,63,712 |
| Workers | 3,786 | 20,95,457 | 189 | 9,64,948 |

[a] *BoD, and KMP data has been disclosed for VEDL Standalone*

[b] *Median data is calculated only for those individuals who are on payroll as at 31 March 2026 Covered only permanent workers*

### b. Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages paid by the entity:

| | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages | 14.78 | 12.98 |

## 4. Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)

Yes, Vedanta has a defined governance structure with designated focal points at both Group and operational levels responsible for identifying, managing, and addressing human rights impacts.

At the Group level, the Board ESG Committee provides oversight of Vedanta's Human Rights Policy, approved by the Board, reviewing it annually and recommending updates. The Executive Sustainability Committee, chaired by the CEO and comprising senior leaders, oversees the identification and management of social and human rights risks across project lifecycles.

At the operational level, Social Performance Steering Committees (SPSCs) are established at all sites, adopting a cross-functional approach that draws on External Affairs, Operations, Security, CSR, HR, HSE, Finance, and Corporate Communications. Each function carries defined responsibilities for preventing and addressing specific human rights concerns, covering wages, working hours, child and forced labour, health and safety, discrimination, and freedom of association. The Social Performance Manager convenes the SPSC, supported by a Community Liaison Officer responsible for regular community interactions and timely grievance resolution.

Every operational unit additionally maintains a Grievance Redressal Committee with a structured grievance-handling procedure, accessible through formal reporting systems, grievance boxes at prominent site locations, and confidential whistleblowing channels. An Internal Complaints Committee handles human rights grievances requiring formal adjudication.

Human rights awareness training is provided to employees and security personnel, reinforcing the governance structure with competency at the ground level.

## 5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.

Aligned with the Vedanta Sustainability Framework (VSF), the grievance mechanism is designed to be accessible, confidential, culturally appropriate, and free of cost and retaliation for all complainants, including employees, workers, contractors, and community members.

### Channels for Submission

Grievances can be raised verbally or in writing through face-to-face meetings, phone calls, letters, dedicated email addresses, physical grievance boxes at site locations, and confidential whistleblowing channels.

### Tiered Resolution Structure

- **First Order:** Direct resolution between the Company and complainant, with formal acknowledgement within two business days and progress updates every 15 days
- **Second Order:** Unresolved complaints are referred to an independent third party for mediation
- **Third Order:** Matters not resolved through the above are escalated to judicial processes

### Oversight and Tracking

A Grievance Response Committee, comprising the General Manager (or delegate), Social Performance Manager, and relevant department heads, oversees investigations, corrective actions, and closure. All grievances are registered, tracked, and analysed in a secure system to identify patterns and ensure timely resolution. Target resolution is within 30 days; where this is not achievable, the Community Liaison Officer updates both the Social Performance Manager and the grievance holder on a bimonthly basis.

Post-resolution, feedback is obtained from the grievance holder on the redressal experience. The Social Performance Manager monitors quarterly performance of the mechanism against defined outcome indicators, sharing findings with the location head, SPSC, and Corporate HSES.

pecialised committees, including Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) for sexual harassment and related matters, operate in parallel, ensuring compliance with applicable legal requirements and providing safe, dedicated channels for specific categories of concern.

This mechanism aligns with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, reinforcing Vedanta's commitment to dignified, fair, and effective redressal across all operations.

## 6. Number of complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | | | FY 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Filed during the year | Pending resolution at the end of year | Remarks | Filed during the year | Pending resolution at the end of year | Remarks |
| Sexual Harassment | 15 | 3 | | 20 | 2 | |
| Discrimination at workplace | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Child Labor | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Forced Labor/Involuntary Labor | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Wages | 17 | 0 | | 27 | 1 | |
| Other human rights related issues | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 2 | |

**7. Complaints filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and redressal) Act, 2013:**

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Total complaints reported under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH) | 15 | 20 |
| Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees/workers | 0.24 | 0.37 |
| Complaints on POSH upheld | 12 | 17 |

**8. Mechanism to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.**

The Company is committed to fostering a safe, equitable, and inclusive workplace, underpinned by a zero-tolerance approach to discrimination and harassment. This commitment is operationalised through its Diversity & Inclusion Policy, Human Rights Policy, and Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment, aligned with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

To safeguard complainants against any adverse consequences, the Company has instituted robust and structured mechanisms, including:

- **Confidentiality and Protection Measures:** All complaints are handled with strict confidentiality to protect the identity and privacy of the complainant. Appropriate interim relief measures—such as change in reporting structure, transfer of workplace, or grant of leave—are provided, where necessary, to ensure safety and prevent any form of retaliation.
- **Non-Retaliation Commitment:** The Company enforces a strong non-retaliation framework through its Human Rights and POSH policies, explicitly prohibiting any form of victimisation or adverse action against individuals who raise concerns in good faith.
- **Institutional Mechanism (ICC):** An Internal Complaints Committee (ICC), constituted in compliance with statutory requirements, is responsible for the fair, impartial, and time-bound investigation of complaints related to sexual harassment.
- **Fair and Independent Investigation:** A structured investigation process is followed to assess the merits of each complaint, ensuring due process, neutrality, and sensitivity. This includes gathering evidence, examining witnesses, and maintaining procedural integrity.
- **Remedial and Disciplinary Actions:** Where allegations are substantiated, the Company undertakes appropriate corrective actions, including disciplinary measures against the respondent, policy revisions, and targeted training interventions to prevent recurrence.
- **Grievance Redressal and Support Systems:** In addition to the ICC, a formal grievance redressal mechanism is in place to address broader concerns related to discrimination and workplace conduct. Complainants are also provided access to counselling and support services to address emotional and psychological well-being.

Through these integrated measures, Vedanta ensures that individuals can report concerns without fear, thereby reinforcing a culture of trust, accountability, and respect across the organisation.

**9. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)**

Yes, Human rights requirements are embedded in Vedanta's business agreements and contracts. The Supplier Code of Conduct sets mandatory standards for all suppliers, vendors, and contractors, requiring adherence to Vedanta's human rights expectations as a condition of doing business with the Company. Prior to onboarding, all contractors and vendors undergo a structured screening process to assess alignment with these standards.

Vedanta's human rights requirements are anchored in internationally recognised frameworks, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO standards, the Modern Slavery Act (UK) 2016, and applicable national and local legislation, ensuring that human rights obligations extend across the value chain and are not limited to direct operations alone.

**10. Assessments for the year**

| Particulars | % of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties) |
|---|---|
| Child labor | 90 |
| Forced/involuntary Labor | 90 |
| Sexual harassment | 90 |
| Discrimination at workplace | 90 |
| Wages | 90 |
| Others | 90 |

**11. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 10 above.**

Since no significant risks and concerns have been identified in FY 2025-26 human rights-self assessment, therefore, no corrective actions were undertaken.

## Leadership Indicators

**1. Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/ complaints.**

In FY 2025-26,Vedanta has undertaken comprehensive human rights assessments across all its operational sites. These assessments are led by cross-functional teams under the guidance of site leadership and cover key areas such as labour rights, health and safety, and anti-corruption practices. The insights from these exercises have been used to continuously refine site-level policies and action plans, strengthening human rights safeguards, promoting dignity in day-to-day operations, and ensuring fair and equitable treatment for all employees.

During this period, no human rights grievances or complaints have been reported. At the same time, Vedanta has maintained a proactive approach by regularly reviewing and enhancing its policies, processes, and grievance mechanisms to prevent potential issues. This ongoing focus reinforces the Company's commitment to ethical business practices, alignment with international human rights standards, and the creation of a safe and inclusive workplace.

**2. Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due diligence conducted.**

Yes, Human rights requirements are embedded in Vedanta's business agreements and contracts. The Supplier Code of Conduct mandates adherence to Vedanta's human rights standards as a condition of engagement, with all contractors and vendors undergoing structured pre-onboarding screening. These requirements are anchored in internationally recognised frameworks, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO standards, the Modern Slavery Act (UK) 2016, and applicable national legislation.

In FY 2025–26, Vedanta conducted a risk-based human rights due diligence assessment across its owned operations, with 100% site coverage. The assessment covered the full business lifecycle, from supplier pre-qualification through ongoing operations and new project developments, using structured inductions, screenings, site inspections, and periodic audits.

The scope encompassed forced and compulsory labour, child labour, slavery, human trafficking, freedom of association, collective bargaining, and compliance with applicable labour, commercial, and HSE laws. Identified risks are addressed through corrective and preventive action plans, with stakeholder concerns independently assessed and resolved in a timely manner.

**3. Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?**

Yes, Vedanta is committed to ensuring accessibility across its locations in alignment with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and has undertaken site-specific initiatives to support differently abled employees, workers, and visitors.

- Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), offices and premises are generally accessible and designed to accommodate persons with disabilities alongside other employees. However, access to certain manufacturing and operational areas remains limited due to safety requirements and structural constraints.
- Cairn Oil & Gas, administrative facilities are equipped with accessibility features such as dedicated washrooms for persons with disabilities, elevators, wheelchair support, and inclined entryways to enable ease of movement within office premises.

- Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL) Jharsuguda, infrastructure provisions include toilets for differently abled individuals and sloped entrances to facilitate barrier-free access to office buildings.
- VAL, Lanjigarh, accessibility infrastructure is currently being strengthened, with ongoing initiatives as part of the Company's expansion plans to enhance inclusivity and compliance.

Overall, while accessibility features have been implemented across key locations, the Company continues to progressively upgrade its infrastructure to improve access, ensuring a more inclusive and enabling environment across all its operations.

**4. Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

| Particulars | % of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed |
|---|---|
| Sexual Harassment | 40 |
| Discrimination at workplace | 40 |
| Child Labor | 40 |
| Forced Labor/Involuntary Labor | 40 |
| Wages | 40 |
| Others - please specify (Environmental Impacts) | 40 |

**5. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks /concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.**

No significant risks and concerns have been identified in FY 2025-26. Therefore, no corrective actions were undertaken.

## PRINCIPLE 6

**Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment**

UN SDG mapped

## Essential Indicators

**1. Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:**

| Parameter | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25* |
|---|---|---|
| **From renewable sources** | | |
| Total electricity consumption (A) (GJ) | 1,16,94,056 | 71,07,074 |
| Total fuel consumption (B) (GJ) | 52,44,139 | 6,55,218 |
| Energy consumption through other sources (C) (GJ) | 19,72,816 | 16,24,553 |
| **Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)** | 1,89,11,011 | **93,86,845** |
| **From non-renewable sources** | | |
| Total electricity consumption (D) (GJ) | 1,59,45,461 | 1,76,81,973 |
| Total fuel consumption (E) (GJ) | 69,37,70,299 | 64,55,32,166 |
| Energy consumption through other sources (F) (GJ) | - | - |
| **Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F)** | 70,97,15,760 | **66,32,14,139** |
| **Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F)** | 72,86,26,770 | **67,26,00,984** |
| **Energy intensity per rupee of turnover** (Total energy consumed/ Revenue from operations) (GJ/₹) | 0.000411 | 0.000440 |
| **Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)** [a] (Total energy consumption/ Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP) | 0.008364 | 0.009084 |
| **Energy intensity in terms of physical output** (GJ/MT of production) [b] | 61.23 | 66.63 |

*a) PPP: ₹ Revenue X PPP Factor (US$/₹) PPP Factor = 20.34; World Economic Outlook (April 2026) - Implied PPP conversion rate (imf.org)*
*b) The calculation for intensity includes only data related to the metal & mining business*
**Numbers has been restated from last year*

**Note: If any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency:** Yes, an independent assurance has been carried out by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

**2. Does the entity have any sites/facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.**

Yes, Vedanta has three entities identified as Designated Consumers (DCs) under the PAT Scheme:

| S. No. | Entity | Status & Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **TSPL – TPP** | Target Achieved |
| 2 | **FACOR** | Target not yet achieved |
| 3 | **VAB** | Target Achieved |

**Target Achievement**

VAB has met its PAT energy-intensity target, achieving 0.489 TOE per tonne of hot metal (THM) against a target of 0.5176 TOE/THM. The remaining entities are progressing towards their respective targets.

**Remedial Actions at Sites with Pending Targets**

- **FACOR:** Replacement of motors across the 3.7 kW–30 kW range with energy-efficient alternatives across various applications; replacement of 50 legacy MV/MH/HPSV luminaires with LED lighting systems

Group-wide PAT compliance is monitored through structured energy management systems and periodic review mechanisms.

**3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water:**

| Parameter | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25* |
|---|---|---|
| **Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)** | | |
| (i) Surface water | 14,49,74,180 | 13,91,26,699 |
| (ii) Ground water (including mine water) | 1,89,72,330 | 2,01,75,215 |
| (iii) Third party water (municipality + tankers + mineral water) | 73,13,700 | 67,86,165 |
| (iv) Seawater / desalinated water | 1,46,22,442 | 40,65,199 |
| (v) Others (Rainwater harvesting+ Produced water + Treated water (outside boundary)) | 4,72,95,888 | 4,65,19,929 |
| **Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)** | **23,31,78,541** | **21,66,73,207** |
| **Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)** | **23,93,58,503** | **22,67,17,255** |
| **Water intensity per rupee of turnover** (Total Water consumed / Revenue from operations) (kl/₹) | 0.0001351 | 0.0001482 |
| **Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)** (Total water consumption/ Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP) [a] | 0.00275 | 0.00306 |
| **Water intensity in terms of physical output** (Kilo litres/MT of production) [b] | 17.56 | 18.93 |

*a) PPP: ₹ Revenue X PPP Factor (US$/₹) PPP Factor = 20.34; World Economic Outlook (April 2026) - Implied PPP conversion rate (imf.org).*
*b) The calculation for intensity includes only data related to the metal & mining business.*

**Number has been restated for FY 2024-25*

**Note: If any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency –** Yes, an independent assurance has been carried out by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

**4. Provide the following details related to water discharged:**

| Parameter | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| **Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)** | | |
| **(i) To Surface water** | | |
| - No treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | 84,04,992 | 81,00,652 |
| **(ii) To Groundwater** | | |
| - No treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | - | - |
| **(iii) To Seawater** | | - |
| - No treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | 93,13,135 | 41,68,249 |
| **(iv) Sent to third parties** | | - |
| - No treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | 21,061 | 2,089 |
| **(v) Others** | | |
| - No treatment | - | |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | - | - |
| **Total water discharged (in kilolitres)** | **1,77,39,189** | **1,22,70,991** |

**Note: If any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency –** Yes, an independent assurance has been carried out by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

**5. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.**

Yes, Vedanta Limited has implemented Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) mechanisms across multiple operations, particularly at facilities located in water-stressed regions. The Company remains committed to responsible water stewardship by ensuring that treated wastewater is fully recycled within plant boundaries, and no process effluent is discharged outside operational premises.

ZLD systems are implemented at the following business units: Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), BALCO, TSPL, Athena Power, ESL Steel Limited, IOK, Vazare, Jamkhani Coal Mines, Vedanta Aluminium (Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh), Silvassa, Fujairah, MEL Nickel, Black Mountain, Gamsberg Operations and VGCB.

**Implementation Framework**

Across the units, ZLD is achieved through a combination of:

- Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for treating industrial and domestic wastewater
- Advanced wastewater treatment technologies, including filtration, reverse osmosis and evaporation systems
- Recycling and reuse of treated water for process applications, cooling tower makeup, ash handling, dust suppression and horticulture
- Engineered storage systems to prevent groundwater contamination
- Real-time monitoring systems including flow meters, piezometers and Pan-Tilt-Zoom (PTZ) cameras
- Continuous online effluent monitoring systems with live data connectivity to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), wherever applicable

In aluminium operations, wastewater from bauxite residue management is fully recovered and reused, and the residue is safely stored in scientifically engineered and monitored facilities. The thermal power unit (TSPL) operates under ZLD by treating coaly wastewater, oily wastewater, industrial effluent, and cooling tower blowdown for complete internal reuse.

Through these measures, Vedanta ensures compliance with regulatory standards while significantly reducing freshwater dependency and strengthening water circularity across operations.

**6. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:**

| Parameter | Please specify unit | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nox | MT | 1,15,992 | 1,22,452 |
| Sox | MT | 4,21,680 | 4,47,109 |
| Particulate Matter (PM) | MT | 15,534 | 18,011 |
| Persistent organic pollutants (POP) | MT | - | |
| Volatile organic compounds (VOC) | MT | 3 | 3 |
| Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) | MT | 177 | 169 |
| Others- please specify | MT | | |

**Note: If any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency –** Yes, an independent assurance has been carried out by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

**7. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format:**

| Parameter | Unit | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into $CO_2$, $CH_4$, $N_2O$, HFCs, PFCs, $SF_6$, $NF_3$, if available) | Metric tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent | 68,218,241 | 6,33,24,730 |
| Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into $CO_2$, $CH_4$, $N_2O$, HFCs, PFCs, $SF_6$, $NF_3$, if available) | Metric tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent | 32,30,048 | 35,94,210 |
| Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity per rupee of turnover (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions / Revenue from operations) | Metric tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent / ₹ | 0.000040322 | 0.000043747 |
| Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions/ Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP) [a)] | $tCO_2e$/per ₹ of turnover adjusted to PPP | 0.0008201 | 0.0009019 |
| Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity in terms of physical output[b)] | (Metric tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent / MT of production) | 5.51 | 6.00 |

*a) PPP: ₹ Revenue X PPP Factor (US$/₹) PPP Factor = 20.34; World Economic Outlook (April 2026) - Implied PPP conversion rate (imf.org)*
*b) The calculation for intensity includes only data related to the metal & mining business.*

**Note: If any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency:** Yes, an independent assurance has been carried out by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

**8. Does the entity have any projects related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions? If yes, then provide details.**

Yes, Vedanta has a structured greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction strategy aligned with the Paris Agreement, aimed at transitioning towards a lower-carbon economy. The roadmap follows four key stages:

- **Stage I (2021–2026):** Targeting a 20% reduction in GHG intensity ($tCO_2e$/MT) of metal businesses compared to the FY 2020-21 baseline.
- **Stage II (2021–2030):** Establishing 2.5 GW of round-the-clock (RTC) renewable energy capacity by FY 2029-30.
- **Stage III (2026–2030):** Achieving a 25% reduction in absolute GHG emissions compared to FY 2020-21 levels through focussed decarbonisation efforts.
- **Stage IV (Beyond 2030):** Scaling up renewable energy integration and emerging technologies to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by FY 2049-50.

During the reporting year, the Company implemented multiple GHG reduction initiatives across renewable energy adoption, process optimisation, technology upgradation, and low-carbon product innovation. Among these, key initiatives include:

A. Renewable Energy & Clean Energy Integration
   - Partnership with Serentica to scale up to 2.5 GW RTC renewable capacity (1.03 GW RE-RTC PDAs in place).
   - ~19 million GJ of renewable energy utilised in FY 2025-26, including waste heat recovery.
   - 100 kW solar installation (125 $tCO_2e$ annual reduction) and GEG integration at Raag Oil-03 (644 $tCO_2e$ annual reduction).

B. Energy Efficiency & Technology Upgradation
- STG upgradation, resulting in annual GHG emission savings of approximately 1,07,800 $tCO_2e$.
- Senior APH replacement in Boiler-2, reducing emissions by approximately 4,073.22 $tCO_2e$ annually.
- Cellhouse rating improvement leading to annual savings of approximately 7,667.15 $tCO_2e$.
- Implementation of new pot relining design, reducing emissions by approximately 3,636 $tCO_2e$.
- Conversion of induction motors to Permanent Magnet Motors, resulting in annual emission reduction of approximately 877.56 $tCO_2e$.

C. Low-Carbon Products & Circularity
- Commercialisation of low-carbon aluminium products "Restora" and "Restora Ultra" and zinc product "EcoZen".
- Pilot project producing copper from recycled copper.
- Biomass-based fuel switching in thermal power plants.

Through these and several other operational decarbonisation initiatives undertaken across business units, Vedanta continues to strengthen its progress towards its FY 2030 milestones and long-term net-zero commitment.

## 9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity:

| Parameter | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Waste generated (in metric tonnes)** | | |
| Plastic waste **(A)** | 539 | 709 |
| E-waste **(B)** | 259 | 138 |
| Bio-medical waste **(C)** | 34 | 28 |
| Construction and demolition waste **(D)** | 67,753 | 1,95,815 |
| Battery waste **(E)** | 313 | 448 |
| Radioactive waste **(F)** | - | - |
| Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. **(G)** | 5,72,728 | 5,22,169 |
| Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition i.e. by materials relevant to the sector) | 14,90,36,079 | 14,21,39,425 |
| **Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)** | **14,96,77,704** | **14,28,58,730** |
| **Waste intensity per rupee of turnover** (Total waste generated / Revenue from operations) | 0.00008447 | 0.00009339 |
| **Waste intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total** waste generated / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP) a) | 0.001718 | 0.001923 |
| Waste intensity in terms of physical output (MT of production) b) | 15.77 | 16.90 |
| **For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)** | | |
| **Category of waste** | | |
| (i) Recycled | 86,88,786 | 53,90,266 |
| (ii) Re-used | 3,08,69,094 | 2,95,85,146 |
| (iii) Other recovery operations | 85,83,605 | 1,34,55,865 |
| **Total** | **4,81,41,485** | **4,84,31,276** |
| For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes) | | |
| Category of waste | | |
| (i) Incineration | 3,934 | 1,028 |
| (ii) Landfilling | 10,09,30,570 | 7,70,51,526 |
| (iii) Other disposal operations | 1,416 | 1,177 |
| **Total** | **10,09,35,920** | **7,70,53,731** |

*a) PPP: INR Revenue X PPP Factor (US$/INR) PPP Factor = 20.34; World Economic Outlook (April 2026) - Implied PPP conversion rate (imf.org).*
*b) The calculation for intensity includes only data related to the metal & mining business.*

**Note: If any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency –** Yes, an independent assurance has been carried out by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

## 10. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

Vedanta Limited implements an integrated waste management framework designed to minimise environmental impact through source reduction, resource recovery, and responsible disposal. The Company adopts a lifecycle-based approach to waste, with a strong emphasis on maximising by-product utilisation, including 100% utilisation of ash, while progressively eliminating legacy waste by 2035 and legacy ash by 2030. Hazardous waste streams are governed by stringent operational controls, independently audited tailings management systems, and real-time monitoring mechanisms to ensure environmental integrity and regulatory compliance.

In parallel, Vedanta systematically reduces the use of hazardous and toxic chemicals by deploying cleaner production technologies, optimising process efficiency, and substituting high-risk substances with safer alternatives wherever feasible. Anchored in its "Zero Harm, Zero Waste, Zero Discharge" philosophy, the Company prioritises prevention at source, material recovery, recycling, and safe treatment to mitigate environmental and health risks across its operations.

Beyond routine compliance and waste handling practices, Vedanta has implemented the following advanced initiatives to strengthen circularity, reduce hazardous waste generation, and enhance sustainable resource utilisation:

**Circular Economy & Resource Recovery**
- Achieved 101% ash utilisation in FY 2025-26 through structured monitoring and end-use partnerships.
- Commissioned a Fumer plant, eliminating jarosite generation at one Hydro Zinc Smelter; resultant slag is fully utilised in cement manufacturing.
- Commissioned a residue treatment plant at Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter to enhance metal recovery from process waste.
- Implemented sodium sulphate recovery from RO reject at Dariba Zinc Smelter.
- Utilised jarosite, jarofix, slag, fly ash, and tailings in cement manufacturing, road construction, and underground mine backfilling (paste fill/hydrofill).

**Water Stewardship & Zero Liquid Discharge**
- Maintained Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across most operations.
- Recycled approximately 90 million kL of water in FY 2025-26, reducing freshwater withdrawal and preventing water pollution.

**Tailings & Hazardous Waste Management**
- Operated 16 active tailings facilities, all independently audited.
- Deployed dry tailings disposal technology at select sites to reduce long-term environmental risk.
- Established secure storage infrastructure for used oil, lead-acid batteries, and fluoride-bearing hazardous waste (Jharsuguda).
- Commissioned a hazardous waste incinerator with a double scrubbing system.
- Disposed of hazardous waste through authorised recyclers and TSDF facilities; non-hazardous waste managed through structured scrap recovery systems.

**Reduction of Hazardous & Toxic Chemicals**
- Implemented risk-based chemical prioritisation and lifecycle monitoring (Cairn Ravva site).
- Engaged suppliers to identify and adopt greener substitutes.
- Applied green chemistry principles and continuous process optimisation.
- Conducted employee training and ensured strict regulatory compliance.

**Innovation & Strategic Partnerships**
- Developed a breakthrough process to recover battery-grade graphite from Spent Pot Lining (SPL) and Shot Blast Dust (Vedanta Aluminium).
- Produced biomass briquettes from agricultural residues, supporting circular economy objectives.
- Partnered with VEXL Environ Projects to convert jarosite and jarofix into usable resources (Hindustan Zinc Ltd.).

Through these integrated measures, Vedanta continues to advance circular economy practices, reduce dependence on hazardous materials, strengthen waste recovery systems, and ensure environmentally responsible operations across its value chain.

**11. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details in the following format:**

| S. No. | Location of operations/offices | Type of operations | Whether the conditions of environmental approval / clearance are being complied with? (Y/N). If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ravva (Agr) | Crude Oil & Gas Extraction<br>Crude Oil & Gas processing | Yes |
| 2 | Zawar Mines | Ore extraction | Yes |
| 3 | OALP Northeast-Operation & Maintenance-Hazarigaon | Exploration | Yes |
| 4 | Meenakshi Energy | Power Plant Operations | Yes |
| 5 | ESL Steel Limited | Ore processing | Yes |
| 6 | Nadidihi Iron ore mines (BICO) | Ore Extraction | Yes |
| 7 | Black Mountain | Mine Planning<br>Mine Development<br>Ore Extraction<br>Ore processing | Yes |
| 8 | Gamsberg Operations | Ore Extraction<br>Ore processing | Yes |
| 9 | VAL- Lanjigarh | Metal smelting and refining | Yes |
| 10 | VGCB | Port | Yes |

**12. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:**

| Name and brief details of project | EIA Notification No. | Date | Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No) | Results communicated in public Domain (Yes / No) | Relevant Web Link |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) 2*600 MW Thermal Power Plant of Vedanta Limited Chhattisgarh Thermal Power Plant, Village- Singhitarai, Tehsil- Dabhra,District- Sakti (CG) | EIA Notification 2006 | | yes | yes | https://parivesh.nic.in/ |
| 2) Block I Bicholim Mineral Block Production of 3.0 million tonnes Per Annum of Iron Ore at Villages: Bicholim, Bordem, Lamgao, Mulgao, Mayem& Sirigao Taluka: Bicholim, District: North Goa, State: Goa | MES/ EIASEC-1/23-03 | | yes | yes | sesagoaironore.com/pdf/certification/EIA-and-EMP-REPORT.pdf |

**13. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India, such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format:**

Yes, Vedanta maintains a comprehensive compliance framework aligned with all applicable environmental legislation in India, including the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, the Environment Protection Act, and the rules framed thereunder. Across our diverse, large-scale operations, most of our sites consistently meet or exceed regulatory requirements. Where isolated instances of non-compliance have occurred, we have treated these as opportunities for systemic improvement, ensuring root cause analysis, corrective action, and enhanced monitoring are implemented promptly. Our commitment to environmental stewardship is reflected not only in our compliance record but also in our willingness to hold ourselves to account when we fall short.

| S. No. | Specify the law / regulation / guidelines which was not complied with | Provide details of the non-compliance | Any fines / penalties / action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts | Corrective action taken, if any |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Waste Management Rules | Non-availability of authorisation for hazardous waste management and biomedical waste management | No fine/penalty by regulatory agency. The Supreme Court has ordered that operation shall not be interfered with on the grounds of want of EC, FC, CTE, and CTO. | Environmental Clearance application in process |

## Leadership Indicators

**1. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in kiloliters):**

**For each facility / plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information:**

| S. No. | Does any of the area/entity/facility/plant located in areas of water stress? | Name of the area | Nature of operations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Yes | Cairn Oil & Gas, RJ Asset | Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploration & Production |
| 2 | Yes | IOK, Narrain mines | Mining |
| 3 | Yes | Silvassa - Chinchpada, Piparia | Copper Rod Manufacturing |
| 4 | Yes | HZL Mines | Mining and smelting of zinc & lead |

**(iii) Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in the following format:**

| Parameter | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25* |
|---|---|---|
| **Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)** | | |
| (i) Surface water | 1,53,48,433 | 1,46,25,989 |
| (ii) Ground water (including mine water) | 86,25,804 | 95,11,175 |
| (iii) Third party water (municipality + tankers + mineral water) | 5,33,364 | 4,85,485 |
| (iv) Seawater / desalinated water | - | - |
| (v) Others (Rainwater harvesting+ Produced water + Treated water (outside boundary)) | 4,20,81,620 | 4,19,86,162 |
| **Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)** | **6,65,89,220** | **6,66,00,685** |
| **Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)** | **6,42,51,735** | **6,53,49,490** |
| **Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Total Water consumed / Revenue from operations) (kl/INR)** | 0.0000981 | 0.0000997 |
| **Water intensity in terms of physical output (Kilo litres/MT of production)** | 20.72 | 22.05 |
| **Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)** | | |
| **(i) To Surface water** | | |
| - No treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | - | - |
| **(ii) To Groundwater** | | |
| - No treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | - | - |
| **(iii) To Seawater** | | - |
| - No treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | 3,533 | 947 |
| **(iv) Sent to third parties** | | - |
| - No treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | - | - |
| **(v) Others** | | |
| - No treatment | - | |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | - | - |
| - With treatment – please specify level of treatment | - | - |
| **Total water discharged (in kilolitres)** | **3,533** | **947** |

** Number has been restated for FY 2024-25*

**Note: If any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency –** Yes, an independent assurance has been carried out by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

**2. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity:**

| Parameter | Unit | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Scope 3 emissions** (Break-up of the GHG into $CO_2$, $CH_4$, $N_2O$, HFCs, PFCs, $SF_6$, $NF_3$, if available) | Metric tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent | 4,20,91,459 | 4,58,02,444* |
| Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover | | 0.00002375 | 0.00002994 |

** Number has been restated for FY 2024-25*

**Note: If any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency:** Yes, an independent assurance has been carried out by S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

**3. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 11 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities**

Vedanta adopts a proactive and science-based approach to managing biodiversity impacts in ecologically sensitive areas. The Company conducts comprehensive assessments of both direct and indirect impacts across the entire operational lifecycle — from exploration and project planning to operation and closure — and implements robust prevention, mitigation, and remediation measures aligned with sustainable development principles.

**Significant Direct and Indirect Impacts on Biodiversity**

**Direct Impacts**

Direct impacts primarily arise from operational and infrastructure activities, including:

- Habitat loss and fragmentation resulting from infrastructure development such as tailings dams, water reservoirs, processing plants, and access roads
- Air emissions and effluent discharge affecting terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems
- Disturbance from exploration drilling and mining operations
- Introduction of invasive alien species, whether accidental or intentional, potentially disrupting native ecosystems

**Indirect Impacts**

Indirect impacts extend beyond immediate operations and may include:

- Supply chain-related biodiversity impacts, such as the production and transportation of materials and equipment
- Ecosystem alterations due to pollution, including chemical discharges and water contamination
- Noise pollution and habitat disturbance, influencing wildlife movement and behaviour
- Climate change impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel extraction and processing

**Prevention, Mitigation and Remediation Measures**

Vedanta implements a structured mitigation framework guided by the mitigation hierarchy — **Avoid, Minimise, Restore, Offset** — to ensure responsible biodiversity stewardship.

- Biodiversity Risk Assessment and Management: Conducting baseline surveys and ecological risk screenings to identify sensitive areas and integrate mitigation measures into project planning.
- Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs): Developing site-specific plans outlining prevention, mitigation, restoration, conservation actions, and ongoing monitoring.
- No Net Loss (NNL) and Net Positive Impact (NPI): Targeting no net loss of biodiversity and striving for net positive impact in critical habitats through on-site and off-site conservation and restoration initiatives.
- Habitat Restoration and Conservation: Implementing reforestation with native and fruit-bearing species, groundwater recharge through water reservoirs, and wildlife-support initiatives such as butterfly parks, birdhouses, and artificial nests.
- Invasive Species Control: Conducting pre-introduction risk assessments and implementing monitoring and eradication measures to prevent and manage invasive alien species.
- Community and Employee Engagement: Promoting biodiversity stewardship through awareness programmes, water body clean-up initiatives, and capacity-building activities.
- Compliance and Strategic Integration: Ensuring compliance with local, national, and international biodiversity standards, while embedding biodiversity considerations into strategic planning, financial decisions, and lifecycle management.

Through this comprehensive framework, Vedanta seeks to responsibly manage biodiversity risks, enhance ecosystem resilience, and contribute meaningfully to long-term environmental sustainability.

**4. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives:**

| S. No | Initiative undertaken | Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary) | Outcome of initiative |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Resource Efficiency Project – Digitalisation of Beneficiation Plant Operations (Rampura agucha and SK mines) | Deployed Advanced Process Control (APC) systems in grinding and flotation circuits at Rampura Agucha and SK Mines to stabilise operations and optimise metal recovery. | • Pb and Zn recovery improved by 0.9% each.<br>• Improved process stability and resource efficiency |
| 2 | Chrome Ore Beneficiation at FACOR COB Plant | Upgraded low-grade ore (27-29% $Cr_2O3$ to 47% $Cr_2O3$) through a 20 TPH beneficiation plant. | Higher efficiency and cost savings |
| 3 | Improving Resource Utilisation at TSPL | Digital tools and analytics are deployed to optimise resource use and reduce inefficiencies. | Better Resource Efficiency |
| 4 | Energy Efficiency Initiative - Cairn (MBA) | Converted 10 conventional induction motors to Permanent Magnetic Motors | • Improve energy efficiency<br>• Reduction in power consumption and emissions |
| 5 | Air Emission Control (FACOR mines) | Installed one real-time Online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System and four Offline monitoring systems within the mines to continuously assess air quality. Regular dust suppression through water sprinkling is also undertaken to control particulate matter. | Reduced particulate emissions |
| 6 | Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Plant – Zawar | Commissioned a 4 MLD Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plant at Zawar Mines to treat and recycle process water, ensuring no liquid effluent discharge. | Reduced freshwater consumption |
| 7 | Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) – IOK | Installed Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) technology for effective treatment and recycling of domestic wastewater. | Improved wastewater treatment efficiency |
| 8 | Hydrocarbon Recovery – MPT | Recovery of hydrocarbons through the processing of skimmed oil and oily sludge at MPT to extract reusable oil and reduce hazardous waste. | • Reduced hazardous waste disposal<br>• Improved resource recovery |

**5. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/ web link.**

Yes, Vedanta Limited has a comprehensive Business Continuity and Disaster Management framework governed by its Technical Standard on Emergency and Crisis Management.

The framework aligns with Group-level crisis management protocols and includes systematic identification of potential emergency scenarios, risk assessments and site-specific Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans based on the scale and nature of operations. It clearly defines roles and responsibilities, establishes escalation and communication protocols and ensures availability of critical resources.

Regular mock drills, training programmes and periodic reviews are conducted to strengthen preparedness, minimise operational disruption and ensure swift recovery while safeguarding employees, communities and assets.

Emergency and Crisis Management Standard

**6. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard.**

In FY2026, no such incidents and impacts were aroused.

**7. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.**

In FY 2026, 40% of value chain partners were assessed for environmental impacts.

**8. Number of Green Credits that have been generated or procured:**

a. **By the company:** The company does not have any green credits

b. **By their top 10 value chain partners (in terms of value of purchases and sales, respectively):** NIL

## PRINCIPLE 7

**Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent**

UN SDG mapped



### Essential Indicators

**1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations:** 22

**b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to**

| Sl. No | Name of the trade and industry chambers/ associations | Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | International Zinc Association | International |
| 2 | International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) | International |
| 3 | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative | International |
| 4 | Association of Power Producers | National |
| 5 | Federation of Indian Petroleum Industries | National |
| 6 | Association of Oil & Gas Operators | National |
| 7 | UN Global Compact Network - INDIA | National |
| 8 | International Copper Association India | National |
| 9 | India Lead-Zinc Development Association | National |
| 10 | The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) | National |

**2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti-competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities**

| Name of authority | Brief of the case | Corrective action taken |
|---|---|---|
| There were zero cases related to anti- competitive conduct by Vedanta or its associated subsidiaries and joint ventures. | | |

### Leadership Indicators

**1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:**

| S. No. | Public policy advocated | Method resorted for such advocacy | Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No) | Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / Others – please specify) | Web Link, if available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Area relaxation for base metals (zinc, lead, silver, iron, etc.) in the state of Rajasthan | Advocacy with the State Mines department as well as the Industry Association for the benefit of pioneer companies to get more area for enhancement of production and reduce imports. Relaxation of maximum area limit in exercise of powers conferred under provision 6(1)(b) of MMDR Act. GOI Ministry of Mines order number 16/33/2016-M PART IV issued in September '25 | No | NA | NA |
| 2 | Mineral exploration | Representations through National level industry associations/geological conferences and meetings have been sent to apprise the concerned authorities of the process and complexities involved in the exploration of deep-seated base metals. | No | NA | NA |
| 3 | Critical associated minerals mining and processing | Representations through National level industry associations, NITI and Think Tanks. Amendment act passed by the Parliament and the President. Rules awaited. | No | NA | THE MINES AND MINERALS (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2025 |
| 4 | Contiguous mining of deepseated minerals | Representations through National level industry associations, NITI and Think Tanks. Amendment act passed by the Parliament and the President. Rules awaited. | No | NA | THE MINES AND MINERALS (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2025 |
| 5 | Lease validity extension | Representations through National level industry associations. | No | NA | NA |
| 6 | Policy incentives for greening of mining operations and mineral processing | Direct representation through industrial consultation process and indirect representation through National level industrial associations | No | NA | NA |
| 7 | Reinstating of QCOs for Lead and Zinc | Refined Zinc (Quality Control) Order, 2025 (S.O. 1768(E), 17 April 2025) and Primary Lead (Quality Control) Order, 2025 (S.O. 1767(E), 17 April 2025) were removed by Ministry of Mines vide order dated 13 November | No | NA | NA |
| 8 | Permitting women to work in underground mines round the clock. | Direct representation through industrial consultation process and indirect representation through National level industrial associations. | No | | https://www.pib.gov.in/FactsheetDetails.aspx?Id=150475&reg=3&lang=2 |

## PRINCIPLE 8

**Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development**

UN SDG mapped



### Essential Indicators

**1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year**

| Name and brief details of project | SIA Notification No. | Date of notification | Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No) | Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No) | Relevant Web link |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Social Impact Assessment projects were undertaken for FY 2025-26 | | | | | |

**2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity**

| Sr. No. | Name of Project for which R&R is ongoing | State | District | Project Affected Families (PAFs) | % of PAFs covered by R&R | Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (In ₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | SK Village R&R as per LARR act 2013 | Rajasthan | Rajsamand | 325 families (Estimated) as per Gazette Notification and 228 families (including 168 nuclear and 60 joint families) as per SIA report by Dr. Alpana Kateja | The final number of projected affected families shall be identified accurately by the administration after undertaking a detailed survey of the population and final number of families to be shifted and compensated shall also be finalised basis the same only | Not yet decided |
| 2 | Vedanta Aluminium-Lanjigarh | Odisha | Kalahandi | 261 | 84.7 | 15,15,47,436 |
| 3 | Jamkhani Coal Mine | Odisha | Sundergarh | 1142 | 11.6 | 2,18,97,63,065 |

**3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community**

Yes, Vedanta has a structured community grievance redressal mechanism embedded within its Vedanta Sustainability Framework (VSF), designed to be accessible, transparent, and resolution focussed at the site level.

**Channels for Submission**

Grievances are received through Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), grievance boxes placed outside plant gates, and written submissions in local languages — ensuring accessibility for all community members.

**Seven-Step Resolution Process**

All grievances follow a defined sequence: **Receive → Acknowledge → Assess & Assign → Investigate → Respond → Resolve/Recourse → Close-out.** Acknowledgement is provided within 24 hours (maximum two business days), with progress updates every 30 days.

**Tiered Escalation Structure**

- **First Order:** Direct resolution between the Company and complainant at site level
- **Second Order:** Unresolved grievances escalated to a third-party mediator with complainant consent
- **Third Order:** Legal recourse as a last resort, initiated by either party

**Site-Level Governance**

Each location has a Social Performance Steering Committee (SPSC), chaired by the Social Performance Manager, overseeing grievance discussion and timely closure. At HZL, resolution is targeted within 15 days with escalation to senior management if unresolved. At TSPL, the CLO ensures resolution within 30 days, with bimonthly updates provided for pending cases. At VAL–Jharsuguda, a Grievance Response Committee comprising the CLO, SP Manager, and General Manager determines the Company's response within five days of investigation findings, communicating resolutions both verbally and in writing.

All business units maintain detailed grievance records to identify patterns, assess training needs, and continuously improve community engagement practices.

**4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:**

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers | 8.17% | 8.34% |
| Directly from within India | 56.85% | 65.98% |

**5. Job creation in smaller towns – Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent / on contract basis) in the following locations, as % of total wage cost**

| Location | FY 2025-26 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Rural | 28.2% | 32.27% |
| Semi-urban | 19.4% | 21.42% |
| Urban | 36% | 40.12% |
| Metropolitan | 16.3% | 6.20% |

### Leadership Indicators

**1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):**

| Sr. No. | Details of negative social impact identified | Corrective action taken |
|---|---|---|
| Not Applicable | | |

**2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:**

| Sr. No | State | Aspirational District | Amount Spent (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jharkhand | Bokaro | 3,19,33,277 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | Korba | 10,75,00,000 |
| 3 | Odisha | Kalahandi | 19,36,30,396 |
| 4 | Andhra Pradesh | Vishakhapatnam | 1,87,48,000 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | Dholpur | 2,39,73,945 |
| 6 | Uttarakhand | Udham Singh Nagar | 12,34,87,340 |
| 7 | Odisha | Dhenkanal | 38,53,317 |

**3. (a) Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalised /vulnerable groups? (Yes/No)**

Yes, Vedanta's preferential procurement policy prioritises sourcing from suppliers belonging to marginalised and vulnerable groups, creating structured economic opportunities for historically disadvantaged businesses and individuals. This extends beyond commercial procurement, by channelling business to these suppliers, Vedanta directly contributes to reducing social inequality and building economic resilience within the communities where it operates.

**(b) From which marginalised /vulnerable groups do you procure?**

Vedanta procures from the following marginalised and vulnerable groups across its operations:

- **Women-led enterprises and Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** engaged across multiple business units as part of women's economic empowerment initiatives
- **Micro-vendors:** small-scale local suppliers operating in the vicinity of Vedanta's operational sites
- **Local community suppliers:** sourced preferentially under localisation commitments at TSPL, Cairn Oil & Gas, and Vedanta Zinc International (VZI)

**(c) What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?**

Less than **0.02%** of the total procurement spend constitutes procurement from marginalised/vulnerable groups.

**4. Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge:**

| S. No | Intellectual Property based on traditional knowledge | Owned/ Acquired (Yes/No) | Benefit shared (Yes / No) | Basis of calculating benefit share |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NIL | NIL | NA | NA |

**5. Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved:**

| Name of authority | Brief of the Case | Corrective action taken |
|---|---|---|
| NA | NA | NA |

**6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:**

| Sr. No | CSR Project | No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects | % of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalised groups |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | MHU and Awareness | 7,22,635 | 100% |
| 2 | Mobile Health Van | 1,73,588 | 100% |
| 3 | Nand Ghar | 3,28,736 | 100% |
| 4 | Pehli udaan | 8,323 | 100% |
| 5 | Project Arogyam | 20,757 | 100% |
| 6 | Project Jivika | 3,092 | 100% |
| 7 | Project VIDYA | 2,475 | 100% |
| 8 | Sakhi | 30,833 | 100% |
| 9 | Subhalaxmi | 10,670 | 100% |
| 10 | Vedanta Sports Initiative | 110 | 100% |

## PRINCIPLE 9

**Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner**

UN SDG mapped

### Essential Indicators

**1. Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback**

Vedanta continues to implement its Technical Standard for Grievance Mechanisms to address concerns raised by external stakeholders, including customers, ensuring a consistent and structured approach across operations. Customers can raise complaints and provide feedback through multiple channels, including the "Vedanta Metal Bazaar" portal. Upon submission, an automated ticket is generated and routed to the relevant team for further action. Each complaint undergoes a Root Cause Analysis (RCA), followed by implementation of appropriate corrective and preventive measures. Customers can track the status of their complaints and provide confirmation upon closure.

This portal can be accessed through the following link: https://vedantametalbazaar.moglix.com/#/login

In addition, across business units, Vedanta proactively gathers customer insights through satisfaction surveys and periodic engagements to identify service gaps and improve responsiveness. Contact details, including email address, and phone numbers, are readily available on the Company's website to facilitate ease of access. All complaints, along with actions taken and outcomes, are systematically documented to support continuous improvement in customer service.

**2. Turnover of products and/ services as a percentage of turnover from all products/services carry information about**

| Particulars | As a percentage to total turnover |
|---|---|
| Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product | Not applicable* |
| Safe and responsible usage | 100% |
| Recycling and/or safe disposal | Not applicable |

*Since we provide services in a B2B market and such information on products is provided by the final end product manufacturers.

**3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:**

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 | | | FY 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Received during the year | Pending resolution at end of year | Remarks | Received during the year | Pending resolution at end of year | Remarks |
| Data privacy | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Advertising | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Cyber-security | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Delivery of essential services | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Restrictive Trade Practices | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Unfair Trade Practices | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Other | 193 | 3 | | 263 | 22 | |

**4. Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues:**

| Particulars | Number | Reasons for recalls |
|---|---|---|
| Voluntary recalls | 0 | NA |
| Forced recalls | 0 | NA |

**5. Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy.**

Yes, Vedanta maintains a comprehensive Information Security Management Framework encompassing cybersecurity and data privacy policies, standard operating procedures, and technology standards, aligned with the Information Technology Act, 2000 and Information Rules, 2011.

**Governance:** Cybersecurity oversight is provided by the Board's Audit and Risk Committee, with execution led by the CIO, CSO, and CISO. Suspicious activity can be reported directly to the CISO at gc@vedanta.co.in, with all reports subject to formal investigation and remediation.

**Programme Scope:** The framework covers risk management, vulnerability assessments, incident response, business continuity, and data privacy, with physical, technological, and organisational safeguards in place to protect personal data and confidential information.

**Certifications:** Vedanta's business units hold the following ISO certifications under an integrated management system:

- ISO 27001: Information Security Management
- ISO 22301: Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity
- ISO 31000: Risk Management
- ISO 27701: Privacy Information Management

**Awareness and Training:** Mandatory cybersecurity training is required for all new joiners at onboarding, with annual training covering IT risks and data protection for all employees. Periodic dip-stick assessments and targeted quizzes are conducted to measure awareness levels and calibrate communications accordingly.

**6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.**

Not applicable, as there are no complaints with respect to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls. Further, no penalties were paid or regulatory actions were taken by regulatory authorities on account of the safety of our products/services.

**7. Provide the following information relating to data breaches:**

a) **Number of instances of data breaches:** 0

b) **Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers:** Not applicable

c) **Impact, if any, of the data breaches:** Not applicable

## Leadership Indicators

**1. Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available)**

Vedanta ensures that comprehensive and accessible product and service information is available to all its customers and stakeholders across multiple channels.

**Documentation provided to customers:**

- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
- Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) declaration
- Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)
- Other applicable compliance and regulatory documents

**Digital platforms:**

- Company website: Business and product overview: Business Overview | Leading Natural Resources and technology Conglomerate | Vedanta
- Vedanta Metal Bazaar: online metals trading portal: https://vedantametalbazaar.com

**Customer engagement channels:**

Email, phone support, webinars, and online platforms for direct product and service enquiries

Through these channels, Vedanta ensures that customers have ready access to technical, safety, environmental, and commercial information, enabling informed procurement decisions, supporting regulatory compliance across supply chains, and reinforcing the Company's commitment to transparency and responsible business conduct.

**2. Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.**

Vedanta ensures customers are equipped with the information needed for safe and responsible product use through the following measures:

**Documentation**

- **Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)** are shared with all customers at the point of sales agreement and updated periodically, covering product characteristics, handling instructions, and usage guidelines
- **REACH** (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) documentation and **RoHS** declarations are provided alongside MSDS where applicable, particularly at BALCO and VAL–Jharsuguda
- **MSDS catalogues** are shared at FACOR; at Cairn Oil & Gas, MSDS is additionally made available on the company website for open access

**Direct Engagement**

- **Webinars and mailers** are conducted at Silvassa, with formal stakeholder invitations issued in advance, a dedicated company SPOC assigned to support participation, and post-webinar feedback collected to improve future sessions
- **Brochures and customer meetings** are used at IOK for product education
- **Direct mail and phone calls** are the primary communication channels at Sesa Coke–Vazare

**Continuous Product Development** Vedanta conducts ongoing studies on product applications across sectors to develop value-added products and improve services, ensuring that consumer safety and satisfaction remain integral to product evolution.

**3. Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services.**

Vedanta maintains structured communication protocols to keep consumers informed of any risk of service disruption or discontinuation:

**Advance Notification**: Customers are notified proactively via email in the event of breakdowns, production shortfalls, or quality variations, enabling them to activate alternative contingency plans ahead of any material impact.

**Contractual Safeguards**: All contracts incorporate a force majeure clause, providing a structured framework for both Vedanta and its customers to manage obligations in the event of circumstances beyond either party's control.

**Business Unit-Specific Channels**

- **Cairn Oil & Gas:** The Marketing & Operations team is responsible for promptly notifying buyers of disruption risks via email
- **Hindustan Zinc Limited:** Market circulars and direct emails are issued to customers to communicate potential disruptions
- **Iron Ore Business (Nadidihi Mine):** Customers are kept informed on production status and availability of auction-grade materials through regular communication

**4. Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/ No/ Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No)**

No Indian regulatory mandate exists requiring product information to be displayed on Vedanta's manufactured products, this requirement is therefore Not Applicable for domestic operations. Where products are supplied to international markets, applicable country-specific labelling and product information standards are adhered to. Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) goes beyond mandated norms by implementing tailored communication strategies for its zinc and silver customers, ensuring product transparency and proactive engagement to address customer preferences and concerns.

Yes. Consumer satisfaction surveys are conducted across business units as part of structured customer engagement, assessing product quality, packaging, delivery efficiency, contracting processes, and complaint handling. Key practices include:

- **HZL:** Periodic customer satisfaction surveys complemented by regular interactions through senior management and dedicated customer facing teams
- **FACOR:** Regular team meetings to discuss and address customer concerns directly
- **Iron Ore Business:** Grievance redressal meetings involving root cause analysis (RCA) and corrective action plans (CAPA) with relevant stakeholders

Findings from these engagements are used to drive targeted improvements in product and service delivery, reflecting Vedanta's commitment to continuous improvement and customer-centric operations.



S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

67, Institutional Area
Sector 44, Gurugram - 122 003
Haryana, India

Tel: +91 124 681 6000

**INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S REASONABLE ASSURANCE REPORT AND LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON IDENTIFIED SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION IN VEDANTA LIMITED's BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT**
**To the Board of Directors of Vedanta Limited**

1. We have undertaken to perform a reasonable assurance and limited assurance engagement, for "Vedanta Limited" ("the Company"), its subsidiaries and joint venture (together referred to as "the Group") vide our engagement agreement dated "January 29, 2026", in respect of the agreed Sustainability Information in accordance with the criteria listed in the "Identified Sustainability Information and Criteria" paragraph below. The identified Sustainability Information is included in the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report ("BRSR") of the Group for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 34(2)(f) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India's ("SEBI") (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended) (the "LODR Regulations"). This engagement was conducted by a multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners, engineers and specialists.

**Identified Sustainability Information and Criteria**

2. We have performed an assurance engagement on the Identified Sustainability Information (ISI) for the Reporting Boundary as disclosed under Question No. 13 of Section A: General Disclosures of the BRSR, on consolidated basis. Identified Sustainability Information (ISI) is detailed in the table below:

| Identified Sustainability Information subject to assurance | Period subject to assurance | Level of assurance | Reporting criteria used by the Group to prepare Identified Sustainability Information |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRSR Core (Refer to Appendix 1) | From April 01, 2025 to March 31,2026 | Reasonable | i. Regulation 34(2)(f) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (the "SEBI") (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 as amended;<br>ii. Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting Requirements for listed entities per Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD2/CIR/P/0155 dated November 11, 2024 and Circular No. HO/49/14/14(7)2025-CFD-POD2/I/3762/2026 dated January 30, 2026 and Industry Standard on Reporting of BRSR Core per SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/177 dated December 20, 2024. |
| Other than BRSR Core (in BRSR) | From April 01, 2025 to March 31,2026 | Limited | |

3. Our reasonable and limited assurance engagement was with respect to the year ended March 31, 2026 information only and we have not performed any reasonable assurance procedures with respect to any other elements included in the BRSR (i.e. non- BRSR Core attributes) and, therefore, do not express any opinion thereon.

**Management's Responsibility**

4. The Group's management is responsible for selecting or establishing suitable criteria for preparing the Identified Sustainability Information including the reporting boundary of BRSR, disclosing environmental information basis operational control approach, taking into account applicable laws and regulations including the SEBI circular, related to reporting on the Identified Sustainability Information, identification of key aspects, engagement with stakeholders, content, preparation and presentation of the Identified Sustainability Information in accordance with the Criteria. This responsibility includes design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation of the BRSR and the measurement of Identified Sustainability Information, which is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Management and the Board of Directors of the Company are also responsible for overseeing the Group's compliance with the requirements of LODR Regulations and the SEBI Circular in relation to the BRSR.

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**Inherent limitations**

5. The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, measures and measurement techniques and can affect comparability between entities.

6. Measurement of certain amounts and BRSR attributes, some of which are estimates, is subject to inherent measurement uncertainty, for example, GHG footprint, water footprint, embracing circularity (waste management), energy footprint. Obtaining sufficient appropriate evidence to support our opinion/conclusion does not reduce the uncertainty in the amounts and attributes.

**Our Independence and Quality Control**

7. We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-SEC-2/P/CIR/2023/122 dated July 12, 2023, and its clarifications thereto and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance engagement.

8. We apply Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, "Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements", and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

**Our Responsibility**

9. Our responsibility is to express a reasonable assurance opinion on the Identified Sustainability Information listed in Appendix 1 and limited assurance conclusion on the Identified Sustainability Information (Other than BRSR Core) based on the procedures we have performed and evidence we have obtained.

   We conducted our engagement in accordance with the Standard on Sustainability Assurance Engagements (SSAE) 3000, "Assurance Engagements on Sustainability Information", issued by the Sustainability Reporting Standards Board of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This standard requires that we plan and perform our engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Identified Sustainability Information are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Reporting Criteria and to obtain limited assurance about whether the Identified Sustainability Information is free from material misstatement.

   A reasonable assurance engagement involves assessing the risks of material misstatement of the Identified Sustainability Information whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances.

   A limited assurance engagement involves assessing the suitability in the circumstances of the Group's use of the Criteria as the basis for the preparation of the Identified Sustainability Information, assessing the risks of material misstatement of the Identified Sustainability Information whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances, and evaluating the overall presentation of the Identified Sustainability Information. A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks.

10. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

    Below is the informative summary of the procedures performed by us for obtaining reasonable assurance:

    - Obtained an understanding of the Identified Sustainability Information and related disclosures.
    - Obtained an understanding of the assessment criteria and their suitability for the evaluation and/or measurements of the Identified Sustainability Information.
    - Made inquiries of Company's management, including those responsible for preparing the BRSR report, finance team, human resource team amongst others and those with the responsibility for managing the Group's BRSR.
    - Obtained an understanding and performed an evaluation of the design of the key processes and controls for recording, processing and reporting on the Identified Sustainability Information on sample basis of different sites. This included evaluating the design of those controls relevant to the engagement and determining whether they have been implemented by performing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal controls.
    - Based on the above understanding and the risks that the Identified Sustainability Information may be materially misstated, we determined the nature, timing and extent of further procedures.
    - At each site visited, performed substantive testing on a sample basis of the Identified Sustainability Information to verify that the data had been appropriately measured with the underlying documents recorded, collated and reported. This includes reconciling the Identified Sustainability Information with the underlying records and recalculation on a sample basis.
    - Where applicable, for the Identified Sustainability Information in the BRSR, we have relied on the information in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2026 and the underlying trial balance.
    - Evaluated the reasonableness and appropriateness of significant estimates and judgements made by the management in the preparation of the Identified Sustainability Information.
    - Obtained representations from Company's management.

    We also performed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

    Below is the informative summary of the procedures performed by us for obtaining limited assurance:

    - assessed the suitability of the criteria used by the entity in preparing the information subject to limited assurance;
    - interviewed relevant staff at corporate and selected sites, concerning policies on environmental and social aspects and the implementation of these across the business;
    - through inquiries, obtained an understanding of the control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the information subject to limited assurance, but did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, obtain evidence about their implementation or test their operating effectiveness;
    - inspected, at each site visited, a limited number of samples as appropriate to check the accuracy of the data
    - applied analytical procedures, as appropriate; and made inquiries of management to obtain explanations for any differences we identified
    - recalculated the information subject to limited assurance based on the criteria;
    - evaluated the overall presentation of the information subject to limited assurance to determine whether it is consistent with the criteria and in line with our overall knowledge of, and experience with, the entity's operations.

    We also performed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion about whether the Identified Sustainability Information have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our reasonable assurance opinion and limited assurance conclusion.

**Exclusions**

11. Our assurance scope excludes the following and therefore we do not express an opinion on the same:
    - Operations of the Group other than the Identified Sustainability Information;
    - Aspects of the BRSR and the data/information (qualitative or quantitative) other than the Identified Sustainability Information.
    - The statements that describe expression of opinion, belief, aspiration, expectation, aim, or future intentions provided by the Group.

**Reasonable assurance Opinion**

12. Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, the Identified Sustainability Information listed in Appendix 1 for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared in all

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Chartered Accountants

material respects, in accordance with the criteria (as stated under "Identified Sustainability Information and Criteria").

**Limited assurance Conclusion**

13. Based on our procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Group's Identified Sustainability Information included in the BRSR for year ended March 31, 2026 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria (as stated under "Identified Sustainability Information and Criteria").

**Restriction on use**

14. Our Reasonable and Limited Assurance report has been prepared and addressed to the Board of Directors of "Vedanta Limited" at the request of the Company solely, to assist the Group in reporting on its sustainability performance and activities. Accordingly, we accept no liability to anyone, other than the Group. Our Reasonable and Limited Assurance Report should not be used for any other purpose or by any person other than the addressees of our report. We neither accept nor assume any duty of care or liability for any other purpose or to any other party to whom our report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Amit Chugh
Digitally signed by Amit Chugh
Date: 2026.06.16 20:44:10 +05'30'

Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership No.: 505224
UDIN: 26505224QBJZDI4165
Place of Signature: Gurugram Date: 16 June 2026

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

**Appendix-1**

| BRSR Core KPIs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **S. No** | **Attribute** | **Principle and indicator reference** | **Parameter** |
| 1 | Green-house gas (GHG) footprint | Principle 6, E-7 | 1. Total Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions<br>2. GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1 +2) per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and in terms of physical output or services |
| 2 | Water footprint | Principle 6, E-3 and E-4 | 1. Total water consumption<br>2. Water consumption intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for PPP and in terms of physical output or services<br>3. Water Discharge by destination and levels of Treatment |
| 3 | Energy footprint | Principle 6, E-1 | 1. Total energy consumed<br>2. Percentage of energy consumed from renewable sources<br>3. Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for PPP and in terms of physical output or services |
| 4 | Embracing Circularity (waste management) | Principle 6 – E9 | 1. Total waste generated<br>2. Waste intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for PPP and in terms of physical output or services<br>3. Each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations<br>4. For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method |
| 5 | Enhancing Employee Wellbeing and Safety | Principle 3 – E1(C)<br><br>Principle 3- E11 | 1. Spending on measures towards well-being of employees and workers<br>2. Details of safety related incidents for employees and workers |
| 6 | Enabling Gender Diversity in Business | Principle 5 – E3(b)<br>Principle 5 – E7 | 1. Gross wages paid to females as percentage of wages paid<br>2. Complaints on POSH |
| 7 | Enabling Inclusive Development | Principle 8 – E4<br><br>Principle 8 – E5 | 1. Input material sourced from following sources as percentage of total purchases – Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers and from within India<br>2. Job creation in smaller towns |
| 8 | Fairness in Engaging with Customers and Suppliers | Principle 9 – E7<br><br>Principle 1 – E8 | 1. Instances involving loss / breach of data of customers as a percentage of total data breaches or cyber security events<br>2. Number of days of accounts payable |
| 9 | Open-ness of business | Principle 1 – E9 | 1. Concentration of purchases & sales done with trading houses, dealers, and related parties<br>2. Loans and advances & investments with related parties. |

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Vedanta Limited

## Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Vedanta Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") its associates, joint ventures and joint operation comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures or joint operation, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operation as at March 31, 2026, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive loss, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group, associates, joint ventures and joint operation in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

### Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to

a. Note 42 of the Statement regarding the approval of extension of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Cambay Block (CB-OS/2) pending before Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), and management's assessment thereof;

b. Note 48 of the consolidated financial statement, regarding allegations made during the year by a short seller, and ongoing matters for which information has been sought by regulators/authorities, and Management's assessment thereof/ responses thereto.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the management, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Accounting for Scheme of Arrangement ("Scheme") for Demerger** (as described in Note 47 of the consolidated financial statements) | |
| During the current year, the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025 has approved the Scheme for demerger of Aluminium undertaking (represented by the Aluminium segment), Oil and Gas undertaking (represented by the Oil and Gas segment) and Iron Ore undertaking (represented by Iron Ore segment) and order dated 9 January 2026 for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking (represented by the Power segment) of the Group, both orders subject to requisite regulatory and Board of Directors approval.<br><br>Post the receipt of NCLT Orders, the aforesaid Scheme has been assessed as highly probable by the management in accordance with the criteria prescribed under Ind AS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" and accordingly, the proposed demerger of Aluminium undertaking, Oil and Gas undertaking, Iron Ore undertaking and Merchant Power Undertaking pursuant to the scheme has been accounted and disclosed as Discontinued Operations.<br><br>The above transaction is a significant non-routine transaction and has been identified as a key audit matter due to:<br><br>a) significant management judgment around determination of the Scheme being assessed as highly probable by the management in accordance with the criteria prescribed under Ind AS 105.<br><br>b) significant management judgment around evaluation of giving effect to the Scheme in accordance to Ind AS- 103 "Business Combination", including:<br>- satisfaction of substantive conditions post 31 March 2026.<br>- waiver of any conditions by the Board of Directors to the extent permitted under Applicable Law; and<br><br>c) Significant management judgment and estimates which are sensitive to underlying assumptions such as forecast of future cash flows (including revised assessment of brand and strategic management fees), allocation of borrowings, identification of all proceedings of any nature for each undertaking, etc. upon the scheme becoming effective. | Our procedures included the following:<br><br>• Obtained and read the Scheme and orders passed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal to understand its key terms and conditions.<br><br>• Understood the change in structure of the Group from the management.<br><br>• Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of select internal financial controls (including management review controls) relevant for recording the impact of the Scheme and related disclosures.<br><br>• Evaluated the basis of the management's assessment of treating the proposed demerger as Discontinued operations in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.<br><br>• Obtained an update on the regulatory communications in this respect and current status of the approval from the regulatory authorities.<br><br>• Read the minutes of meeting of Board of Directors.<br><br>• Tested the identification of specific assets and liabilities being disclosed as held for distribution and assessed the key estimates and judgement involved therein.<br><br>• Identified indicators of impairment for assets and liabilities classified as held for distribution and where identified, tested the valuation by assessing the key assumptions used by management, which included:<br>– Assessment of management's forecasting accuracy of future cashflows by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results.<br>– Assessed the reasonableness of allocation of borrowings to respective resulting companies upon expected effectiveness of the Scheme.<br>– Assessment of capex considered and likelihood of timely implementation of expansion projects.<br>– Assessment of the profitability of continuing operations and of discontinuing operations separately by sensitivity assessment of underlying assumptions related to forecast of future cash flows.<br><br>• Assessed the disclosures made in this regard in the consolidated financial statements. |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Accounting and disclosure of related party transaction** (as described in note 43(J) of the consolidated financial statements) | |
| The Group has undertaken transactions with its intermediate holding company and its fellow subsidiaries pertaining to payment of brand and strategic management fees. Accounting and disclosure of such related party transaction has been identified as a key audit matter due to:<br>a) Significance of such related party transaction.<br>b) Risk of such transaction being prejudicial to the interest of the Group.<br>c) Risk of material information relating to aforesaid transactions not getting disclosed in the financial statements.<br>d) Increased industry focus of regulatory bodies on accounting and disclosure of related party transactions to be in compliance with applicable laws and accounting standards. | Our procedures included the following:<br>• Obtained and read the Group's policies, processes, and procedures in respect of identification of related parties in accordance with relevant laws and standards, obtaining approval, recording and disclosure of related party transactions and identified the key controls. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls.<br>• Tested such related party transaction and balance with the underlying contracts, confirmation letters and other supporting documents provided by the Group.<br>• Held discussions with Those Charged With Governance and examined the approvals of the audit committee and board of directors for the transaction.<br>• Obtained and assessed the benchmarking report issued by the experts engaged by the management.<br>• Assessed the competence and objectivity of the external experts.<br>• Involved internal transfer pricing experts to evaluate the arm's length pricing of the related party transaction.<br>• Held discussions and obtained representations from the management in relation to such transaction.<br>• Read the disclosures made in this regard in the financial statements and assessed whether relevant and material information have been disclosed. |
| **Recoverability of carrying value of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development and recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets presented as assets classified as held for distribution** (as described in note 3(a)(F), 3(a)(G), 3(c)(A)(i), 3(c)(A)(ii), 3(c)(A)(iv), 3(c)(A)(v), 3(c)(A)(vi), 36(a), 36(b), 36(i) and 45 of the consolidated financial statements) | |
| As at 31 March 2026, the Group has significant amounts of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development which were carried at historical cost less depreciation and deferred tax assets ("DTA") on unabsorbed depreciation.<br><br>We focused our efforts on the (a) Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") at Rajasthan block within the oil & gas segment; (b) CGU at Western Cluster Limited (WCL) in Liberia within the Iron Ore segment (c) Deferred Tax Assets and CGU at Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL) within the Power segment and (d) Deferred Tax Assets and CGU at ESL Steel Limited within the other segment.<br><br>The analysis of the recoverability of such property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, exploration intangible assets under development and deferred tax assets has been identified as a key audit matter due to:<br>• The significance of the carrying value of assets being assessed.<br>• significant estimates involved due to inherent uncertainty of future profitability, future cash flow forecasts, price, capex, production forecasts, and the weighted average cost of capital.<br>• significant estimates from changes in production forecasts due to adjustments in the future reserve and resource estimates.<br>• actual cashflow of ESL and WCL in current year being lower than the projected performance.<br>• uncertainty around obtaining Forest clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and its impact on expansion plans of ESL Steel Limited.<br>• significant judgement from uncertainty around initiation of Magnetite plant at WCL.<br>• significant judgement of PSC License extension up to 2040 for Rajasthan Block.<br>• receipt of Supreme Court Order on dispute of TSPL with Punjab State Power Corporation Limited with respect to Mega Power benefit matter and consequent notice for Late Payment Surcharge in current year and its impact on future revenue recognition. | Our audit procedures included the following:<br>• Obtained and read the Group's policies, processes, and procedures in respect of identification of impairment indicators, extraction of carrying values of the respective CGU from underlying books and records, recording and disclosure of impairment charge and identified key controls. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls.<br>• Assessed through an analysis of internal and external factors impacting the Group, whether there were any indicators of impairment in line with Ind AS 36 or any indicators for derecognition of deferred tax assets in line with Ind AS 12.<br>• In relation to the CGU at the Rajasthan block within the oil & gas segment, Western Cluster Limited in Liberia within the Iron Ore segment and Talwandi Sabo Power Limited within the Power segment where impairment charge indicators were identified and deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciation of TSPL; obtained and evaluated the valuation model used to determine the recoverable amount by assessing the key assumptions used by management, which included:<br>– Assessed management's forecasting accuracy by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results and assessment of potential impact of any variances on forecasted future cashflows and taxable profits.<br>– Corroborated metal, power and brent price assumptions used in the models against analyst consensus report and assessment of reasonableness of costs.<br>– Assessed impact from change in management plan with respect to initiation of Magnetite plant at WCL.<br>– Evaluated management's assessment on likelihood of obtaining PSC License extension up to 2040 for Rajasthan Block in Oil & Gas segment.<br>– Compared production forecasts with management's external expert's report on reserves & resources.<br>– Assessed of Group's reserves and resources estimation methods and policies, read reports provided by management's external/ internal reserves experts and assessed the scope of work and findings of these third parties.<br>– Assessed of the competence, capability and objectivity of experts engaged by management; through understanding their relevant professional qualifications and experience.<br>– Assessed of impact on forecasted cashflows on account of receipt of adverse Supreme Court Order on revenue and notice for Late Payment Surcharge.<br>– Assessed of the weighted average cost of capital used to discount the impairment models.<br>– Tested accuracy of the tax deductions availed under the Income Tax Act included in the tax computation.<br>– Tested the computation of the amounts recognized as deferred tax assets.<br>– Tested the mathematical accuracy of the models<br>– Involved experts who assist us to perform the above procedures and in assessment of fair valuation of underlying assets. |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| | • Performed procedures as per SA 600 – Using the Work of Another Auditor. Engaged with the component auditor to evaluate the procedures performed by them with respect to the impairment assessment of CGU at ESL Steel Limited and assessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciation of ESL. We inquired in respect of the audit procedures performed by them to address the key audit matter.<br>• As reported to us by the subsidiary auditor, the following procedure have been performed by them:<br>– Analysis of the key assumptions used in future projections of taxable profits and free cashflows by assessment of the consistency of the forecast by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results and analysis of potential impact of any variances.<br>– Corroboration of sales price assumptions used in the models against analyst consensus and assessed the reasonableness of costs.<br>– Assessment of capital expenditure considered and sensitivity analysis on likelihood of timely implementation of expansion projects.<br>– Evaluation of the Environment impact assessment and developments in obtaining appropriate Forest Clearance from MoEFCC for ESL Steel Limited.<br>– Assessment of the competence, capability and objectivity of experts/ lawyer engaged by management, through understanding of their relevant professional qualifications and experience.<br>– Test of accuracy of the tax deductions availed under the Income Tax Act included in the tax computation.<br>– Test of the computation of the amounts recognized as deferred tax assets.<br>– Test of mathematical accuracy of the models.<br>• As principal auditor, obtained independent external lawyer confirmation for evaluation of the Environment impact assessment and developments in obtaining appropriate Forest Clearance from MoEFCC for ESL Steel Limited.<br>• We have also involved experts, as principal auditor, to evaluate the key assumptions evaluated by component auditors, in accordance with SA 600.<br>• Assessed the disclosures made by the Group in this regard. |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Claims and exposures relating to taxation and litigation** (as described in note 3(a)(H)(ii), 3(a)(P), 3(c)(B)(ii), 9(c), 9(d), 37(e), 40(D) and 41 of the consolidated financial statements) | |
| The Group is subject to a large number of tax and legal disputes, including DGH arbitration matter in the oil and gas segment (also refer KAM on Recoverability of carrying value of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development), vendor arbitrations, mining royalty demand, electricity duty levied on consumption of power in smelter plants, disputed power receivables from GRIDCO and Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL), income tax disallowances and various indirect tax disputes which have been disclosed / provided for in the financial statements based on the facts and circumstances of each case.<br><br>Taxation and litigation exposures have been identified as a key audit matter due to the complexities involved in these matters, timeline involved for resolution and the potential financial impact of these on financial statements. Further, significant management judgement is involved in assessing the adequacy of provision or disclosure of each case. | Our audit procedures included the following:<br>• Obtained an understanding of the process of identification of claims, litigations, and its classification as probable, possible or remote and identified key controls in the process. For selected controls we have performed test of controls.<br>• Obtained the summary of Group's legal and tax cases and critically assessed management's position through discussions with the Legal Counsel, Head of Tax and operational management, on both the probability of success in significant cases, and the magnitude of any potential loss.<br>• Examined the underlying power purchase agreements in respect of the disputed power receivables.<br>• Examined the relevant state regulatory commission, appellate tribunal and court rulings.<br>• Obtained and assessed the model prepared by the management for computation of expected credit loss on the disputed receivables, including testing of key assumptions.<br>• Tested arithmetical accuracy of the models prepared by the management.<br>• For select litigations, obtained independent external lawyer confirmation who is contesting the cases and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims and assessed management's position through discussions with the management's in-house legal team to determine the basis of their conclusion.<br>• Assessed the competence and objectivity of the Group's experts.<br>• Involved experts to technically appraise the tax positions taken by management with respect to local tax issues.<br>• Assessed whether management assessment of similar cases is consistent across the divisions and subsidiaries and with positions taken in earlier periods or that differences in positions are adequately justified.<br>• Evaluated the merits of the grounds of DGH appeal to high court against Tribunal award and against the disputed amount payable to capital contractors including examining legal opinions on the aforesaid matters.<br>• Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the financial statements and whether they reflect the facts and circumstances of the respective tax and legal exposures and the requirements of relevant accounting standards. |

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

## Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group including its associates, joint ventures and joint operation in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operation are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of their respective companies and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operation are responsible for assessing the ability of their respective companies to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operation are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of their respective companies.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its associates, joint ventures and joint operation to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associates, joint ventures and joint operation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors and whose financial information we have audited, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## Other Matter

(a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information in respect of 31 subsidiaries whose financial statements include total assets of ₹ 54,565 Crore as at March 31, 2026, total revenues of ₹ 24,237 Crore, total net loss after tax of ₹ 5,327 Crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 5,401 Crore and net cash inflows of ₹ 477 Crore for the year ended on that date. These financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of total assets of ₹ Nil, total revenues of ₹ Nil, total net loss after tax of ₹ 1 Crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 1 Crore and net cash inflow of ₹ 1 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2026, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 1 associate and 2 joint ventures, whose financial statements, other financial information have been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, is based solely on the report(s) of such other auditors.

Certain of these subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures located outside India

is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

(b) The accompanying consolidated financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of 8 subsidiaries whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 1,430 Crore as at March 31, 2026, total revenues of ₹ Nil, total net loss after tax of ₹ 80 Crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 80 Crore and net cash inflows of ₹ 20 Crore for the year ended on that date. These unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of total assets of ₹ Nil, total revenues of ₹ Nil, total net loss after tax of ₹ Nil, total comprehensive loss of ₹ Nil and net cash inflows of ₹ Nil for the year ended March 31, 2026, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, whose financial statements, other financial information have not been audited and whose unaudited financial statements, other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of total assets of ₹ 110 Crore as at March 31, 2026, total revenues of ₹ 125 Crore, total net loss after tax of ₹ 2 Crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 2 Crore and net cash inflows of ₹ Nil for the year ended on that date in respect of 1 unincorporated joint operation not operated by the Group. Our opinion, in so far as it relates amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associates, joint venture and joint operation, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates, joint venture and joint operation, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on the relevant reports issued by us, and the reports issued by the respective auditors of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements and as provided to us by management of the Holding Company ("Component Auditors' Reports"), under section 143 of the Act in respect of 15 subsidiaries, we report as follows:

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order" or "CARO"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

   (a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

   (b) In our opinion, and based on the Component Auditors' Reports, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors, refer Note h(vi) below;

   (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the Component Auditors' Reports,, none of the directors of the Group's companies, incorporated in India, is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies, joint ventures and joint operation and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report

   (g) In our opinion and the Component Auditors' Reports, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, based on our audit and the Component Auditors' Reports:

      i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and joint ventures and joint operation in its consolidated financial statements – Refer Note 3(a)(P), 3(c)(A)(iii), 3(c)(A)(iv), 3(c)(B)(ii), 9(c), 9(d), 36(a), 36(b), 37(e), 40D and 41 to the consolidated financial statements;

      ii. The Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operation did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2026;

      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operation, incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2026.

      iv. a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

      b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

      c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v) The interim dividend declared and paid during the year by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, companies incorporated in India and until the date of the respective audit reports of such Holding Company, subsidiaries, is in accordance with section 123 of the Act

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks and the Component Auditors' Reports, as described in Note 50, the Holding Company, subsidiaries, have used two accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of audit, we and respective auditors of the above referred subsidiaries, did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail in relevant prior years has been preserved by the Holding Company and the above referred subsidiaries, as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years as stated in Note 50 to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649TLXNIB5064

Place of Signature:
Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026

# Annexure 1

**referred to paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date**

**Re: Vedanta Limited ('the Company')**

**In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:**

Qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are:

| Name | CIN | Holding company/ subsidiary/ associate/ joint venture | Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vedanta Limited | L13209MH1965PLC291394 | Holding Company | (i)(b), (ii)(a), (iii)(e) and (ix)(d) |
| Bharat Aluminium Company Limited | U74899DL1965PLC004518 | Subsidiary | (i)(c) |
| Sesa Resources Limited | U13209GA1965PLC000030 | Subsidiary | (i)(c), (iii)(e) and (ix)(d) |
| Sesa Mining Corporation Limited | U13209GA1969PLC000091 | Subsidiary | (iii)(e) |
| Malco Energy Limited | U31300TN2001PLC069645 | Subsidiary | (ix)(d) |
| ESL Steel Limited | U27310JH2006PLC012663 | Subsidiary | (i)(c), vii(a) and (ix)(d) |
| Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited | U452010R1955PLC008400 | Subsidiary | (i)(c) |
| Meenakshi Energy Limited | U40101TG1996PLC054239 | Subsidiary | (i)(c) and x(b) |

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649TLXNIB5064

Place of Signature:
Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026

# Annexure 2

**To the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Vedanta Limited**

## Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Vedanta Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associates, joint ventures and joint operation, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

## Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operation, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both, issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.

## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operation, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

## Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to 15 subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries incorporated in India.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649TLXNIB5064

Place of Signature:
Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026

# Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Note | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 6 | 30,027 | 97,834 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 6 | 10,310 | 30,939 |
| Intangible assets | 6 | 521 | 2,071 |
| Exploration intangible assets under development | 6 | 221 | 2,957 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | 7A | 31 | 27 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Investments | 7B | 1,252 | 1,596 |
| Loans | 8 | 39 | 1,799 |
| Trade receivables | 9 | - | 2,451 |
| Derivatives | 24 | 90 | - |
| Others | 10 | 840 | 3,015 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | 37 | 926 | 3,353 |
| Income tax assets (net) | 37 | 1,310 | 1,523 |
| Other non-current assets | 11 | 1,620 | 3,963 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **47,187** | **1,51,528** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 12 | 5,414 | 14,474 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Investments | 7C | 14,135 | 12,909 |
| Trade receivables | 9 | 1,305 | 3,636 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 1,370 | 3,993 |
| Other bank balances | 14 | 2,369 | 2,977 |
| Loans | 8 | 1 | 1,840 |
| Derivatives | 24 | 411 | 434 |
| Others | 10 | 277 | 7,597 |
| Income tax assets (net) | | 49 | 88 |
| Other current assets | 11 | 1,479 | 3,817 |
| **Total current assets** | | **26,810** | **51,765** |
| **Assets classified as held for distribution** | 47 | **1,59,240** | **-** |
| **Total Assets** | | **2,33,237** | **2,03,293** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 15 | 391 | 391 |
| Other equity | 16 | 49,261 | 40,821 |
| **Equity attributable to owners of Vedanta Limited** | | **49,652** | **41,212** |
| Non-controlling interests | 17 | 18,925 | 12,541 |
| **Total Equity** | | **68,577** | **53,753** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings | 19A | 16,209 | 52,712 |
| Lease liabilities | 23 | 326 | 572 |
| Derivatives | 24 | 60 | 46 |
| Other financial liabilities | 22 | 312 | 985 |
| Provisions | 25 | 746 | 3,223 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 37 | 4,901 | 13,043 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 26 | 1,168 | 5,384 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **23,722** | **75,965** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings | 19B | 10,786 | 21,141 |
| Lease liabilities | 23 | 523 | 761 |
| Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | 21 | 5,103 | 16,293 |
| Trade payables | 20 | | |
| (a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises | | - | 40 |
| (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises | | 7,250 | 10,155 |
| Derivatives | 24 | 569 | 279 |
| Other financial liabilities | 22 | 6,989 | 16,006 |
| Other current liabilities | 26 | 2,276 | 7,370 |
| Provisions | 25 | 76 | 372 |
| Income tax liabilities (net) | | 1,451 | 1,158 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **35,023** | **73,575** |
| **Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for distribution** | 47 | **1,05,915** | **-** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **2,33,237** | **2,03,293** |

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director (Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2026

# Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)

| Particulars | Note | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Continuing Operations:** | | | |
| **Revenue from operations** | | | |
| Revenue | 27 | 76,672 | 61,605 |
| Other operating income | 28 | 1,765 | 1,112 |
| **Total revenue from operations** | | **78,437** | **62,717** |
| Other income | 29 | 1,550 | 1,830 |
| **Total income** | | **79,987** | **64,547** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Cost of materials consumed | | 29,891 | 23,102 |
| Purchases of stock-in-trade | | 260 | 173 |
| Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade | 30 | (227) | (695) |
| Power and fuel charges | | 3,651 | 3,640 |
| Employee benefit expense | 31 | 1,748 | 1,722 |
| Finance costs | 34 | 2,817 | 4,197 |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense | 6 | 4,810 | 4,233 |
| Other expenses | 35 | 19,930 | 16,197 |
| **Total expenses** | | **62,880** | **52,569** |
| **Profit before share in profit of jointly controlled entities and associates, exceptional items and tax** | | 17,107 | 11,978 |
| Add: Share in (loss)/profit of jointly controlled entities and associates | | (1) | 1 |
| **Profit before exceptional items and tax** | | 17,106 | 11,979 |
| Net exceptional gain/(loss) | 36 | 20 | (351) |
| **Profit before tax** | | **17,126** | **11,628** |
| **Tax expense/(benefit):** | 37 | | |
| **Other than exceptional items** | | | |
| Net current tax expense | | 4,349 | 2,909 |
| Net deferred tax expense/(benefit) | | 292 | (536) |
| **Exceptional items** | | | |
| Net current tax expense/(benefit) | | 6 | (21) |
| Net deferred tax (benefit)/expense | | (1) | - |
| **Net tax expense** | | **4,646** | **2,352** |
| **Net Profit after tax from continuing operations** | | **12,480** | **9,276** |
| **Discontinued Operations:** | 47 | | |
| Profit before exceptional items and tax | | 22,498 | 13,030 |
| Net exceptional (loss)/gain | 36 | (4,198) | 2,219 |
| Net tax expense | 37 | 5,684 | 3,990 |
| **Net Profit after tax from discontinued operations** | | **12,616** | **11,259** |
| **Net Profit after tax (A)** | | **25,096** | **20,535** |
| **Other comprehensive income/(loss) from continuing operations** | | | |
| **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans | | 11 | 15 |
| Tax expense | | (1) | - |
| Gain/ (loss) on FVOCI equity investment | | 52 | (15) |
| | | **62** | **-** |
| **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Net loss on cash flow hedges recognised | | (470) | (19) |
| Tax benefit | | 120 | 6 |
| Net (loss)/gain on cash flow hedges recycled to profit or loss | | (1) | 2 |
| Tax benefit/(expense) | | 6 | (2) |
| Net (loss)/gain on FVOCI debt investment | | (3) | 30 |
| Tax benefit/(expense) | | 0 | (3) |
| Exchange differences on translation | | 1,458 | 84 |
| | | **1,111** | **98** |
| **Other comprehensive (loss)/income from discontinued operations** | | | |
| **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans | | (28) | (17) |
| Tax benefit | | 4 | 2 |
| | | **(24)** | **(15)** |
| **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Net (loss)/gain on cash flow hedges recognised during the period | | (4,525) | 623 |
| Tax benefit/ (expense) | | 1,139 | (157) |
| Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges recycled to profit or loss | | 319 | (304) |
| Tax (expense)/benefit | | (80) | 77 |
| Exchange differences on translation | | 526 | 188 |
| Tax benefit | | 41 | 16 |
| | | **(2,580)** | **443** |
| **Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income, net of tax (B)** | | **(1,431)** | **526** |
| **Total comprehensive income, net of tax (A+B)** | | **23,665** | **21,061** |
| **Profit attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of Vedanta Limited | | 17,391 | 14,988 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 7,705 | 5,547 |
| **Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of Vedanta Limited | | (1,273) | 435 |
| Non-controlling interests | | (158) | 91 |
| **Total comprehensive income attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of Vedanta Limited | | 16,118 | 15,423 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 7,547 | 5,638 |
| **Earnings per equity share** | 38 | | |
| Nominal value per share: ₹1 (31 March 2025: ₹1) | | | |
| **Earnings per equity share for continuing operations (`):** | 38 | | |
| - Basic | | 18.09 | 13.38 |
| - Diluted | | 17.94 | 13.27 |
| **Earnings per equity share for discontinued operations (`):** | 38 | | |
| - Basic | | 26.49 | 25.59 |
| - Diluted | | 26.27 | 25.38 |
| **Earnings per equity share for continuing and discontinued operations (`):** | 38 | | |
| - Basic | | 44.58 | 38.97 |
| - Diluted | | 44.21 | 38.65 |

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director (Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2026

# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Profit before tax from continuing operations | 17,126 | 11,628 |
| Profit before tax from discontinued operations | 18,300 | 15,249 |
| **Profit before tax from continuing and discontinued operations** | **35,426** | **26,877** |
| **Adjustments for:** | | |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortisation | 9,807 | 11,139 |
| Impairment charge/(reversal) on property, plant and equipment/ Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)/ Other assets written off (net) (Refer note 36) | 1,820 | (2,090) |
| Other exceptional items loss (Refer note 36) | 1,610 | 195 |
| Allowance of impairment on financial and non-financial assets/ bad debts written off | 649 | 343 |
| Exploration costs written off | 1,252 | 459 |
| Liabilities written back | (409) | (469) |
| Fair Value gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss | (216) | (262) |
| Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net) | (13) | (191) |
| Foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net) | (76) | 57 |
| Unwinding of discount on decommissioning liability | 152 | 142 |
| Share in (profit)/loss of jointly controlled entities and associates | 1 | (1) |
| Share based payment expense | 53 | 58 |
| Interest income | (2,408) | (2,388) |
| Dividend income | (33) | (35) |
| Interest expense | 8,199 | 9,772 |
| Amortization of Deferred government grant | (321) | (296) |
| **Changes in working capital** | | |
| (Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables | (3,867) | 5,553 |
| (Increase) in inventories | (1,027) | (1,714) |
| Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables | 1,076 | (5,862) |
| (Decrease)/ increase in operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | (4,041) | 1,358 |
| **Cash generated from operations** | **47,635** | **42,645** |
| Income taxes paid (net of refunds) | (8,136) | (3,083) |
| **Net cash generated from operating activities** | **39,499** | **39,562** |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles, CWIP, capital advances and creditors) | (20,876) | (17,005) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | 124 | 291 |
| Loans repaid by related parties (Refer note 43) | 1,856 | 2 |
| Loans given to related parties (Refer note 43) | - | (2) |
| Deposits made | (16,421) | (40,362) |
| Proceeds from redemption of deposits | 14,737 | 38,026 |
| Short term investments made | (1,15,947) | (1,13,800) |
| Proceeds from sale of short term investments | 1,11,218 | 1,12,061 |
| Interest received | 2,115 | 2,390 |
| Dividends received | 33 | 35 |
| Payment made to site restoration fund | (712) | (212) |
| Purchase of long term investments | (465) | (614) |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | **(24,338)** | **(19,190)** |

# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Issue of ordinary shares (Refer note 15(c)) | - | 8,500 |
| Payment of share issue expenses | - | (66) |
| Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net) | 1,364 | (197) |
| Proceeds from current borrowings | 6,093 | 11,923 |
| Repayment of current borrowings | (8,857) | (12,525) |
| Proceeds from long-term borrowings | 28,623 | 27,754 |
| Repayment of long-term borrowings | (22,277) | (25,580) |
| Borrowings repaid to related parties (Refer note 43) | - | (7) |
| Interest paid | (9,124) | (10,458) |
| Proceeds from sale of equity shares of subsidiary without loss of control (Refer note 4(C)) | 6,292 | 3,134 |
| Payment of dividends to the equity holders of the Company | (13,279) | (16,772) |
| Payment of dividends to non-controlling interests | (1,546) | (4,419) |
| Principle payment of lease liabilities | (428) | (387) |
| Interest payment of lease liabilities | (116) | (81) |
| Purchase of treasury shares for stock options | (294) | (42) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | **(13,549)** | **(19,223)** |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | 204 | 32 |
| **Net increase in cash and cash equivalents** | **1,816** | **1,181** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 3,993 | 2,812 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 13 and note 47)** | **5,809** | **3,993** |

**Notes:**

1. *The figures in parentheses indicate outflow.*
2. *The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - statement of cash flows.*
3. *Net cash used in investing activities primarily excludes non-cash transactions such as fair valuation of investments, payable for capital projects, foreign exchange gain/loss and acquisition of right of use assets (Refer note 6) etc.*
4. *Refer note 47 for details of cashflow from discontinued operations.*

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2026

# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

## A. Equity Share Capital

**Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid***

| Particulars | Nos (in Crore) | (₹ in Crore) |
|---|---|---|
| **As at 1 April 2024** | 372 | 372 |
| Changes during the year (Refer note 15(c)) | 19 | 19 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **391** | **391** |
| **As at 1 April 2025** | 391 | 391 |
| Changes during the year | - | - |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **391** | **391** |

**There are no prior period errors for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.*

## B. Other Equity

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Reserves and surplus | | | | Items of OCI | | | Attributable to owners of the Company | Non-controlling interests | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capital reserve | Securities premium | Retained earnings | Other reserves (Refer note below) | Foreign currency translation reserve | Instruments through OCI | Effective portion of cash flow hedges | | | |
| **Balance as at 01 April 2024** | **18,559** | **19,009** | **(29,512)** | **19,248** | **3,061** | **35** | **(50)** | **30,350** | **11,347** | **41,697** |
| Profit after tax for the year | - | - | 14,988 | - | - | - | - | 14,988 | 5,547 | 20,535 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax impact) | - | - | - | - | 234 | 3 | 198 | 435 | 91 | 526 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | **-** | **-** | **14,988** | **-** | **234** | **3** | **198** | **15,423** | **5,638** | **21,061** |
| Recognition of share based payment | - | - | - | 60 | - | - | - | 60 | - | 60 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | - | - | - | (42) | - | - | - | (42) | - | (42) |
| Exercise of stock option | - | - | (48) | 16 | - | - | - | (32) | - | (32) |
| Transfer from GR to RE # | - | - | 6,617 | (6,617) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Derecognition of put option liability (Refer note 4(B)) | 266 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 266 | - | 266 |
| Derecognition of non controlling interest (Refer note 4(B)) | 246 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 246 | (246) | - |
| Recognition of securities premium on Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") (Refer note 15(c)) | - | 8,481 | - | - | - | - | - | 8,481 | - | 8,481 |
| Share issue expenses in relation to QIP | - | (66) | - | - | - | - | - | (66) | - | (66) |
| Sale of stake in subsidiary (Refer note 4(C)) | - | - | - | 2,913 | - | - | - | 2,913 | 221 | 3,134 |
| Dividend (Refer note 39) | - | - | (16,772) | - | - | - | - | (16,772) | (4,419) | (21,191) |
| Others | - | - | (6) | - | - | - | - | (6) | - | (6) |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | **19,071** | **27,424** | **(24,733)** | **15,578** | **3,295** | **38** | **148** | **40,821** | **12,541** | **53,362** |
| Profit after tax for the year | - | - | 17,391 | - | - | - | - | 17,391 | 7,705 | 25,096 |
| Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (net of tax impact) | - | - | (13) | - | 1,796 | 49 | (3,105) | (1,273) | (158) | (1,431) |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | **-** | **-** | **17,378** | **-** | **1,796** | **49** | **(3,105)** | **16,118** | **7,547** | **23,665** |
| Recognition of share based payment | - | - | - | 79 | - | - | - | 79 | - | 79 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | - | - | - | (387) | - | - | - | (387) | - | (387) |
| Exercise of stock option | - | - | (38) | 39 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Sale of stake in subsidiary (Refer note 4(C)) | - | - | - | 5,908 | - | - | - | 5,908 | 383 | 6,291 |
| Dividend (Refer note 39) | - | - | (13,279) | - | - | - | - | (13,279) | (1,546) | (14,825) |
| Balance as at 31 March 2026 | **19,071** | **27,424** | **(20,672)** | **21,217** | **5,091** | **87** | **(2,957)** | **49,261** | **18,925** | **68,186** |



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

**Note:**

**Other reserves comprise:**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Capital redemption reserve | Preference share redemption reserve | Capital reserve on consolidation | Share based payment reserve | Legal reserve | Treasury shares | Non Controlling Interest Reserve | General reserve | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 01 April 2024** | 23 | 3,087 | 10 | 213 | 25 | (205) | - | 16,095 | 19,248 |
| Recognition of share based payment | - | - | - | 60 | - | - | - | - | 60 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | - | - | - | - | - | (42) | - | - | (42) |
| Exercise of stock options | - | - | - | (83) | - | 99 | - | - | 16 |
| Transfer from GR to RE# | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (6,617) | (6,617) |
| Sale of stake in subsidiary (Refer note 4(C)) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,913 | - | 2,913 |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | **23** | **3,087** | **10** | **190** | **25** | **(148)** | **2,913** | **9,478** | **15,578** |
| Recognition of share based payment | - | - | - | 79 | - | - | - | - | 79 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | - | - | - | - | - | (387) | - | - | (387) |
| Exercise of stock options | - | - | - | (77) | - | 116 | - | - | 39 |
| Sale of stake in subsidiary (Refer note 4(C)) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,908 | - | 5,908 |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2026** | **23** | **3,087** | **10** | **192** | **25** | **(419)** | **8,821** | **9,478** | **21,217** |

*# During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 July 2024 ("the Order") has sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") at Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") which envisages transfer of the entire balance of ₹10,383 Crores standing to the credit of the General Reserves ("GR") of HZL as at 31 March 2024 to Retained Earnings ("RE"). The certified true copy of the said Order was filed with the Registrar of Companies on 22 July 2024, and accordingly the Scheme has come into effect. HZL will maintain the minimum net worth as per the undertaking given to NCLT and as mentioned in the Order.*

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 1 Group overview

Vedanta Limited ("the Company") (CIN: L13209MH1965PLC291394) and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") is a diversified natural resource Group engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Group engages in the exploration, production and sale of zinc, lead, silver, copper, aluminium, iron ore and oil and gas and has a presence across India, South Africa, Namibia, Ireland, Australia, Liberia and UAE. The Group is also in the business of commercial power generation, power cables, steel manufacturing and port operations in India and manufacturing of glass substrate in South Korea and Taiwan.

The Company was incorporated on 08 September 1975 under the laws of the Republic of India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1st Floor, 'C' wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400093, Maharashtra. The Company's shares are listed on National Stock Exchange ('NSE') and Bombay Stock Exchange ('BSE') in India. In June 2007, the Company completed its initial public offering of American Depositary Shares, or ADS, each representing four equity shares, and listed its ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange ('NYSE').

The ADSs of the Company have been delisted from NYSE effective close of trading on NYSE on 08 November 2021. The Company has been deregistered from SEC under the Exchange Act effective 01 March 2023.

The Company is majority owned by Twin Star Holdings Limited ("Twin Star"), Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited ("VHM2L"), Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited ("VHML"), Welter Trading Limited ("Welter") and Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV ("VNIBV") which are in turn wholly-owned subsidiaries of Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL"), a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom. VRL, through its subsidiaries, held 56.38% (31 March 2025: 56.38%) of the Company's equity as at 31 March 2026.

Details of Group's various businesses are as follows. The Group's percentage holdings in each of the below businesses are disclosed in note 44.

**Continuing operations:**

- Zinc India business is owned and operated by Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL").
- Zinc international business comprises Skorpion mine and refinery in Namibia operated through THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited ("Skorpion"), Lisheen mine in Ireland operated through Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited ("Lisheen") (Lisheen mine ceased operations in December 2015) and Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited ("BMM"), whose assets include the operational Black Mountain mine and the Gamsberg mine project located in South Africa.
- The Group's copper business owned and operated by the Company, Fujairah Gold FZC and Thalanga Copper Mines ("TCM") is principally one of custom smelting and includes captive power plants at Tuticorin in Southern India. A more detailed update on facilities at Tuticorin is given in note 3(c)(A)(iii).

Further, the Group's copper business includes refinery and rod plant in Silvassa consisting of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,22,000 TPA copper tank house plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA. The plant continues to operate as usual, catering to the domestic market and export market.

In addition, the Group owns and operates a precious metal refinery and copper rod plant in Fujairah, UAE through its subsidiary Fujairah Gold FZC.

- The Group's power business includes the wind power plants commissioned by HZL and a power plant at MALCO Energy Limited ("MEL") (under care and maintenance) situated at Mettur Dam in the State of Tamil Nadu in southern India.
- The Group's other business also include Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited ("VGCB"). Vizag port project includes mechanization of coal handling facilities and upgradation of general cargo berth for handling coal at the outer harbour of Visakhapatnam Port on the east coast of India. VGCB commenced operations in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. The Group's other business also includes AvanStrate Inc. ("ASI"), Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited ("VSPL"), Vedanta Displays Limited ("VDL"), Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited ("FACOR") and Incab Industries limited ("Incab"). ASI is involved in the manufacturing of glass substrate in South Korea and Taiwan. The Company acquired Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited and Vedanta Displays Limited during FY 24 for manufacturing semiconductor and display glass panels, respectively. FACOR is involved in manufacturing of Ferro Alloys, mining of chrome ore and generation of power. It owns a ferro chrome plant with a capacity of approximately 1,45,000 TPA, a 100 MW power plant and mines in Sukinda valley with current capacity of 1 MTPA. Incab is involved in in the business of power cables.

**Discontinued operations:**

- The Group's oil and gas business is owned and operated by the Company and its subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited ("CEHL") and consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas.
- The Group's Aluminium business is owned and operated by the Company and by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ("BALCO"). The aluminium operations include a refinery and captive power plant at Lanjigarh, smelter and captive power plants at Jharsuguda and coal mines at Jamkhani, all situated in the State of Odisha in Eastern India. BALCO's operations include two bauxite mines (operations currently being suspended), the Chotia coal block (operated and exhausted the coal reserves) and an unexplored coal block - Barra, a 1410 MW captive power plant (270 MW under suspension), 600MW independent power plant, an alumina refinery (operations of which have been suspended since September 2009), smelting and fabrication facilities in the State of Chhattisgarh in central India.
- The Group's iron ore business is owned by the Company, and by its wholly owned subsidiaries, i.e., Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited and consists of exploration, mining, processing and trading of iron ore, pig iron and metallurgical coke and generation of power for captive use. Pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order, mining operations in the state of Goa were suspended. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company had received environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEFCC") and Consent to Operate ("CTO") from Goa State Pollution Board followed by commencement of Bicholim mining operations in March 2024 and the same is operational during the year.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company received environment clearance from the MoEFCC for Cudnem mines Block VII and the other approvals are under process.

In addition, the Group's iron ore business also includes a wholly owned subsidiary, Western Cluster Limited ("WCL") in Liberia which has iron ore assets. WCL's assets include development rights to Western Cluster and a network of iron ore deposits in West Africa. The mine operated from June 2022 to September 2024, producing and selling DSO and generating low grade magnetite ore. Operations were suspended because the project became cash negative due to high stripping requirements, lower grade ore, and logistics constraints. Since the magnetite ore requires beneficiation, the Company plans to build concentrator plants in phases and is currently developing its own facility. Due to continued uncertainty in the viability of the project due to geopolitical factors including high stripping ratios, lower ore grades, logistical constraints, the Group recorded a provision for impairment of its property, plant and equipment and inventory during the current year.

- The Group's power business is owned and operated by the Company, and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") and Meenakshi Energy Limited ("Meenakshi"), which are engaged in the power generation business in India. The Company's power operations include a thermal coal- based commercial power facility of 600 MW at Jharsuguda in the State of Odisha in Eastern India and a 1200 MW (two units of 600 MW each) thermal coal-based power plant, in the State of Chhattisgarh in Eastern India. Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") power operations include 1,980 MW (three units of 660 MW each) thermal coal- based commercial power facilities. Meenakshi power operations include 1,000 MW coal-based power plant (two units of 150 MW each and two units of 350 MW each), located at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.
- The Group's other activities include ESL Steel Limited ("ESL") (formerly known as Electrosteel Steels Limited) and Desai Cement Company Private Limited ("DCCPL"). ESL is engaged in the manufacturing and supply of billets, TMT bars, wire rods and ductile iron pipes in India and also deals in mining of iron ore and its supply. DCCPL is involved in business of producing slag cements and owns three ball mills with capacity of 1,26,000 TPA.

## 2 Basis of preparation and basis of measurement of financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, presentation requirement of Division II of schedule III and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") (as amended from time to time), guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") and Guidance Note on Accounting for

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Oil and Gas Producing Activities issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies, set out below and were consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The Group has identified 12 months as its operating cycle for the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current.

These consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2026. The revision to these consolidated financial statements is permitted by the Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

All financial information presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded off to the nearest crore except when indicated otherwise. Amounts less than ₹ 0.50 Crore have been presented as "0".

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies below. The Group has availed long term debt (refer notes 19A and 19B). In the unlikely event, Vedanta Resources Limited (together with its subsidiaries) ceases to hold more than 50.1% stake in the Company and its certain subsidiaries, ₹ 55,784 Crore of the Group's outstanding long-term debt would become repayable on demand. Management basis assessment of free cash flows, its ability to refinance existing debt and other strategic initiatives, considers the same as remote.

By virtue of the Scheme of demerger of the Company, the management has also considered its free cash flow projections and other strategic initiatives in a post demerger scenario and believe the Group would continue as a going concern and will remain compliant with applicable covenants.

## 3(a) Material accounting policies

### (A) Basis of Consolidation

#### i) Subsidiaries:

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financials statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries (the "Group"), being the entities that it controls.

Control is achieved where the Company:

- has power over the investee
- is exposed to, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns

The Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including;

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to align the accounting policies in line with accounting policies of the Group.

For non-wholly owned subsidiaries, a share of the profit/(loss) for the financial year and net assets is attributed to the non-controlling interests as shown in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and consolidated balance sheet.

Liability for put option issued to non-controlling interests which do not grant present access to ownership interest to the Group is recognised at present value of the redemption amount and is reclassified from equity. At the end of each reporting period, the non-controlling interests subject to put option is derecognised and the difference between the amount derecognised and present value of the redemption amount, which is recorded as a financial liability, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

For acquisitions of additional interests in subsidiaries, where there is no change in control, the Group recognises a reduction to the non-controlling interest of the respective subsidiary with the difference between this figure and the cash paid, inclusive of transaction fees, being recognised in equity. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Intra-Group balances and transactions, and any unrealized profit arising from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

#### ii) Joint arrangements

A Joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is considered when there is contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint venture. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby, the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Group has both joint operations and joint ventures.

**Joint operations**

The Group has joint operations within its Oil and gas segment. It participates in several unincorporated joint operations which involve the joint control of assets used in oil and gas exploration and producing activities. The Group accounts for its share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of joint operations in which the Group holds an interest. Liabilities in unincorporated joint operations, where the Group is the operator, is accounted for at gross values (including share of other partners) with a corresponding receivable from the venture partner. These have been included in the consolidated financial statements under the appropriate headings.

Details of joint operations are set out in Note 44.

**Joint venture**

The Group accounts for its interest in joint venture using the equity method (see (iv) below), after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of joint venture is included in the carrying value of investments in joint venture.

#### iii) Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method (see (iv) below).

#### iv) Equity method of accounting

Under the equity method of accounting applicable for investments in associates and joint ventures, investments are initially recorded at the cost to the Group and then, in subsequent periods, the carrying value is adjusted to reflect the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee, and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee, other changes to the investee's net assets and is further adjusted for impairment losses, if any. Dividend received or receivable from associates and joint-ventures are recognised as a reduction in carrying amount of the investment.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss include the Group's share of investee's results, except where the investee is generating losses, share of such losses in excess of the Group's interest in that investee are not recognised. Losses recognised under the equity method in excess of the Group's investment in ordinary shares are applied to the other components of the Group's interest that forms part of Group's net investment in the investee in the reverse order of their seniority (i.e., priority in liquidation).

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

If the Group's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group discontinues the recognition of further losses. Additional losses are provided for, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate/joint venture.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates and joint ventures are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees is changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amount of equity accounted investments are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in Note 3(a)(G) below.

### (v) Assets held for distribution and discontinued operations

The Group classifies assets and disposal groups as held for distribution if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the distribution will be made or that the decision to distribution will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for distribution of such assets (or disposal groups), its distribution is highly probable; and it will genuinely be distributed, not abandoned. The Group treats distribution of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to distribute the asset (or disposal group),
- The distribution is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed distribution within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for distribution to owners and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the consolidated statement of profit and loss of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss before tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. All notes to the consolidated financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned. Notes relating to the assets and liabilities may not be strictly comparable as current year amounts would only pertain to continuing operations, unless otherwise stated.

Income and expenses and assets and liabilities are disclosed after netting off of transactions between continuing operations and discontinued operations in consolidated statement of profit and loss and consolidated balance sheet pursuant to compliance of Ind AS 110.

## (B) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations' are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date.

Excess of fair value of purchase consideration and the acquisition date non-controlling interest over the acquisition date fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognised as goodwill. Goodwill arising on acquisitions is reviewed for impairment annually. Where the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the purchase consideration, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the Group recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through other comprehensive income.

Where it is not possible to complete the determination of fair values by the date on which the first post-acquisition financial statements are approved, a provisional assessment of fair value is made and any adjustments required to those provisional fair values are finalised within 12 months of the acquisition date.

Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed twelve months from the acquisition date.

Any non-controlling interest in an acquiree is measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets. This accounting choice is made on a transaction by transaction basis.

Acquisition expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received except costs to issue debt or equity securities which shall be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 32 and Ind AS 109.

If the Group acquires a Group of assets in a Company that does not constitute a business combination in accordance with Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations', the cost of the acquired Group of assets is allocated to the individual identifiable assets acquired based on their relative fair value.

### Common control transactions

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and the control is not transitory. The transactions between entities under common control are specifically covered by Ind AS 103. Such transactions are accounted for using the pooling-of-interest method in accordance with Appendix C of IND AS 103. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recognised at their carrying amounts recorded in the standalone financial statements of the acquired entity, except for certain income tax and deferred tax assets. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies.

The components of equity of the acquired companies are added to the same components within Group equity. The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves. The Company's shares issued in consideration for the acquired companies are recognised at face value from the moment the acquired companies are included in these financial statements and the financial statements of the commonly controlled entities would be combined, retrospectively, as if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the earliest reporting period presented. However, the prior year comparative information is only adjusted for periods during which entities were under common control.

## (C) (i) Revenue recognition

- **Sale of goods/rendering of services (Including Revenue from contracts with customers)**

The Group's revenue from contracts with customers is mainly from the sale of copper, aluminium, iron ore, zinc, oil and gas, power, steel, glass substrate and port operations. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer as per terms of contract, which usually is on delivery of the goods to the shipping agent at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing sales taxes/ goods and service tax and other indirect taxes. Revenues from sale of by-products are included in revenue.

Certain of the Group's sales contracts provide for provisional pricing based on the price on the London Metal Exchange (LME) and crude index, as specified in the contract. Revenue in respect of such contracts is recognised when control passes to the customer and

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

is measured at the amount the entity expects to be entitled – being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the measurement period. Post transfer of control of goods, provisional pricing features are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' rather than Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and therefore the Ind AS 115 rules on variable consideration do not apply. These 'provisional pricing' adjustments, i.e., the consideration adjusted post transfer of control are included in total revenue from operations on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss and disclosed by way of note to the financial statements. Final settlement of the price is based on the applicable price for a specified future period. The Group's provisionally priced sales are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in revenue.

Revenue from oil, gas and condensate sales represent the Group's share in the revenue from sale of such products, by the joint operations, and is recognised as and when control in these products gets transferred to the customers. In computing its share of revenue, the Group excludes government's share of profit oil which gets accounted for when the obligation in respect of the same arises.

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when delivered and measured based on rates as per bilateral contractual agreements with buyers and at a rate arrived at based on the principles laid down under the relevant Tariff Regulations as notified by the regulatory bodies, as applicable.

Where the Group acts as a port operator, revenues relating to operating and maintenance phase of the port contract are recognised when the services are rendered at the amount that Group expects to be entitled to for the services provided.

- **Contract Liability**

If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is received. The advance payments received plus a specified rate of return/ discount, at the prevailing market rates, is settled by supplying respective goods over a period of up to twenty four months under an agreed delivery schedule as per the terms of the respective agreements. As these are contracts that the Group expects, and has the ability, to fulfil through delivery of a non-financial item, these are presented as advance from customers and are recognised as revenue as and when control of respective commodities is transferred to customers under the agreements. The fixed rate of return/discount is treated as finance cost. The portion of the advance where either the Group does not have a unilateral right to defer settlement beyond 12 months or expects settlement within 12 months from the balance sheet date is classified as current liability.

- **Trade receivables**

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in note 3 (H)(i).

### (C) (ii) Other Income

- **Interest income**

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

- **Dividends**

Dividend income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, provided it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

### (D) Property, Plant and Equipment

#### i) Mining properties and leases

When a decision is taken that a mining property is viable for commercial production (i.e., when the Group determines that the mining property will provide sufficient and sustainable return relative to the risks and the Group decided to proceed with the mine development), all further pre-production primary development expenditure other than that on land, buildings, plant, equipment and capital work in progress is capitalised as property, plant and equipment under the heading "Mining properties and leases" together with any amount transferred from "Exploration and evaluation" assets. The costs of mining properties and leases include the costs of acquiring and developing mining properties.

The stripping cost incurred during the production phase of a surface mine is deferred to the extent the current period stripping cost exceeds the average period stripping cost over the life of mine and recognised as an asset if such cost provides a benefit in terms of improved access to ore in future periods and certain criteria are met. When the benefit from the stripping costs are realised in the current period, the stripping costs are accounted for as the cost of inventory. If the costs of inventory produced and the stripping activity asset are not separately identifiable, a relevant production measure is used to allocate the production stripping costs between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset. The Group uses the expected volume of waste compared with the actual volume of waste extracted for a given value of ore/ mineral production for the purpose of determining the cost of the stripping activity asset.

Deferred stripping costs are included in mining properties within property, plant and equipment and disclosed as a part of mining properties. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is depreciated on a unit of production method over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body.

In circumstances where a mining property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalised costs relating to the property are written off in the period in which it occurs, i.e., when the Group determines that the mining property will not provide sufficient and sustainable returns relative to the risks and the Group decides not to proceed with the mine development.

Commercial reserves are proved and probable reserves as defined by the 'JORC' Code, 'MORC' code or 'SAMREC' Code. Changes in the commercial reserves affecting unit of production calculations are dealt with prospectively over the revised remaining reserves.

#### ii) Oil and gas assets (developing/producing assets)

For oil and gas assets, a "successful efforts" based accounting policy is followed. Costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal rights to explore an area are expensed immediately to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

All costs incurred after the technical feasibility and commercial viability of producing hydrocarbons has been demonstrated are capitalised within property, plant and equipment - development/producing assets on a field-by-field basis. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only where it either enhances the economic benefits of the development/producing asset or replaces part of the existing development/producing asset. Any remaining costs associated with the part replaced are expensed.

Net proceeds from any disposal of development/ producing assets are credited against the previously capitalised cost. A gain or loss on disposal of a development/producing asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss to the extent that the net proceeds exceed or are less than the appropriate portion of the net capitalised costs of the asset.

#### iii) Other property, plant and equipment

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use. It also includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequently, property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalised, if the recognition criteria are met.

#### iv) Assets under construction

Assets under construction are capitalised in the assets under Capital work in progress. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning

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of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Capital work in progress is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

**v) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense**

Mining properties and other assets in the course of development or construction and freehold land and goodwill are not depreciated or amortised.

- **Mining properties**

  The capitalised mining properties are amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the total estimated remaining commercial proved and probable reserves of each property or group of properties and are subject to impairment review. Costs used in the unit of production calculation comprise the net book value of capitalised costs plus the estimated future capital expenditure required to access the commercial reserves. Changes in the estimates of commercial reserves or future capital expenditure are dealt with prospectively.

- **Oil and gas producing facilities**

  All expenditures carried within each field are amortised from the commencement of production on a unit of production basis, which is the ratio of oil and gas production in the period to the estimated quantities of depletable reserves at the end of the period plus the production in the period, generally on a field-by-field basis or group of fields which are reliant on common infrastructure.

  Depletable reserves are proved reserves for acquisition costs and proved and developed reserves for successful exploratory wells, development wells, processing facilities, distribution assets, estimated future abandonment cost and all other related costs. These assets are depleted within each cost centre. Reserves for this purpose are considered on working interest basis which are reassessed atleast annually. Impact of changes to reserves are accounted for prospectively.

- **Other assets**

  Depreciation on other Property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives (determined by the management) as given below.

Management's assessment takes into account, inter alia, the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the assets, the operating conditions of the assets, past history of replacement and maintenance support.

Estimated useful life of assets are as follows:

| Asset | Useful life (in years) |
|---|---|
| Buildings (Residential; factory etc.) | 3-60 |
| Plant and equipment | 6-40 |
| Railway siding | 15 |
| Office equipment | 3-6 |
| Furniture and fixture | 8-10 |
| Vehicles | 8-10 |

Major inspection and overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit to be derived from such costs. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

The Group reviews the residual value and useful life of an asset at least at each financial year-end. The Group considers climate-related matters, including physical and transition risks in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Group reassessed the useful life of a certain category of assets included in plant and equipment and accordingly revised the estimate of its useful life in respect of pot relining assets from 5 years to 6.5 years and for alumina refinery assets from 15-25 years to 25-30 years in aluminium segment. This change was based on several factors, primary being the anticipated usage of these assets in future years. As a result of this reassessment, the depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 decreased by ₹ 462 Crore and ₹ 305 Crore respectively.

## (E) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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The Group recognises port concession rights as "Intangible Assets" arising from a service concession arrangements, in which the grantor controls or regulates the services provided and the prices charged, and also controls any significant residual interest in the infrastructure such as property, plant and equipment, irrespective whether the infrastructure is existing infrastructure of the grantor or the infrastructure is constructed or purchased by the Group as part of the service concession arrangement. Such an intangible asset is recognised by the Group initially at cost determined as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the construction service delivered and is capitalised when the project is complete in all respects. Port concession rights are amortised on straight line basis over the balance of license period. The concession period is 30 years from the date of the award. Any addition to the port concession rights are measured at fair value on recognition. Port concession rights also include certain property, plant and equipment in accordance with Appendix D of Ind AS 115 “service concession arrangements.

Mining rights include the cost incurred for mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs together with cost incurred on development of mining rights and other related cost of mines transferred from “Exploration intangible assets under development”.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on a straight line basis. Software is amortised over the estimated useful life ranging from 2-5 years. Amounts paid for securing mining rights are amortised over the period of the mining lease ranging from 16-25 years. Technological know-how and acquired brand are amortised over the estimated useful life of ten years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

## (F) Exploration and evaluation intangible assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred prior to obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are expensed as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets (intangible assets) and stated at cost less impairment, if any. Exploration and evaluation intangible assets are transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when the technical feasibility and commercial viability has been determined. Exploration intangible assets under development are assessed for impairment and impairment loss, if any, is recognised prior to reclassification.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities:

- Acquisition costs - costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights to explore, including related professional fees.
- General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g., costs incurred for environment clearance, defence clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.
- Costs of exploration drilling and equipping exploration and appraisal wells.

Exploration expenditure incurred in the process of determining oil and gas exploration targets is capitalised within "Exploration and evaluation assets" (intangible assets) and subsequently allocated to drilling activities. Exploration drilling costs are initially capitalised on a well-by-well basis until the success or otherwise of the well has been established. The success or failure of each exploration effort is judged on a well-by-well basis. Drilling costs are written off on completion of a well unless the results indicate that hydrocarbon reserves exist and there is a reasonable prospect that these reserves are commercial.

Following appraisal of successful exploration wells, if commercial reserves are established and technical feasibility for extraction demonstrated, then the related capitalised exploration costs are transferred into a single field cost centre within property, plant and equipment - development/producing assets (oil and gas properties) after testing for impairment. Where results of exploration drilling indicate the presence of hydrocarbons which are ultimately not considered

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commercially viable, all related costs are written off to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a license interest is initially capitalised on a license-by-license basis. Costs are held, undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the license area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Net proceeds from any disposal of an exploration asset are initially credited against the previously capitalised costs. Any surplus/ deficit is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

### (G) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating units.

The Group assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. The Group conducts an internal review of asset values annually, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. Internal and external factors, such as worse economic performance than expected, changes in expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses.

If any such indication exists where annual testing of impairment is required, then an impairment review is undertaken and the recoverable amount is calculated, as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value in use.

Fair value less costs of disposal is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants and does not reflect the effects of factors that may be specific to the Group and not applicable to entities in general. Fair value for mineral and oil and gas assets is generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset, including any expansion prospects, and its eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. These cash flows are discounted at an appropriate post tax discount rate to arrive at the net present value.

Value in use is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. The cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Value in use is determined by applying assumptions specific to the Group's continued use and cannot take into account future development. These assumptions are different to those used in calculating fair value and consequently the value in use calculation is likely to give a different result to a fair value calculation. The Group assesses whether climate risks, including physical risks and transition risks could have a significant impact. If so, these risks are included in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value in use amounts.

The carrying amount of the CGU is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the CGU is determined. The carrying value is net of deferred tax liability recognised in the fair value of assets acquired in the business combination.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised except if initially attributed to goodwill.

#### Exploration and evaluation intangible assets:

In assessing whether there is any indication that an exploration and evaluation asset may be impaired, the Group considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:

- the period for which the Group has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Group has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area;
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale; and
- reserve information prepared annually by external experts.

When a potential impairment is identified, an assessment is performed for each area of interest in conjunction with the Group of operating assets (representing a cash-generating unit) to which the exploration and evaluation assets is attributed. Exploration areas in which reserves have been discovered but require major capital expenditure before production can begin, are continually evaluated to ensure that commercial quantities of reserves exist or to ensure that additional exploration work is underway or planned. To the extent that capitalised expenditure is no longer expected to be recovered, it is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

### (H) Financial instruments

#### (i) Financial assets - recognition and subsequent measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price as per Ind AS 115.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- **Financial assets at amortised cost**

  A financial asset is measured at amortised cost, if both of the following conditions are met:

  - the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
  - the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

  After initial measurement, financial assets meeting these criteria are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

  The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets such as bank deposits and site restoration assets.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**

  Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI by the Group if both of the following conditions are met:

  - Debt Instruments are held within a business model whose objective is to hold asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling assets; and
  - the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

  Debt instruments meeting these criteria are included within the FVOCI category and are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding fair value through other comprehensive income debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

  For equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the consolidated statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment.

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However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

The Group's financial assets at fair value through OCI include investments in quoted and unquoted equity shares and quoted bonds.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

  Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

  In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument at FVTPL.

  An equity instrument in the scope of Ind AS 109 is measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

  Further, the provisionally priced trade receivables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in revenue.

### (ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

At each reporting date, for recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Group reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets. The Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Group does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

### (iii) Financial Assets - Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset is transferred, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

### (iv) Financial liabilities – Recognition and Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, and in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:



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- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

  Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

  Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

  Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to consolidated income statement. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

  Further, the provisionally priced trade payables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract.

- **Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans, Borrowings and Trade and Other payables)**

  After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

### (v) Financial liabilities - Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. When a new financial liability is recognised in place of an existing one, the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

### (vi) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The Group recognises a liability to pay dividend to the equity holders when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution with respect to interim dividend is authorised when it is approved by the board of directors of the Company and final dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

### (vii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

## (I) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

### Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

In order to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate, and commodity price risks, the Group enters into forward, option, swap contracts and other derivative financial instruments. The Group does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the consolidated statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss when

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the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

**(i) Fair value hedges**

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedge relationship, the hedging instrument or hedged item expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting.

**(ii) Cash flow hedges**

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

## (J) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception, all arrangements to determine whether they are, or contain, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

**a) Group as a lessor**

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group's net investment in the leases.

Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

**b) Group as a lessee**

The Group as a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities towards future lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

**(i) Right-of-use assets ("ROU")**

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date when the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets as described in 'D' above.

**(ii) Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (and, in some instances, in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are disclosed on the face of consolidated balance sheet.

**(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## (K) Inventories

Inventories and work-in-progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the following basis:

- Purchased copper concentrate is recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis; all other materials including stores and spares are valued on weighted average basis except in Oil and Gas business where stores and spares are valued on FIFO basis;
- Finished products are valued at raw material cost plus costs of conversion, comprising labour cost and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity and are moved out of inventory on a weighted average basis (except in copper business where FIFO basis is followed); and
- By-products and scrap are valued at net realisable value.

Net realisable value is determined based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred for completion and disposal.

Inventories of 'Fuel Stock' mainly consist of coal which is used for generating power. On consumption, the cost is charged off to 'Power and Fuel' expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

## (L) Government grants

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to a non-monetary asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset and presented within other income.

## (M) Taxation

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

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Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Subject to the exceptions below, deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and on carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses:

- tax payable on the future remittance of the past earnings of subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future;

- deferred income tax is not recognised on:

(a) initial recognition as well as on the impairment of goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes; or

(b) initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

(i) is not a business combination;

(ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss)and

(iii) at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and"

- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority, or a Group of taxable entities where the tax losses of one entity are used to offset the taxable profits of another and there are legally enforceable rights to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities within that jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on acquisitions that are categorised as Business Combinations. Deferred tax is recognised at acquisition as part of the assessment of the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired. Subsequently deferred tax is charged or credited in the consolidated statement of profit and loss/other comprehensive income as the underlying temporary difference is reversed.

Further, management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

### (N) Retirement benefit schemes

The Group operates or participates in a number of defined benefits and defined contribution schemes, the assets of which (where funded) are held in separately administered funds. For defined benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits under the plans is determined by actuarial valuation each year separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method by third party qualified actuaries.

Remeasurement including, effects of asset ceiling and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest on the net defined benefit liability) and actuarial gains and losses arising in the year are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur and are not recycled to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Net interest is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset at the beginning of the period. Defined benefit costs are split into current service cost, past service cost, net interest expense or income and remeasurement and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements. Current service cost and past service cost are recognised within employee benefit expense. Net interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs.

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For defined contribution schemes, the amount charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in respect of pension costs and other post retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year, recognised as and when the employee renders related services.

### (O) Share-based payments

Certain employees (including executive directors) of the Group receive part of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at fair value of share awards at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of share awards is determined with the assistance of an external valuer and the fair value at the grant date is expensed on a proportionate basis over the vesting period based on the Group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The estimate of the number of awards likely to vest is reviewed at each balance sheet date up to the vesting date at which point the estimate is adjusted to reflect the current expectations.

The resultant increase in equity is recorded in share-based payment reserve.

In case of cash-settled transactions, a liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense. The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined with the assistance of an external valuer. Refer note 32.

### (P) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions represent liabilities for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the notes to the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

The Group has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognised in the consolidated balance sheet.

### (Q) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production of a mine or oil fields. Such costs, discounted to net present value, are provided for and a corresponding amount is capitalised at the start of each project, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. These costs are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss over the life of the operation through the depreciation of the asset and the unwinding of the discount on the provision. The cost estimates are reviewed periodically and are adjusted to reflect known developments which may have an impact on the cost estimates or life of operations. The impact of climate-related matters, such as changes in environmental regulations and other relevant legislation, is considered by the Group in estimating the restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision due to factors such as updated cost estimates, changes to lives of operations, new disturbance and revisions to discount rates. The adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively over the lives of the assets to which they relate. The unwinding of the discount is shown

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as finance cost in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Costs for the restoration of subsequent site damage, which is caused on an ongoing basis during production, are provided for at their net present value and charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as extraction progresses. Where the costs of site restoration are not anticipated to be material, they are expensed as incurred.

### (R) Accounting for foreign currency transactions and translations

The functional currency for each entity in the Group is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. For all principal operating subsidiaries, the functional currency is normally the local currency of the country in which it operates with the exception of oil and gas business operations which have a US dollar functional currency as that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹).

In the financial statements of individual Group companies, transactions in currencies other than the respective functional currencies are translated into their functional currencies at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into functional currencies at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

All exchange differences are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss except those where the monetary item is designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognised in the other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings, are capitalised as part of borrowing costs in qualifying assets.

For the purposes of the consolidation of financial statements, items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss of those businesses for which the Indian Rupees is not the functional currency are translated into Indian Rupees at the average rates of exchange during the year/ exchange rates as on the date of transaction. The related consolidated balance sheet is translated into Indian rupees at the rates as at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in consolidated statements of other comprehensive income. On disposal of such entities the deferred cumulative exchange differences recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

### (S) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

### (T) Buyers' Credit/ Suppliers' Credit and vendor financing

The Group enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Group at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled between twelve months (for raw materials) to thirty six months (for project and materials). Where these arrangements are with a maturity of up to twelve months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit and disclosed on the face of the consolidated balance sheet. Interest expense on these are recognised in the finance cost. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the operating vendors are treated as a non-cash item and settlement of operational buyer's credit/ suppliers' credit by the Group is treated as cash flows from operating activity reflecting the substance of the payment.

Where such arrangements are with a maturity beyond twelve months and up to thirty six months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are presented within borrowings in the consolidated balance sheet. Payments made to vendors are treated as cash item and disclosed as cash flows from operating/ investing activity depending on the nature of the underlying transaction. Settlement of dues to banks and financial institution are treated as cash flows from financing activity.

### (U) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate (EIR) and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly relating to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying capital project under construction are capitalised and added to the project cost during construction until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use, i.e., when they are capable of commercial production. Borrowing costs relating to the construction phase of a service concession arrangement is capitalised as part of the cost of the intangible asset. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a qualifying capital project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance a qualifying capital project, the income generated from such short-term investments is deducted from the total capitalised borrowing cost. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing then becomes part of general borrowing. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Group during the year.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Capitalisation of interest on borrowings related to construction or development projects is ceased when substantially all the activities that are necessary to make the assets ready for their intended use are complete or when delays occur outside of the normal course of business.

### (V) Treasury shares

The Group has created an Employee Benefit Trust (EBT) for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Group uses EBT as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The EBT buys shares of the Company from the market, for giving shares to employees. The shares held by EBT are treated as treasury shares.

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in equity. Share options whenever exercised, would be satisfied with treasury shares.

### (W) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term money market deposits which have original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

### (X) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence (including but not limited to impairment charges and acquisition and restructuring related costs), should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods. Also tax charges related to exceptional items and certain one-time tax effects are considered exceptional. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's result and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

The determination as to which items should be disclosed separately requires a degree of judgement. The details of exceptional items are set out in note 36.

## 3(b) Application of new and amended standards

**(A)** The Group has adopted, with effect from 01 April 2025, the following new and revised standards. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements:

1. Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

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- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. As a result of implementing the amendments, the Group has provided additional disclosures about compliance with covenants. Refer Note 19.

2. Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. As a result of implementing the amendments, the Group has provided additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangement. Refer Note 20 and 21.

3. International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12 In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

   - A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
   - Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

   The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026. The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

4. Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements."

### (B) Standards notified but not yet effective

There are no new standards that are notified, but not yet effective, upto the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements.

## 3(c) Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.



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Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as given below.

### (A) Significant estimates

#### i) Carrying value of exploration intangible assets and evaluation assets

Exploration intangible assets are assessed by comparing the carrying value to higher of fair value less cost of disposal or value in use if impairment indicators, as contained in Ind AS 106, exists. Change to the valuation of exploration assets is an area of judgement. Further details on the Group's accounting policies on this are set out in accounting policy above. The amounts for exploration and evaluation assets represent active exploration projects. These amounts will be written off to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as exploration costs unless commercial reserves are established or the determination process is not completed and there are no indications of impairment. The outcome of ongoing exploration, and therefore whether the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets will ultimately be recovered, is inherently uncertain.

Details of carrying values are disclosed in note 6.

#### ii) Recoverability of deferred tax and other income tax assets

The Group has carry forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation that are available for offset against future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or tax credits can be utilized. This involves an assessment of when those assets are likely to reverse, and a judgement as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the assets. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability, which is inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax assets and consequential impact in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, based on financial projections and requirements of Ind AS 12, ESL derecognised deferred tax assets on business losses amounting to ₹ 510 Crore. Further, deferred tax assets amounting to ₹ 40 Crore, relating to unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 115 Crore recognized in earlier years, have also been reversed during the year, as the said unabsorbed depreciation has been settled under the Vivad se Vishwas (VSV) Scheme. As at 31 March 2026, based on financial projections and requirements of Ind AS 12, ESL Steel Limited ("ESL") has deferred tax assets balance on carry forward unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 2,236 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,787 Crore), which based on management's estimate is probable to realise.

As at 31 March 2026, TSPL has deferred tax assets balance on carry forward unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 706 Crore (March 2025: ₹ 128 Crore), which based on management's estimate is probable to realise.

#### iii) Copper operations in Tamil Nadu, India

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board ("TNPCB") had issued a closure order of the Tuticorin Copper smelter, against which the Company had filed an appeal with the National Green Tribunal ("NGT"). NGT had, on 08 August 2013, ruled that the Copper smelter could continue its operations subject to implementation of recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the NGT. The TNPCB had filed an appeal against the order of the NGT before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

In the meanwhile, the application for renewal of Consent to Operate ("CTO") for existing copper smelter was rejected by TNPCB in April 2018. The Company had filed an appeal before the TNPCB Appellate Authority challenging the Rejection Order. During the pendency of the appeal, the TNPCB vide its order dated 23 May 2018 ordered closure of existing copper smelter plant with immediate effect.

Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders on the same date with a direction to seal the existing copper smelter plant permanently. The Company believes these actions were not taken in accordance with the procedure prescribed under applicable laws. Subsequently, the Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health passed orders dated 30 May 2018, directing the immediate suspension and revocation of the Factory License and the Registration Certificate for the existing smelter plant.

The Company appealed this before the NGT. NGT vide its order on 15 December 2018 had set aside the impugned orders and directed the TNPCB to pass fresh orders for renewal of consent and authorization to handle hazardous substances, subject to appropriate conditions for protection of environment in accordance with law.

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The State of Tamil Nadu and TNPCB approached Supreme Court in Civil Appeals on 02 January 2019 challenging the judgement of NGT dated 15 December 2018 and the previously passed judgement of NGT dated 08 August 2013. The Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 18 February 2019 set aside the judgements of NGT dated 15 December 2018 and 08 August 2013 solely on the basis of maintainability and directed the Company to file an appeal in High court."

The Company had filed a writ petition before the Madras High Court challenging the various orders passed against the Company in FY 2018 and FY 2013. On 18 August 2020, the Madras High Court delivered the judgement wherein it dismissed all the Writ Petitions filed by the Company. Thereafter, the Company had approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court and challenged the said High Court order by way of a Special Leave Petition ("SLP").

Though the Company has raised substantial grounds of challenge before the Supreme Court and considering the grounds raised and the fact that the NGT has ruled in favour of the Company, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, after hearing the Parties to the proceedings has dismissed the SLP filed by the Company vide judgment dated 29 February 2024. The Company, on 01 April 2024, preferred a review petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the said review petition, the Company also moved an application for open Court hearing of the review petition. The review petition, along-with the application for listing the review petition in the open Court, was dismissed on 22 October 2024. The Company is currently evaluating legal remedies available with it including filing of curative petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

**Expansion Project:**

Separately, the Company has filed a fresh application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance for the proposed Copper Smelter Plant 2 ("Expansion Project") dated 12 March 2018 before the Expert Appraisal Committee of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change ("the MoEFCC") wherein a sub-committee was directed to visit the Expansion Project site prior to prescribing the Terms of Reference.

In the meantime, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court in a Public Interest Litigation held vide its order dated 23 May 2018 that the application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance for the Expansion Project shall be processed after a mandatory public hearing and in the interim, ordered the Company to cease construction and all other activities on site for the proposed Expansion Project with immediate effect. The MoEFCC has delisted the Expansion Project since the matter is sub-judice. Separately, SIPCOT vide its letter dated 29 May 2018, cancelled 342.22 acres of the land allotted for the proposed Expansion Project. Further, the TNPCB issued orders on 07 June 2018 directing the withdrawal of the Consent to Establish ("CTE") which was valid till 31 March 2023.

The Company had approached Madras High Court by way of writ petition challenging the cancellation of lease deeds of land (Gross block: ₹ 31 Crore (Net block: ₹ Nil Crore)) by SIPCOT pursuant to which an interim stay had been granted. The Company has also appealed this action before the TNPCB Appellate Authority. The matter has been adjourned until the conclusion of the existing Plant review petition filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As per the Company's assessment, it is in compliance with the applicable regulations. Considering prolonged time of plant closure and uncertainties around opening of plant due to rejection of SLP by Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Company had carried out an impairment assessment, on Tuticorin plant assets using Depreciated Replacement Cost / Scrap Value method for PPE and CWIP, and Net recoverable method for inventory. Accordingly, impairment on of ₹ 746 Crore (including PPE of ₹ 553 Crore, CWIP of ₹ 130 Crore and loss on inventory of ₹ 63 Crore) had been recorded during the earlier year ended 31 March 2024. Management has revisited the recoverable value of PPE, CWIP and inventory as at 31 March 2026 and no further impairment was required to be recognized. The carrying value of Tuticorin plant assets amounts to ₹ 498 Crore of PPE, ₹ 116 Crore of CWIP and ₹ 128 Crore of Inventory as at 31 March 2026.

Property, plant and equipment of ₹ 410 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 410 Crore) and inventories of ₹ 104 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 226 Crore), pertaining to existing and expansion plant, could not be physically verified, anytime during the year, as the access to the plant is presently restricted. However, any difference between book and physical quantities is unlikely to be material.

**(iv)** ESL, had filed application for renewal of CTO on 24 August 2017 for a period of five years which was denied by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board ("JSPCB") on 23 August 2018, as JSPCB awaited response from the MoEFCC over a 2012 show-cause notice. After a personal hearing towards the show cause notice, the MoEFCC revoked the Environment Clearance ("EC") on 20 September 2018. The High Court of Jharkhand granted stay against both revocation orders and allowed the continuous running of the plant operations under regulatory supervision of the JSPCB. Jharkhand High Court, on 16 September 2020, passed an order vacating the interim stay in place beyond 23 September 2020, while listed the matter for final hearing. ESL urgently filed a petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and on 22 September 2020, ESL was granted permission to run the plant till further orders.

The Forest Advisory Committee ("FAC") of the MoEFCC granted the Stage 1 clearance and the MoEFCC approved the related Terms of Reference ("TOR") on 25 August 2020. ESL presented its proposal before the Expert Appraisal Committee ("EAC") after completing the public consultation process and the same has been recommended for grant of EC subject to Forest Clearance by the EAC in its 41st meeting dated 29 and 30 July 2021. Vide letter dated 25 August 2021, the MoEFCC rejected the EC "as of now" due to stay granted by Madras High Court vide order dated 15 July 2021 in a Public Interest Litigation filed against the Standard Operating Procedure which was issued by the MoEFCC for regularization of violation case on 07 July 2021. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 09 December 2021 decided the matter by directing the MoEFCC to process the EC application of ESL as per the applicable law within a period of three months. The MoEFCC vide its letter dated 02 February 2022 has deferred the grant of EC till Forest Clearance ("FC") Stage-II is granted to ESL. ESL has submitted its reply against the MoEFCC letter vide letter dated 11 February 2022 for reconsidering the decision of linking EC with FC as the grant of FC Stage II is not a condition precedent for grant of EC. As per Stage 1 clearance, the Group is required to provide non-forest land in addition to the afforestation cost. The Group, based on the report of an Environment Impact Assessment consultant, had recognised a provision of ₹ 213 Crore as part of exceptional item during the year ended 31 March 2021 with respect to the costs to be incurred by it for obtaining EC and an additional ₹ 7 Crore was provided against final order relating to wildlife conservation plan received during the year ended 31 March 2022.

On 05 June 2023, the MoEFCC revoked the FC Stage-I against which ESL has written a letter for reconsideration. Against the revocation, the State Govt of Jharkhand has also submitted its request letter to the MoEFCC to reconsider its decision and grant some more time. Referring to the State's letter, the MoEFCC has issued a letter dated 18 August 2023 to the Principal Secretary (Forest), Jharkhand to submit the compliance status report, which was submitted on 17 November 2023 with positive remarks. In the pending High Court case, while considering the fact that modalities are being worked out between the State government, the MoEFCC and ESL, the High Court, vide it's order dated 01 May 2025 has set aside the revocation of EC on the ground of natural justice and remanded the matter back to MoEF for the fresh hearing within a specified period on the show cause notice issued earlier by them in connection thereof and directed that ESL can continue with its operation subject to final decision of MoEF, under the supervision of JPSCB.

The MoEFCC has directed the State Government for updated status vide letter dated 12 February 2025 post receiving letter dated 01 February 2025 from ESL requesting for consideration in light of the land issues in the State. Meanwhile, ESL has applied for FC again in March 2025 (continuation of last FC) in light of the Policy which has been approved by the State Government and forwarded to MoEF for further processing. Also, MoEF pursuant to the order of Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand as stated above on continuation of it's first hearing on 26 May 2025 issued direction to all the stakeholders to share the relevant documents and a joint inspection of the Steel plant was conducted on 12 June 2025 by MoEF and JSPCB and report thereof has been submitted. Subsequently, the second hearing has been held on 28 August 2025 whereby all the parties have submitted their representations. ESL's preliminary response and submission on the examination report of the hearing as received from the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change have been submitted. The policy with respect to penalty for CA land in case of violation has been issued by MoEF on 21 January 2026, implication of which in case of ESL is being examined since the same deals with non-compliance after 12 December 1996. Further, based on the recommendation of Forest Advisory Committee, MoEF has since granted on April 17,2026 In-principle approval of FC Stage I to ESL. Pending completion of the entire process and determination of aggregate cost, ₹ 263 Crore (net of ₹ 329 Crore paid) towards cost of land and ₹ 206 Crore towards other related costs etc. (net of ₹ 15 Crore paid) as provided for on estimated basis in earlier years has been carried forward as on 31 March 2026. Differential amount and/or adjustments in this respect will be given effect on determination thereof. On receipt of EC, application for obtaining CTE and then CTO will be made by ESL.

**(v) Oil and Gas reserves**

Significant technical and commercial judgements are required to determine the Group's estimated oil and natural gas reserves. Reserves considered for computing depletion are proved reserves for acquisition costs and proved and developed reserves for successful exploratory wells, development wells, processing facilities, distribution assets, estimated future abandonment cost and all other related costs. Reserves for this purpose are considered on working interest basis which are reassessed at least annually.

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Details of such reserves are given in note 45. Changes in reserves as a result of change in management assumptions could impact the depreciation rates and the carrying value of assets (Refer note 6).

### (vi) Carrying value of developing/producing oil and gas assets

Management performs impairment tests on the Group's developing/producing oil and gas assets where indicators of impairment are identified in accordance with Ind AS 36.

The impairment assessments are based on a range of estimates and assumptions, including:

| Estimates/ assumptions | Basis |
|---|---|
| Future production | proved and probable reserves, production facilities, resource estimates and expansion projects |
| Commodity prices | management's best estimate benchmarked with external sources of information, to ensure they are within the range of available analyst forecast |
| Discount to price | management's best estimate based on historical prevailing discount and updated sales contracts |
| Period | For Rajasthan block, cash flows are considered based on economic life of the fields. |
| Discount rates | cost of capital risk-adjusted for the risk specific to the asset/ CGU |

Any subsequent changes to cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of the assets.

Details of carrying values and impairment (reversal)/ charge and the assumptions used are disclosed in note 6 and 36 respectively.

### (vii) Climate Change

The Group has set a target to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050 and is committed to reducing emissions by 25% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline. As part of its broader climate risk mitigation strategy, the Group also aims to become a net water-positive organization by 2030. Climate change poses several potential impacts on the Group over the medium to long term, including risks and opportunities linked to product and service demand, the transition to a low-carbon economy, supply chain disruptions, physical damage to assets from extreme weather events, and evolving regulatory requirements.

The financial statement areas most affected by these commitments and climate-related risks are those prepared under the historical cost convention and involve estimation uncertainties, particularly over the medium to long term.

The potential effects of climate change may be on assets and liabilities that are measured based on an estimate of future cash flows. The main ways in which potential climate change impacts have been considered in the preparation of the financial statements, pertain to (a) inclusion of capex in cash flow projections, (b) recoverable amounts of existing assets and (c) review of estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

The Group's strategy consists of mitigation and adaptation measures. The Group is committed to reduce its carbon footprint through high impact initiatives such as investment in Renewable Energy, fuel switch, electrification of vehicles and mining fleet and energy efficiency opportunities. During the current year, work has progressed towards the construction of renewable power delivery agreements in accordance with the Board approved plan. Renewable sources have limitations in supplying round the clock power, so existing power plants would continue to support transition and thermal fleet replacement is part of normal lifecycle renewal. The Group has also taken certain measures towards water management such as commissioning of sewage treatment plants, rainwater harvesting, and reducing freshwater consumption. These initiatives are aligned with the group's ESG strategy, and no material changes were identified to the consolidated financial statements as a result.

As the Group's assessment of the potential impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy continues to mature, any future changes in Group's climate change strategy, changes in environmental laws and regulations and global decarbonisation measures may impact the Group's significant judgments and key estimates and result in changes to consolidated financial statements and carrying values of certain assets and liabilities in future reporting periods. However, as of 31 March 2026, the Group believes that there is no material impact on carrying values of its assets or liabilities.

## (B) Significant judgements

### (i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease:

The Group has ascertained that the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered into between one of the subsidiaries and a State grid qualifies to be an operating lease under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Accordingly, the consideration receivable under the PPA relating to recovery of capacity charges towards capital cost have been recognised as operating lease rentals and in respect of variable cost that includes fuel costs, operations and maintenance, etc. is considered as revenue from sale of products/services.

Significant judgement is required in segregating the capacity charges due from the State grid, between fixed and contingent payments. The Group has determined that since the capacity charges under the PPA are based on the number of units of electricity made available by its Subsidiary which would be subject to variation on account of various factors like availability of coal and water for the plant, there are no fixed minimum payments under the PPA, which requires it to be accounted for on a straight line basis. The contingent rents recognised are disclosed in Note 27.

### (ii) Contingencies and other litigations

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Group. A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation.

Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of country specific applicable law, in particular India, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Group does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Group's financial position or profitability. These are set out in note 40. For other significant litigations where the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, refer note 41.

### (iii) Revenue recognition and receivable recovery in relation to the power division

In certain cases, the Group's power customers are disputing various contractual provisions of Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). Significant judgement is required in both assessing the tariff to be charged under the PPA in accordance with Ind AS 115 and to assess the recoverability of withheld revenue currently accounted for as receivables.

In assessing this critical judgment, management considered favourable external legal opinions that the Group has obtained in relation to the claims. In addition, the fact that the contracts are with government owned companies implies that the credit risk is low (refer note 9).

## 4 Restructuring, Acquisitions and Stake sale in subsidiary

### (A) Scheme of Arrangement for demerger

On 29 September 2023, the Board approved a Scheme of Arrangement for demerger of various business undertakings into separate resulting companies, which was subsequently modified to exclude the Base Metals undertaking (the "Updated Scheme"). The Updated Scheme received requisite approvals from shareholders and creditors and was sanctioned by the Hon'ble NCLT on 16 December 2025, with TSPL receiving separate approval on 9 January 2026. Pursuant to NCLT approval, the Aluminium, Oil & Gas, Power and Iron Ore undertakings have been classified as discontinued operations in accordance with Ind AS 105 and prior periods of statement of profit and loss have been restated accordingly. The impact of the demerger would be given in the period when all substantial conditions as per Scheme are fulfilled/met. Refer note 47 for further details.

### (B) Acquisition of additional Stake

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, AvanStrate Inc. Japan ("ASI"), HOYA and Cairn India Holdings Limited ("CIHL") a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, executed a comprehensive settlement agreement dated 05 August 2024 to settle all liabilities (including liability for put option with non controlling shareholders of ASI to sell their shareholding to the Group) and provide an exit to HOYA (the "Settlement agreement"). On account of the said agreement, the Group acquired its stake of ~46% in ASI. The outstanding obligation of HOYA, as determined by the Settlement Agreement, had been fully paid on 26 August 2024 and HOYA's shareholding had been transferred to CIHL on 29 August 2024. Post HOYA's exit, the Group holds ~98.21% in ASI.

In order to strengthen the ASI operations, the Group expects to re-organise the capital structure of ASI and its subsidiaries ("ASI Group") and is evaluating multiple options. The said reorganization is expected to result in utilization of brought forward losses at the ASI Group. Hence, net deferred tax asset of ₹ 682 Crore pertaining to such unutilized tax losses were recorded in the previous year ended 31 March 2025 in accordance with principles of Ind AS 12 - Income taxes, which based on management's estimate is probable to realise within the stipulated timelines.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### (C) Stake sale in subsidiary

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,67,95,48,419 shares to 2,56,52,71,353 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 6,292 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake has decreased from 63.42% to 60.71% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL and the resultant difference on change in the proportion of ownership attributable to non-controlling interest of ₹ 5,908 Crore has been recorded in Non Controlling Interest Reserve classified under "Other reserves".

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,74,31,54,310 shares to 2,67,95,48,419 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 3,134 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake had decreased from 64.92% to 63.42% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL and the resultant difference on change in the proportion of ownership attributable to non-controlling interest of ₹ 2,913 Crore had been recorded in Non Controlling Interest Reserve classified under "Other reserves".

### (D) Acquisition of Stake

Incab Industries limited ("Incab") is a private limited company located at Kolkata. NCLT vide its order dated 3 December 2025 has granted its approval for the Resolution Plan as submitted by the Company for acquisition of Incab under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process in accordance with the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 for total consideration of ₹ 587 Crore.

The Company has made the payment of upfront consideration of ₹ 587 Crore for the implementation of approved Resolution Plan. Pursuant to approval of the Resolution Plan and on payment of consideration, management has assessed that Control in terms of Ind AS 110 has been acquired on 3 December 2025. The acquisition meets the criterion of asset acquisition under Ind AS 103- Business Combinations. Accordingly, fair value of the total consideration amounting to ₹ 587 crore has been allocated to the identified assets and liabilities acquired on the basis of their relative fair values.

## 5 Segment Information

### A) Description of segment and principal activities

The Group is a diversified natural resource group engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Group produces zinc, lead, silver, copper, aluminium, iron ore, oil and gas, ferro alloys, steel, cement and commercial power and has a presence across India, South Africa, Namibia, U.A.E, Ireland, Australia, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Liberia. The Group is also in the business of port operations and manufacturing of glass substrate. The Group has seven reportable segments: copper, aluminium, iron ore, power, Zinc India (comprises zinc and lead India), Zinc international, oil and gas and others. The management of the Group is organized by its main products: copper, zinc (comprises zinc and lead India, silver India and zinc international), aluminium, iron ore, oil and gas, power and others. "Others" segment mainly comprises port/berth, steel, glass substrate, semiconductor, display, ferro alloys and cement business and those segments which do not meet the quantitative threshold for separate reporting. Each of the reportable segments derives its revenues from these main products and hence these have been identified as reportable segments by the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM").

Segment Revenue, Results, Assets and Liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments and amount allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated expenditure consist of common expenditure incurred for all the segments and expenses incurred at corporate level. The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and unallocated liabilities respectively.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies. The operating segments reported are the segments of the Group for which separate financial information is available. Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation and tax ("EBITDA") are evaluated regularly by the CODM in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Group's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are reviewed on an overall basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Pricing between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The following table presents revenue, EBITDA, certain assets and liabilities information regarding the Group's business segments as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**For the year ended 31 March 2026**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Business Segments | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zinc India | Zinc International | Copper | Power | Others | Total Continuing Operations | Oil & Gas | Aluminium | Iron Ore | Power | Others | Total Discontinued Operations | Eliminations | Total |
| **Revenue** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| External revenue | 39,008 | 4,860 | 30,896 | 135 | 1,350 | 76,249 | 9,582 | 65,766 | 6,451 | 8,721 | 7,306 | 97,826 | - | 1,74,075 |
| Add: Inter segment revenue | 49 | - | 173 | - | 815 | 1,037 | - | 81 | 6 | 170 | - | 257 | (1,294) | - |
| **Segment revenue** | **39,057** | **4,860** | **31,069** | **135** | **2,165** | **77,286** | **9,582** | **65,847** | **6,457** | **8,891** | **7,306** | **98,083** | **(1,294)** | **1,74,075** |
| Add: Other operating income | 1,607 | 57 | 49 | 7 | 39 | 1,759 | 25 | 1,048 | 69 | 39 | 179 | 1,360 | - | 3,119 |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **40,664** | **4,917** | **31,118** | **142** | **2,204** | **79,045** | **9,607** | **66,895** | **6,526** | **8,930** | **7,485** | **99,443** | **(1,294)** | **1,77,194** |
| **Results** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Segment results (EBITDA)** [a] | 22,056 | 1,321 | (48) | 89 | 1 | 23,419 | 4,350 | 25,502 | 1,007 | 1,534 | 164 | 32,557 | - | 55,976 |
| Less: Depreciation, depletion and amortisation | 3,798 | 773 | 54 | 33 | 152 | 4,810 | 1,884 | 2,020 | 247 | 548 | 265 | 4,964 | - | 9,774 |
| Add: Other income, net of expenses [b,c] | 196 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 198 | (1,252) | 105 | 6 | 11 | - | (1,130) | - | (930) |
| Add: Other unallocable income, net of expenses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,684 |
| Less: Finance costs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,351 |
| Add: Net exceptional loss | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4,178) |
| Add: Share in loss of jointly controlled entities and associates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1) |
| **Net profit before tax** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **35,426** |
| **Other information** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Segment assets** | **27,474** | **13,521** | **5,837** | **529** | **3,489** | **50,850** | **25,806** | **80,592** | **5,408** | **16,876** | **7,996** | **1,36,678** | **-** | **1,87,528** |
| Financial assets investments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,194 |
| Deferred tax assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,292 |
| Income tax assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,501 |
| Cash and bank balances (including restricted cash and bank balances) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,165 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,557 |
| **Total Assets** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2,33,237** |
| **Segment liabilities** | **8,784** | **2,691** | **8,707** | **67** | **2,149** | **22,398** | **11,438** | **20,926** | **3,582** | **1,868** | **3,601** | **41,415** | **-** | **63,813** |
| Deferred tax liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,669 |
| Borrowings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81,742 |
| Income tax liabilities (net of payments) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,708 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,728 |
| **Total liabilities** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,64,660** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Business Segments | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zinc India | Zinc International | Copper | Power | Others | Total Continuing Operations | Oil & Gas | Aluminium | Iron Ore | Power | Others | Total Discontinued Operations | Eliminations | Total |
| Capital expenditure[d] | 6,464 | 2,316 | 127 | - | 830 | 9,737 | 3,728 | 7,700 | 609 | 1,871 | 1,065 | 14,973 | - | 24,759 |
| Net (impairment)/ reversal or (write off)/write back relating to assets | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(349)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(349)** | **-** | **(349)** |

*a) EBITDA is a non- GAAP measure.*

*b) Includes amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.*

*c) Includes cost of exploration wells written off in Oil & Gas segment.*

*d) Includes capital expenditure of ₹ 49 Crore which is not allocable to any segment.*

***The continuing business segments are:***

*(a) Zinc, Lead and Silver - India, which consists of mining of ore, manufacturing of zinc and lead ingots and silver, both from own mining and purchased concentrate. Additional intra segment information of revenues for the Zinc & Lead and Silver segment have been provided to enhance understanding of segment business;*

*(b) Zinc - International, which consists of exploration, mining, treatment and production of zinc, lead, copper and associated mineral concentrates for sale;*

*(c) Copper, which consist of mining of copper concentrate, manufacturing of copper cathode, continuous cast copper rod, anode slime from purchased concentrate and blister, and manufacturing of precious metal from anode slime, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid;*

*(d) Power, includes wind power plants and a power plant situated at Mettur Dam in the State of Tamil Nadu in southern India but excluding captive power; and*

*(e) Other business segment under continuing operations comprises port/berth, glass substrate, power cables and ferroy alloys.*

***The discontinued business segments are:***

*(f) Oil & Gas, which consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas;*

*(g) Aluminium, which consist of mining of bauxite and manufacturing of alumina and various aluminium products;*

*(h) Iron ore, which consists of mining of ore and manufacturing of pig iron and metallurgical coke;*

*(i) Power, includes thermal power facilities predominantly engaged in generation and sale of commercial power but excluding captive power; and*

*(j) Other business segment under discontinued operations comprises steel and cement.*

*The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and liabilities respectively.*



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Business Segments | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zinc India | Zinc International | Copper | Power | Others | Total Continuing Operations | Oil & Gas | Aluminium | Iron Ore | Power | Others | Total Discontinued Operations | Eliminations | Total |
| **Revenue** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| External revenue | 32,865 | 3,918 | 22,797 | 137 | 2,144 | 61,861 | 11,044 | 58,446 | 5,972 | 6,022 | 7,380 | 88,864 | - | 1,50,725 |
| Add: Inter segrnent revenue | 38 | - | 254 | - | - | 292 | - | 76 | 114 | - | 556 | 746 | (1,038) | - |
| **Segment revenue** | **32,903** | **3,918** | **23,051** | **137** | **2,144** | **62,153** | **11,044** | **58,522** | **6,086** | **6,022** | **7,936** | **89,610** | **(1,038)** | **1,50,725** |
| Add: Other operating income | 1,003 | 18 | 40 | 2 | 71 | 1,134 | 201 | 1,162 | 188 | 19 | 224 | 1,794 | (685) | 2,243 |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **33,906** | **3,936** | **23,091** | **139** | **2,215** | **63,287** | **11,245** | **59,684** | **6,274** | **6,041** | **8,160** | **91,404** | **(1,723)** | **1,52,968** |
| **Results** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Segment results (EBITDA)[a]** | **17,365** | **1,321** | **(112)** | **87** | **236** | **18,897** | **4,664** | **17,798** | **1,006** | **650** | **526** | **24,644** | **-** | **43,541** |
| Less: Depreciation, depletion and amortisation | 3,652 | 447 | 48 | 34 | 52 | 4,233 | 2,779 | 2,778 | 309 | 614 | 383 | 6,863 | - | 11,096 |
| Add: Other income, net of expenses[b,c] | 179 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 181 | (459) | 97 | 7 | 11 | - | (344) | - | (163) |
| Add: Other unallocable income, net of expenses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,640 |
| Less: Finance costs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,914 |
| Add: Net exceptional gain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,868 |
| Add: Share in profit of jointly controlled entities and associates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Net profit before tax** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **26,877** |
| **Other information** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Segment assets** | **24,126** | **10,000** | **4,601** | **553** | **2,733** | **42,013** | **24,285** | **73,113** | **6,181** | **16,534** | **7,413** | **1,27,526** | **-** | **1,69,539** |
| Financial assets investments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14,505 |
| Deferred tax assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,353 |
| Income tax assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,611 |
| Cash and bank balances (including restricted cash and bank balances) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,714 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,571 |
| **Total Assets** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2,03,293** |
| **Segment liabilities** | **7,800** | **1,847** | **7,169** | **70** | **1,021** | **17,907** | **12,185** | **22,036** | **3,213** | **1,317** | **3,503** | **42,254** | **-** | **60,161** |
| Deferred tax liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,043 |
| Borrowings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 73,853 |
| Income tax liabilities (net of payments) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,158 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,325 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Business Segments | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zinc India | Zinc International | Copper | Power | Others | Total Continuing Operations | Oil & Gas | Aluminium | Iron Ore | Power | Others | Total Discontinued Operations | Eliminations | Total |
| **Total liabilities** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,49,540** |
| Capital expenditure [d] | 5,176 | 2,045 | 71 | - | - | 7,292 | 3,005 | 7,527 | 705 | 1,878 | 946 | 14,061 | | 21,380 |
| Net (impairment)/ reversal or (write off)/write back relating to assets | - | - | - | - | (268) | (268) | 2,358 | - | - | - | - | 2,358 | - | 2,090 |

*a) EBITDA is a non- GAAP measure.*

*b) Includes amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.*

*c) Includes cost of exploration wells written off in Oil & Gas segment.*

*d) Includes capital expenditure of ₹ 27 Crore which is not allocable to any segment.*

*The continuing business segments are:*

*(a) Zinc, Lead and Silver - India, which consists of mining of ore, manufacturing of zinc and lead ingots and silver, both from own mining and purchased concentrate. Additional intra segment information of revenues for the Zinc & Lead and Silver segment have been provided to enhance understanding of segment business;*

*(b) Zinc - International, which consists of exploration, mining, treatment and production of zinc, lead, copper and associated mineral concentrates for sale;*

*(c) Copper, which consist of mining of copper concentrate, manufacturing of copper cathode, continuous cast copper rod, anode slime from purchased concentrate and blister, and manufacturing of precious metal from anode slime, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid;*

*(d) Power, includes wind power plants and a power plant situated at Mettur Dam in the State of Tamil Nadu in southern India but excluding captive power; and*

*(e) Other business segment under continuing operations comprises port/berth, glass substrate and ferroy alloys.*

*The discontinued business segments are:*

*(f) Oil & Gas, which consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas;*

*(g) Aluminium, which consist of mining of bauxite and manufacturing of alumina and various aluminium products;*

*(h) Iron ore, which consists of mining of ore and manufacturing of pig iron and metallurgical coke;*

*(i) Power, includes thermal power facilities predominantly engaged in generation and sale of commercial power but excluding captive power; and*

*(j) Other business segment under discontinued operations comprises steel and cement.*

*The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and liabilities respectively.*



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## B) Geographical segment analysis

The following table provides an analysis of the Group's sales by region in which the customer is located, irrespective of the origin of the goods.

(₹ in Crore)

| Geographical Segments | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue by geographical segment** | | |
| **Continuing operations** | | |
| India | 49,374 | 41,827 |
| Europe* | 8,752 | 4,053 |
| Saudi Arabia | 4,228 | 3,161 |
| China | 3,421 | 1,804 |
| The United States of America | 80 | 20 |
| Mexico | 37 | 2 |
| Others* | 10,780 | 10,738 |
| **Discontinued operations** | | |
| India | 62,642 | 58,563 |
| Europe* | 6,627 | 11,999 |
| China | 4,662 | 2,460 |
| The United States of America | 2,355 | 1,694 |
| Mexico | 1,990 | 3,009 |
| Saudi Arabia | 597 | 418 |
| Others* | 18,530 | 10,977 |
| **Total** | **1,74,075** | **1,50,725** |

** ₹ 1,806 Crores reclassified from Others to Europe for the previous year*

The following is an analysis of the carrying amount of non-current assets, excluding deferred tax assets and financial assets, analysed by the geographical area in which the assets are located:

### For the year ended 31 March 2026:

(₹ in Crore)

| Geographical Segments | Year ended 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|
| **Carrying amount of non-current assets** | |
| **Continuing operations** | |
| India | 30,190 |
| South Africa | 12,089 |
| Namibia | 722 |
| Other | 1,039 |
| **Discontinued operations** | |
| India | 1,10,622 |
| Other | 257 |
| **Total** | **1,54,919** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**For the year ended 31 March 2025:**

(₹ in Crore)

| Geographical Segments | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|
| **Carrying amount of non-current assets** | |
| India | 1,27,973 |
| South Africa | 8,824 |
| Namibia | 653 |
| Taiwan | 610 |
| Other | 1,227 |
| **Total** | **1,39,287** |

## C) Information about major customer

No single customer has accounted for more than 10% of the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

## D) Disaggregation of Revenue

Below table summarises the disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Continuing operations** | | |
| Zinc metal | 26,144 | 25,799 |
| Lead metal | 4,208 | 4,643 |
| Silver metals and bars | 8,872 | 6,264 |
| Copper products | 28,812 | 22,368 |
| Ferro alloys | 1,047 | 921 |
| Power | 168 | - |
| Others | 4,507 | 2,633 |
| **Discontinued operations** | | |
| Oil | 6,969 | 8,312 |
| Gas | 2,270 | 2,790 |
| Iron Ore | 2,855 | 2,384 |
| Pig iron | 3,733 | 3,772 |
| Aluminium products | 63,805 | 55,968 |
| Power | 7,294 | 4,515 |
| Steel products | 5,471 | 6,008 |
| Metallurgical coke | 189 | 197 |
| Others | 3,068 | 4,103 |
| **Revenue from contracts with customers*** | **1,69,412** | **1,50,677** |
| Revenue from contingent rents | 1,427 | 1,387 |
| Gain/(Losses) on provisionally priced contracts under Ind AS 109 | 3,236 | (1,339) |
| **Total revenue** | **1,74,075** | **1,50,725** |

**includes revenues from sale of services aggregating to ₹ 495 Crore, of which ₹ 315 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 424 Crore, of which ₹ 219 Crore relates to discontinued operations) which is recorded over a period of time. The balance revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at a point in time.*



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 6 Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets, Capital work-in-progress and Exploration intangible assets under development

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Freehold Land | Buildings | Plant and equipment | Mining property | Oil & gas producing facilities | Furniture and fixtures | Vehicles | Office equipment | Right of Use assets (Refer note below) | Total | Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) | Exploration intangible assets under development | Total including capital work-in-progress and exploration intangible assets under development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Property, Plant and Equipment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross block** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 2,408 | 16,350 | 1,27,500 | 23,783 | 1,07,498 | 462 | 397 | 1,198 | 2,185 | 2,81,781 | 53,981 | 10,129 | 3,45,891 |
| Additions | - | 22 | 1,331 | 979 | - | 3 | 16 | 41 | 680 | 3,072 | 17,689 | 930 | 21,691 |
| Transfers/ reclassifications (i) | 24 | 487 | 6,131 | 1,982 | 647 | 2 | 20 | 30 | (4) | 9,319 | (9,191) | (157) | (29) |
| CWIP written off (Refer note 36(i)) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (268) | - | (268) |
| Disposals/ adjustments | - | (69) | (2,022) | 11 | (64) | (11) | (15) | (96) | (53) | (2,319) | (23) | - | (2,342) |
| Exploration cost written off | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (459) | (459) |
| Exchange differences | 10 | 150 | 771 | 318 | 2,775 | 8 | - | (12) | 14 | 4,034 | 979 | 249 | 5,262 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **2,442** | **16,940** | **1,33,711** | **27,073** | **1,10,856** | **464** | **418** | **1,161** | **2,822** | **2,95,887** | **63,167** | **10,692** | **3,69,746** |
| Additions | 2 | 2 | 344 | 709 | - | 5 | 31 | 15 | 1,144 | 2,252 | 19,082 | 2,164 | 23,498 |
| CWIP written off (Refer note 36(i)) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (349) | - | (349) |
| Acquisition through Business Combination | 562 | 19 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 582 | - | - | 582 |
| Transfers/ reclassifications (i) | 73 | 1,928 | 15,040 | 1,991 | 1,383 | 363 | 4 | 20 | (3) | 20,799 | (20,653) | (156) | (10) |
| Disposals/ adjustments | (2) | (165) | (2,104) | (49) | (145) | (46) | (23) | (22) | (123) | (2,679) | (132) | - | (2,811) |
| Exploration cost written off | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1,252) | (1,252) |
| Exchange differences | 9 | 171 | 3,500 | 1,345 | 10,979 | (336) | 1 | 37 | 58 | 15,764 | 4,400 | 1,003 | 21,167 |
| As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations) | 3,086 | 18,895 | 1,50,492 | 31,069 | 1,23,073 | 450 | 431 | 1,211 | 3,898 | 3,32,605 | 65,515 | 12,451 | 4,10,571 |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | (1,952) | (13,890) | (1,15,127) | (3,437) | (1,23,073) | (329) | (392) | (626) | (2,635) | (2,61,461) | (54,385) | (12,230) | (3,28,076) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **1,134** | **5,005** | **35,365** | **27,631** | **-** | **121** | **39** | **585** | **1,263** | **71,144** | **11,130** | **221** | **82,495** |
| **Accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at 01 April 2024** | **386** | **8,696** | **57,155** | **15,555** | **1,01,086** | **367** | **200** | **1,118** | **503** | **1,85,066** | **33,650** | **7,571** | **2,26,287** |
| Charge for the year | 8 | 492 | 6,014 | 2,264 | 1,643 | 11 | 37 | 87 | 390 | 10,946 | - | - | 10,946 |
| Disposals/ adjustments | - | (41) | (1,169) | (21) | (13) | (3) | (11) | (95) | (47) | (1,400) | | - | (1,400) |
| Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year | - | - | (5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | (5) | (2,204) | (29) | (2,238) |
| Transfers/ reclassifications (i) | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Exchange differences | 8 | 124 | 585 | 115 | 2,605 | 7 | - | (5) | 6 | 3,445 | 782 | 193 | 4,420 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | 402 | 9,273 | 62,580 | 17,913 | 1,05,321 | 382 | 226 | 1,105 | 851 | 1,98,053 | 32,228 | 7,735 | 2,38,016 |
| Charge for the year | 7 | 443 | 5,637 | 2,440 | 619 | 10 | 27 | 54 | 429 | 9,666 | - | - | 9,666 |
| Disposals/ adjustments | - | (156) | (2,021) | (35) | - | (46) | (15) | (28) | (55) | (2,356) | (96) | - | (2,452) |
| Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year | - | - | - | 765 | - | - | - | - | - | 765 | 72 | - | 837 |
| Transfers/ reclassifications (i) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (75) | 78 | - | - | - | - |
| Exchange differences | 33 | 449 | 2,434 | 515 | 10,455 | 22 | 2 | 59 | 36 | 14,005 | 3,008 | 761 | 17,774 |
| As at 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations) | 442 | 10,009 | 68,630 | 21,598 | 1,16,395 | 368 | 237 | 1,115 | 1,339 | 2,20,133 | 35,212 | 8,496 | 2,63,841 |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | (423) | (7,505) | (49,814) | (3,187) | (1,16,395) | (262) | (224) | (533) | (673) | (1,79,016) | (34,392) | (8,496) | (2,21,904) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | 19 | 2,504 | 18,816 | 18,411 | - | 106 | 13 | 582 | 666 | 41,117 | 820 | - | 41,937 |
| **Net book value/ carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 2,022 | 7,654 | 70,345 | 8,228 | 6,412 | 95 | 197 | 80 | 1,682 | 96,715 | 20,331 | 2,558 | 1,19,604 |
| As at 31 March 2025 | **2,040** | **7,667** | **71,131** | **9,160** | **5,535** | **82** | **192** | **56** | **1,971** | **97,834** | **30,939** | **2,957** | **1,31,730** |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **1,115** | **2,501** | **16,549** | **9,221** | **-** | **15** | **26** | **3** | **597** | **30,027** | **10,310** | **221** | **40,558** |

*(i) Transfers/reclassification majorly includes capitalisation of CWIP to respective class of assets.*

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## Right of use (ROU) assets

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | ROU land | ROU building | ROU plant and equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block** | | | | |
| **As at 01 April 2024** | 1,445 | 72 | 668 | 2,185 |
| Additions | 152 | 48 | 480 | 680 |
| Transfers/ reclassification | (164) | - | 160 | (4) |
| Disposals/ adjustments | (1) | (8) | (44) | (53) |
| Exchange differences | 3 | 2 | 9 | 14 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **1,435** | **114** | **1,273** | **2,822** |
| Additions | 65 | 59 | 1,020 | 1,144 |
| Transfers/ reclassification | - | - | (3) | (3) |
| Disposals/ adjustments | (92) | (8) | (23) | (123) |
| Exchange differences | 3 | 13 | 42 | 58 |
| As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations) | 1,411 | 178 | 2,309 | 3,898 |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | (1,108) | (161) | (1,366) | (2,635) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **303** | **17** | **943** | **1,263** |
| **Accumulated depreciation & impairment** | | | | |
| **As at 01 April 2024** | 255 | 69 | 179 | 503 |
| Charge for the year | 51 | 4 | 335 | 390 |
| Disposals/ adjustments | (1) | (8) | (38) | (47) |
| Transfers/ reclassification | (1) | - | - | (1) |
| Exchange differences | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **305** | **67** | **479** | **851** |
| Charge for the year | 44 | 7 | 378 | 429 |
| Disposals/ adjustments | (39) | (11) | (5) | (55) |
| Impairment charge for the year (Refer note 36) | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers/ reclassification | - | - | 78 | 78 |
| Exchange differences | 1 | 6 | 29 | 36 |
| As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations) | 311 | 69 | 959 | 1,339 |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | (212) | (62) | (399) | (673) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **99** | **7** | **560** | **666** |
| **Net book value/ carrying amount** | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 1,190 | 3 | 489 | 1,682 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **1,130** | **47** | **794** | **1,971** |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **204** | **10** | **383** | **597** |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Software license | Right to use | Mining rights | Port concession rights (refer note h) | Brand & technological know-how | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Intangible assets** | | | | | | |
| **Gross block** | | | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 237 | 260 | 2,201 | 695 | 198 | 3,591 |
| Additions | 15 | 75 | - | - | - | 90 |
| Transfers/ reclassification | 16 | - | 7 | 5 | - | 28 |
| Disposals/ adjustments | (6) | (75) | (1) | (4) | - | (86) |
| Exchange differences | - | 1 | - | - | 8 | 9 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **262** | **261** | **2,207** | **696** | **206** | **3,632** |
| Additions | 26 | - | 42 | - | - | 68 |
| Transfers/ reclassification | 2 | - | - | 4 | - | 6 |
| Disposals/ adjustments | (8) | (11) | - | - | - | (19) |
| Exchange differences | (5) | 12 | - | - | 6 | 13 |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)** | **277** | **262** | **2,249** | **700** | **212** | **3,700** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | (167) | (184) | (1,964) | - | - | (2,315) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **110** | **78** | **285** | **700** | **212** | **1,386** |
| **Accumulated amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 196 | 36 | 721 | 271 | 119 | 1,343 |
| Charge for the year | 22 | 51 | 74 | 26 | 20 | 193 |
| Disposals/ adjustments | (12) | 10 | 22 | - | - | 20 |
| Exchange differences | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **206** | **97** | **817** | **297** | **144** | **1,561** |
| Charge for the year | 32 | 37 | 44 | 26 | 2 | 141 |
| Transfers/ reclassification | - | (3) | - | - | - | (3) |
| Disposals/ adjustments | (18) | - | - | - | - | (18) |
| Exchange differences | - | 5 | - | - | 4 | 9 |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)** | **220** | **136** | **861** | **323** | **150** | **1,690** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | (126) | (101) | (599) | - | - | (826) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **94** | **35** | **262** | **323** | **150** | **864** |
| **Net book value/ carrying amount** | | | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 41 | 224 | 1,480 | 424 | 79 | 2,248 |
| As at 31 March 2025 | 56 | 164 | 1,390 | 399 | 62 | 2,071 |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **16** | **43** | **23** | **377** | **62** | **521** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 6 Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Projects in progress | Projects temporarily suspended | Projects in progress | Projects temporarily suspended |
| Less than 1 year | 13,857 | 54 | 14,873 | 15 |
| 1-2 years | 8,053 | 15 | 7,464 | 74 |
| 2-3 years | 4,924 | - | 4,405 | - |
| More than 3 years | 3,276 | 124 | 3,624 | 484 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | (19,982) | (11) | - | - |
| **Total** | **10,128** | **182** | **30,366** | **573** |

**CWIP completion schedule for projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To be completed in | | | |
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years |
| **Projects in progress** | | | | |
| **Continuing operations:** | | | | |
| Others* | 1,612 | - | - | - |
| **Discontinued operations:** | | | | |
| Lanjigarh alumina 2-5 MTPA expansion project | - | - | - | - |
| Oil & Gas development CWIP projects | 2,683 | - | - | - |
| Others* | 603 | - | - | - |
| **Projects temporarily suspended** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **11** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To be completed in | | | |
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years |
| **Projects in progress** | | | | |
| Lanjigarh alumina 2-5 MTPA expansion project | 4,065 | - | - | - |
| Oil & Gas development CWIP projects | 2,285 | 858 | - | - |
| Others* | 1,746 | | - | - |
| **Projects temporarily suspended** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **360** |

** Includes projects which are individually less than 10% of CWIP balance.*

**Exploration intangible assets under development ageing schedule**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | Projects in progress | Projects in progress |
| Less than 1 year | 1,623 | 390 |
| 1-2 years | 422 | 361 |
| 2-3 years | 670 | 518 |
| More than 3 years | 1,240 | 1,688 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | (3,734) | - |
| **Total** | **221** | **2,957** |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 6 Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of Group

(₹ in Crore)

| Relevant line item in the Balance sheet | Description of item of property | Gross block as at 31 March 2026 | Gross block as at 31 March 2025 | Title deeds held in the name of | Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director | Property held since which date | Reason for not being held in the name of the Group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Continuing Operations:** | | | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | Freehold land | 0 | 7 | FACOR Power Limited ("FPL"), merged with FACOR | No | 27 August 2007 | During current year, out of the total 98.3 acres of freehold land, 97.20 acres have been transferred in the name of the FACOR. The transfer of the remaining 1 acre, valued at approximately ₹7 lakh, is pending. During the year, lease hold land of ₹ 1.37 crores have also been transferred in the name of the Company, which was pending as on 31 March 2025. |
| | Leasehold land | - | 0 | | No | 16 December 2011 | |
| | Leasehold land | - | 1 | | No | 17 November 2011 | |
| | Land | 53 | 53 | Erstwhile Sterlite Industries (India) Limited, merged with the Company | No | 1965-2012* | The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Courts. |
| | ROU land | 50 | 50 | | No | 1993-2009* | |
| **Discontinued Operations:** | | | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | Land & building | 4,083 | 3,716 | Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) & Cairn India Ltd | No | 10 April 2009 | The title deeds of Oil & Gas exploration blocks jointly owned by the JV partners are in the name of ONGC, being the licensee of these exploration blocks. |
| | Land | 0 | 0 | National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd (NTPC) | No | 20 June 2002 | The 206.18 acres land transferred to BALCO by NTPC is yet to be registered in favour of BALCO due to non-availability of title deeds from NTPC. In the matter, arbitration was held where the Arbitrator passed the award in favour of BALCO but directed that transfer of title deeds of land will be effected by the Central Government with the assistance of State Government. The matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. |
| | Land | 116 | 105 | The Government of Jharkhand | No | 2008* | This land was taken on lease from Government of Jharkhand since incorporation of ESL Steel Limited and has been recorded as 'ROU Land' in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 116 'Leases'. As at 31 March 2025, the formal execution of lease deed is still pending with the Government of Jharkhand. |
| | Land | 2 | 2 | Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited | No | 2011-12* | Certain land parcel aggregating to 40.23 acres is to be handed over to designated owners as per the NCLT Order. Meenakshi is in process of completing these transfers. |
| | Land | 20 | 20 | Erstwhile Vedanta Aluminium Limited, merged with the Company | No | 2008-2012* | The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Courts. |

** Multiple dates of acquisitions during the period disclosed.*

a) Plant and equipment include refineries, smelters, power plants, railway sidings, ships, river fleets and related facilities.

b) During the year ended 31 March 2026, interest capitalised was ₹ 1,492 Crore, of which ₹ 1,119 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,430 Crore, of which ₹ 1,290 Crore relates to discontinued operations).

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

c) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged as security against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note 19 on "Borrowings".

d) Freehold land includes 40 quarters at Bidhan Bagh Unit and 300.88 acres of land at Korba which have been occupied without authorisation for which Group is evaluating evacuation options and the Group has filed civil suits.

e) The Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh has vide its order dated 25 February 2010, upheld that BALCO is in legal possession of 1,804.67 acres of Government land. Subsequent to the said order, the State Government has decided to issue the lease deed in favour of BALCO after the matter of issue of forest land is decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, pursuant to public interest litigations filed, it has been alleged that land in possession of BALCO is being used in contravention of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 even though the said land has been in its possession prior to the promulgation of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 on which its Aluminium complex, allied facilities and township were constructed between 1971-76.

The Central Empowered Committee of the Supreme Court has already recommended ex-post facto diversion of the forest land in possession of BALCO. BALCO has also filed two IA before the Supreme Court, 1st challenging the order of the Tehsildar Korba whereby he rejected BALCO'S applications for eviction of illegal encroachers on BALCO'S land on the ground that land matter is subjudice before the Supreme Court and the other application whereby BALCO has challenged the state government's action for allotment of land to illegal encroachers under the Rajiv Ashray Yojna. As per Supreme Court's directions, the CEC has now submitted another detailed report on 19 March 2025. The matter will be taken up for hearing in due course."

f) Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and exploration and evaluation assets net block includes share of jointly owned assets with the joint venture partners ₹ 14,759 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 13,828 Crore)

**g) Reconciliation of depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Depreciation/depletion/amortisation expense on:** | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 9,666 | 10,946 |
| Intangible assets | 141 | 193 |
| **As per property, plant and equipment and intangibles schedule** | **9,807** | **11,139** |
| Less: cost allocated to joint ventures and other adjustments | (50) | (43) |
| Less: transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | (4,947) | (6,863) |
| **As per consolidated statement of profit and loss** | **4,810** | **4,233** |

h) Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited ("VGCB"), a special purpose vehicle and wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated for the coal berth mechanisation and upgradation at Visakhapatnam port. The project was to be carried out on a design, build, finance, operate, transfer basis and the concession agreement between Visakhapatnam Port Trust ('VPT') and VGCB was signed in June 2010. In October 2010, VGCB was awarded with the concession after fulfilling conditions stipulated as a precedent to the concession agreement. Visakhapatnam port trust has provided, in lieu of license fee an exclusive license to the VGCB for designing, engineering, financing, constructing, equipping, operating, maintaining, and replacing the project/project facilities and services. The concession period is 30 years from the date of the award. The upgraded capacity is 10.18 mmtpa and the Visakhapatnam port trust would be entitled to receive 38.10% share of the gross revenue as royalty. VGCB is entitled to recover a tariff from the user(s) of the project facilities and services as per its Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP) notification. The tariff rates are linked to the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and would accordingly be adjusted as specified in the concession agreement every year. The ownership of all infrastructure assets, buildings, structures, berths, wharfs, equipment and other immovable and movable assets constructed, installed, located, created or provided by VGCB at the project site and/or in the port's assets pursuant to concession agreement would be with the VGCB until expiry of this concession agreement. The cost of any repair, replacement or restoration of the project facilities and services shall be borne by VGCB during the concession period. VGCB has to transfer all its rights, titles and interest in the project facilities and services free of cost to VPT at the end of the concession period. VGCB has entered into a supplementary agreement to the original concession agreement with VPT dated 20 October 2021, wherein VPT can handle other compatible cargos during idling of the berth. Intangible asset port concession rights represents consideration for construction services. No Revenue from construction contract of service concession arrangements on exchanging construction services for the port concession rights was recognised for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

i) As at 31 March 2026, TSPL's assets consisting of land (including Right of Use land), buildings, and plant and machinery having a net carrying value of ₹ 391 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 391 Crore), ₹ 110 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 122 Crore) and ₹ 6,513 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 6,903 Crore), respectively, have been given on operating lease (refer Note 3(C)(B)(i)).

j) Freehold land includes gross block of ₹ 410 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 363 Crore) and accumulated depreciation ₹ 374 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 334 Crore), which is available for use during the lifetime of the Production Sharing Contract of the respective Oil and Gas blocks.

## 7A Investments accounted for using the equity method

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investment in Equity Shares of Associate Companies and Joint ventures – unquoted (fully paid)** | | |
| **Continuing operations:** | | |
| Gaurav Overseas Private Limited - 14,23,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 14,23,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each) | 1 | 1 |
| RoshSkor Township (Proprietary) Limited - 50 equity shares of NAD 1 each (31 March 2025: 50 equity shares of NAD 1 each) | 3 | 3 |
| Madanpur South Coal Company Limited - 1,14,421 equity shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 1,14,421 equity shares of ₹ 10 each) | 2 | 2 |
| Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited- 69 equity shares of NAD 1 each (31 March 2025: 69 equity shares of NAD 1 each) | 0 | 0 |
| Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Proprietary) Limited - 51 equity shares of NAD 1 each (31 March 2025: 51 equity shares of NAD 1 each) | 27 | 23 |
| Less: Impairment in the value of investment | (2) | (2) |
| **Discontinued operations:** | | |
| Goa Maritime Private Limited - 5,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 5,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47) | - | 0 |
| **Total** | **31** | **27** |
| Aggregate carrying amount of unquoted investments | 33 | 29 |
| Aggregate carrying amount of impairment in the value of investments | (2) | (2) |
| **Total** | **31** | **27** |

## 7B Financial assets - Non-current Investments

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **(I) Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income** | | |
| **Investment in Equity Shares - quoted (Continuing operations)** | | |
| Sterlite Technologies Limited- 47,64,295 shares of ₹ 2 each (31 March 2025: 47,64,295 shares of ₹ 2 each) | 84 | 39 |
| **Investment in Equity Shares - unquoted (Continuing operations)** | | |
| Sterlite Electric Limited (earlier known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited) - 19,05,718 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (31 March 2025: 19,05,718 equity shares of ₹ 2 each)* | 1 | 10 |
| Sterlite Grid 5 Limited - 19,05,718 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (31 March 2025: 19,05,718 equity shares of ₹ 2 each)* | 10 | 1 |

# Notes

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(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Sterlite Network Limited- 47,64,295 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (31 March 2025: Nil) *** | 6 | - |
| | **Investment in Equity Shares - unquoted (Refer Note 40(A)(c)(iii))**** | | |
| | **Continuing operations:** | | |
| | Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited- 45,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 50,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each) | 5 | 5 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited- 5,60,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 5,60,00,000 Equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each) | 56 | 56 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited- 3,30,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 3,30,00,000 Equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each) | 33 | 33 |
| | **Discontinued operations:** | | |
| | Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited- Nil equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 7,60,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47) | - | 76 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited- Nil equity shares (31 March 2025: 4,10,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47) | - | 41 |
| | **Investment in Bonds - quoted (Continuing operations)** | 196 | 184 |
| **(II)** | **Investments at fair value through profit and loss** | | |
| | **Continuing operations:** | | |
| | **Investment in Bonds - quoted** | | |
| | Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited | 10 | 19 |
| | **Investment in Invit-quoted** | | |
| | Roadstar Infra Investment Trust | 9 | - |
| | **Investment in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares ("OCRPS") - unquoted (Refer Note 40(A)(c)(iii))**** | | |
| | **Continuing operations:** | | |
| | Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited- 1,18,30,000 shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 11,31,80,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47) | 12 | 113 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited- 22,40,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 22,40,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) | 224 | 224 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited- 32,85,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 32,85,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) | 328 | 328 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 14 Private Limited- 27,80,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: Nil) | 278 | - |
| | **Discontinued operations:** | | |
| | Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 14,90,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47) | - | 149 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 5,00,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47) | - | 50 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 9,03,20,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47) | - | 90 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 8 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 6,30,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47) | - | 63 |
| | Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 11,50,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47) | - | 115 |
| | **Total** | **1,252** | **1,596** |
| | Aggregate carrying amount of quoted investments, and market value thereof | 299 | 242 |
| | Aggregate carrying amount of unquoted investments | 953 | 1,354 |
| | **Total** | **1,252** | **1,596** |

** Pursuant to the NCLT-approved Scheme of Arrangement, the Company's investment in Sterlite Power Transmission Limited ("SPTL") has been restructured following the demerger of Sterlite Grid 5 Limited ("SGL5") effective 08 October 2024. Shareholders received 1 equity share of SGL5 for every 1 equity share of SPTL, with the cost of acquisition allocated as 8% to SPTL and 92% to SGL5. The transaction qualifies as a tax-neutral demerger under Section 2 (19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*



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*** During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, OCRPS worth of ₹ 122 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 89 Crore) were converted into equity shares with differential voting rights of Serentica Renewable Power Companies as per terms of the Power Delivery Agreement ("PDA"). Accordingly, these shares had been reclassified from Investments at fair value through profit and loss to Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group has pledged all of its investments in SRI4PL for financing the project as per the terms of the PDA.*

**** Pursuant to the NCLT-approved Scheme of Arrangement, the Company's investment in Sterlite Technologies Limited has been restructured following the demerger of Sterlite Technologies Limited and STL Networks Limited effective from the close of business on March 31, 2025. Shareholders received 1 equity share of STL Networks Limited for every 1 equity share of Sterlite Technologies Limited, with the cost of acquisition allocated as 42.33 % of Sterlite Technologies Limited and 57.77 % of STL Networks Limited. The transaction qualifies as a tax-neutral demerger under Section 2 (19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

## 7C Current Investments

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (fully paid)** | | |
| Investment in bonds - quoted | 3,525 | 3,794 |
| **Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (fully paid)** | | |
| Investment in mutual funds - unquoted | 4,360 | 5,350 |
| Investment in bonds - quoted **** | 3,645 | 3,765 |
| Investment in commercial paper - quoted | 2,605 | - |
| **Total** | **14,135** | **12,909** |

***** Includes investments amounting to ₹ Nil (31 March 2025: ₹ 949 Crore) pledged as security for repurchase liability (Refer Note 19(c)). The Group continues to record these investments as it retains rights to contractual cash flows on such investments and thus do not meet the criteria for derecognition or transfer of financial asset as per Ind AS 107.*

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of quoted investments, and market value thereof | 9,775 | 7,559 |
| Aggregate amount of unquoted investments | 4,360 | 5,350 |
| **Total** | **14,135** | **12,909** |

## 8 Financial assets - Loans

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| **Unsecured, considered good** | | | | | | |
| Loans to related parties (Refer note 43) | 39 | - | 39 | 1,799 | 1,837 | 3,636 |
| Loans and advances to employees | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Unsecured, considered credit impaired | | | | | | |
| Loans to related parties (Refer note 43) | - | - | - | 99 | 17 | 116 |
| Less: Loss Allowance | - | - | - | (99) | (17) | (116) |
| **Total** | **39** | **1** | **40** | **1,799** | **1,840** | **3,639** |

# Notes

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## 9 Financial assets - Trade receivables

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-Current | Current | Total | Non-Current | Current | Total |
| Trade receivables considered good - Secured | - | 685 | 685 | - | 503 | 503 |
| Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured | - | 620 | 620 | 2,325 | 3,133 | 5,458 |
| Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | 126 | - | 126 |
| Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | 4 | 4 | 1,036 | 42 | 1,078 |
| Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | (4) | (4) | (1,036) | (42) | (1,078) |
| **Total** | **-** | **1,305** | **1,305** | **2,451** | **3,636** | **6,087** |

### Trade receivables ageing schedule

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31st March 2026 | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months-1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| **Non-Current** | | | | | | | | |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Sub-total** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Current** | | | | | | | | |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | 126 | 1,070 | 84 | 25 | - | - | 1,305 |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Disputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Sub-total** | **-** | **126** | **1,070** | **84** | **25** | **-** | **4** | **1,309** |
| | **-** | **126** | **1,070** | **84** | **25** | **-** | **4** | **1,309** |
| Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | | | | | | | | (4) |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | **1,305** |

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| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31st March 2025 | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| **Non-Current** | | | | | | | | |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good | | | | | | | | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | | | | | | | | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | | | | | | | | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | 25 | 185 | 226 | 317 | 315 | 1,257 | 2,325 |
| Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | 2 | 5 | 8 | - | 21 | 90 | 126 |
| Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 1,018 | 1,036 |
| **Sub-total** | **-** | **28** | **191** | **237** | **319** | **347** | **2,365** | **3,487** |
| **Current** | | | | | | | | |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good | 97 | 1,867 | 1,542 | 39 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3,558 |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | 28 | - | 4 | - | 32 |
| Disputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | 78 |
| Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 |
| **Sub-total** | **97** | **1,867** | **1,542** | **67** | **8** | **8** | **89** | **3,678** |
| | **97** | **1,895** | **1,733** | **304** | **327** | **355** | **2,454** | **7,165** |
| Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | | | | | | | | (1,078) |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | 6,087 |

a) The credit period given to customers is up to 180 days (31 March 2025: 180 days), refer note 24 (C)(d).

b) Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the company. For amount due and terms and conditions of related party receivables, refer note 43.

c) In a matter pertaining to mega power project benefit between TSPL and Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) relating to assessment of whether there has been a change in law following the execution of the Power Purchase Agreement, the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity has dismissed the appeal in July 2017 filed by TSPL. TSPL later filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. On August 19, 2025, SC dismissed the Appeal filed by TSPL. On September 17, 2025, TSPL filed review petition before SC. On December 9, 2025, Supreme Court dismissed the Review Petition filed by TSPL. TSPL is examining the legal recourses available.

The Group has recognized a provision amounting to ₹215 crore towards Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) arising from the under-recovery of ₹ 88 crore in respect of the mega benefit case (currently disclosed under discontinued operations, Refer note 47). The impact of this provision has been disclosed as an exceptional item for the period (Refer note 36(a)).

The outstanding trade receivables in relation to this dispute and other matters is ₹ 383 Crore as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,691 Crore). During the year ended 31 March 2026, pursuant to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 19 August 2025 in relation to the mega power benefit matter which was decided against TSPL, the Group has written off ₹ 1,407 crore (Refer note 36(a)).

The Group, based on external legal opinion and its own assessment of the merits of the cases, believe that the balance receivable of ₹ 383 Crore is recoverable. This matter pertains to discontinued operations.

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d) Trade receivables includes ₹ 634 Crore (net of Provision for expected credit loss ("ECL") of ₹ 200 Crore recognized on account of time value of money) as at 31 March 2026 (currently disclosed under discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 634 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 200 Crore) withheld by GRIDCO Limited ("GRIDCO") primarily on account of litigation and alleged short-supply of power by the Group under the terms of long term power supply agreement.

Out of the above, ₹ 341 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 107 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 341 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 107 Crore) relates to the amounts withheld by GRIDCO due to tariff adjustments on account of transmission line constraints in respect of which GRIDCO's appeal against order of APTEL is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and ₹ 218 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 68 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 223 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 63 Crore) relates to alleged short supply of power for which the Group's appeal on certain grounds are pending before APTEL.

e) The total trade receivables as at 01 April 2025 were ₹ 6,016 Crore (net of provision for expected credit loss).

## 10 Financial assets - Others

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Bank deposits whose original maturity is more than 12 months [a, b, d] | 565 | 302 | 867 | 861 | 870 | 1,731 |
| Site Restoration asset [c] | 167 | - | 167 | 1,669 | - | 1,669 |
| **Unsecured, considered good** | | | | | | |
| Receivables from related parties (Refer note 43) | - | (73) | (73) | - | 16 | 16 |
| Security deposits | 103 | 25 | 128 | 475 | 69 | 544 |
| **Others** | | | | | | |
| Advance recoverable (oil and gas business) | - | - | - | - | 4,346 | 4,346 |
| Others e | 5 | 23 | 28 | 10 | 2,296 | 2,306 |
| **Unsecured, considered credit impaired** | | | | | | |
| Security deposits | 43 | - | 43 | 44 | 1 | 45 |
| Balance with government authorities | - | 10 | 10 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Others [e] | 0 | 17 | 17 | 351 | 690 | 1,041 |
| Less: Loss Allowance | (43) | (27) | (70) | (395) | (694) | (1,089) |
| **Total** | **840** | **277** | **1,117** | **3,015** | **7,597** | **10,612** |

a) Bank deposits includes fixed deposit with maturity more than twelve months of ₹ 589 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 236 Crore) under lien with bank, ₹ 208 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 208 Crore) reserve created against principal payment on loans from banks, restricted funds of ₹ 232 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 264 Crore) held as interest reserve created against interest payment on loans from banks and margin money created against bank guarantee of ₹ 269 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 53 Crore).

b) Restricted funds of ₹ 9 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 13 Crore) held as lien with Others.

c) Bank deposits and site restoration asset earn interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rates.

d) Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months but less than 12 months remaining to mature are disclosed as "Current Financial assets – others" instead of "Other bank balances" earlier.

e) Government of India (GoI) vide Office Memorandum ("OM") No. O-19025/10/2005-ONG-DV dated 01 February 2013 allowed for Exploration in the Mining Lease Area after expiry of Exploration period and prescribed the mechanism for recovery of such Exploration Cost incurred. Vide another Memorandum dated 24 October 2019, GoI clarified that all approved Exploration costs incurred on Exploration activities, both successful and unsuccessful, are recoverable in the manner as prescribed in the OM and as per the provisions of PSC. Accordingly, the Group has started recognizing revenue for past exploration costs, through increased share in the joint operations revenue as the Group believes that cost recovery mechanism prescribed under OM for profit petroleum payable to GoI is not applicable to its Joint operation partner. In FY23-24, the Arbitration Tribunal issued Final Partial Award which allowed for recovery of exploration costs. At year end, an amount of ₹ 2,579 Crore (US$ 275 million) (currently disclosed under discontinued operations, refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,285 Crore (US$ 267 million)) is receivable from its joint operation partner on account of this. The Group is actively engaging with Joint operation partner and the same will be recovered through revenue in due course.



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## 11 Other assets

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| **Unsecured, considered good** | | | | | | |
| Capital advances | 1,124 | - | 1,124 | 2,123 | - | 2,123 |
| **Advances other than capital advances** | | | | | | |
| Advances for supplies to related party (Refer note 43) | - | - | - | - | 312 | 312 |
| Advances for supplies | 81 | 253 | 334 | 86 | 1,224 | 1,310 |
| **Others** | | | | | | |
| Balance with government authorities a | 51 | 746 | 797 | 733 | 1,293 | 2,026 |
| Others b | 364 | 480 | 844 | 1,021 | 988 | 2,009 |
| **Unsecured, considered doubtful** | | | | | | |
| Capital advances | 149 | - | 149 | 178 | - | 178 |
| Advance for supplies | - | 7 | 7 | - | 81 | 81 |
| Balance with government authorities | - | 107 | 107 | 4 | 107 | 111 |
| Others b | 806 | - | 806 | 776 | 6 | 782 |
| Less: Loss Allowance | (955) | (114) | (1,069) | (958) | (194) | (1,152) |
| **Total** | **1,620** | **1,479** | **3,099** | **3,963** | **3,817** | **7,780** |

a) Includes ₹ 66 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 66 Crore), being Company's share of gross amount of ₹ 97 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 97 Crore) paid under protest on account of Education Cess and Secondary Higher Education Cess for the year ended 2013-14.

b) Others include claim receivables, advance recoverable (oil and gas business), prepaid expenses and export incentive receivables.

## 12 Inventories

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Raw materials | 840 | 2,730 |
| Goods-in transit | 29 | 1,434 |
| Work-in-progress | 3,468 | 5,788 |
| Finished good | 362 | 1,224 |
| Goods-in transit | 24 | 1 |
| Fuel stock | 67 | 1,204 |
| Goods-in transit | 29 | 288 |
| Stores and spares | 567 | 1,750 |
| Goods-in transit | 28 | 55 |
| **Total** | **5,414** | **14,474** |

a) Inventory held at net realisable value of ₹ 2,649 Crore as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,616 Crore).

b) A write down of inventories amounting to ₹ 111 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 116 Crore) has been charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss during the year.

c) For method of valuation for each class of inventories, refer note 3(a)(K).

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## 13 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Balances with banks [a] | 1,316 | 3,078 |
| Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months (including interest accrued thereon) [b] | 54 | 913 |
| Cash on hand | - | 2 |
| **Total** | **1,370** | **3,993** |

a) Including foreign inward remittances aggregating ₹ 544 Crore (US$ 58 million) (31 March 2025: ₹ 103 Crore (US$ 12 million)) held by banks in their nostro accounts on behalf of the Group.

b) Bank deposits earn interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rates.

## 14 Other bank balances

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (including interest accrued thereon) [a,b,c] | 237 | 2,818 |
| Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts [d] | 2,132 | 156 |
| Earmarked escrow account [e] | - | 3 |
| **Total** | **2,369** | **2,977** |

a) The above bank deposits includes ₹ 1 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 79 Crore) on lien with banks, margin money of ₹ 123 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 119 Crore).

b) ₹ 44 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 43 Crore) held as collateral in respect of closure costs, ₹ 238 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 25 Crore) held as lien with Others and ₹ 651 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 617 Crore) held as margin money against bank guarantees.

c) Bank deposits earn interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rates.

d) Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts are restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed dividends or unpaid dividend as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

e) Earmarked escrow account includes amount restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed redeemable preference shares.

## 15 Share capital

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number (in Crore) | Amount (₹ in Crore) | Number (in Crore) | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| **A) Authorised equity share capital** | | | | |
| Opening and closing balance (equity shares of ₹ 1 each with voting rights) | 4,402 | 4,402 | 4,402 | 4,402 |
| **Authorised preference share capital** | | | | |
| Opening and closing balance (preference shares of ₹ 10 each) | 301 | 3,010 | 301 | 3,010 |
| **B) Issued, subscribed and paid up** | | | | |
| Equity shares of ₹ 1 each with voting rights a,b, c | 391 | 391 | 391 | 391 |
| **Total** | **391** | **391** | **391** | **391** |

a) Includes 2,98,632 (31 March 2025: 2,98,632) equity shares kept in abeyance. These shares are not part of listed equity capital and pending allotment as they are sub-judice.

b) Includes 55,86,325 (31 March 2025: 50,83,517) equity shares held by Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust (Refer note 16).



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c) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had allotted 19,31,81,818 equity shares on 20 July 2024 to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers ("QIB") at a price of ₹ 440 per equity share (including a premium of ₹ 439 per equity share) aggregating to ~₹ 8,500 Crore pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") in accordance with provisions of SEBI Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements ("ICDR") Regulations. Upto 31 March 2025, ₹ 6,375 crores were used for specific purposes of loan repayments, ₹ 2,061 crores were used for general corporate purposes and ₹ 64 crores were used towards corporate tax payments. As at 31 March 2026, all the QIP proceeds have been utilized. Necessary compliance certificates for "Use of Proceeds" have been obtained.

### C) Shares held by ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries*

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding |
| Twin Star Holdings Limited | 156.48 | 40.02 | 156.48 | 40.02 |
| Welter Trading Limited | 3.82 | 0.98 | 3.82 | 0.98 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited | 49.28 | 12.60 | 49.28 | 12.60 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited | 10.74 | 2.74 | 10.73 | 2.74 |
| Vedanta Netherlands Investment BV | 0.15 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 0.04 |
| **Total** | **220.47** | **56.38** | **220.46** | **56.38** |

** The % of holding has been calculated on the issued and subscribed share capital as at the respective balance sheet date.*

All the above entities are subsidiaries of Vedanta Incorporated (erstwhile, Volcan Investments Limited), the ultimate holding company.

### D) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company *

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding |
| Twin Star Holdings Limited | 156.48 | 40.02 | 156.48 | 40.02 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited | 49.28 | 12.60 | 49.28 | 12.60 |
| Life Insurance Corporation of India | 18.49 | 4.73 | 26.99 | 6.90 |

** The % of holding has been calculated on the issued and subscribed share capital as at respective balance sheet dates.*

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

### E) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters and Promoter Group

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding | % Change during the year | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding |
| Twin Star Holdings Limited | 156.48 | 40.02 | - | 156.48 | 40.02 |
| Welter Trading Limited | 3.82 | 0.98 | - | 3.82 | 0.98 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited | 49.28 | 12.60 | - | 49.28 | 12.60 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited | 10.74 | 2.74 | 0.00 | 10.73 | 2.74 |
| Vedanta Netherlands Investment BV | 0.15 | 0.04 | (0.00) | 0.15 | 0.04 |
| Mr. Pravin Agarwal | 0.00 | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ms. Suman Didwania | 0.01 | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Mr. Ankit Agarwal | 0.01 | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ms. Sakshi Mody | 0.00 | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Total** | **220.49** | **56.38** | **-** | **220.47** | **56.38** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**F) Other disclosures**

i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and dividend as and when declared by the Company. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

ii) In terms of Scheme of Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, vide its order dated 19 April 2002, the erstwhile Sterlite Industries (India) Limited (merged with the Company during 2013-14) during 2002-2003 reduced its paid up share capital by ₹ 10 Crore. There are 1,99,876 equity shares (31 March 2025: 1,99,876 equity shares) of ₹ 1 each pending clearance from NSDL. The Company has filed an application in Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai to cancel these shares, the final decision on which is pending. Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, vide its interim order dated 06 September 2002 restrained any transaction with respect to subject shares.

## 16 Other equity

**A. Nature and purpose of reserves:**

**i) General reserve:** Under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable reserves for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), the requirement to mandatory transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.

(i) The Board of Directors of the Company, on 29 October 2021, approved the Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its shareholders under Section 230 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") ("Scheme"). The Scheme provides for capital reorganization of the Company, inter alia, providing for transfer of amounts standing to the credit of the General Reserves to the Retained Earnings of the Company with effect from the Appointed Date.

Post the requisite approvals obtained from Stock Exchanges and pursuant to the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT") Order dated 26 August 2022 ("NCLT Order"), the proposed scheme was approved by the shareholders with requisite majority on 11 October 2022.

The Company is in the process of complying with the further requirements specified in the NCLT Order.

(ii) The Board of Directors of HZL, on 21 January 2022, approved the Scheme of Arrangement between HZL and its shareholders under Section 230 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") (" the Scheme"). The Scheme provides for capital reorganization of HZL, inter alia, providing for transfer of amounts standing to the credit of the General Reserves to the Retained Earnings of the HZL with effect from the Appointed Date.

Post the requisite approvals obtained from Stock Exchanges and pursuant to the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT") Order dated 06 February 2023 ("NCLT Order"), the proposed scheme was approved by the shareholders with requisite majority on 29 March 2023.

The Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 July 2024 ("the Order") has sanctioned the Scheme at HZL which envisages transfer of the entire balance of ₹10,383 Crores standing to the credit of the General Reserves ("GR") of HZL as at 31 March 2024 to Retained Earnings ("RE"). The certified true copy of the said Order was filed with the Registrar of Companies on 22 July 2024 and accordingly the Scheme has come into effect. HZL will maintain the minimum net worth of ₹ 5,000 Crores as per the undertaking given to NCLT as mentioned in the Order.

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**ii) Preference share redemption reserve:** The Companies Act, 2013 provides that companies that issue preference shares may redeem those shares from profits of the Company which otherwise would be available for dividends, or from proceeds of a new issue of shares made for the purpose of redemption of the preference shares. If there is a premium payable on redemption, the premium must be provided for, either by reducing the additional paid up capital (securities premium account) or net income, before the shares are redeemed. If profits are used to redeem preference shares, the value of the nominal amount of shares redeemed should be transferred from profits (retained earnings) to the preference share redemption reserve. This amount should then be utilised for the purpose of redemption of redeemable preference shares. This reserve can be used to issue fully paid-up bonus shares to the shareholders of the Company.

**iii) Capital reserve:** The balance in capital reserve has mainly arisen pursuant to extinguishment of non-controlling interests of erstwhile Cairn India Limited, acquisition of ASI and FACOR. Further, changes in capital reserve are due to recognition/derecognition of put option liability and non controlling interests pertaining to ASI.

**iv) Securities premium:** The amount received in excess of nominal value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Act.

**v) Foreign currency translation reserve:** Items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss of those businesses for which the Indian Rupees is not the functional currency are translated into Indian Rupees at the average rates of exchange during the year/ exchange rates as on the date of transaction. The related consolidated balance sheet is translated into Indian rupees at the rates as at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in consolidated statements of other comprehensive income. On disposal of such entities the deferred cumulative exchange differences recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**vi) Instruments through OCI:** The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated in a separate reserved within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised. This reserve also includes changes in the fair value of debt instruments held with business objective of collect and sell. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to the P&L when the debt instrument is sold. Any impairment loss on such instruments is reclassified immediately to the P&L.

**vii) Equity settled share based payment reserve:** Share-based payments reserve represents amount of fair value, as on the date of grant, of unvested options and vested options not exercised till date, that have been recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss till date.

Legal reserve is created at Fujairah Gold FZC in accordance with free zone regulations.

**ix) Treasury share** represents 55,86,325 (31 March 2025: 50,83,517) equity shares (face value of ₹ 1 each) of the Company purchased by Vedanta Limited ESOP Trust pursuant to the Company's stock option scheme as detailed in note 32.

**x) Hedging reserve:** Hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to statement of profit and loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

**xi) Non-Controlling Interest reserve:** During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,67,95,48,419 shares to 2,56,52,71,353 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 6,292 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake has decreased from 63.42% to 60.71% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL and the resultant difference on change in the proportion of ownership attributable to non-controlling interest of ₹ 5,908 Crore has been recorded in Non Controlling Interest Reserve classified under "Other reserves".

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During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,74,31,54,310 shares to 2,67,95,48,419 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 3,134 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake had decreased from 64.92% to 63.42% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL and the resultant difference on change in the proportion of ownership attributable to non-controlling interest of ₹ 2,913 Crore had been recorded in Non Controlling Interest Reserve classified under "Other reserves".

**B. Movement of Reserves**

For movement of reserves, refer Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

## 17 Non-controlling interests (NCI)

The Non-controlling interests that are material to the Group relate to Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) and Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO).

As at 31 March 2026, NCIs hold an economic interest by virtue of their shareholding of 39.29% (31 March 2025: 36.58%), 49% (31 March 2025: 49.00%), 26% (31 March 2025: 26.00%), 1.79% (31 March 2025: 1.79%), 4.51% (31 March 2025: 4.51%) and 0.00% (31 March 2025: 0.00%) in Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Black Mountain Mining (BMM), Avanstrate Inc. (ASI), ESL Steel Limited (ESL) and Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR) respectively.

The principal place of business of HZL, BALCO, ESL and FACOR is in India, that of BMM is in South Africa, that of Avanstrate Inc. is in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

The table below shows summarized financial information of subsidiaries of the Group that have non-controlling interests. The amounts are presented before inter-company elimination.

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Continuing Operations | | | Discontinued Operations | | Total |
| | HZL | BMM | Others | BALCO | Others | |
| Non-current assets | 26,139 | 12,256 | 3,245 | 21,955 | 8,823 | 72,418 |
| Current assets | 16,604 | 825 | 492 | 3,859 | 1,546 | 23,326 |
| Non-current liabilities | 8,603 | 4,954 | 1,575 | 4,123 | 2,289 | 21,544 |
| Current liabilities | 11,274 | 2,185 | 1,748 | 4,677 | 5,512 | 25,396 |
| Equity attributable to owners of the Vedanta Limited | 13,852 | 4,397 | 418 | 8,659 | 2,553 | 29,879 |
| Non-controlling interests | 9,014 | 1,545 | (4) | 8,355 | 15 | 18,925 |

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Continuing Operations | | Discontinued Operations | | Total |
| | HZL | BMM | BALCO | Others | |
| Non-current assets | 23,267 | 8,955 | 19,267 | 10,983 | 62,472 |
| Current assets | 11,629 | 763 | 3,174 | 2,028 | 17,594 |
| Non-current liabilities | 10,113 | 3,626 | 5,300 | 2,906 | 21,945 |
| Current liabilities | 11,199 | 1,438 | 4,294 | 5,815 | 22,746 |
| Equity attributable to owners of the Vedanta Limited | 8,615 | 3,444 | 6,552 | 4,223 | 22,834 |
| Non-controlling interests | 4,969 | 1,210 | 6,295 | 67 | 12,541 |



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(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Continuing Operations | | | Discontinued Operations | | Total |
| | HZL | BMM | Others | BALCO | Others | |
| Total Income | 41,926 | 5,109 | 1,391 | 17,893 | 7,524 | 73,843 |
| Profit/(loss) after tax for the year | 13,808 | 498 | (161) | 4,764 | (1,111) | 17,798 |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company | 8,512 | 368 | (156) | 2,430 | (1,061) | 10,093 |
| Profit/(loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests | 5,296 | 130 | (5) | 2,334 | (50) | 7,705 |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) during the year | (228) | 790 | (5) | (562) | (2) | (7) |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company | (138) | 584 | (5) | (288) | (2) | 151 |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests | (90) | 206 | - | (274) | - | (158) |
| Total comprehensive income/(loss) during the year | 13,580 | 1,287 | (165) | 4,203 | (1,113) | 17,792 |
| Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company | 8,374 | 953 | (161) | 2,143 | (1,064) | 10,245 |
| Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests | 5,206 | 334 | (4) | 2,060 | (49) | 7,547 |
| Other changes in NCI due to change in ownership interests (Refer notes 4(B) and 4(C)) | 383 | - | - | - | - | 383 |
| Dividends paid to non-controlling interests | 1,546 | - | | - | - | 1,546 |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | 17,007 | 1,512 | 534 | 4,568 | 234 | 23,855 |
| Net cash outflow from investing activities | (9,004) | (2,095) | (602) | (2,892) | (388) | (14,981) |
| Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from financing activities | (7,802) | 300 | 139 | (1,696) | 167 | (8,892) |
| Net cash inflow/ (outflow) | 201 | (283) | 70 | (20) | 14 | (18) |

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Continuing Operations | | | Discontinued Operations | | Total |
| | HZL | BMM | Others | BALCO | Others | |
| Total Income | 35,042 | 3,948 | 1,701 | 16,474 | 8,282 | 65,447 |
| Profit/ (loss) after tax for the year | 10,326 | 550 | 870 | 2,908 | (229) | 14,425 |
| Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company | 6,600 | 407 | 605 | 1,484 | (218) | 8,878 |
| Profit/ (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests | 3,726 | 143 | 264 | 1,424 | (10) | 5,547 |
| Other comprehensive income/ (loss) during the year | 30 | 186 | (13) | 67 | (2) | 268 |
| Other comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to the to equity shareholders of the Company | 19 | 137 | (12) | 34 | (1) | 177 |
| Other comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests | 11 | 48 | (1) | 33 | - | 91 |
| Total comprehensive income/ (loss) during the year | 10,356 | 735 | 857 | 2,975 | (230) | 14,693 |
| Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company | 6,619 | 544 | 594 | 1,518 | (220) | 9,055 |
| Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests | 3,737 | 191 | 263 | 1,457 | (10) | 5,638 |
| Other changes in NCI due to change in ownership interests (Refer notes 4(B) and 4(C)) | 221 | - | (246) | - | - | (25) |
| Dividends paid to non-controlling interests | 4,419 | - | - | - | - | 4,419 |
| Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities | 14,161 | 933 | (147) | 3,335 | 860 | 19,142 |
| Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from investing activities | (2,706) | (2,288) | 372 | (4,406) | (383) | (9,411) |
| Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from financing activities | (11,412) | 1,375 | (222) | 983 | (577) | (9,853) |
| Net cash inflow/ (outflow) | 43 | 20 | 3 | (88) | (100) | (122) |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 18 Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Group sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and borrowings. The Group's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Group has established a supplier finance arrangement to manage its working capital. Refer note 21.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the net gearing ratio which is Net debt/ Total Capital (equity + net debt). The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Net debt are non-current and current debt as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, bank and other current and non-current investments. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

The following table summarizes the capital of the Group:

(₹ in Crore except otherwise stated)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 13) | 1,370 | 3,993 |
| Other bank balances [a] (including interest accrued)(Refer note 14) | 192 | 2,130 |
| Current bank deposits included under other financial assets [a] (Refer note 10) | 33 | 870 |
| Non-current bank deposits included under other financial assets [a] (Refer note 10) | 557 | 517 |
| Non-current investments (Refer note 7B) | 196 | 184 |
| Current investments (Refer note 7C) | 14,135 | 12,909 |
| **Total cash pertaining to Continuing Operations** | **16,483** | **20,603** |
| **Total cash pertaining to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)** | **11,072** | **-** |
| **Total cash (a)** | **27,555** | **20,603** |
| Non-current borrowings (Note 19A) | 16,209 | 52,712 |
| Current borrowings (Note 19B) | 10,786 | 21,141 |
| **Total borrowings pertaining to Continuing Operations** | **26,995** | **73,853** |
| **Total borrowings pertaining to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)** | **54,747** | **-** |
| **Total borrowings (b)** | **81,742** | **73,853** |
| **Net debt (c=(b-a))** | **54,187** | **53,250** |
| **Total equity (d)** | **68,577** | **53,753** |
| **Total capital (e = equity + net debt)** | **1,22,764** | **1,07,003** |
| **Gearing ratio (times) (c/e)** | **0.44** | **0.50** |

a) The constituents of 'total cash' for the purpose of capital management disclosure include only those amounts of restricted funds that are corresponding to liabilities (e.g., margin money deposits). Restricted funds amounting to ₹ 5,832 Crore (out of which ₹ 3,378 Crore relates to discontinued operations (refer note 47)) (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,191 Crore) have been excluded from 'total cash' in the capital management disclosures.



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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 19 Financial liabilities - Borrowings

### A) Non-current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **At amortised cost** | | |
| **Secured** | | |
| Non convertible debentures | 8,684 | 13,725 |
| Term loans from banks | | |
| - Rupee term loans | 34,587 | 32,457 |
| - Foreign currency term loans | 4,871 | 4,122 |
| - External commercial borrowings | 5,141 | 3,820 |
| Loan from financial institution | 432 | - |
| Term loans from others | 5,154 | 4,669 |
| Others | 9 | 5 |
| **Unsecured** | | |
| Non convertible debentures | 11,946 | 3,088 |
| Deferred sales tax liability | 0 | 1 |
| Non convertible bonds | 25 | 32 |
| Term loans from banks | | |
| - Rupee term loans | 6,456 | 8,276 |
| Loan from financial institution | 149 | - |
| Redeemable preference shares | - | 2 |
| Term loans from others | 463 | 62 |
| **Non-current borrowings** | 77,917 | 70,259 |
| Less : non-current borrowings transferred to discontinued operations | (36,476) | |
| Less: current maturities of long term borrowings [a] | (25,232) | (17,547) |
| **Total non-current Borrowings (Net) (A)** | **16,209** | **52,712** |
| **Current Borrowings (Refer note 19B) (B)** | **10,786** | **21,141** |
| **Total Borrowings (A+B)** | **26,995** | **73,853** |

### B) Current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **At amortised cost** | | |
| **Secured** | | |
| Working capital loan | 981 | 442 |
| Term loans from banks | - | - |
| Repurchase liability** | 0 | 903 |
| Bank Overdraft | (0) | 18 |
| Current maturities of long term borrowings [a] | 20,482 | 14,760 |
| **Unsecured** | | |
| Loans repayable on demand from banks | 1,942 | (0) |
| Commercial paper | 0 | 1,036 |
| Packing credit in foreign currencies from banks | (0) | 8 |
| Working capital loan | 900 | 1,187 |
| Amounts due on factoring | - | - |
| Current maturities of long term borrowings [a] | 4,751 | 2,788 |
| Current borrowings | 29,057 | 21,141 |
| Less : Current borrowings transferred to discontinued operations | (18,271) | - |
| **Total** | **10,786** | **21,141** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## a) Current maturities of long term borrowings consists of:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Secured** | | |
| Non convertible debentures | 3,607 | 5,183 |
| Term loans from banks | | |
| - Rupee term loans | 8,927 | 8,141 |
| - Foreign currency term loans | 1,507 | 329 |
| Loan from financial institution | 69 | - |
| Term loans from others | 5,154 | - |
| External commercial borrowings | 1,211 | 1,105 |
| Non convertible bonds | - | - |
| Others | 8 | - |
| **Unsecured** | | |
| Non convertible debentures | 636 | 100 |
| Term loans from banks | 4,002 | 2,623 |
| Redeemable preference shares | - | 2 |
| Term loans from others | 112 | 64 |
| **Current maturities of long term borrowings** | **25,233** | **17,547** |
| Less : current maturities of long term borrowings transferred to discontinued operations | (15,724) | - |
| **Grand total** | **9,509** | **17,547** |

## b) Details of non-convertible debentures issued by Group have been provided below (carrying value)

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| 9.24% due June 2032* | 4,089 | 4,089 |
| 9.20% due February 2030* | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 11.56% due October 2029* | 728 | 866 |
| 7.85% due March 2028 | 299 | 499 |
| 9.5% due August 2027 | 538 | 537 |
| 9.4% due February 2027 | 2,054 | 2,052 |
| 8.95% NCD's due March 2029 | 2,575 | - |
| 7.15% due March 2029 | 420 | - |
| 7.15% due February 2028 | 977 | |
| 9.31% due December 2027 | 2,392 | - |
| 9.45% due June 2028 | 1,744 | - |
| 7.85% due March 2027 | 100 | - |
| 8.95% due June 2027 | 847 | - |
| 3.94% due May 2026 | 1,867 | - |
| 10% due May 2026 | - | 2,418 |
| 11.8% due October 2025 | - | 1,000 |
| 12.00% due June 2025 | - | 3,352 |
| **Total** | **20,630** | **16,813** |

**Non-convertilble debentures issued pertain to discontinued operations.*



Notes

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c) The Group has taken borrowings in various countries towards funding of its acquisitions, capital expenditure and working capital requirements. The borrowings comprises funding arrangements from various banks and financial institutions taken by the parent and subsidiaries. The details of security provided by the Group, including discontinued operations, in various countries, to various lenders on the asset of the parent and subsidiaries are as follows -

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Secured non-current borrowings | 38,395 | 44,039 |
| Secured current borrowings | 21,464 | 16,122 |
| **Total** | **59,859** | **60,161** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Working capital loans*** | First pari pasu charge on current assets of FACOR | 7 | 21 |
| | Secured by second pari passu charge on fixed assets of TSPL and first pari passu charge on current assets of TSPL, both present and future*** | 526 | 357 |
| | First ranking pari passu charge by deed of Hypothecation on 28 March 2023 in favour of Vistra ITCL (India) Limited, security trustees | 6 | 69 |
| | Secured by fixed deposits | 327 | - |
| | Standby L/C (SBLC) issued by the CTBC new delhi branch to guarantee payments of debt obligations under the subject loan facility. | 92 | - |
| | First pari passu charge on current assets of the Company, both present and future, corporate Guarantee of Vedanta Limited | 23 | - |
| | Secured by fixed deposits held by ASI | - | 13 |
| **External commercial borrowings** | First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable assets of the Company with a minimum fixed asset cover of 1.10 times of the outstanding facility during the period of the facility comprising:<br>(i) 1.6 MTPA (proposed capacity of 1.8 MTPA) aluminium smelter along with 1,215 MW CPP (Captive power plant) at Jharsuguda<br>(ii) 1 MTPA (proposed capacity of 6 MTPA) alumina refinery along with CPP of 75 MW (Captive power plant) at Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(iii) 2,400 MW Power plant (1,800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and<br>(iv) Oil & Gas division comprising RJ-ON-90/1 Oil & Gas block (Rajasthan), Cambay oil fields, Ravva Oil & Gas fields (under PKGM-1 block) and OALP blocks*** | 730 | 919 |
| | A First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising:<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha;<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha*** | 375 | 1,191 |
| | **Iron Ore**<br>1) First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa<br>i. 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant<br>ii. 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant<br>iii. 60 MW power plant | 1,066 | - |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Copper**<br>1) First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin :-<br>i. 2,45,000 MT of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,16,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA<br>ii. 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant along with 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant. | | |
| | First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha" | 2,275 | - |
| | A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 695 | - |
| | Other secured external commercial borrowings | - | 1,710 |
| **Non convertible debentures** | First ranking pari passu charge by way of mortgage over 18.92 acres freehold land in Jharsuguda, Odisha together with the building and structures/ erections constructed/ to be constructed thereon and all the plant and machinery and other furniture and fixtures erected/ installed or to be erected/installed thereon and hypothecation over movable fixed assets excluding capital work in progress in relation to the aluminium division comprising 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha; and 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9*135 MW) power plant and 2,400 MW power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha including its movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories and other movable fixed assets | 4,089 | 4,089 |
| **Non convertible debentures (continued)** | Secured by way of first pari passu charge on whole of the movable fixed assets of:<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha; and<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>Additionally, secured by way of mortgage on the freehold land comprising 19.32 acres situated at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | Secured in favour of the debenture holders, by a first charge on all existing fixed assets of Meenakshi, as on the last available audited accounts of the Meenakshi as of the Closing Date, as more particularly set out in the Security documents (hereinafter referred to as the "Security"), with each asset (which shall also include each of the sale deeds that may be executed by the Meenakshi in relation to the relevant agreement to sell assets and the Patta land).<br>The Security specified above, shall be created as a first ranking security ranking pari passu amongst:<br>(a) the debenture holders, to secure the due repayment of the outstanding amounts; and<br>(b) the persons who have provided/shall provide any additional financial indebtedness, to secure such additional financial indebtedness *** | 728 | 866 |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. First ranking pari passu Security by way of hypothecation over the VEDL Hypothecated Properties.<br>2. First ranking exclusive Security by way of pledge over 100% of the paid-up share capital of VSCL, on a fully diluted basis.<br>3. Pledge over the 4,27,90,960 shares of HZL i.e.,~1.6% of total shares of HZL.<br>4. First ranking exclusive Security by way of hypothecation over the VSCL Hypothecated Properties. | 1,867 | 2,418 |
| | Other secured non convertible debentures | - | 4,352 |
| **Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)** | Secured by first pari passu charge on fixed assets of TSPL and second pari passu charge on current assets of TSPL, both present and future,with an unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee by Vedanta Limited. | 4,337 | 4,871 |
| | Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its aluminium division project consisting:<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA (Refinery) along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha (Power Plant); and<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha (Smelter) (the Refinery, Power Plant and Smelter).<br>Also, a first pari passu charge by way of equitable mortgage on the land pertaining to the mentioned project of aluminium division. | 702 | 1,260 |
| | Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/equitable mortgage of the movable/immovable fixed assets of the company pertaining to its Aluminium Division comprising :<br>(i) 1 MTPA alumina refinery plant with 75 MW captive power plant at Lanjigarh, Odisha; and<br>(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant with 1215 MW captive power plant at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 1,498 | 3,157 |
| | A First Pari-passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its Manufacturing facilities comprising of<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha;<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 358 | 721 |
| | Term loan of CIHL secured by :<br>(i) floating charge on the CIHL collection account and associated permitted investments; and<br>(ii) corporate guarantee from CEHL and floating charge on collection account and current assets of CEHL | 2,524 | 1,986 |
| | First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/mortgage on all fixed/ immovable assets of ESL but excluding any current assets or pledge over any shares | 997 | 1,410 |
| | (i) A first charge by way of mortgage in a form and manner acceptable to the Lender, over all the Borrower's immovable properties pertaining to the Project i.e. Vedanta Ltd's 1200 MW Domestic Coal Based Thermal Plant in Chhattisgarh(excluding forest land), both present and future;<br>(ii) A first charge by way of hypothecation, in a form and manner acceptable to the Lender, over all the Borrower's movable properties and assets, including plant & machinery, machinery spares, equipment, tools & accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, and all other movable assets pertaining to the project i.e. Vedanta Ltd's 1200 MW Domestic Coal Based Thermal Plant in Chhattisgarh, both present and future. | 2,504 | 1,331 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Secured by a first pari passu charge on the identified fixed assets of the borrower both present and future, pertaining to its Aluminium business (Jharsuguda Plant, Lanjigarh Plant), 2400 MW power plant assets at Jharsuguda, Copper Plant assets at Silvasa, Iron ore business in the states of Karnataka and Goa, dividends receivable from Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), and the DSRA placed opened for the Facility along with the amount lying to the credit thereof, and Pledge of shares of HZL held by company with a minimum coverage of 1.1*. Negative lien on oil & gas fixed assets. | 880 | 982 |
| | Secured by first pari pasu charge on all bank accounts, insurance policies and trade receivables of BMM by way of a deed of hypothecation | 2,347 | 2,137 |
| **Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)** | A first Pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising of<br>(i) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha; (ii) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha. | 183 | 878 |
| | Term Loan by Infradebt - Secured by<br>Charge over certain assets of VEDL including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable fixed assets in relation to the oil and gas division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents. | 761 | 775 |
| | A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over the specified movable fixed assets of the Company.Security shall comprise of assets of the Aluminum & Power Division of the Company, comprising of:<br>(i) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP (captive power plant) at Jharsuguda and<br>(ii) 1 MTPA Alumina refinery along with CPP of 75 MW (captive power plant) at Lanjigarh, Odisha | 389 | 700 |
| | A First Pari-passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the Specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising of:<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha;<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha" | 799 | 1,247 |
| | Secured by a first pari passu charge on the identified fixed assets of the Borrower both present and future, pertaining to its Aluminium business (Jharsuguda Plant, Lanjigarh Plant), 2400 MW power plant assets at Jharsuguda, Copper Plant assets at Silvasa, Iron ore business in the states of Karnataka and Goa, dividends receivable from Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), and the DSRA placed opened for the Facility along with the amount lying to the credit thereof, and Pledge of shares of HZL held by company with a minimum coverage of 1.1X. Negative lien on oil & gas fixed assets. | 1,845 | 5,110 |
| | Secured by first pari passu charge by way of mortgage / hypothecation over the specified immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.Security shall comprise of assets of the Aluminum & Power Division of the Company, comprising of:<br>(i) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP (captive power plant) at Jharsuguda, Odisha; and<br>(ii) 1 MTPA Alumina refinery along with CPP of 75 MW (captive power plant) at Lanjigarh, Odisha. | 724 | 682 |
| | Secured by first pari passu charge on all present and future movable fixed assets including but not limited to plant and machinery, spares, tools and accessories of BALCO (excluding of coal block assets) by way of a deed of hypothecation | 2,232 | 3,424 |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising:-<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha<br>(iii) 1,800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha" | 5,959 | 2,053 |
| | First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets:<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha<br>(iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha; | 175 | - |
| | Secured by first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over the movable fixed assets of the Aluminium Division of Company comprising of :<br>(i) 6 MTPA Aluminimum refinery along with 75MW Co-generation power plant (operating capacity) in Langiharh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP (captive power plant) at Jharsuguda and<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 643 | - |
| | A first pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising:<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odihsa;<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha | 718 | - |
| | Board backed, Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of Vedanta Limited. | 99 | - |
| **Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans) (continued)** | First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable Fixed Assets both present and future comprising of :<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 450 | - |
| | **Iron Ore**<br>First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa<br>(i) 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant<br>(ii) 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant<br>(iii) 60 MW power plant | | |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Copper**<br>First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin :-<br>(i) 2,45,000 MT of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,16,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA<br>(ii) 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant along with 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant.<br>**Alum Division**<br>(i) 6 MTPA Alumina Refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA Aluminium Smelter having along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha and<br>(iii) 1800 MW power plant CPP located at Jharsuguda | 848 | - |
| | A first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets :<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha<br>(iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha; | 100 | - |
| | **Term Loan by Union Bank -**<br>Charge on certain assets of VEDL including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable properties (both freehold and leasehold) pertaining to (1) aluminium division, (2) iron ore division, (3) copper division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents;<br>First ranking exclusive pledge over shares of held by VEDL in HZL equivalent to a minimum coverage of one point ten (1.10) x of the loan and NDU over HZL shares with minimum percentage of fifty point one (50.1%);<br>First pari passu charge on dividends and other receivables from HZL in relation to the pledged shares and the NDU shares owned by VEDL with escrow mechanism;<br>First exclusive charge over the DSRA owned by VEDL; and<br>Any other undertaking by VEDL. | 626 | - |
| | First charge by way of mortgage of identified freehold land and hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of :<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 885 | - |
| | First charge by way of mortgage of identified immovable properties and hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:<br>(i) 1800 MW and 1215 MW captive power plant located at Jharsuguda, Odisha<br>(ii) aluminum smelter having output of 1.8 MTPA located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 270 MW in Lanjigarh, Odisha. | 5,875 | - |
| | Other secured term loans from banks | - | 3,855 |



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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Term loan from others** | This loan is majorly secured by Corporate Guarantee of VEDL backed by certain shares of HZL along with assets of THLZV and THLZL. | 3,285 | 2,989 |
| | Secured by secured VEDL corporate guarantee, assets of Bloom Fountain Limited ("BFL"), 100% share pledge of BFL and other security as agreed with lender. | 1,869 | 1,680 |
| **Term loan from financial instituition** | 1. First charge pari passu charge - mortgage - over all immovable properties / leasehold rights ( Land having the sales deed and perfect titile - 590 acre)<br>2. First Paripassu charge - on all movable fixed assets of the borrower<br>3. First paripassu charge - charge / assignment - on all rights, titles and interest of the borrower under the existing and future project documents<br>4. Second paripassu charge - current assets, cash flows | 99 | - |
| **Term loan from financial instituition** | 1) First pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over land admeasuring 590 acres and building of the Borrower situated at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh 524 412 (First pari passu charge shared with erstwhile CoC Lenders) (to be created within 180 days from 1st disbursement date)<br>2) First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over plant and machinery and movable fixed assets (present and future) of the Borrower (First pari passu charge shared with erstwhile CoC Lenders) (to be created within 180 days from 1st disbursement date)<br>3) Second pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over present and future current assets of the Borrower (First pari passu charge will be with proposed WC & erstwhile CoC Lenders) (to be created within 180 days from 1st disbursement date) | 149 | - |
| | First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/mortgage on all fixed/ immovable assets of ESL Steel Limited but excluding any current assets or pledge over any shares. | 184 | - |
| **Repurchase liability** | Secured by tax free perpetual bonds** | - | 903 |
| **Others** | Secured by fixed asset (platinum) of ASI | 9 | 5 |
| **Total** | | **59,859** | **60,161** |

** Includes loans repayable on demand from banks, export packing credit from banks, bank overdraft and amounts due on factoring.*
*** Repurchase liability as on 31 March 2026 are secured by current investments amounting to Nil (31 March 2025: ₹ 949 Crore) and are repayable in 365 days (31 March 2025: 365 days) from the date of borrowings through repurchase obligation.*

**d)** The Group enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. Where such arrangements are with a maturity beyond twelve months and up to thirty six months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are presented within borrowings in the consolidated balance sheet.

As of 31 March 2026, there are no such arrangements with maturity beyond twelve months.

**e)** The loan facilities are subject to certain financial and non- financial covenants. The primary covenants which must be complied with include interest service coverage ratio, current ratio, debt service coverage ratio, total outside liabilities to total net worth, fixed assets coverage ratio, ratio of total term liabilities to net worth and debt/ EBITDA. The Group has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the respective loan agreements. Also, refer note 2. Further, in case of borrowings having current assets as security, the quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Group with its lenders are in agreement with the books of accounts.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Non-current borrowings of both continued and discontinued operations (including current maturity of long term borrowings) are subject to the compliance with the following covenants with respect to the Group's right to defer settlement of the aforementioned borrowings.

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Covenant Details | As at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| External Commercial Borrowings | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 730 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 187 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1<br>2. The Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a minimum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,066 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. At Consol level, The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>3. Net Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/ EBITDA) (at consol) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 2,275 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 695 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. At Consol level, the Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>3. Leverage Ratio (TOL/ TNW) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. Net Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/ EBITDA) (at consol) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 188 |
| Non convertible debentures | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 2,000 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 4,089 |
| | 1. The ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3:1<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 4,983 |
| | 1. The ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3:1<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 2,575 |
| | 1. Prior to any Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1;<br>3. After the Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt (without Guarantee) to EBITDA will be less than 3.25. Provided that, after the Permitted Demerger, this covenant shall be tested at a consolidated level (including the subsidiaries)<br>4. After the Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3.75<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 2,592 |
| | 1. DSCR (standalone) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.2<br>2. Net debt/ EBIDTA to been maintained at a maximum of 3 | 1,796 |
| | VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,867 |
| | The facility is not subject to any covenant terms that could affect its classification. | 728 |
| Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans) | 1. Maintain an overall long term financing structure with Debt and Equity in Debt Equity Ratio is 70:30 respectively.<br>2. Maintain a minimum annual Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of not less than 1.10. | 4,337 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 260 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,498 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 442 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 434 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 358 |
| | 1. Restricted Cash Flow to Restricted Group Debt Servicing to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. Restricted Group Net Borrowings to Restricted Group EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 2.75<br>3. Current Assets & Permitted Investments to Loan to be maintained at a minimum of 10% | 2,524 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 175 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. The Debt Cover Ratio (Total Net Debt/ EBITDA) to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. The Debt Equity Ratio to be maintained at a maximum of 3 | 997 |
| | 1. The Gross Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.5 until the Final Settlement Date.<br>3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.5<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 626 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 253 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Covenant Details | As at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 563 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50<br>4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 718 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 450 |
| Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans) (continued) | 1. Shares equivalent to at least 51 % (fifty one per cent) of the total equity share capital of the Borrower, with equivalent voting rights, are directly/ indirectly held by Vedanta Resources Limited.<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.15.<br>3. The company shall maintain ratio of total outside liability to total networth of not more than 3:1 till the currency of loan.<br>4. The ratio of Debt to Equity is to be maintained at a maximum of 75:25<br>All the compliances with financial covenants shall be done from the first full fiscal year of operation of the project and thereafter for every fiscal year till the final settlement date. | 2,504 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50<br>4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 880 |
| | 1. Senior Debt Service Cover Ratio to been maintained at a minimum of 1.4<br>2. Total Debt Service Cover Ratio to been maintained at a minimum of 1.2<br>3. Loan Life Cover Ratio to been maintained at a minimum of 1.5<br>4. Net Debt to EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 2.5<br>5. Fixed Asset Cover Ratio to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1 | 2,347 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.40<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 183 |
| | 1. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. Fixed Asset Cover Ratio (FACR) – Project to be maintained at a minimum of 1.30<br>3. DSRA Requirement- Maintain amount equal to 2 quarters of principal plus interest<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 761 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.125<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 848 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The ratio of Total Oustide Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 100 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Covenant Details | As at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 389 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 799 |
| Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans) (continued) | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 885 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>3. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 4<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 5,875 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.05<br>3. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 4.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 943 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 915 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,417 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 447 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 971 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. At consolidated level, The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 450 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50<br>4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,845 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Covenant Details | As at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 643 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 290 |
| | 1. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3.5<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>3. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 | 611 |
| | 1. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 4<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>3. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 | 1,621 |
| | Vedanta Group shall continue to hold 51% shareholding and management control of Borrower | 99 |
| | 1. Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.2<br>2. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 2.5 | 933 |
| | 1. Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.2<br>2. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3 | 1,592 |
| | Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.2 | 3,931 |
| Term loans from others | 1. Attributable GD/ Attributable EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 3.25;<br>2. Attributable ND/Attributable EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 2.75<br>3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 3,285 |
| | 1. Attributable GD/ Attributable EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 3.25;<br>2. Attributable ND/Attributable EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 2.75<br>3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,869 |
| | VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 463 |
| Term loan from financial institution | 1. DSCR to been maintained at a minimum of 1.15x from 31 March 2027 onwards<br>2. Total permitted debt (including working capital) must not exceed ₹2,000 crore<br>3. FACR to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 | 99 |
| | 1. Total Debt Limit: Borrower's total financial indebtedness must not exceed ₹2000 crore, excluding debt from the guarantor or its group/affiliates.<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>3. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) is to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25 | 149 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. The Debt Cover Ratio (Total Net Debt/ EBITDA) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.2<br>4. The Debt Equity Ratio is to be maintained at a maximum of 3:1 | 184 |
| | The facility is not subject to any covenant terms that could affect its classification. | 149 |
| Non convertible bonds | The facility is not subject to any covenant terms that could affect its classification. | 25 |
| **Total** | | **77,917** |

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has tested the above covenants for the current year and next twelve months and has no indication that it will have difficulty in complying with the above covenants.



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**f) Term of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2026, including discontinued operations, are provided below -**

(₹ in Crore)

| Borrowings | Weighted average of interest as at 31 March 2026 | Total carrying value | <1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | >5 years | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign currency term loan | 9.00% | 10,497 | 7,418 | 2,295 | 709 | 99 | Repayable in 29 quarterly installments, 2 annual installments and 2 bullet payment. |
| Rupee term loan | 9.03% | 41,043 | 12,501 | 14,639 | 5,637 | 8,393 | Repayable in 360 monthly installments, 699 quarterly installments and 2 annual installments. |
| Term loan from Financial institution | 9.86% | 581 | 181 | 254 | 117 | 32 | Repayable in 81 quarterly installments. |
| External commercial borrowings | 7.95% | 5,141 | 1,232 | 3,281 | 678 | 0 | Repayable in 39 annual installments and 1 bullet payment. |
| Non convertible debentures | 8.35% | 20,630 | 4,252 | 10,266 | 2,225 | 4,089 | Repayable in 7 annual installments and 6 bullet payments. |
| Working capital loan | 7.46% | 3,825 | 3,823 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Repayable in 1 quarterly installments, 1 annual installment and 8 bullet payments. |
| Deferred sales tax liability | NA | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | Repayable in 13 monthly installments |
| Non-convertible bonds | 0.25%* | 25 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 7 | Repayable in 2 annual installments. |
| **Total** | | 81,742 | 29,409 | 30,744 | 9,373 | 12,620 | |

The above maturity is based on the total principal outstanding, gross of issue expenses and discounting impact of deferred sales tax liability.

** Increasing interest rate to 0.50% till maturity*

**g) Term of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2025 are provided below -**

(₹ in Crore)

| Borrowings | Weighted average of interest as at 31 March 2026 | Total carrying value | <1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | >5 years | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign currency term loan | 8.65% | 8,792 | 337 | 7,008 | 1,072 | 422 | Repayable in 33 quarterly installments |
| Rupee term loan | 9.20% | 41,636 | 11,701 | 21,243 | 4,581 | 4,236 | Repayable in 393 monthly, 680 quarterly installments and 2 bullet payments |
| External commercial borrowings | 7.72% | 3,820 | 1,111 | 1,949 | 769 | 0 | Repayable in 16 half yearly installments |
| Non convertible debentures | 9.56% | 16,813 | 5,283 | 5,265 | 2,451 | 4,089 | Repayable in 5 annual installments and 7 bullet payments |
| Commercial paper | 7.73% | 1,036 | 1,036 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Repayable in 1 bullet payment |
| Working capital loan * | 9.02% | 1,655 | 1,655 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Working capital loan are repayable within one year from the date of drawal, cash credit can be repaid anytime as per the availability of business surplus during the validity of the facility |
| Deferred sales tax liability | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Repayable in 19 monthly installments |
| Redeemable preference shares | NA | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | The redemption and dividend paid to the preference shares unclaimed if any, is payable on claim. |
| Non-convertible bonds | 0.30%* | 32 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 7 | Repayable in 6 annual installments |
| Others | 5.00% | 67 | 67 | - | 0 | 0 | Repayable in 1 year as per lender's demand |
| **Total** | | 73,853 | 21,196 | 35,478 | 8,882 | 8,754 | |

The above maturity is based on the total principal outstanding, gross of issue expenses and discounting impact of deferred sales tax liability.

** Increasing interest rate to 0.50% till maturity*

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### h) Movement in borrowings during the year is provided below -

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Short term borrowing | Long term borrowing* | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance at 01 April 2024 | 4,264 | 67,494 | 71,758 |
| Net cash (outflow)/ inflow | (799) | 2,174 | 1,375 |
| Other non-cash changes | (1) | 304 | 303 |
| Foreign exchange currency translation differences | 130 | 287 | 417 |
| As at 31 March 2025 | 3,594 | 70,259 | 73,853 |
| **Opening balance at 01 April 2025** | **3,594** | **70,259** | **73,853** |
| Net cash (outflow)/ inflow*** | (1,400) | 6,346 | 4,946 |
| Other non-cash changes** | 1,628 | 451 | 2,079 |
| Foreign exchange currency translation differences | 2 | 862 | 864 |
| As at 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations) | 3,824 | 77,918 | 81,742 |
| Less : Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | 2,547 | 52,200 | 54,747 |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **1,277** | **25,718** | **26,995** |

**including current maturities of long term borrowings*

***Other non-cash changes include amortisation of borrowing costs and foreign exchange difference on borrowings.*

**** the total includes ₹ (1,122) Crore related to discontinued operations, out of which ₹ 958 Crore relates to Short-term borrowings & ₹ (2,080) Crore relates to Long-term borrowings*

i) In December 2021, the Company executed a ₹ 8,000 Crore facility agreement with Union Bank of India Limited to take over a long term syndicated facility of ₹ 10,000 Crore. This loan is secured by the way of pledge over the shares held by the Company in HZL currently representing 3.66% of the paid-up shares of HZL. Further, the Company has also signed a Non-Disposal Undertaking ("NDU") in respect of its certain shareholding in HZL. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding loan amount under the facility is ₹ 3,355 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5,120 Crore).

## 20 Financial liabilities -Trade payables

(₹ in Crore)

a)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Undisputed dues** | | |
| Unbilled dues | 1,959 | 4,708 |
| Not due | 2,038 | 2,393 |
| Less than 1 year | 3,183 | 2,819 |
| 1-2 years | 42 | 167 |
| 2-3 years | 8 | 28 |
| More than 3 years | 20 | 40 |
| **Sub-total** | 7,250 | 10,155 |
| **Disputed dues** | | |
| Unbilled dues | - | - |
| Not due | - | - |
| Less than 1 year | - | 4 |
| 1-2 Years | - | 4 |
| 2-3 years | - | 2 |
| More than 3 years | - | 30 |
| **Sub-total** | - | 40 |
| **Total** | **7,250** | **10,195** |

b) The Group enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. Trade payables for which payments have been made to suppliers under these arrangements are presented as 'Operational buyers'/suppliers' credit'. Amounts for which the arrangement has been entered into but payments to suppliers have not yet been made continue to be presented within 'Trade Payables'.

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Payables not a part of operational buyer/supplier credit | 7,250 | 10,165 |
| Trade Payables part of operational buyer/supplier credit | - | 30 |
| **Total** | **7,250** | **10,195** |

**Movement in Trade Payables part of Operational buyers'/suppliers' credit is as follows:**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 30 | - |
| Add: Additions during the period | 165 | 30 |
| Less: Payments made during the period | (154) | - |
| Add/(Less) : Exchange difference | - | - |
| Add/(Less) : Other Adjustments | - | - |
| **Closing Balance (Including discontinued operations)** | **41** | **30** |
| Less: Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | (41) | - |
| **Closing Balance** | **-** | **30** |

c) Trade payables are majorly non-interest bearing and are normally settled upto 180 days (31 March 2025: 180 days) terms.

d) For amount due and terms and conditions of related party payables, refer note 43.

## 21

Operational Buyers' /Suppliers' Credit is availed in foreign currency from offshore branches of Indian banks or foreign banks at an interest rate ranging from 3.45% - 7.20% (31 March 2025: 3.93% - 7.59%) per annum and in rupee from domestic banks at interest rate ranging from 5.5% - 8% (31 March 2025: 5.27% - 8.98%) per annum. These trade credits are largely repayable within 180 days from the date of draw down. Operational Buyers' credit availed in foreign currency are partly backed by standby letter of credit issued under working capital facilities sanctioned by domestic banks. Part of these facilities are secured by first pari passu charge over the present and future current assets of the Group.

**Movement in Operational buyers'/suppliers' credit is as follows:**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 16,293 | 14,935 |
| Add: Additions during the period | 3,07,123 | 1,67,210 |
| Less: Payments made during the period | (3,11,453) | (1,65,893) |
| Add/(Less) : Exchange difference | 290 | 41 |
| Add/(Less) : Other Adjustments | 7 | - |
| **Closing Balance (including discontinued operations)** | **12,260** | **16,293** |
| Less: Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | (7,157) | - |
| **Closing Balance** | **5,103** | **16,293** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 22 Financial liabilities - Others

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Liabilities for capital expenditure [b] | 240 | 2,287 | 2,527 | 629 | 7,656 | 8,285 |
| Security deposits from vendors and others | - | 323 | 323 | - | 389 | 389 |
| Interest accrued but not due | (0) | 485 | 485 | 2 | 835 | 837 |
| Unpaid/ unclaimed dividend | - | 1,996 | 1,996 | - | 156 | 156 |
| Profit petroleum payable | - | - | - | - | 3,665 | 3,665 |
| Dues to related parties (Refer note 43) | - | 273 | 273 | - | 58 | 58 |
| Other liabilities [a] | 72 | 1,625 | 1,697 | 354 | 3,247 | 3,601 |
| **Total** | **312** | **6,989** | **7,301** | **985** | **16,006** | **16,991** |

a) *Includes revenue received in excess of entitlement interest of ₹ 446 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 446 Crore) of which ₹ 360 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 317 Crore) is payable to ONGC and reimbursement of expenses, interest accrued on other than borrowings, liabilities related to claim, liability for stock options etc.*

b) *Includes acceptances of ₹ 1,063 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 626 Crore) against current and non-current capital creditors of HZL. Acceptances are given for invoices payable up to 2 years against letter of credit and are non-interest bearing.*

## 23 Movement in lease liabilities is as follows :

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|
| **At 01 April 2024** | **1,013** |
| Additions | 755 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 109 |
| Payments [a] | (468) |
| Exchange differences and other adjustments | **(76)** |
| **As at 31 March 2025 [b]** | 1,333 |
| Additions | 1,314 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 122 |
| Payments [a] | (543) |
| Exchange differences and other adjustments | 7 |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)** | **2,233** |
| Less : Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | (1,384) |
| **As at 31 March 2026 [b]** | **849** |

a) *Includes payment of interest on lease liabilities of ₹ 50 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 39 Crore)*

b) *Includes non-current lease liabilities of ₹ 326 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 572 Crore) and current lease liabilities of ₹ 523 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 761 Crore).*



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 24 Financial instruments

### A. Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, their carrying amounts and their fair values are set out below:

### As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Fair value through profit or loss | Fair value through other comprehensive income | Derivatives designated as hedging instruments | Amortised cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investments | 11,471 | 3,916 | - | - | 15,387 | 15,387 |
| Trade receivables | 234 | - | - | 1,071 | 1,305 | 1,305 |
| Loans | - | - | - | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Other financial assets | - | - | - | 1,117 | 1,117 | 1,117 |
| Derivatives | 126 | - | 375 | - | 501 | 501 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | - | - | 1,370 | 1,370 | 1,370 |
| Other bank balances | - | - | - | 2,369 | 2,369 | 2,369 |
| **Total** | **11,831** | **3,916** | **375** | **5,967** | **22,089** | **22,089** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Fair value through profit or loss | Derivatives designated as hedging instruments | Amortised cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | - | - | 26,995 | 26,995 | 29,180 |
| Trade payables | 2,679 | - | 4,571 | 7,250 | 7,250 |
| Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | - | - | 5,103 | 5,103 | 5,103 |
| Derivatives | 27 | 602 | - | 629 | 629 |
| Other financial liabilities* | - | - | 8,150 | 8,150 | 8,150 |
| **Total** | **2,706** | **602** | **44,819** | **48,127** | **50,312** |

### As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Fair value through profit or loss | Fair value through other comprehensive income | Derivatives designated as hedging instruments | Amortised cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investments | 10,266 | 4,239 | - | - | 14,505 | 14,505 |
| Trade receivables | 151 | - | - | 5,936 | 6,087 | 6,087 |
| Loans | - | - | - | 3,639 | 3,639 | 3,639 |
| Other financial assets | - | - | - | 9,742 | 9,742 | 9,742 |
| Derivatives | 68 | - | 366 | - | 434 | 434 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | - | - | 3,993 | 3,993 | 3,993 |
| Other bank balances | - | - | - | 3,847 | 3,847 | 3,847 |
| **Total** | **10,485** | **4,239** | **366** | **27,157** | **42,247** | **42,247** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Fair value through profit or loss | Derivatives designated as hedging instruments | Amortised cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | - | - | 73,853 | 73,853 | 74,401 |
| Trade payables | 888 | - | 9,307 | 10,195 | 10,195 |
| Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | - | - | 16,293 | 16,293 | 16,293 |
| Derivatives | 104 | 221 | - | 325 | 325 |
| Other financial liabilities* | - | - | 18,324 | 18,324 | 18,324 |
| **Total** | **992** | **221** | **1,17,777** | **1,18,990** | **1,19,538** |

** Includes lease liability of ₹ 849 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,333 Crore)*

## B. Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

(i) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(ii) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

(iii) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The below table summarises the categories of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 measured at fair value:

### As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| Investments | 4,360 | 6,250 | 861 |
| Derivative financial assets | - | 126 | - |
| Trade receivables | - | 234 | - |
| **At fair value through other comprehensive income** | | | |
| Investments | 90 | 3,721 | 105 |
| **Derivatives designated as hedging instruments** | | | |
| Derivative financial assets | - | 375 | - |
| **Total** | **4,450** | **10,706** | **966** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | - | 27 | - |
| Trade payables | - | 2,679 | - |
| **Derivatives designated as hedging instruments** | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | - | 602 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **3,308** | **-** |



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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| Investments | 5,350 | 3,765 | 1,151 |
| Derivative financial assets | - | 68 | - |
| Trade receivables | - | 151 | - |
| **At fair value through other comprehensive income** | | | |
| Investments | 39 | 3,978 | 222 |
| **Derivatives designated as hedging instruments** | | | |
| Derivative financial assets | - | 366 | - |
| **Total** | **5,389** | **8,328** | **1,373** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | - | 104 | - |
| Trade payable | - | 888 | - |
| **Derivatives designated as hedging instruments** | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | - | 221 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **1,213** | **-** |

### Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement

| | (₹ in Crore) |
|---|---|
| **At 01 April 2024** | **762** |
| Investments made during the year | 614 |
| Investments redeemed during the year | (3) |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **1,373** |
| Investments made during the year | 474 |
| Investments redeemed during the year | (11) |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)** | **1,836** |
| Less : Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | (892) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **966** |

The below table summarises the fair value of loans and borrowings which are carried at amortised cost as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

### As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans* | - | 40 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **40** | **-** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | - | 29,180 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **29,180** | **-** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans* | - | 3,639 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **3,639** | **-** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | - | 74,401 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **74,401** | **-** |

**Refer note 43 (M)*

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are at the amount that would be received to sell an asset and paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Investments traded in active markets are determined by reference to quoted prices in an active market in case of listed securities and by quotes from the financial institutions; for example: Net asset value (NAV) for investments in mutual funds declared by mutual fund house. For other listed securities traded in markets which are not active, the quoted price is used wherever the pricing mechanism is same as for other marketable securities traded in active markets. Other investments, inputs for which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs), are valued on the basis of net assets value method.

  Other current investments are valued on the basis of market trades, poll and primary issuances for securities issued by the same or similar issuer and for similar maturities or based on the applicable spread movement for the security derived based on the aforementioned factor(s)."

- Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, current borrowings, trade payables, operational buyers' credit and other current financial liabilities: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

- Borrowings: Fair value has been determined using discounted cash flow model based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and the risk characteristics of the financed project for non-current fixed-rate and variable-rate borrowings.

- Derivative financial assets/liabilities: The Group executes derivative financial instruments with various counterparties. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include the forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. Commodity contracts are valued using the forward LME rates of commodities actively traded on the listed metal exchange, i.e., London Metal Exchange, United Kingdom (U.K.).

- Other non-current financial assets and liabilities: Fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow model with market assumptions, unless the carrying value is considered to approximate to fair value. Fair value of non current investments that are in the nature of 'Investment in OCRPS and Equity shares' are derived from Black Scholes Option Pricing Method (BSOP).

  For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount is either the fair value, or approximates the fair value.

  The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationship and the value of other financial instruments recognised at fair value.



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

The estimated fair value amounts as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 have been measured as at respective date. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to reporting date may be different than the amounts reported at each period-end.

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

## C. Risk management framework

The Group's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks.

The Group's documented risk management policies act as an effective tool in mitigating the various financial risks to which the businesses are exposed in the course of their daily operations. The risk management policies cover areas such as liquidity risk, commodity price risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, counterparty credit risk and capital management. Risks are identified at both the corporate and individual subsidiary level with active involvement of senior management. Each operating subsidiary in the Group has in place risk management processes which are in line with the Group's policy. Each significant risk has a designated 'owner' within the Group at an appropriate senior level. The potential financial impact of the risk and its likelihood of a negative outcome are regularly updated.

The risk management process is coordinated by the Management Assurance function and is regularly reviewed by the Group's Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Audit and Risk Management Committee is aided by the other Committees of the Board including the Risk Management Committee, which meets regularly to review risks as well as the progress against the planned actions. Key business decisions are discussed at the periodic meetings of the Executive Committee. The overall internal control environment and risk management programme including financial risk management is reviewed by the Audit Committee on behalf of the Board.

The risk management framework aims to:

- improve financial risk awareness and risk transparency

- identify, control and monitor key risks

- identify risk accumulations

- provide management with reliable information on the Group's risk situation

- improve financial returns

### Treasury management

Treasury management focuses on liability management, capital protection, liquidity maintenance and yield maximisation. The treasury policies are approved by the Committee of the Board. Daily treasury operations of the subsidiary companies are managed by their respective finance teams within the framework of the overall Group treasury policies. Long-term fund raising including strategic treasury initiatives are managed jointly by the business treasury team and the central team at corporate treasury while short-term funding for routine working capital requirements is delegated to subsidiary companies. A monthly reporting system exists to inform senior management of the Group's investments and debt position, exposure to currency, commodity and interest rate risk and their mitigants including the derivative position. The Group has a strong system of internal control which enables effective monitoring of adherence to Group's policies. The internal control measures are effectively supplemented by regular internal audits.

The Group uses derivative instruments to manage the exposure in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Group does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Group does not enter into complex derivative transactions to manage the treasury and commodity risks. Both treasury and commodities derivative transactions are normally in the form of forward contracts, interest rate and currency swaps and these are in line with the Group's policies.

### Commodity price risk

The Group is exposed to the movement of base metal commodity prices on the London Metal Exchange. Any decline in the prices of the base metals that the Group produces and sells will have an immediate and direct impact on the profitability of the businesses. As a general policy, the Group aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

The commodity price risk in imported input commodity such as Alumina, anodes, etc., for our aluminium and Copper business respectively, is hedged on back-to-back basis ensuring no price risk for the business. Hedging is used primarily as a risk management tool and, in some cases, to secure future cash flows in cases of high volatility by entering into forward contracts or similar instruments. The hedging activities are subject to strict limits set out by the Board and to a strictly defined internal control and monitoring mechanism. Decisions relating to hedging of commodities are taken at the Executive Committee level, basis clearly laid down guidelines.

Whilst the Group aims to achieve average LME prices for a month or a year, average realised prices may not necessarily reflect the LME price movements because of a variety of reasons such as uneven sales during the year and timing of shipments.

The Group is also exposed to the movement of international crude oil price and the discount in the price of Rajasthan crude oil to Brent price.

Financial instruments with commodity price risk are entered into in relation to following activities:

- economic hedging of prices realised on commodity contracts
- cash flow hedging of revenues, forecasted highly probable transactions

### Aluminium

The requirement of the primary raw material, alumina, is partly met from own sources and the rest is purchased primarily on negotiated price terms. Sales prices are linked to the LME prices. At present, the Group, on selective basis hedges the aluminium content in outsourced alumina to protect its margins. The Group also executes hedging arrangements for its aluminium sales to realise average month of sale LME prices.

### Copper

The Group's custom refining copper operations at Silvassa is benefitted by a natural hedge except to the extent of a possible mismatch in quotational periods between the purchase of anodes / blisters and the sale of finished copper. The Group's policy on custom smelting is to generate margins from Refining Charges or "RCs", improving operational efficiencies, minimising conversion cost, generating a premium over LME on sale of finished copper, sale of by-products and from achieving import parity on domestic sales. Hence, mismatches in quotational periods are managed to ensure that the gains or losses are minimised. The Group hedges this variability of LME prices through forward contracts and tries to make the LME price a pass-through cost between purchases of anodes / blisters and sales of finished products, both of which are linked to the LME price.

RCs are a major source of income for the Indian copper refining operations. Fluctuations in RCs are influenced by factors including demand and supply conditions prevailing in the market for smelters output. The Group's copper business has a strategy of securing a majority of its anodes / blisters feed requirement under long-term contracts with smelters / traders.

### Zinc, lead and silver

The sales prices are linked to the LME prices. The Group also executes hedging arrangements for its Zinc, Lead and Silver sales to realise average month of sale LME prices. In exceptional circumstances, we may enter into strategic hedging with prior approval of the Committee of Directors.

### Zinc International

Raw material for zinc and lead is mined in Namibia and South Africa with sales prices linked to the LME prices.

### Iron ore

The Group sells its Iron Ore production from Goa on the prevailing market prices and from Karnataka through e-auction route as mandated by State Government of Karnataka in India.

### Oil and gas

The prices of various crude oils are based upon the price of the key physical benchmark crude oil such as Dated Brent, West Texas Intermediate, and Dubai/Oman etc. The crude oil prices move based upon market factors like supply and demand. The regional producers price their crude basis these benchmark crude with a premium or discount over the benchmark based upon quality differential and competitiveness of various grades.

Natural gas markets are evolving differently in important geographical markets. There is no single global market for natural gas. This could be owing to difficulties in large-scale transportation over long distances as compared to crude oil. Globally, there are three main regional hubs for pricing of natural gas, which are USA (Henry Hub Prices), UK (NBP Price) and Japan (imported gas price, mostly linked to crude oil).

### Provisionally priced financial instruments

On 31 March 2026, the value of net financial liabilities linked to commodities (excluding derivatives) accounted for on provisional prices was ₹ 2445 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 802 Crore). These instruments are subject to price movements at the time of final settlement and the final price of these instruments will be determined in the financial year beginning 01 April 2025.

Set out below is the impact of 10% increase in LME prices on pre-tax profit for the year and pre-tax equity as a result of changes in value of the Group's commodity financial instruments:

(₹ in Crore)

| For the year ended 31 March 2026 | Total Exposure | Effect on pre-tax profit of a 10% increase in the LME | Effect on equity of a 10% increase in the LME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | (1,445) | (145) | - |

(₹ in Crore)

| For the year ended 31 March 2025 | Total Exposure | Effect on pre-tax profit of a 10% increase in the LME | Effect on equity of a 10% increase in the LME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 1,739 | (174) | - |

The above sensitivities are based on volumes, costs, exchange rates and other variables and provide the estimated impact of a change in LME prices on profit and equity assuming that all other variables remain constant. A 10% decrease in LME prices would have an equal and opposite effect on the Group's financial statements.

The impact on pre-tax profit/(loss) mentioned above includes the impact of a 10% increase in closing copper LME for provisionally priced copper concentrate purchased at Copper division custom smelting operations in India of ₹ 180 Crore loss (31 March 2025: ₹ 209 Crore loss), which is pass through in nature and as such will not have any impact on the profitability.

## (a) Financial risk

The Group's Board approved financial risk policies include monitoring, measuring and mitigating the liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty risk. The Group does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimize interest and commodity pricing through proven financial instruments.

### Liquidity risk

The Group requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment programs mainly in growth projects. The Group generates sufficient cash flows from the current operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments provide liquidity both in the short term as well as in the long term. The Company has been rated by CRISIL Limited (CRISIL), ICRA Limited (ICRA) and India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Rating) for its capital market issuance in the form of CPs and NCDs and for its banking facilities in line with Basel II norms

During FY 2026, CRISIL reaffirmed the Company's long term rating at 'CRISIL AA' and its short term rating at 'CRISIL A1+', with the ratings continuing on Watch with Developing Implications. ICRA similarly reaffirmed the long term rating at 'ICRA

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

AA' and short term rating at 'ICRA A1+', also maintaining the Watch with Developing Implications classification. India Ratings reaffirmed the Company's long term rating at 'IND AA ' with the watch status unchanged.

The ratings reflect VDL's strong momentum in consolidated profitability, supported by its cost efficient operations across key business segments, particularly aluminium and zinc. This performance is complemented by an improved capital structure, with a meaningful reduction in debt and leverage to levels below rating thresholds, resulting in a strengthened overall credit profile. The Company has also achieved a material reduction in refinancing risk and enhanced its financial flexibility, further supporting the stability of its liquidity position.

At the same time, the continuation of the rating watch across all agencies reflects the ongoing process related to the demerger of Vedanta's businesses into standalone listed entities. Rating agencies are closely monitoring developments pertaining to the organisational restructuring, including the final allocation of liabilities and the post demerger financial profile of each resulting entity.

Anticipated future cash flows, together with undrawn fund based committed facilities of ₹ 4,542 Crore, and cash, bank and other non-current and current investments of ₹ 17,874 Crore as at 31 March 2026, are expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirement of the Group in the near future.

The Group has operational buyer/supplier credit which might invoke liquidity risk as a result of liabilities being concentrated with few financial institutions instead of a diverse group of suppliers.

The Group remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, a low gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening its balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the Group.

### As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Payments due by year | <1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | >5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings* | 11,839 | 16,120 | 625 | - | 28,584 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 569 | 60 | - | - | 629 |
| Lease liabilities | 524 | 242 | 68 | 132 | 966 |
| Trade Payables, Operational Buyers' Credit and Other financial liabilities** | 18,744 | 413 | 16 | 0 | 19,173 |
| | **31,676** | **16,835** | **709** | **133** | **49,352** |

### As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Payments due by year | <1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | >5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings* | 25,787 | 43,326 | 10,423 | 10,668 | 90,204 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 279 | 46 | - | - | 325 |
| Lease liabilities | 761 | 463 | 81 | 313 | 1,618 |
| Trade Payables, Operational Buyers' Credit and Other financial liabilities** | 41,928 | 1,020 | - | - | 42,948 |
| | **68,755** | **44,855** | **10,504** | **10,981** | **1,35,095** |

**Includes non-current borrowings, current borrowings, committed interest payments on borrowings and interest accrued on borrowings.*

***Includes both non-current and current financial liabilities and committed interest payment, as applicable. Excludes interest accrued on borrowings.*



# Notes

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The Group had access to following funding facilities :

### As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Funding facility | Total Facility | Drawn | Undrawn |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fund/non-fund based | 32,233 | 23,975 | 8,258 |

### As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Funding facility | Total Facility | Drawn | Undrawn |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fund/non-fund based | 1,01,218 | 86,530 | 14,688 |

### (b) Foreign exchange risk

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an impact on the consolidated statement of profit and loss, the consolidated statement of change in equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective consolidated entities.

Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from the fluctuations primarily in the US dollar, Australian dollar, Namibian dollar, AED, ZAR, GBP, JPY, INR and Euro against the functional currencies of Vedanta Limited and its subsidiaries.

Exposures on foreign currency loans are managed through the Group wide hedging policy, which is reviewed periodically to ensure that the results from fluctuating currency exchange rates are appropriately managed. The Group strives to achieve asset liability offset of foreign currency exposures and only the net position is hedged.

The Group's presentation currency is the Indian Rupee (INR). The majority of the assets are located in India and the Indian Rupee is the functional currency for the Indian operating subsidiaries except for Oil and Gas business operations which have a US dollar functional currency. Natural hedges available in the business are identified at each entity level and hedges are placed only for the net exposure. Short-term net exposures are hedged progressively based on their maturity. A more conservative approach has been adopted for project expenditures to avoid budget overruns, where cost of the project is calculated taking into account the hedge cost. The hedge mechanisms are reviewed periodically to ensure that the risk from fluctuating currency exchange rates is appropriately managed.

The following analysis is based on the gross exposure as at the reporting date which could affect the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The exposure is mitigated by some of the derivative contracts entered into by the Group as disclosed under the section on "Derivative financial instruments".

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities in different currencies are as follows :

(₹ in Crore)

| Currency | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Financial Asset | Financial liabilities | Financial Asset | Financial liabilities |
| INR | 20,002 | 29,475 | 31,011 | 83,613 |
| USD | 2,017 | 15,578 | 10,478 | 33,052 |
| Others | 39 | 3,074 | 757 | 2,326 |
| **Total** | **22,058** | **48,127** | **42,246** | **1,18,991** |

The Group's exposure to foreign currency arises where a Group entity holds monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency different to the functional currency of the respective business, with US dollar being the major non-functional currency.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by the aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure with a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign currencies by 10% against the functional currency of the respective entities.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Set out below is the impact of a 10% strengthening in the functional currencies of the respective businesses on pre-tax profit and pre-tax equity arising as a result of the revaluation of the Group's foreign currency monetary financial assets/ liabilities:

**For the year ended 31 March 2026**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency onpre-tax profit | Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency onequity |
|---|---|---|
| USD | 1,356 | - |
| INR | 947 | - |

**For the year ended 31 March 2025**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency onpre-tax profit | Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency onequity |
|---|---|---|
| USD | 1,950 | - |
| INR | (142) | - |

A 10% weakening of functional currencies of the respective businesses would have an equal and opposite effect on the Group's financial statements.

In respect of loans granted to Group companies, there have been no non-compliances of the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1992 and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

### (c) Interest rate risk

At 31 March 2025, the Group's net debt of ₹ 9,121 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 53,250 Crore) comprises debt of ₹ 26,995 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 73,853 Crore) offset by cash, bank and investments of ₹ 17,874 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 20,603 Crore).

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on short-term and long-term floating rate instruments and on the refinancing of fixed rate debt. The Group's policy is to maintain a balance of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings and the proportion of fixed and floating rate debt is determined by current market interest rates. The borrowings of the Group are principally denominated in Indian Rupees and US dollars with mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The USD floating rate debt is linked to US dollar SOFR and INR Floating rate debt to Bank's base rate. The Group has a policy of selectively using interest rate swaps, option contracts and other derivative instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management on a monthly basis. The Group invests cash and liquid investments in short-term deposits and debt mutual funds, some of which generate a tax-free return, to achieve the Group's goal of maintaining liquidity, carrying manageable risk and achieving satisfactory returns.

Floating rate financial assets are largely mutual fund investments which have debt securities as underlying assets. The returns from these financial assets are linked to market interest rate movements; however the counterparty invests in the agreed securities with known maturity tenure and return and hence has manageable risk.

The exposure of the Group's financial assets as at 31 March 2026 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Total | Floating rate financial assets | Fixed rate financial assets | Non-interest bearing financial assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Assets | 22,089 | 4,375 | 12,218 | 5,496 |



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

The exposure of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2026 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Total | Floating rate financial liabilities | Fixed rate financial liabilities | Non-interest bearing financial liabilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Assets | 48,127 | 16,496 | 16,910 | 14,721 |

The exposure of the Group's financial assets as at 31 March 2025 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Total | Floating rate financial assets | Fixed rate financial assets | Non-interest bearing financial assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Assets | 42,247 | 4,357 | 18,586 | 19,304 |

The exposure of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2025 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Total | Floating rate financial liabilities | Fixed rate financial liabilities | Non-interest bearing financial liabilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Liabilities | 1,18,990 | 40,987 | 50,326 | 27,677 |

Considering the net debt position as at 31 March 2026 and the investment in Bank deposits, corporate bonds and debt mutual funds, any increase in interest rates would result in a net loss and any decrease in interest rates would result in a net gain. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the balance sheet date.

The table below illustrates the impact of a 0.5% to 2.0% movement in interest rates on floating rate financial assets/ liabilities (net) on profit/(loss) and equity assuming that the changes occur at the reporting date and has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as of that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year. This analysis also assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(₹ in Crore)

| Increase in interest rates | Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended 31 March 2026 | Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| 0.50% | (61) | (183) |
| 1.00% | (121) | (366) |
| **2.00%** | **(242)** | **(733)** |

An equivalent reduction in interest rates would have an equal and opposite effect on the Group's financial statements.

### (d) Counterparty and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Group is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables, contract assets, investments, loans, other financial assets, and derivative financial instruments.

Credit risk on receivables is limited as almost all credit sales are against letters of credit and guarantees of banks of national standing.

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Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Group's businesses, trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Group does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Group's counterparties.

The Group has clearly defined policies to mitigate counterparty risks. For short-term investments, counterparty limits are in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty. This, therefore, results in diversification of credit risk for our mutual fund and bond investments. For derivative and financial instruments, the Group attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The carrying value of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is ₹ 22,058 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 42,247 Crore).

The maximum credit exposure on financial guarantees given by the Group for various financial facilities is described in Note 40 on "Contingent liability and capital commitments".

None of the Group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables, loans and other financial assets (both current and non-current), there were no indications as at the year end, that defaults in payment obligations will occur except as described in Notes 8, 9 and 10 on allowance for impairment of trade receivables, loans and other financial assets.

Of the year end trade receivables, loans and other financial assets (excluding Bank deposits and site restoration fund) balance the following, though overdue, are expected to be realised in the normal course of business and hence, are not considered impaired as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Neither impaired nor past due | 344 | 8,404 |
| **Past due but not impaired** | | |
| - Less than 1 month | (156) | 1,571 |
| - Between 1–3 months | 689 | 230 |
| - Between 3–12 months | 81 | 1,086 |
| - Greater than 12 months | 675 | 5,647 |
| **Total** | **1,633** | **16,938** |

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Group's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as 'past due' in the above tables are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer. The Group based on past experiences does not expect any material loss on its receivables.

The credit quality of the Group's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis. Where receivables have been impaired, the Group actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.



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### Movement in allowances for Financial Assets (Trade receivables and Financial assets - others)

The change in the allowance for financial assets (current and non-current) is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Trade receivables | Financial assets - Others | Financial assets - Loans |
|---|---|---|---|
| **As at 01 April 2024** | 1,095 | 1,096 | 405 |
| Allowance made during the year | 298 | 1 | 0 |
| Reversals/ write-off during the year | (315) | (26) | (296) |
| Exchange differences | 0 | 18 | 7 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **1,078** | **1,089** | **116** |
| Allowance made during the year | 137 | 252 | - |
| Reversals/ write-off during the year | (215) | (200) | (111) |
| Exchange differences | 0 | (63) | - |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)** | **1,000** | **1,078** | **5** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 47) | (996) | (1,015) | (5) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **4** | **63** | **-** |

## D Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative instruments as part of its management of exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Group does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Group does not enter into complex derivative transactions to manage the treasury and commodity risks. Both treasury and commodities derivative transactions are normally in the form of forward contracts and these are subject to the Group guidelines and policies.

The fair values of all derivatives are separately recorded in the consolidated balance sheet within current and non-current assets and liabilities. Derivatives that are designated as hedges are classified as current or non-current depending on the maturity of the derivative.

The use of derivatives can give rise to credit and market risk. The Group tries to control credit risk as far as possible by only entering into contracts with reputable banks and financial institutions. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits, authorities and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management. The limits, authorities and monitoring systems are periodically reviewed by management and the Board. The market risk on derivatives is mitigated by changes in the valuation of the underlying assets, liabilities or transactions, as derivatives are used only for risk management purposes.

### Cash flow hedges

The Group enters into forward exchange and commodity price contracts for hedging highly probable forecast transaction and account for them as cash flow hedges and states them at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in equity through OCI until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time, the respective gain or losses are reclassified to profit or loss. These hedges have been effective for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

The Group uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. The Group hedged part of its foreign currency exposure on capital commitments during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The majority of cash flow hedges taken out by the Group during the year comprise non-derivative hedging instruments for hedging the foreign exchange rate of highly probable forecast transactions and commodity price contracts for hedging the commodity price risk of highly probable forecast transactions.

The cash flows related to above are expected to occur during the year ending 31 March 2026 and consequently may impact profit or loss for that year depending upon the change in the commodity prices and foreign exchange rates

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movements. For cash flow hedges regarded as basis adjustments to initial carrying value of the property, plant and equipment, the depreciation on the basis adjustments made is expected to affect profit or loss over the expected useful life of the property, plant and equipment.

### Fair value hedges

The fair value hedges relate to forward covers taken to hedge currency exposure and commodity price risks.

The Group's sales are on a quotational period basis, generally one month to three months after the date of delivery at a customer's facility. The Group enters into forward contracts for the respective quotational period to hedge its commodity price risk based on average LME prices. Gains and losses on these hedge transactions are substantially offset by the amount of gains or losses on the underlying sales. Net gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Group uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

### Non-designated economic hedges

The Group enters into derivative contracts which are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes, but provide an economic hedge of a particular transaction risk or a risk component of a transaction. Hedging instruments include copper, aluminium future contracts on the LME and certain other derivative instruments. Fair value changes on such derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The fair value of the Group's derivative positions recorded under derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Derivative Financial Instruments | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| **Current** | | | | |
| **Cash flow hedge*** | | | | |
| - Commodity contracts | - | 518 | 346 | 13 |
| - Forward foreign currency contracts | 69 | - | - | 38 |
| - Interest rate swap | - | - | 4 | 88 |
| **Fair Value hedge** | | | | |
| - Commodity contracts | 120 | 10 | 16 | 31 |
| - Forward foreign currency contracts | 96 | 14 | - | 51 |
| **Non - qualifying hedges/economic hedge** | | | | |
| - Commodity contracts | 75 | 2 | 26 | - |
| - Forward foreign currency contracts | 51 | 25 | 42 | 58 |
| **Sub-total (A)** | **411** | **569** | **434** | **279** |
| **Non-current** | | | | |
| **Cash flow hedge** | | | | |
| - Principal Only Swap | 86 | - | - | - |
| - Interest rate swap | 4 | 60 | - | - |
| **Non - qualifying hedges/economic hedge** | | | | |
| - Cross currency swap | - | - | - | 44 |
| - Forward foreign currency contracts | - | - | - | 2 |
| **Sub-total (B)** | **90** | **60** | **-** | **46** |
| **Total (A+B)** | **501** | **629** | **434** | **325** |

** Refer the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the change in the fair value of cash flow hedges.*



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## E. Disclosure of effect of Hedge Accounting:

### 1. Cash Flow Hedge

**Hedging instrument**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Nominal Value | Quantity | Carrying Amount | | Line item in consolidated balance sheet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | | | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contracts - Silver | 1,026 | 18,96,870 | - | 258 | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Derivative Contracts - Zinc | 2,176 | 5,02,684 | - | 260 | Current financial liabilities - Derivatives |
| Principal Only Swap | | | | | |
| - Principal Only Swap | - | - | 86 | - | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Interest Rate Risk | | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps | - | - | 4 | 60 | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contract | - | - | 69 | - | Current financial liabilities - Derivatives |

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Nominal Value | Quantity | Carrying Amount | | Line item in consolidated balance sheet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | | | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contracts - Aluminium | 6,681 | 3,76,650 | 346 | - | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Derivative Contracts - Zinc | 11 | 50,000 | - | 11 | Current financial liabilities -Derivatives |
| Interest Rate Risk | | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps | 1,855 | - | 4 | 88 | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contract | 463 | - | - | 38 | Current financial liabilities -Derivatives |

### 2. Fair Value Hedge

**Hedging instrument**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Nominal Value | Quantity | Carrying Amount | | Line item in consolidated balance sheet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | | | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contract - Aluminium | - | - | - | - | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Copper | - | 0 | 120 | 10 | Current Financial Assets -Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Silver | - | - | - | - | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Nickle | - | - | - | - | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | | | |
| Forward Contracts | 43 | - | 96 | 14 | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |

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(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Nominal Value | Quantity | Carrying Amount | | Line item in consolidated balance sheet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | | | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contracts - Aluminium | 685 | 30,925 | 10 | 19 | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Derivative Contracts - Copper | 647 | 7,825 | 4 | - | Current Financial Assets -Derivatives |
| Derivative Contracts - Silver | 43 | 1,46,834 | 0 | 0 | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Gold | 462 | 16,404 | - | 5 | Current financial liabilities - Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Nickle | 10 | 650 | 2 | 7 | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | | | |
| Forward Contract | 4,171 | - | 1 | 51 | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |

### Hedged Item

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Carrying Amount | | Line item in consolidated balance sheet |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium | - | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper | - | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver | - | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold | - | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Nickle | - | - | Inventories |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | |
| Foreign currency payables | - | - | Borrowings |

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Carrying Amount | | Line item in consolidated balance sheet |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium | 675 | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper | 4 | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver | 43 | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold | 437 | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Nickle | 151 | - | Inventories |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | |
| Foreign currency payables | - | 4,171 | Borrowings |

## F. Movement in cash hedging reserve

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | 2025-26 | 2024-25 | Line item in consolidated balance sheet/ consolidated statement of profit and loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| At the beginning of the year | 148 | (50) | |
| Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax impact) | (3,424) | 494 | Net gain/ (loss) on cash flow hedges recognised |
| Amount reclassified to consolidated profit and Loss during the year | 319 | (296) | |
| **At the end of the year** | **(2,957.00)** | **148** | Effective portion of cash flow hedges |



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## 25 Provisions

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Provision for employee benefits a (Refer note 33) | | | | | | |
| - Retirement benefit | 59 | 26 | 85 | 236 | 50 | 286 |
| - Others | 0 | 43 | 43 | 11 | 204 | 215 |
| Provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs b | 687 | 7 | 694 | 2,976 | 28 | 3,004 |
| Other provisions b | - | - | - | - | 90 | 90 |
| **Total** | **746** | **76** | **822** | **3,223** | **372** | **3,595** |

a) Provision for employee benefits includes gratuity, compensated absences, deferred cash bonus etc.

b)

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs (Refer c) | Others (Refer d) |
|---|---|---|
| **As at 01 April 2024** | **2,882** | **86** |
| Additions | - | 4 |
| Amounts utilised | (17) | - |
| Unwinding of discount | 142 | - |
| Revision in estimates | (50) | - |
| Disposals | (17) | - |
| Exchange differences | 64 | - |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **3,004** | **90** |
| Additions | 41 | 304 |
| Amounts utilised | (2) | - |
| Unused amounts reversed | (22) | (108) |
| Unwinding of discount | 154 | - |
| Revision in estimates | (121) | - |
| Exchange differences | 279 | 16 |
| As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations) | 3,333 | 302 |
| Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | (2,639) | (302) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **694** | **-** |

c) **Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs**

The provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental liabilities represent the management's best estimate of the costs which will be incurred in the future to meet the Group's obligations under existing Indian, Australian, Namibian, South African and Irish law and the terms of the Group's exploration and other licences and contractual arrangements.

Within India, the principal restoration and rehabilitation provisions are recorded within Oil & Gas business (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 47) where a legal obligation exists relating to the oil and gas fields, where costs are expected to be incurred in restoring the site of production facilities at the end of the producing life of an oil field. The Group recognises the full cost of site restoration as a liability when the obligation to rectify environmental damage arises.

These amounts are calculated by considering discount rates within the range of 1% to 15% and are payable upon mine closure These costs are expected to be spread out over a period of one to forty-six years. The lower end of the discount rate is seen at ASI, Oil and Gas business, and Zinc International operations in Ireland, while the higher end is observed at ESL Steels and Zinc International operations in African countries.

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d) **Other provisions**
Other provisions include provision for disputed cases and claims.

## 26 Other liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Amount payable to owned post-employment benefit trust | - | 9 | 9 | - | 34 | 34 |
| Other statutory liabilities [a] | - | 543 | 543 | 78 | 2,107 | 2,185 |
| Deferred government grants [b] | 1,090 | 173 | 1,263 | 4,223 | 309 | 4,532 |
| Advance from customer [c] | - | 1,262 | 1,262 | 1,083 | 4,707 | 5,790 |
| Advance from related party | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other liabilities | 78 | 289 | 367 | - | 213 | 213 |
| **Total** | **1,168** | **2,276** | **3,444** | **5,384** | **7,370** | **12,754** |

*a) Statutory liabilities mainly includes payables for Provident fund, ESIC, withholding taxes, goods and services tax, VAT, service tax, etc.*

*b) Represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and SEZ scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grant and being amortised over the useful life of such assets.*

*c) Advance from customers are contract liabilities to be settled through delivery of goods. The amount of such balances as on 01 April 2024 was ₹ 9,026 Crore. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has recognised revenue of ₹ 4,335 Crore of which ₹ 2,696 relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 8,931 Crore of which ₹ 6,808 relates to discontinued operations) out of opening balances. All other changes are either due to receipt of new advances or exchange differences.*

## 27 Revenue from operations

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Sale of products | 76,492 | 61,400 |
| Sale of services | 180 | 205 |
| Revenue from contingent rents (Refer note 5(D)) | - | - |
| **Total** | **76,672** | **61,605** |

*a) Revenue from sale of products and from sale of services for the year ended 31 March 2026 includes revenue from contracts with customers of ₹ 73,758 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 62,628 Crore) and a net gain on mark-to-market of ₹ 2,962 Crore (31 March 2025: a net loss of ₹ 1,017 Crore) (Refer note 5(D)) on account of gains/ losses relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at 31 March 2025 with the final price settled in the current year, gains/ losses relating to sales fully priced during the year, and marked to market gains/ losses relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at 31 March 2026.*

*b) Majority of the Group's sales are against advance or are against letters of credit/ cash against documents/ guarantees of banks of national standing. Where sales are made on credit, the amount of consideration does not contain any significant financing component as payment terms are within the normal credit period.*

*As per the terms of the contract with its customers, either all performance obligations are to be completed within one year from the date of such contracts or the Group has a right to receive consideration from its customers for all completed performance obligations. Accordingly, the Group has availed the practical expedient available under paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 and dispensed with the additional disclosures with respect to performance obligations that remained unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the balance sheet date. Further, since the terms of the contracts directly identify the transaction price for each of the completed performance obligations, in all material respects, there are no elements of transaction price which have not been included in the revenue recognised in the consolidated financial statements.*

*Further, there is no material difference between the contract price and the revenue from contract with customers.*



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## 28 Other operating income

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Export incentives | 215 | 185 |
| Scrap sales | 1,288 | 683 |
| Miscellaneous income | 262 | 244 |
| **Total** | **1,765** | **1,112** |

## 29 Other income

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Net gain on investment measured at FVTPL | 110 | 154 |
| Interest income from investments measured at FVTPL | 341 | 295 |
| Interest income from investments measured at FVOCI | 290 | 327 |
| Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost | | |
| - Bank deposits | 157 | 238 |
| - Loans (Refer note 43) | 15 | 2 |
| - Others | 168 | 119 |
| Interest on income tax refund | 8 | 304 |
| Dividend income from | | |
| - Financial assets at FVTPL | 0 | - |
| - Financial assets at FVOCI | 1 | - |
| Profit on sale of assets | 78 | 171 |
| Deferred government grant income | 198 | 181 |
| Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation | 180 | 39 |
| Miscellaneous income | 4 | - |
| **Total** | **1,550** | **1,830** |

## 30 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade*

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening stock: | | |
| Finished goods | 1,225 | 963 |
| Work in progress | 5,788 | 4,666 |
| **Total**** | **7,013** | **5,629** |
| Less: Impairment of Inventory | (370) | - |
| Add: Exchange differences | 10 | 14 |
| Less: Capitalisation | (65) | (77) |
| Add: Sale of raw material | 5 | (1) |
| **Less: closing stock** | | |
| Finished goods | 1,250 | 1,225 |
| Work in progress | 6,389 | 5,788 |
| **Total**** | **7,639** | **7,013** |
| **Changes in inventory related to continuing operations and discontinued operations** | **(1,046)** | **(1,448)** |
| **Changes in inventory related to continuing operations** | **(227)** | **(695)** |
| **Changes in inventory related to discontinued operations** | **(819)** | **(753)** |

** Inventories include goods-in-transit*
*** The amounts disclosed here include both Continuing Operations and Discontinued Operations.*

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## 31 Employee benefits expense [a]

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries and wages | 1,368 | 1,376 |
| Share based payments | 24 | 23 |
| Contributions to provident and other funds | 146 | 126 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 210 | 197 |
| **Total** | **1,748** | **1,722** |

*(a) net of capitalisation of Nil (31 March 2025: ₹ 3 Crore).*

## 32 Share based payments

The Group offers equity based and cash based option plans to its employees, officers and directors through the Company's stock option plan introduced in 2016.

### The Vedanta Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS) 2016

The Company introduced an Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016 ("ESOS"), which was approved by the Vedanta Limited shareholders to provide equity settled incentive to all employees of the Company including subsidiary companies. The ESOS scheme includes tenure based, business performance based (EBITDA) and market performance based stock options. The maximum value of options that can be awarded to members of the wider management group is calculated by reference to the grade average cost-to-company ("CTC") and individual grade of the employee. The ESOS schemes are administered through VESOS trust and have underlying Vedanta Limited equity shares."

Options granted during the year ended 31 March 2026 and year ended 31 March 2025 includes business performance based, sustained individual performance based, management discretion and fatality multiplier based stock options. Business performances will be measured using Volume, Cost, Net Sales Realisation, EBITDA, Free Cash Flows, ESG & Carbon footprint or a combination of these for the respective business/ Strategic Business Unit entities.

The exercise price of the options is ₹ 1 per share and the performance period is three years, with no re-testing being allowed.

The details of share options for the year ended 31 March 2026 is presented below:

| Financial year of Grant | Exercise Period | Options outstanding 01 April 2025 | Options granted during the year | Options forfeited/ lapsed during the year | Options exercised during the year | Options outstanding 31 March 2026 | Options exercisable 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-22 | 01 November 2024 - 30 April 2025 | 2,61,810 | - | 76,748 | 1,85,062 | - | - |
| 2022-23 | 01 November 2025 - 30 April 2026 | 98,19,384 | - | 53,36,796 | 42,37,597 | 2,44,991 | 2,44,991 |
| 2022-23 | Cash settled | 6,26,980 | - | 3,83,372 | 2,43,608 | - | - |
| 2023-24 | 04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027 | 1,43,48,860 | - | 24,24,234 | - | 1,19,24,626 | - |
| 2023-24 | Cash Settled | 19,21,630 | - | 7,59,320 | - | 11,62,310 | - |
| 2024-25 | 05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028 | 88,84,953 | - | 13,43,496 | - | 75,41,456 | - |
| 2024-25 | Cash Settled | 10,28,625 | - | 3,66,910 | - | 6,61,715 | - |
| 2025-26 | 01 November 2028 - 30 April 2029 | - | 96,20,727 | 13,533 | - | 96,07,193 | - |
| 2025-26 | Cash Settled | - | 10,30,296 | 1,13,804 | - | 9,16,493 | - |
| | | **3,68,92,242** | **1,06,51,023** | **1,08,18,213** | **46,66,267** | **3,20,58,784** | **2,44,991** |



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The details of share options for the year ended 31 March 2025 is presented below:

| Financial year of Grant | Exercise Period | Options outstanding 01 April 2025 | Options granted during the year | Options forfeited/ lapsed during the year | Options exercised during the year | Options outstanding 31 March 2026 | Options exercisable 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018-19 | 01 November 2021 - 30 April 2022 | 40,356 | - | 40,356 | - | - | - |
| 2020-21 | 06 November 2023 - 05 May 2024 | 15,17,772 | - | 16,148 | 15,01,624 | - | - |
| 2020-21 | Cash settled | 3,27,561 | - | - | 3,27,561 | - | - |
| 2021-22 | 01 November 2024 - 30 April 2025 | 82,25,376 | - | 48,52,787 | 31,10,779 | 2,61,810 | 2,61,810 |
| 2021-22 | Cash settled | 6,11,700 | - | 3,70,528 | 2,41,172 | - | - |
| 2022-23 | 01 November 2025 - 30 April 2026 | 1,16,66,684 | - | 18,47,300 | - | 98,19,384 | - |
| 2022-23 | Cash settled | 7,13,780 | - | 86,800 | - | 6,26,980 | - |
| 2023-24 | 04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027 | 1,71,77,541 | - | 28,28,681 | - | 1,43,48,860 | - |
| 2023-24 | Cash Settled | 33,45,837 | - | 14,24,207 | | 19,21,630 | - |
| 2024-25 | 05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028 | - | 89,26,163 | 41,210 | - | 88,84,953 | - |
| 2024-25 | Cash Settled | - | 10,44,750 | 16,125 | - | 10,28,625 | - |
| | | **4,36,26,607** | **99,70,913** | **1,15,24,142** | **51,81,136** | **3,68,92,242** | **2,61,810** |

The fair value of all options has been determined at the date of grant of the option allowing for the effect of any market-based performance conditions. This fair value, adjusted by the Group's estimate of the number of options that will eventually vest as a result of non-market conditions, is expensed over the vesting period.

**Business Performance-Based and Sustained Individual Performance-Based Options:**

The fair values of stock options following these types of vesting conditions have been estimating using the Black-ScholesMerton Option Pricing model. The value arrived at under this model has been then multiplied by the expected % vesting based on business performance conditions (only for business performance-based options) and the expected multiplier on account of sustained individual performance (for both type of options). The inputs used in the Black-Scholes-MertonOption Pricing model include the share price considered as of the valuation date, exercise price as per the scheme/ plan of the options, expected dividend yield (estimated based on actual/ expected dividend trend of the company), expected tenure (estimated as the remaining vesting period of the options), the risk-free rate (considered as the zero coupon yield as of the valuation date for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options) and expected volatility (estimated based on the historical volatility of the return in company's share prices for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options). The exercise period of 6 months post vesting period has not been considered as the options are expected to be exercised immediately post the completion of the vesting period.

The assumptions used in the calculations of the charge in respect of the ESOS options granted during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are set out below:

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 ESOS 2025 | Year ended 31 March 2025 ESOS 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Options | Cash settled - 10,30,297 equity settled - 96,20,727 | Cash settled - 10,44,750 equity settled - 89,26,163 |
| Exercise Price | ₹ 1 | ₹ 1 |
| Share Price at the date of grant | ₹ 493.55 | ₹ 469.80 |
| Contractual Life | 3 years | 3 years |
| Expected Volatility | 32.03% | 38.65% |
| Expected option life | 3 years | 3 years |
| Expected dividends | 19.10% | 19.69% |
| Risk free interest rate | 5.76% | 6.61% |
| Expected annual forfeitures | 10% p.a | 10% p.a |
| Fair value per option granted (Non-market performance based) | ₹ 203.90 | ₹ 190.66 |

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Weighted average share price at the date of exercise of stock options was ₹ 600 (31 March 2025: ₹ 452.48)

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding was 1.52 years (31 March 2025: 1.58 years).

The Group recognized total expenses of ₹ 56 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 61 Crore) related to equity settled share-based payment transactions for the year ended 31 March 2026. The total expense recognised on account of cash settled share based plan during the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 17.54 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 24 Crore) and the carrying value of cash settled share based compensation liability as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 40.42 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 30 Crore).

In respect of one of the group's subsidiary, the Group has awarded certain cash settled share based options indexed to equity valuation of the subsidiary. The total (reversal)/expense recognised on account of cash settled share based plan during the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 0 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ (26) Crore) and the carrying value of cash settled share based compensation liability as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 0.19 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.16 Crore).

Out of the total expense of ₹ 73 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 58 Crore) pertaining to equity settled and cash settled options for the year ended 31 March 2026 the Group has capitalised ₹ 0.57 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore).

Pursuant to the demerger, at the time of vesting, eligible employees would receive shares of all the Resulting Companies in such proportion as would reflect the equivalent of one share of pre-demerger Vedanta Limited. Consequently, there is no impact on ESOP expense or liability due to the Scheme of Demerger.

## 33 Employee Benefit Plans

The Group participates in defined contribution and benefit plans, the assets of which are held (where funded) in separately administered funds.

For defined contribution plans, the amount charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss is the total amount of contributions payable in the year.

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits under the plans is determined by actuarial valuation separately each year for each plan using the projected unit credit method by independent qualified actuaries as at the year end. Remeasurement gains and losses arising in the year are recognised in full in other comprehensive income for the year.

### i) Defined contribution plans

The Group contributed a total of ₹ 76 Crore and ₹ 70 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively to the following defined contribution plans in respect of its continuing operations.

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Employer's contribution to recognised provident fund and family pension fund | 33 | 61 |
| Employer's contribution to superannuation | 19 | 6 |
| Employer's contribution to National Pension Scheme | 24 | 3 |
| | **76** | **70** |

### Indian pension plans

#### Central recognised provident fund

In accordance with the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, employees are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate (12% for 2026 and 2025) of an employee's basic salary, and includes contribution made to Family Pension fund as explained below. All employees have an option to make additional voluntary contributions. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India (GoI) or to independently managed and approved funds. The Group has no further obligations under the fund managed by the GoI beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

#### Family pension fund

The Pension Fund was established in 1995 and is managed by the Government of India. The employee makes no contribution to this fund but the employer makes a contribution of 8.33% of salary each month subject to a specified ceiling per employee (included in the 12% rate specified above). This is provided for every permanent employee on the payroll.

At the age of superannuation, contributions ceases and the individual receives a monthly payment based on the level of contributions through the years, and on their salary scale at the time they retire, subject to a maximum ceiling of salary level. The Government funds these payments, thus the Group has no additional liability beyond the contributions that it makes, regardless of whether the central fund is in surplus or deficit.

#### Superannuation

Superannuation, another pension scheme, is applicable only to executives above certain grade. However, in case of the oil & gas business (applicable from the second year of employment) and Iron Ore Segment, the benefit is applicable to all executives. Vedanta Limited and each relevant Indian subsidiary holds a policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC"), to which each of these entities contributes a fixed amount relating to superannuation and the pension annuity is met by LIC as required, taking into consideration the contributions made. The Group has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

#### National Pension Scheme

National Pension Scheme is a retirement savings account for social security and welfare applicable for executives covered under the superannuation benefit of Vedanta Limited and each relevant Indian subsidiary, on a choice basis. It was introduced to enable employees to select the treatment of superannuation component of their fixed salaries and avail the benefits offered by National Pension Scheme launched by Government of India. Vedanta Limited and each relevant entity holds a corporate account with one of the pension fund managers authorized by the Government of India to which each of the entity contributes a fixed amount relating to superannuation and the pension annuity will be met by the fund manager as per rules of National Pension Scheme. The Group has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

#### Skorpion Zinc Provident Fund, Namibia

The Skorpion Zinc Provident Fund is a defined contribution fund and is mandatory for all full-time employees under 60. The Group contributes a fixed 9% of your pensionable salary each month.

The normal retirement age is 60, and the benefit payable is your fund credit, which includes all employer and employee contributions plus interest. This also applies if you resign from Skorpion Zinc.

The Group has no additional liability beyond its contributions. Therefore, this scheme is accounted for on a defined contribution basis, with contributions charged directly to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year they're incurred.

#### Black Mountain (Pty) Limited, South Africa Pension and Provident Funds

Black Mountain Mining (Pty) Ltd has two retirement funds, both administered by Alexander Forbes, a registered financial service provider. The purpose of the funds is to provide retirement and group risk benefits to all eligible employees.

The Group contributes at a fixed percentage of 22.5% for pension fund (Employer 15% and Employee 7.5%) and 20.0% for provident fund (Employer 12.5% and Employee 7.5%) of the members pensionable salary.

Membership of both funds is compulsory for all permanent employees under the age of 60.

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The Group has no additional liability beyond the contributions that it makes. Accordingly, this scheme has been accounted for on a defined contribution basis and contributions are charged directly to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred."

### ii) Defined benefit plans

#### (a) Contribution to provident fund trust (the "trusts") of Iron ore division, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), Sesa Resources Limited (SRL) and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited (SMCL)

The provident funds of Iron ore division, BALCO, HZL, SRL and SMCL are exempted under section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Conditions for grant of exemption stipulates that the employer shall make good deficiency, if any, between the return guaranteed by the statute and actual earning of the Fund. Based on actuarial valuation in accordance with Ind AS 19 and the Guidance note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India for interest rate guarantee of exempted provident fund liability of employees, there is no interest shortfall that is required to be met by Iron ore division, SRL, BALCO and SMCL as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. Having regard to the assets of the fund and the return on the investments, the Group does not expect any deficiency in the foreseeable future.

The Group contributed a total of ₹ 49 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 and ₹ 44 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2025 in relation to the independently managed and approved funds. The present value of obligation and the fair value of plan assets of the trust are summarised below.

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Fair value of plan assets of trusts | 1,729 | 2,050 |
| Present value of defined benefit obligation | (1,753) | (2,067) |
| **Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation *** | **(24)** | **(17)** |

** Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust amounting to ₹ 7 Crore, is disclosed as Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47).*

(₹ in Crore)

| Percentage allocation of plan assets of the trust | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Assets by category | | |
| Government Securities | 55.00% | 55.48% |
| Debentures / bonds | 37.00% | 36.42% |
| Equity | 8.00% | 8.11% |
| Money Market Instruments | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Fixed deposits | 0.00% | 0.00% |

#### (b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefits:

The Group has a scheme of medical benefits for employees at BMM (forming part of continued operations) and BALCO (forming part of discontinued operations) subsequent to their retirement on completion of tenure including retirement on medical grounds and voluntary retirement on contributory basis. The scheme includes an employee's spouse as well. Based on an actuarial valuation conducted as at year-end, a provision is recognised in full for the benefit obligation. The obligation relating to post-retirement medical benefits as at 31 March 2026 was ₹ 129 Crore, of which ₹80 Crore relates to discontinued operations, (31 March 2025: ₹ 103 Crore). The obligation under this plan is unfunded. The Group considers these amounts as not material and accordingly has not provided further disclosures as required by Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits'. The current service cost pertaining to continuing operations for the year ending 31 March 2026 of ₹ 1 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore) has been recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. The remeasurement losses/ (gains) and net interest on the obligation of post-retirement medical benefits pertaining to continuing operations of ₹ Nil Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2 Crore) and ₹ 5 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5 Crore) for the year ended 31 March 2026 have been recognised in other comprehensive income and finance cost respectively.



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#### (c) Other Post-employment Benefits:

**India - Gratuity plan**

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act of 1972, Vedanta Limited and its Indian subsidiaries contribute to a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering certain categories of employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Group.

Based on actuarial valuations conducted as at year end using the projected unit credit method, a provision is recognised in full for the benefit obligation over and above the funds held in the Gratuity Plan. For entities where the plan is unfunded, full provision is recognised in the consolidated balance sheet. As a part of asset-liability matching strategy, each year, the Group based on actuarial valuations reviews funding and investments of these Plans and contributes the necessary amount to respective funds.

The iron ore and oil & gas division of Vedanta Limited, SRL, SMCL, HZL and FACOR have constituted a trust recognized by Income Tax Authorities for gratuity to employees and contributions to the trust are funded with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited (ICICI Pru) and HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited (HDFC Life).

**Principal actuarial assumptions**

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the other post-employment benefit plan obligation are as follows:

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 7.26% | 7.03% |
| Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees | 2%-15% | 2%-15% |
| Mortality table | IALM (2012-14) | IALM (2012-14) |

Amount recognised in the consolidated balance sheet consists of:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Fair value of plan assets | 240 | 472 |
| Present value of defined benefit obligations | (275) | (655) |
| **Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation*** | **(35)** | **(183)** |

** Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust amounting to ₹ 310 Crore, is disclosed as Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47).*

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in respect of Other post-employment benefit plan are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Current service cost | 70 | 51 |
| Past service cost (Refer note 36) | 132 | - |
| Net interest cost | 13 | 16 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 47) | (161) | (55) |
| **Components of defined benefit costs recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss** | **54** | **12** |

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Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of Other post-employment benefit plan are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Re-measurement of the net defined benefit obligation:-** | | |
| Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions | (17) | (9) |
| Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments | 19 | 8 |
| Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions | 0 | (4) |
| Actuarial losses on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost) | 0 | 1 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 47) | (15) | (10) |
| **Components of defined benefit (gains)/ costs recognised in Other comprehensive income** | **(13)** | **(14)** |

The movement of the present value of the Other post-employment benefit plan obligation is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 655 | 650 |
| Current service cost | 70 | 51 |
| Past service cost | 132 | |
| Benefits paid | (77) | (88) |
| Interest cost | 46 | 47 |
| Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in assumptions | 2 | (5) |
| Less: Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | (553) | - |
| **Closing balance** | **275** | **655** |

The movement in the fair value of Other post-employment benefit plan assets is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 472 | 459 |
| Contributions received | 55 | 71 |
| Benefits paid | (77) | (88) |
| Re-measurement loss arising from return on plan assets | 1 | (1) |
| Interest income | 33 | 31 |
| Less: Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | (244) | - |
| **Closing balance** | **240** | **472** |

The above plan assets have been invested in the qualified insurance policies.

The actual return on plan assets was ₹ 34 Crore of which ₹15 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 30 Crore).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 22.73 years (31 March 2025: 12.45 years).

**Sensitivity analysis for Defined Benefit Plan**

Below is the sensitivity analysis determined for significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligation and based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant.



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(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Increase/(Decrease) in defined benefit obligation | |
|---|---|---|
| | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
| **Discount rate** | | |
| Increase by 0.50% | (8) | (27) |
| Decrease by 0.50% | 8 | 29 |
| **Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees** | | |
| Increase by 0.50% | 8 | 25 |
| Decrease by 0.50% | (8) | (24) |

The above sensitivity analysis for the year ended 31 March 2026 relates to continuing operations only.

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined obligation liability recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

**Maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 1 year | 46 | 100 |
| 1-2 years | 39 | 57 |
| 2-5 years | 74 | 236 |
| More than 5 years | 116 | 262 |
| | **275** | **655** |

**Risk analysis**

Group is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefit plans and management estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

**Investment risk**

Most of the Indian defined benefit plans are funded with the LIC and ICICI Pru. The Group does not have any liberty to manage the fund provided to LIC and ICICI Pru.

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to Government of India bonds for the Group's Indian operations. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

**Interest risk**

A decrease in the interest rate on plan assets will increase the net plan obligation.

**Longevity risk / Life expectancy**

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan obligation.

**Salary growth risk**

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan obligation.

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**Code on Social Security, 2020**

On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Group has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹132 crore (of which ₹ 96 crore relates to discontinued operations, refer note 47) has been disclosed as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" under Exceptional Items (Refer note 36) in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/ rules are notified.

## 34 Finance cost

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost [b,c] | 2,845 | 3,662 |
| Other finance costs | 291 | 620 |
| Net interest on defined benefit arrangement | 5 | 5 |
| Unwinding of discount on provisions | 49 | 50 |
| Less: Capitalisation of finance cost/ borrowing cost [a] | (373) | (140) |
| **Total** | **2,817** | **4,197** |

*a) Interest rate of 8.52% (31 March 2025: 10.40%) was used to determine the amount of general borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in respect of qualifying asset for the year ended 31 March 2026.*

*b) Interest expense on income taxes is ₹ 77 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 74 Crore).*

*c) Interest expense on lease liabilities for the year ended is ₹ 53 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 35 Crore)*

## 35 Other expenses

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Royalty | 5,113 | 4,230 |
| Consumption of stores and spare parts | 3,228 | 2,285 |
| Repairs to plant and equipment | 3,085 | 2,815 |
| Repairs to building | 139 | 135 |
| Repairs others | 31 | 21 |
| Carriage expenses | 933 | 884 |
| Mine expenses | 3,386 | 2,567 |
| Other selling expenses | 2 | 3 |
| Insurance | 78 | 89 |
| Rent[a] | 48 | 26 |
| Rates and taxes | 12 | 14 |
| Remuneration to auditors | 19 | 18 |
| Allowance of impairment on financial and non-financial assets/ bad debts written off | (75) | 11 |
| Miscellaneous expenses [b,c] | 3,931 | 3,099 |
| **Total** | **19,930** | **16,197** |

*(a) Rent represents expense on short term/ low value leases.*

*(b) Includes contributions to Bhartiya Janta Party of NIL (31 March 2025: ₹ 97 Crore), Jharkhand Mukti Morcha of NIL (31 March 2025: ₹ 20 Crores) and All India Congress Committee of NIL (31 March 2025: ₹ 10 Crore).*

*(c) Includes Corporate social responsibility expenses of ₹360 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 402 Crore) and Management and Brand fees expense of ₹ 1,737 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,119 Crore)*



# Notes

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## 36 Exceptional Items

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exceptional items | Tax effect of Exceptional items | Exceptional items after tax | Exceptional items | Tax effect of Exceptional items | Exceptional items after tax |
| Continuing Operations: | | | | | | |
| Impact of state levies: Zinc [d&e] | 56 | (14) | 42 | (83) | 21 | (62) |
| Statutory impact of new Labour Codes [c] | (36) | 9 | (27) | - | - | - |
| Property, plant and equipment ("PPE"), exploration intangible assets under development, capital work-in-progress ("CWIP") and other assets written back/ (written off) or (impaired)/ reversed: | | | | | | |
| - Others [i] | - | - | - | (268) | - | (268) |
| Exceptional gain/(loss) from continuing operations (A) | 20 | (5) | 15 | (351) | 21 | (330) |
| Discontinued Operations: | | | | | | |
| Power Segment: | | | | | | |
| - Trade receivables written off [a] | (1,407) | 354 | (1,053) | - | - | - |
| - Late Payment Surcharge [a] | (215) | 53 | (162) | - | - | - |
| - Capital creditor Settlement [b] | (660) | 166 | (494) | - | - | - |
| Statutory impact of new Labour Codes [c] | (96) | 25 | (71) | - | - | - |
| Property, plant and equipment ("PPE"), exploration intangible assets under development, capital work-in-progress ("CWIP") and other assets written back/ (written off) or (impaired)/ reversed: | | | | | | |
| - Alumunium [f] | (349) | 88 | (261) | - | - | - |
| - Iron Ore [g] | (1,471) | - | (1,471) | - | - | - |
| - Oil and Gas | | | | | | |
| - Reversal of previously recorded impairment [h] | - | - | - | 2,358 | (782) | 1,576 |
| Impact of state levies: | | | | | | |
| - Iron Ore [d] | - | - | - | (139) | 29 | (110) |
| Exceptional (loss)/gain from discontinued operations (B) | (4,198) | 686 | (3,512) | 2,219 | (753) | 1,466 |
| **Exceptional (loss)/gain (A+B)** | **(4,178)** | **681** | **(3,497)** | **1,868** | **(732)** | **1,136** |

(a) Up to 31 March 2025, Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary, had recognized a receivable of ₹ 1,407 crore in respect of Mega power benefit based on its assessment of the merits of the case. Pursuant to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 19 August 2025, the matter has been decided against the TSPL. TSPL has filed a Review Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against said order on 17 September 2025, currently it is pending for adjudication. Consequently, the aforesaid receivable is no longer recoverable and has been written off during the year ended 31 March 2026. The write-off of ₹ 1,407 crore has been presented under exceptional items in the consolidated financial statements.

Subsequent to the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 19 August 2025 (the "Order") in respect of Mega Power benefit matter (the "Mega matter"), Punjab State Power Corporation Limited ("PSPCL") raised a demand for Late Payment Surcharge ("LPSC") on 13 November 2025 on certain amounts it had paid to Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") in financial year 2017 and now deducted post the Order. Accordingly, a provision of ₹ 215 crore has been recorded. PSPCL has also requested TSPL to provide details on actual benefits to determine the impact of change in law. TSPL is in the process of submitting the required information. However, it believes that there is no incremental liability that will arise in addition to amount already recorded in books.

(b) During FY 2023-24, Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary, terminated its contract with SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corporation ("SEPCO") due to persistent non-performance affecting plant operations

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and litigations were ongoing. Subsequently, under the Settlement Agreement dated 11 September 2025, TSPL agreed to a full and final payment of US$ 75 million (₹660 Crore) to SEPCO towards SEPCO's outstanding claims. The settlement payment has been charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(c) On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Group has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹132 crore has been disclosed as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" under Exceptional Items in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

(d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 25 July 2024 (the "Supreme Court Order") opined that the state governments have powers to levy additional taxes/cess on mineral bearing land and mining rights thereof and also held that royalty is not a tax. The Supreme Court vide its further order dated 14 August 2024, clarified that the state governments can levy or renew demands of tax/cess on the existing cases initiated on or after 01 April 2005 which will be payable in 12 annual installments commencing from 01 April 2026.

**Zinc – Environment and Health Cess:**

The State of Rajasthan imposed an Environment and Health Cess (EH Cess) in 2008 on major minerals which was rescinded in 2017. During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Group had recognized a provision of ₹ 56 crores and disclosed the same as exceptional item. Subsequently, during the year ended 31 March 2026, management has reassessed this and based on its reassessment, supported by an independent legal opinion, the provision is not required and accordingly, the same has been reversed.

**Iron Ore – Transport Cess:**

The Group and other miners had challenged the cess imposition under Goa Rural Improvement and Welfare Cess Act, 2000 (the "Act") in the High Court of Bombay, which upheld the Act's validity in September 2018. The Group's appeal is currently pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As per management's assessment of the Supreme Court Order, the Group has recorded a provision of ₹ 139 Crore

(e) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Group had opted to settle matters pertaining to land tax for the period till February 2024, by availing the Amnesty Scheme 2024 as launched by the State of Rajasthan. Pursuant to which the Group had recorded an expense of ₹ 27 crore. Furthermore, the State of Rajasthan vide the same notification had exempted land tax payable on all classes of land with effect from 08 February 2024.

(f) Represents certain items of CWIP, which have been written off during the year ended 31 March 2026 as they are no longer expected to be used.

(g) During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has recognized a provision for impairment in respect of assets comprising property, plant and equipment and inventory in West Africa ( Western Cluster, Liberia) aggregating to ₹ 1,200 Crores and a provision for ₹ 271 Crores with respect to contractual obligations arising due to cessation of operations. The impairment is a result of continued uncertainty in the viability of the project due to geopolitical factors including high stripping ratios, lower ore grades, logistical constraints.

(h) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Oil & Gas segment of the Group had commenced injection of Alkaline Surfactant Polymer ("ASP") flooding in selective well pads of the Mangala field. In order to extend the injection across the field, the Group had identified cluster-based development approach. The execution of cluster-based approach had commenced with the award of surface facilities and on ground mobilization. As a result of the above, the Group plans for the development of remaining clusters.

Accordingly, the recoverable amount of the Company's share in Rajasthan Oil and Gas cash generating unit ("RJ CGU") was determined to be ₹ 13,188 Crore (US$ 1,574 million) as at 30 September 2024, resulting in an impairment reversal of ₹ 2,358 Crore (US$ 282 million) on its assets in the oil and gas producing facilities.



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The recoverable value of the RJ CGU was determined based on the fair value less costs of disposal approach, a level-3 valuation technique in the fair value hierarchy, as it more accurately reflects the recoverable amount based on the Company's view of the assumptions that would be used by a market participant. This was based on the cash flows expected to be generated by the projected oil and natural gas production profiles (reserves and resources) extractable up to 2040 (including expected 10 year additional term of license extension), the expected dates of cessation of production sharing contract ("PSC")/cessation of production from each producing field based on the current estimates of reserves and risked resources and after factoring tax outflows at 25.17% tax rate, etc.

Management believed that an additional 10-year term of license extension would be available and would also be considered by a market participant based on past precedence on license extensions, industry practice with relation to granting of extensions and understanding of Indian economy's focus on self-reliance for oil production which was indicated by various initiatives through award of new blocks, etc.

Further, management considers that as the RJ Block is in India, an independent market participant would pay tax at 25.17% tax rate instead of the Company's actual tax rate (validated by independent expert) and accordingly, believes that such assumption on taxation is appropriate. The discounted cash flow analysis used to calculate 'fair value less costs of disposal' uses assumption for short-term oil price of US$ 79 per barrel for the next one year and tapers down to long-term nominal price of US$ 73 per barrel three years thereafter derived from a consensus of various analyst recommendations. Thereafter, these have been escalated at a rate of 2% per annum. The cash flows are discounted using the post-tax nominal Discount rate of 11.91% (15% for ASP remaining clusters), derived from the post-tax weighted average cost of capital after factoring in the risks ascribed to PSC extension, including successful implementation of key growth projects. Based on the sensitivities carried out by the Company, change in crude price assumptions by US $1/bbl and changes to discount rate by 1% would lead to a change in recoverable value by ₹ 17 Crore (US$ 2 million) and ₹ 685 Crore (US$ 82 million) respectively. The sensitivities around change in crude price and discount rate are not material to the consolidated financial statements.

(i) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, ASI recorded a provision for impairment for certain CWIP projects as they are no longer expected to be viable pursuant to the settlement with HOYA (Refer Note 4 (B)) and as part of the Group's broader expansion strategy, wherein management reassessed the CWIP portfolio from a future usage, efficiency, and viability perspective.

## 37 Tax

### (a) Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss (including on exceptional items)

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current tax:** | | |
| Current tax for the year | 4,360 | 3,166 |
| (Benefit)/ expense in respect of current tax for earlier years | (11) | (257) |
| Benefit in respect of exceptional items (Refer note 36) | 5 | (21) |
| **Total current tax (a)** | **4,354** | **2,888** |
| **Deferred tax:** | | |
| Expense of temporary differences (Refer note 4(B)) | 258 | (567) |
| Expense/ (benefit) in respect of deferred tax for earlier years | 34 | 31 |
| Expense in respect of exceptional items (Refer note 36) | 0 | 0 |
| **Deferred tax (b)** | **292** | **(536)** |
| **Total income tax expense for the year (a+b)** | **4,646** | **2,352** |
| **Profit before tax from continuing operations** | **17,126** | **11,628** |
| **Effective income tax rate (%)** | **27.13%** | **20.23%** |

# Notes

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## Tax expense/ (benefit)

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Tax effect on exceptional items | 5 | (21) |
| Tax expense - others | 4,641 | 2,373 |
| **Net tax expense** | **4,646** | **2,352** |

Summary Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including on exceptional items) of discontinued operations:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Total Current Tax expense (a) | 4,573 | 1,439 |
| Total Deferred Tax expense (b) | 1,111 | 2,551 |
| **Net tax expense (a+b)** | **5,684** | **3,990** |
| **Profit before tax from discontinued operations** | 18,300 | 15,249 |
| **Effective income tax rate (%)** | **31.06%** | **26.17%** |

**(b)** A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the Indian statutory income tax rate to recognise income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit before tax from continuing operations** | **17,126** | **11,628** |
| Indian statutory income tax rate | 25.17% | 25.17% |
| **Tax at statutory income tax rate** | **4,310** | **2,927** |
| (Non-taxable)/ non-deductible items | (28) | (29) |
| Tax holidays and similar exemptions | (20) | 20 |
| Effect of tax rate differences of subsidiaries operating at other tax rates | 8 | 196 |
| Unrecognised tax assets (net) (Refer note 3(c)(A)(ii)) | 203 | (751) |
| Capital gains/ other income subject to lower tax rate | (10) | (31) |
| Credit in respect of earlier years | 23 | (216) |
| Other permanent differences | 160 | 236 |
| **Total** | **4,646** | **2,352** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit before tax from discontinued operations** | **18,300** | **15,249** |
| Indian statutory income tax rate | 25.17% | 25.17% |
| **Tax at statutory income tax rate** | **4,606** | **3,838** |
| (Non-taxable)/ non-deductible items | (96) | (93) |
| Effect of tax rate differences of subsidiaries operating at other tax rates | 99 | 262 |
| Unrecognised tax assets (net) | 922 | 96 |
| Change in deferred tax balances due to change in tax law | - | (200) |
| Credit in respect of earlier years | (11) | (26) |
| Other permanent differences | 164 | 113 |
| **Total** | **5,684** | **3,990** |



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## (c) Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The Group has accrued significant amounts of deferred tax. The majority of the deferred tax liability represents accelerated tax relief for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment, depreciation of mining reserves and the fair value uplifts created on acquisitions net of deferred tax assets representing unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward losses.

Significant components of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities recognised in the consolidated balance sheet are as follows :

### For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities | Opening balance as at 01 April 2025 | Charged / (credited) to profit and loss - Continuing Operations | Charged / (credited) to profit and loss - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | Charged/ (credited) to OCI - Continuing Operations | Charged/ (credited) to OCI - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) # | Charged / (credited) to other equity | Exchange difference and other adjustments - Continuing Operations | Exchange difference and other adjustments - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) | Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47) | Closing balance as at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, plant and equipment | 14,012 | 332 | 1,086 | - | - | - | 305 | 323 | (11,867) | 4,191 |
| Voluntary retirement scheme | (8) | (2) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | (4) |
| Employee benefits | (301) | (65) | (15) | 1 | (4) | - | (48) | (10) | 83 | (359) |
| Fair valuation of derivative asset/ liability | 3 | - | - | (126) | (1,098) | - | (5) | - | 1,078 | (148) |
| Fair valuation of other asset/ liability | 180 | 14 | 1 | - | - | - | 8 | 1 | 96 | 300 |
| MAT credit entitlement | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unabsorbed depreciation and business losses | (4,448) | 102 | (127) | - | - | - | 5 | - | 4,290 | (178) |
| Other temporary differences | 252 | (89) | 166 | - | (2) | (27) | (29) | (10) | (88) | 173 |
| **Total** | **9,690** | **292** | **1,111** | **(125)** | **(1,104)** | **(27)** | **236** | **304** | **(6,402)** | **3,975** |

# Out of the total tax benefit on OCI items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, the deferred tax benefit is presented in the table above. The remaining tax benefit, amounting to ₹63 crore, relates to current tax.

### For the year ended 31 March 2025

| Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities* | Opening balance as at 01 April 2024 | Charged / (credited) to profit and loss | Charged/ (credited) to OCI # | Charged / (credited) to other equity | Exchange difference and other adjustments | Closing balance as at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, plant and equipment | 12,113 | 1,672 | - | 6 | 221 | 14,012 |
| Voluntary retirement scheme | (18) | 10 | - | - | - | (8) |
| Employee benefits | (370) | 71 | 4 | - | (6) | (301) |
| Fair valuation of derivative asset/ liability | (64) | (8) | 75 | - | - | 3 |
| Fair valuation of other asset/ liability | 924 | (762) | 3 | - | 15 | 180 |
| Unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses | (4,352) | (96) | - | - | - | (4,448) |
| Other temporary differences | (770) | 1,127 | (4) | - | (101) | 252 |
| **Total** | **7,463** | **2,014** | **78** | **6** | **129** | **9,690** |

**Amount in this table include balances of discontinued operations*

*# Out of the total tax benefit on OCI items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, the deferred tax benefit is presented in the table above. The remaining tax benefit, amounting to ₹17 crore, relates to current tax.*

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset where they arise in the same taxing jurisdiction with a legal right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities but not otherwise. Accordingly, the net deferred tax (assets)/liability has been disclosed in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax assets | (926) | (3,353) |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 4,901 | 13,043 |
| **Net Deferred tax liabilities** | **3,975** | **9,690** |

Deferred tax assets in the Group have been recognised to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity which are expected to reverse. For certain components of the Group, deferred tax assets on carry forward unused tax losses have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax asset at respective entities.

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized amount to ₹ 12,545 Crore and ₹ 9,794 Crore as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

### As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Unused tax losses * | Within one year | Greater than one year, less than five years | Greater than five years | No expiry date | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unutilised business losses | 1,313 | 2,748 | 4,322 | - | 8,383 |
| Unabsorbed depreciation | - | - | - | 4,162 | 4,162 |
| **Total** | **1,313** | **2,748** | **4,322** | **4,162** | **12,545** |

** Includes ₹ 4,570 Crore of unutilised business losses and ₹ 2,288 Crore of unabsorbed depreciation pertaining to discontinued operations (refer note 47).*

### As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Unused tax losses | Within one year | Greater than one year, less than five years | Greater than five years | No expiry date | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unutilised business losses | 296 | 2,254 | 3,624 | - | 6,174 |
| Unabsorbed depreciation | - | - | - | 3,620 | 3,620 |
| **Total** | **296** | **2,254** | **3,624** | **3,620** | **9,794** |

No deferred tax assets has been recognised on these unused tax losses as there is no evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available in future against which these can be utilised by the respective entities.

The Group has not recognised any deferred tax liabilities for taxes that would be payable on the Group's share in unremitted earnings of certain of its subsidiaries because the Group controls when the liability will be incurred and it is probable that the liability will not be incurred in the foreseeable future. The amount of unremitted earnings are ₹ 31,423 Crore and ₹ 25,220 Crore as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

## (d) Non- current tax assets

Non- current tax assets of ₹ 1,310 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,523 Crore) mainly represents income tax receivable from Indian tax authorities by Vedanta Limited consequent to the Scheme of Amalgamation & Arrangement made effective in August 2013 pursuant to approval by the jurisdiction High Court and receivables relating to matters in tax disputes in Group companies including tax holiday claim.



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**(e)** The tax department had issued demands on account of remeasurement of certain tax incentives, under section 80IA and 80 IC of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Based on the favourable orders from Income Tax Appellate Tribunal relating to AY 09-10 to AY 12-13, the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) has allowed these claims for AY 2014-15 to AY 2016-17, which were earlier disallowed and has granted refund of amounts deposited under protest. For AY 2013-14 to AY 2016-17, the appeals are pending before the Tribunal.

The hon'ble ITAT Jodhpur has allowed these claims in AYs 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2020-21 in line with past years' orders. The department had filed appeals before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in FY 17-18 (for AY 2009-10 to AY 2012-13) and in FY 2023-24 (for AY 2017-18 and AY 2018-19), against the Tribunal orders, which is still pending before High Court.

The department is yet to file an appeal before the High Court against the AY 2020-21 tribunal order. The Group has received Final Assessment Order for AY 2022-23 in Nov'25 based on similar grounds, against which appeal has been filed before ITAT.

As per the view of external legal counsel, there is a high probability that the cases will go in favour of the Group. The amount involved in this dispute as of 31 March 2026 is ₹ 12,388 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 12,411 Crore) plus applicable interest upto the date of settlement of the dispute.

## 38 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)

| Particulars | | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a)** | **For continuing operations** | | | |
| | Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for Basic and Diluted EPS | A | 7,058 | 5,145 |
| | **Computation of weighted average number of shares** | | | |
| | Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year excluding shares acquired for ESOP for basic earnings per share | B | 390.12 | 384.63 |
| | **Effect of dilution :** | | | |
| | Potential ordinary shares relating to share option awards | | 3.28 | 3.16 |
| | Adjusted weighted average number of shares of the Company in issue | C | 393.40 | 387.79 |
| | Basic earnings per equity share (₹) | A / B | 18.09 | 13.38 |
| | Diluted earnings per equity share (₹) | A / C | 17.94 | 13.27 |
| | Nominal Value per Share (in ₹) | | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| **b)** | **For discontinued operations** | | | |
| | Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for Basic and Diluted EPS | A | 10,333 | 9,843 |
| | **Computation of weighted average number of shares** | | | |
| | Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year excluding shares acquired for ESOP for basic earnings per share | B | 390.12 | 384.63 |
| | **Effect of dilution :** | | | |
| | Potential ordinary shares relating to share option awards | | 3.28 | 3.16 |
| | Adjusted weighted average number of shares of the Company in issue | C | 393.40 | 387.79 |
| | Basic earnings per equity share (₹) | A / B | 26.49 | 25.59 |
| | Diluted earnings per equity share (₹) | A / C | 26.27 | 25.38 |
| | **Nominal Value per Share (in ₹)** | | 1.00 | 1.00 |

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(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)

| Particulars | | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| c) | **For continuing and discontinued operations** | | | |
| | Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for Basic and Diluted EPS | A | 17,391 | 14,988 |
| | **Computation of weighted average number of shares** | | | |
| | Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year excluding shares acquired for ESOP for basic earnings per share | B | 390.12 | 384.63 |
| | **Effect of dilution :** | | | |
| | Potential ordinary shares relating to share option awards | | 3.28 | 3.16 |
| | Adjusted weighted average number of shares of the Company in issue | C | 393.40 | 387.79 |
| | Basic earnings per equity share (₹) | A / B | 44.58 | 38.97 |
| | Diluted earnings per equity share (₹) | A / C | 44.21 | 38.65 |
| | Nominal Value per Share (in ₹) | | 1.00 | 1.00 |

## 39 Distributions made and proposed

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts recognised as distributions to equity shareholders of the Company: | | |
| Interim dividends: ₹ 34/- per share (31 March 2025: ₹ 43.50/- per share) | 13,279 | 16,772 |
| | **13,279** | **16,772** |

## 40 Commitments, contingencies and guarantees

### A) Commitments

The Group has a number of continuing operational and financial commitments in the normal course of business including:

- Exploratory mining commitments;
- Oil and gas commitments;
- Mining commitments arising under production sharing agreements; and
- Completion of the construction of certain assets.

The amounts disclosed in this note include both Continuing Operations and Discontinued Operations.

**a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for:**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Oil & Gas sector** | | |
| Cairn India | 894 | 1,342 |
| Others | - | 28 |
| **Aluminium sector** | | |
| Lanjigarh Refinery (Phase II) | 579 | 882 |
| Jharsuguda 1.25 MTPA smelter | 36 | 187 |
| BALCO smelter expansion 0.57 MTPA to 1 MTPA | 1,230 | 2,825 |
| Coal & Bauxite Mines | 1,552 | 1,683 |
| Others | 2,103 | 1,164 |



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(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Power sector** | | |
| Athena 1200 MW Thermal Power Plant | 499 | 1,439 |
| Others | 36 | 27 |
| **Zinc sector** | | |
| Zinc India (mines expansion and smelter) | 5,643 | 1,440 |
| Gamsberg mining and milling project (Phase II) | 836 | 1,315 |
| Others | 2,523 | 3,358 |
| Iron Ore sector | | |
| **Others** | 411 | 957 |
| Others | 1,318 | 1,898 |
| **Total** | **17,660** | **18,545** |

*Note: On 29 February 2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court dismissed the Special Leave Petition filed by the Company, pursuant to which the Company has decided to terminate the contracts which were under suspension. Refer Note 3(c)(A)(iii)*

**b) Committed work programme (Other than capital commitment):**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Oil & Gas sector** | | |
| Cairn India (OALP - New Oil and Gas blocks)* | 16,457 | 10,162 |

** The capital commitment for OALP blocks relates to the minimum work program ('MWP') as per the revenue sharing contract of each block under the OALP scheme. The estimated capital commitment for the MWP has been revised based on the current executed contract rates with vendors.*

**c) Other Commitments**

(i) The Power division of the Group has signed a long term power purchase agreement (PPA) with GRIDCO Limited for supply of 25% of power generated from the power station with additional right to purchase power (5%/7%) at variable cost as per the conditions referred to in PPA. The PPA has a tenure of twenty five years, expiring in FY 2037. The Group received favourable order from OERC dated 05 October 2021 for conversion of Independent Power Plant ("IPP") to Captive Power Plant ("CPP") w.e.f from 01 January 2022 subject to certain terms and conditions. However, Odisha State Electricity Regulatory Commission ("OERC") vide order dated 19 February 2022 directed the Group to supply power to GRIDCO from 19 February 2022 onwards. Thereafter, the Group has resumed supplying power to GRIDCO from 01 April 2022 as per GRIDCO's requisition. The OERC vide its order dated 03 May 2023 has reviewed its previous order dated 05 October 2021 and directed the Group to operate Unit 2 as an IPP. Against the final order passed by the OERC, the Group has preferred an appeal before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity on 03 May 2023. The matter is currently listed for hearing. This commitment pertains to Discontinued Operations.

(ii) TSPL has signed a long term PPA with the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) for supply of power generated from the power plant. The PPA has tenure of twenty five years, expiring in FY 2042. This commitment pertains to Discontinued Operations.

(iii) The Group has executed Power Delivery Agreements ("PDA") with Serentica group companies (Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 8 Private Limited and Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited), which are associates of Vedanta Incorporated, for procuring renewable power over twenty five years from date of commissioning of the combined renewable energy power projects ("the Projects") on a group captive basis. These Serentica group companies were incorporated for building the Projects

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of approximately 1,906 MW (31 March 2025: 1,906 MW). During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has invested ₹ 465 Crore of which ₹ 184 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025 : ₹ 614 Crore) in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares ("OCRPS") of ₹ 10 each of Serentica group companies. These OCRPS will be converted into equity basis conversion terms of the PDA, resulting in Vedanta Group holding twenty six percent stake in its equity. As at 31 March 2026, total outstanding commitments related to PDA with Serentica Group Companies are ₹ 475 Crore of which ₹ 273 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 940 Crore).

## B) Guarantees

The aggregate amount of indemnities and other guarantees on which the Group does not expect any material losses, was ₹ 15,200 Crore, of which ₹ 13,310 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 11,547 Crore).

a) Guarantees and bonds advanced to the customs authorities in India of ₹ 1,263 Crore relating to the export and payment of import duties on purchases of raw material and capital goods, of which ₹ 1,191 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,630 Crore).

b) Guarantees issued for Group's share of minimum work programme commitments of ₹ 4,518 Crore which relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 3,833 Crore).

c) Guarantees of ₹ 221 Crore issued under bid bond (31 March 2025: ₹ 71 Crore).

d) Bank guarantees of ₹ 115 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 115 Crore) has been provided by the Group on behalf of Vedanta Incorporated to Income tax department, India as a collateral in respect of certain tax disputes.

e) Other guarantees worth ₹ 9,083 Crore of which ₹ 7,601 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 5,898 Crore) issued for securing supplies of materials and services, in lieu of advances received from customers, litigation, for provisional valuation of custom duty and also to various agencies, suppliers and government authorities for various purposes. The Group does not anticipate any liability on these guarantees.

## C) Export Obligations

The Indian entities of the Group have export obligations of ₹ 5,715 Crore, of which ₹ 4,097 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,326 Crore) on account of concessional rates of import duty paid on capital goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and under the Advance Licence Scheme for the import of raw material laid down by the Government of India.

In the event of the Group's inability to meet its obligations, the Group's liability would be ₹ 960 Crore, of which ₹ 683 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 615 Crore) reduced in proportion to actual exports, plus applicable interest.

The Group has given bonds of ₹ 1,884 Crore, of which ₹ 996 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 970 Crore) to custom authorities against these export obligations.

## D) Contingent Liabilities

### a) Proceedings related to the imposition of entry tax

Vedanta Limited and other Group company, i.e., BALCO challenged the constitutional validity of the local statutes and related notifications in the states of Odisha and Rajasthan pertaining to the levy of entry tax on the entry of goods brought into the respective states from outside.

Post some contradictory orders of Hon'ble High Courts across India adjudicating on similar challenges, the Hon'ble Supreme Court referred the matters to a nine judge bench. Post a detailed hearing, although the bench rejected the compensatory nature of tax as a ground of challenge, it maintained status quo with respect to all other issues which have been left open for adjudication by regular benches hearing the matters.

Following the order of the nine judge bench, the regular bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court heard the matters and remanded the entry tax matters relating to the issue of discrimination against domestic goods bought from other States to the respective Hon'ble High Courts for final determination but retained the issue of jurisdiction for levy on imported goods, for determination by the regular bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Following the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Group filed writ petitions in respective Hon'ble High Courts.

On 09 October 2017, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that states have the jurisdiction to levy entry tax on imported goods. With this Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement, imported goods will rank pari-passu with domestic goods for the purpose of levy of Entry tax. Vedanta Limited and its subsidiaries have amended their appeals (writ petitions) in Odisha and Chhattisgarh to include imported goods as well.

The issue pertaining to the levy of entry tax on the movement of goods into a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) remains pending before the Hon'ble Odisha High Court. The Group has challenged the levy of entry tax on any movement of goods into SEZ based on the definition of 'local area' under the Odisha Entry Tax Act which is very clear and does not include a SEZ. In addition, the Government of Odisha further through its SEZ Policy 2015 and the operational guidelines for administration of this policy dated 22 August 2016, exempted the entry tax levy on SEZ operations.

The total claims against Vedanta Limited and its subsidiaries (net of provisions made) are ₹ 436 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 654 Crore) including interest and penalty till the date of order. Further interest and penalty if any, would be additional. This contingency pertains to Discontinued Operations.

### b) BALCO: Challenge against imposition of Energy Development Cess

BALCO challenged the imposition of Energy Development Cess levied on generators and distributors of electrical energy @ 10 paise per unit on the electrical energy sold or supplied before the High Court on the grounds that the Cess is effectively on production and not on consumption or sale since the figures of consumption are not taken into account and the Cess is discriminatory since captive power plants are required to pay @ 10 paise while the State Electricity Board is required to pay @ 5 paise. The High Court of Chhattisgarh by order dated 15 December 2006 declared the provisions imposing ED Cess on CPPs as discriminatory and therefore ultra vires the Constitution. BALCO has sought refund of ED Cess paid till March 2006 amounting to ₹ 35 Crore.

The State of Chhattisgarh moved an SLP in the Supreme Court and whilst issuing notice has stayed the refund of the Cess already deposited and the Supreme Court has also directed the State of Chhattisgarh to raise the bills but no coercive action be taken for recovery for the same. Final argument in this matter has started before the Supreme Court. Considering the High court judgement in Group's favour, we do not believe the state will succeed in their claims. However, should the Supreme Court reverse the judgement, the Group will be liable to pay an additional amount of ₹ 1,355 crore (after considering deposit of ₹35 Crore) (31st March 2025: ₹ 1,266 crore). As at 31st March 2026, an amount of ₹ 1,389 crore relating to principal has been considered as a contingent liability (31st March 2025: ₹ 1,301 Crore).

The State of Chhattisgarh moved an SLP in the Supreme Court and whilst issuing notice has stayed the refund of the Cess already deposited and the Supreme Court has also directed the State of Chhattisgarh to raise the bills but no coercive action be taken for recovery for the same. Final argument in this matter started before the Supreme Court. In case the Supreme Court overturns the decision of the High Court, BALCO would be liable to pay an additional amount of ₹ 841 Crore (31 March 2019: ₹ 750 Crore) and the Group may have to bear a charge of ₹ 875 Crore (31 March 2019: ₹ 785 Crore).

### c) BALCO: Electricity Duty

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Group has reassessed the provision towards duty levied on consumption of power in smelter plants generated from 1200 MW power plant, pertaining to FY 2014-15- 2019-20. This has been done considering its eligibility for exemption provided under the industrial policy of the relevant period for expansion of existing power plant within the specified period as mentioned in the circular dated January 13, 2023 and also considering that similar benefits has been provided to certain other companies within the same State.

Upon such reassessment, duly supported by legal opinion obtained, the Group has written back the provision of ₹ 414 crore during the year and has netted off in "Power & Fuel Charges" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, and has disclosed the above amount as contingent liability, considering that the Group has complied with the exemption

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criteria and has a strong chance to get the exemption. Consequently, an amount of ₹ 1,651 crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,158 crore) including an interest amount of ₹ 1,237 crore is considered as a contingent liability.

**d) Miscellaneous disputes- Income tax**

The Group is involved in various tax disputes amounting to ₹ 997 Crore, of which ₹ 220 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,034 Crore) relating to income tax. It also includes similar matters where initial assessment is pending for subsequent periods and where the Group has made claims and assessments are in progress. These mainly relate to the disallowances of tax holidays and depreciation under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and interest thereon which are pending at various appellate levels. Penalties, if any, may be additional.

Based on detailed evaluations and supported by external legal advice, where necessary, the Group believes that it has strong merits and no material adverse impact is expected.

**e) Miscellaneous disputes- Others**

The Group is subject to various claims and exposures which arise in the ordinary course of its operations, from indirect tax authorities and others, pertaining to the assessable values of sales and purchases or incomplete documentation supporting the Group's returns or other claims.

The approximate value of claims (excluding the items as set out separately above) against the Group companies total ₹ 4,363 Crore, of which ₹ 3,455 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 4,202 Crore).

Based on evaluations of the matters and legal advice obtained, the Group believes that it has strong merits in its favor. Accordingly, no provision is considered at this stage.

Except as described above, there are no pending litigations which the Group believes could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, cash flows or the financial position of the Group.

## 41 Other Matters

a) The Group purchases bauxite under long term linkage arrangement ("LTL") with Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd ("OMC") at provisional price of ₹ 1,000/MT from October 2020 onwards, based on interim order dated 08 October 2020 of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha ("Odisha HC"), which is subject to final outcome of the writ petition filed by the Group.

The last successful e-auction based price discovery was done by OMC in April 2019 at ₹ 673/MT and supplied bauxite at this rate from September 2019 to September 2020 against an undertaking furnished by the Group to compensate any differential price discovered through future successful national e-auctions. Though OMC conducted the next e-auction on 31 August 2020 with floor price of ₹ 1,707/MT determined on the basis of Rule 45 of Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 ("the Rules"), no bidder participated at that floor price and hence the auction was not successful. However, OMC issued a demand of 281 Crore on the Group towards differential pricing and interest for bauxite supplied till September 2020, considering the auction base price of ₹ 1,707/MT.

The Group had then filed a writ petition before the Odisha HC, which issued an interim Order dated 08 October 2020 directing that the Group shall be permitted to lift the quantity of bauxite mutually agreed on payment of ₹ 1,000/MT after furnishing an undertaking for the differential amount, subject to final outcome of the writ petition.

OMC re-conducted e-auction on 09 March 2021 with floor price of ₹ 2,011/MT, which again was not successful. On 18 March 2021, Cuttack HC issued an order that the current arrangement of bauxite price of ₹ 1,000/MT will continue for the FY 2021-22. Further, on 06 April 2022, Hon'ble Cuttack HC directed that the current arrangement will continue for the FY 2022-23 also.

An interim application was filed on 11 May 2023 in Odisha High Court seeking directions for OMC to continue the supplies for FY 2023-24 and extend the LTL agreement. Honorable Odisha High Court vide order dated 15 May 2023, passed an order that unless the fresh agreement is not executed interim arrangement cannot be granted. Accordingly, as per the direction of honorable court, LTL was executed with OMC on 16 May 2023 for supply of 2.4 MT bauxite annually at a price of ₹ 1000/MT.



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During September 2023 to March 2026, OMC has conducted 19 National E-auctions for sale of bauxite quantities ranging from 50KT to 600KT at floor prices ranging from ₹ 2,429/MT to ₹ 3,874/MT after considering the pricing of Rule 45 of the Rules. These auctions have largely been unsuccessful.

Supported by legal opinions, management believes that the provisions of Rule 45 of the Rules are not applicable to commercial sale of bauxite ore and hence, it is not probable that the Group will have any financial obligation towards the aforesaid commitments over and above the price of discovered in the last successful e-auction. However, as an abundant precaution, the Group has recognized purchases of Bauxite from September 2019 onwards, at the aforesaid rate of ₹ 1,000/MT. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.

b) The Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) of the State of Rajasthan had initiated a royalty assessment process from January 2008 to 2019 and had in this regard, issued a show cause notice vide an office order dated January 31, 2020 amounting to ₹ 1,925 Crore. Further an additional demand was issued vide an office order dated December 14, 2020 for ₹ 311 Crore. The Group has challenged the computation mechanism of royalty on the ground that the state has not complied with the previous orders of Rajasthan High court where a similar computation mechanism was challenged and court had directed DMG to reassess basis the judicial precedents and mining concession rules. Pending compliance of previous orders, the High Court had granted a stay on the notice and directed DMG not to take any coercive action. State Government had also been directed to not take any coercive action in order to recover such miscomputed dues.

Despite the High court stay order, the State Government raised a demand of ₹ 1,925 Crore vide order dated March 16, 2022 for the same period. The Group challenged this notice before the Revisionary Authority ("RA") and also separately moved an application in RA against the earlier demand raised by DMG for recovery of ₹ 311 Crore. RA had granted a stay on the recovery of ₹ 1,925 Crore vide its order dated June 15, 2022 and also on the recovery of ₹ 311 Crore, vide its order dated September 07, 2022 respectively.

On July 25, 2024 RA has decided the case against the Group for demand raised of ₹ 311 Crore and order was challenged by the Group before the Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan. The High Court, vide an order dated July 26, 2024, issued a stay on the RA's order and also directed for HZL to deposit ₹ 100 Crore under protest. The Group ensured compliance with the High Court's directions and deposited the directed amount under protest on July 30, 2024. The matter before the High Court is pending for final hearing. Based on the opinion of external counsel, the Group believes that it has strong grounds of a successful appeal against the demand of ₹ 311 Crore. On October 30, 2024 the Group received an order from RA against the demand of ₹ 1,925 Crore directing the State Government to await the guidance, clarification or direction from Central Government in this matter of determination of royalties, upon which the State Government, if necessary, may recalculate the fiduciary obligations of the Revisionist towards payment of royalty, DMF, NMET and interests thereon and issue a fresh demand order. The referred revision application has been disposed of accordingly. In October 2025, the clarification has been received by the State Government. As a proactive measure, HZL has challenged certain aspects of the clarification, before the High Court of Rajasthan. There is no further development in this regard. Therefore, as on date, (i) there is no fresh demand pertaining to ₹ 1,925 Crore and (ii) there is a separate litigation before the Hon'ble High Court, in challenge to the adverse order as was received from RA with respect to the demand of ₹ 311 Crore.

During the previous year ended March 31, 2025, the Group had received provisional assessment orders/ show cause notices amounting to ₹ 324 Crore pertaining for the period FY 2013-14 to FY 2024-25 on similar grounds as mentioned above and the Group has challenged the same in High Court.

c) The Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement amongst Sterlite Energy Limited ('SEL'), Sterlite Industries (India) Limited ('Sterlite'), Vedanta Aluminium Limited ('VAL'), Ekaterina Limited ('Ekaterina'), Madras Aluminium Company Limited ('Malco') and the Group (the "Scheme") had been sanctioned by the High Court of Madras and the High Court of Judicature of Bombay at Goa and was given effect to in the year ended 31 March 2014.

Subsequently, the above orders of the High Court of Bombay and Madras have been challenged by Commissioner of Income Tax, Goa and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through an SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and also by a creditor and a shareholder of the Group. The said petitions are currently pending for hearing.

d) Pursuant to the GoI's policy of divestment, the Group in March 2001 acquired 51% equity interest in BALCO from the GoI. Under the terms of the SHA, the Group had a call option to purchase the GoI's remaining ownership interest in BALCO

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at any point from 02 March 2004. The Group exercised this option on 19 March 2004. However, the GoI contested the valuation and validity of the option and contended that the clauses of the SHA violate the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 by restricting the rights of the GoI to transfer its shares and that as a result such provisions of the SHA were null and void. In the arbitration filed by the Group, the arbitral tribunal by a majority award rejected the claims of the Group on the ground that the clauses relating to the call option, the right of first refusal, the "tag along" rights and the restriction on the transfer of shares violate the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 and are not enforceable.

The Group has challenged the validity of the majority award before the High Court at Delhi and sought for setting aside the arbitration award to the extent that it holds these clauses ineffective and inoperative. The GoI also filed an application before the High Court to partially set aside the arbitral award in respect of certain matters involving valuation. Vedanta & GOI appeals were dismissed on 08.10.2025. Appeal has been filed by Vedanta before the Division Bench against the order dated 08.10.2025. The matter is currently pending before the High Court at Delhi. Seperately, the GoI without prejudice to its position on the Put/Call option issue had received approval from the Cabinet for divestment and the Government is looking to divest through the auction route.

On 09 January 2012, the Group offered to acquire the GoI's interest in BALCO for ₹ 1,782 Crore. This offer was separate from the contested exercise of the call options, and the Group proposed to withdraw the ongoing litigations in relation to the contested exercise of the options should the offer be accepted. To date, the offer has not been accepted by the GoI and therefore, there is no certainty that the acquisition will proceed.

In view of the lack of resolution on the options, the non-response to the exercise and valuation request from the GoI, the resultant uncertainty surrounding the potential transaction and the valuation of the consideration payable, the Group considers the strike price of the options to be at the fair value, which is effectively nil, and hence the call options have not been recognised in the consolidated financial statements. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.

e) The Ravva Production Sharing Contract (PSC) obliges the contractor parties (including Vedanta Limited (Cairn India Limited which subsequently merged with Vedanta Limited, accordingly now referred to as Vedanta Limited)) to pay a proportionate share of ONGC's exploration, development, production and contract costs in consideration for ONGC's payment of costs related to the construction and other activities it conducted in Ravva prior to the effective date of the Ravva PSC (the ONGC Carry). The question as to how the ONGC Carry is to be recovered and calculated, along with other issues, was submitted to an International Arbitration Tribunal which rendered a decision on the ONGC Carry in favour of the contractor parties whereas four other issues were decided in favour of the Government of India (GoI) in October 2004 (Partial Award) and final award in 2017.

   The GoI then proceeded to challenge the ONGC Carry decision before the Malaysian courts, as Kuala Lumpur was the seat of the arbitration. The Federal Court of Malaysia upheld the Partial Award. As the Partial Award did not quantify the sums, therefore, contractor parties approached the same Arbitration Tribunal to pass a Final Award in the subject matter since it had retained the jurisdiction to do so. The Arbitral Tribunal was reconstituted and the Final Award was passed in October 2016 in Group's favour. The GoI's challenge of the Final Award has been dismissed by the Malaysian High Court and the next appellate court in Malaysia i.e. Malaysian Court of Appeal. GoI then filed an appeal at Federal Court of Malaysia. The matter was heard on 28 February 2019 and the Federal Court dismissed the GoI's leave to appeal. The Group has also filed for the enforcement of the Partial Award and Final Award before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Hearing in the matter is completed, and the matter is reserved for pronouncement of the judgement. Judgement awaited.

   Vedanta has filed an enforcement application before Delhi High Court, which is disputed by GOI and GOI has demanded approximately ₹ 601 Crore (US$ 64 million) plus interest. (31 March 2025: ₹ 546 Crore (US$ 64 million) plus interest). The Group does not believe the GoI will be successful in its challenge as the Arbitration Award has been appealed multiple times and has finally been upheld by the Federal Court of Malaysia in favour of the group. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.

f) The Government of India ("GoI"), acting through the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons ("DGH"), had raised demand up to 14 May 2020 for Government's additional share of Profit Oil, based on its computation of disallowance of cost incurred over retrospective re-allocation of certain common costs between Development Areas (DAs) of Rajasthan Block; recovery of exploration costs incurred after the Exploration phase; and certain other matters aggregating to ₹ 9,545 Crore



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(US$ 1,162 million) and applicable interest thereon representing share of Vedanta Limited and its subsidiary. The Group had disputed the aforesaid demand and invoked arbitration as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract. The Group had received the Final Partial Award dated 22 August 2023 from the Arbitration Tribunal ('the Tribunal') as amended by orders dated 15 November 2023 and 8 December 2023 ("the Award"), dismissing the Government's contention of additional Profit Petroleum in relation to allocation of common development costs across Development Areas and certain other matters in accordance with terms ofthe Production Sharing Contract for Rajasthan Block, while allowing some aspects of the audit objections raised. Further, the Tribunal had decided that the Group was allowed to claim cost recovery of exploration cost as per terms of the Production Sharing Contract.

Pursuant to the Award, the Group had recognized a benefit on ₹ 4,761 Crore (US$ 578 million) in revenue from operations in financial year ended 31 March 2024. The Group has adjusted the profit petroleum liability against the aforesaid benefit.

GOI filed interim relief application to the Tribunal on 3 February 2024 stating that the Group has unilaterally enforced the Award although the quantification of the same is pending. The Tribunal vide its order dated 29 April 2024 denied GoI's interim relief application. GoI filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court ("Section 37 Appeal") challenging Tribunal 's order dated 29 April 2024. On 11 July 2025, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court dismissed GOI's Section 37 Appeal in Group's favour. GOI has filed a SLP before the Hon' ble Supreme Court challenging Hon'ble Delhi High Court's order dated 11 July 2025. The matter is listed for hearing on maintainability of the SLP on 29 July 2026. Without prejudice to its rights under the proceedings, the Group has paid a sum of 513 Crore (US$ 57 million) during the year ended 31 March 2026.

In the interim, quantum proceedings have commenced. The Group has filed its claim for US$ 512 million before the Tribunal and 001, while disputing the claim of the Group's, has filed a counter claim of US$ 210 million to the Tribunal. As claim of US$ 512 million is largely on account of disintegration of the Virtual Development Areas ("DAs") (that were created on account of Office Memorandum 13 & Office Memorandum 19) into the main DA, management believes Group has a good case on merits. GOI's claim of US$210 million is based largely on the argument that the Work Programme & Budget ("WP&B") was not reviewed by GOI. It is Vedanta's submission that the WP&B were submitted to DGH for review. Hearing in the matter concluded in March 2026. Arbitration award is awaited.

GoI had also filed a challenge against the Award on 7 March 2024 in Delhi High Court ("Section 34 Application"). Notice has been issued in the matter. Till date, no stay has been granted on operation of the Award. Next date of hearing is 8 May 2026. The Group believes that the Court may not re-appreciate the evidence in Section 34 Application, as the interpretation by the Tribunal is plausible.

**42** The Group's Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Cambay Block (CB-OS/2) expired on 29 June 2023. The Group, along with its joint venture partners, had submitted an application for extension of the PSC on 28 June 2021, under the Government of India's 20 I7 Extension Policy. The Group received few temporary short-term extensions in the interim. The carrying value of Property, Plant and equipment/ Capital work-in progress and receivables from other joint venture partner in Cambay block is ₹ 470 Crores (US$ 50 million).

The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), vide its letter dated 19 September 2025, has not accepted the application for extension of the PSC citing delays, procedural and contractual non-compliances.

The Group has challenged the said letter before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court through a writ petition filed in September 2025, primarily on the grounds that the rejection is arbitrary and did not consider relevant factors under 2017 Extension policy. Pursuant to the Delhi High Court's judgement dated 6 January 2026. notices have been issued in the matter and the parties have been directed to maintain status quo. Reply has been filed by the DOH and ONG( and Group has filed its rejoinder. DOH has also filed an application seeking vacation of the interim order. The matter is being heard.

Based on provisions of PSC and its interpretation of 2017 extension policy, management believes that extension would be granted by MoPNG as the application for extension of the PSC was made in compliance with the timelines and criteria under the 2017 Extension Policy. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

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## 43 Related party Disclosures

**List of related parties and relationships**

### A) Entities controlling the Company (Holding Companies)

Vedanta Incorporated

Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited

**Intermediate Holding Companies**

Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL")

Finsider International Company Limited#

Richter Holdings Limited#

Twin Star Holdings Limited#

Vedanta Holdings Jersey Limited#

Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited#

Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited#

Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV#

Vedanta Resources Cyprus Limited#

Vedanta Resources Finance Limited#

Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited ("VRHL")#

Vedanta UK Investments Limited#

Welter Trading Limited#

Westglobe Limited#

### B) Fellow subsidiaries (with whom transactions have taken place)

Konkola Copper Mines Plc P

Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited ("SISCOL") *

Sterlite Electric Limited (formerly known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited)

Sterlite Convergence Limited

Sterlite Grid 16 Limited

Twin Star Technologies Limited

Vedanta Resources Investments Limited ("VRIL")

Runaya Green Sustainable Solutions Private Limited

V-Spark Deeptech Ventures Private Limited

Sterlite Grid 5 Limited

### C) Associate of ultimate controlling party (with whom transactions have taken place)

Resonia Limited (formerly known as Sterlite Grid 32 Limited)

Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 8 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 14 Private Limited

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STL Digital Limited

### D) Post retirement benefit plans

BALCO Employees Provident Fund Trust

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited Group Superannuation Trust

FACOR Employees Gratuity Scheme

FACOR Superannuation Trust

Hindustan Zinc Ltd Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust

HZL Employee Group Gratuity Trust

HZL Superannuation Trust

Sesa Group Employees Gratuity Fund and Sesa Group Executives Gratuity Fund

Sesa Group Employees Provident Fund

Sesa Group Executives Superannuation Scheme Fund

Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Gratuity Fund

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Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust

Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Superannuation Fund

Sesa Resources Limited Employees Gratuity Fund

Sesa Resources Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust

### E) Associates and Joint Ventures (with whom transactions have taken place)

RoshSkor Township (Pty) Limited

Gaurav Overseas Private Limited

Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited

Madanpur South Coal Company Limited

### F) Others (with whom transactions have taken place)

**Enterprises over which key management personnel/their relatives have control or significant influence**

Anil Agarwal Foundation Trust

Cairn Foundation

Caitlyn India Private Limited

Grant Thornton Bharat LLP

Minova Runaya Private Limited

Radha Madhav Investments Private Limited##

Runaya Green Tech Private Limited

Runaya Refining LLP

Runaya Eckart Powders Private Limited (Erstwhile Runaya Aluminium Private Limited)

Sesa Community Development Foundation

Tenon Facility Management India Private Limited

Vedanta Foundation

Vedanta Medical Research Foundation

### G) Key Management Personnel ("KMP")

Navin Agarwal, Executive Vice Chairman

Arun Misra, Executive Director

Ajay Goel, Group CFO

Prerna Halwasiya, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

** In January 2025, the Board of Directors have approved purchase of entire shareholding of SISCOL for a sum of ₹ 1 Lakh. The necessary agreements for implementing the above are under process.*

*# These entities are subsidiary companies of VRL and VRL through its certain subsidiaries holds 56.38% in the Company as on 31 March 2026.*

*## Ceased to be a related party during the previous year ended 31 March 2025, upon completion of Ms. Padmini Sekhsaria's term as Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 04 February 2025.*

### Ultimate Controlling party

Vedanta Limited is a majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited ('VRL'). Vedanta Incorporated ("Vedanta Inc") and its wholly owned subsidiary together hold 100 % of the share capital and 100 % of the voting rights of VRL. Vedanta Inc is 100 % beneficially owned and controlled by the Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust ('Trust'). Vedanta Inc, Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited and other intermediate holding companies except VRL do not produce Group financial statements.

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## H) A summary of significant related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2026 are noted below.

**Transactions and balances with subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | Entities controlling the Company/ Fellow subsidiaries | Associates/ Joint ventures | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Income :** | | | | |
| (i) | Revenue from operations | 3,538 | - | 827 | 4,365 |
| (ii) | Other income | | | | |
| | a) Interest and guarantee commission | 496 | - | 12 | 508 |
| | b) Outsourcing service fees | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| | c) Dividend income | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | **Expenditure and other transactions:** | | | | |
| (i) | Purchase of goods/ services [M] | 283 | 3 | 1,738 | 2,024 |
| (ii) | Management and brand fees [J] | 3,789 | - | - | 3,789 |
| (iii) | Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery) | (7) | (5) | 9 | (3) |
| (iv) | Corporate social responsibility expenditure/ donation | - | - | 172 | 172 |
| (v) | Contribution to post retirement employee benefit trust/fund | - | - | 81 | 81 |
| (vi) | Remuneration to relatives of non executive directors | - | - | 31 | 31 |
| (vii) | Purchase/(sale) of fixed assets | (16) | - | 2 | (14) |
| (viii) | Commission/sitting fees | | | | |
| | - To Non executive directors and their relatives | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| | - To key management personnel and their relatives | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| | - To relatives of key management personnel | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| (ix) | Dividend paid | | | | |
| | - To holding companies | 7,496 | - | - | 7,496 |
| | - To key management personnel and their relatives | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | - To Non executive directors and their relatives | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| (x) | Interest and guarantee commission expense [N] | 125 | - | - | 125 |

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | Entities controlling the Company/ Fellow subsidiaries | Associates/ Joint ventures | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Other Transactions during the year:** | | | | |
| (i) | Loans repaid during the year | (1,856) | (0) | - | (1,856) |
| (iii) | Investment purchased during the year (Refer note 40(A)(c)(iii)) | - | - | 465 | 465 |
| | **Balances as at year end:** | | | | |
| (i) | Trade receivables | 280 | 33 | 229 | 542 |
| (ii) | Loan given [L,K] | 2,038 | 5 | - | 2,043 |
| (iii) | Other receivables and advances (including brand fee prepaid) [J,N] | 166 | 9 | 125 | 300 |
| (iv) | Trade payables | 284 | - | 362 | 646 |
| (v) | Other payables | 197 | - | 108 | 305 |
| (vi) | Bank guarantee given [I] | 115 | - | - | 115 |
| (vii) | Sitting fee, remuneration, commission and other payable to non executive directors and their relatives | - | - | 21 | 21 |



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### Remuneration of key management personnel

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | For the year ended 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Short-term employee benefits | 31 |
| (ii) | Post employment benefits * | 1 |
| | Share based payments | 4 |
| | | **36** |

** Does not include the provision made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for all the employees together.*

*Sales made to/purchases made from and other transactions with related parties are on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Group mutually negotiates and agrees prices, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties. Trade receivables and Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received/ given against these receivables/ payables.*

## I) A summary of significant related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2025 are noted below.

**Transactions and balances with subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | Entities controlling the Company/ Fellow subsidiaries | Associates/ Joint ventures | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Income :** | | | | |
| (i) | Revenue from operations | 2,365 | - | 200 | 2,565 |
| (ii) | Other income | | | | |
| | a) Interest and guarantee commission | 547 | - | 10 | 557 |
| | b) Outsourcing service fees | 6 | - | - | 6 |
| | c) Miscellaneous income | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | **Expenditure and other transactions:** | | | | |
| (i) | Purchase of goods/ services [M] | 143 | 3 | 818 | 964 |
| (ii) | Management and brand fees [J] | 3,039 | - | - | 3,039 |
| (iii) | Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery) | 1 | - | (5) | (5) |
| (iv) | Corporate social responsibility expenditure/ Donation | - | - | 127 | 127 |
| (v) | Contribution to post retirement employee benefit trust/ fund | - | - | 84 | 84 |
| (vi) | Remuneration to relatives of non executive directors | - | - | 31 | 31 |
| (vii) | Purchase/(Sale) of fixed assets | 0 | - | 17 | 17 |
| (viii) | Commission/sitting fees | | | | |
| | - To Non executive directors and their relatives | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| | - To key management personnel and their relatives | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| (ix) | Dividend paid | | | | |
| | - To holding companies | 9,698 | - | - | 9,698 |
| | - To key management personnel and their relatives | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | - To Non executive directors and their relatives | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| (x) | Interest and guarantee commission expense [N] | 139 | - | - | 139 |

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(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | Entities controlling the Company/ Fellow subsidiaries | Associates/ Joint ventures | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Other Transactions during the year:** | | | | |
| (i) | Loans given during the year | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| (ii) | Loans repaid during the year | - | (2) | - | (2) |
| (iii) | Investment purchased during the year (Refer note 40(c)(iii)) | - | - | 614 | 614 |
| (iv) | Long term borrowings repaid during the year | (7) | - | - | (7) |
| | **Balances as at year end:** | | | | |
| (i) | Trade receivables [P] | 16 | 20 | 18 | 54 |
| (ii) | Loan given [L,K] | 3,631 | 5 | - | 3,636 |
| (iii) | Other receivables and advances (including brand fee prepaid) [J,N,P] | 321 | 9 | 131 | 461 |
| (iv) | Trade payables | 8 | - | 55 | 63 |
| (v) | Other payables | 112 | - | 68 | 180 |
| (vi) | Bank guarantee given [I] | 115 | - | - | 115 |
| (vii) | Sitting fee, remuneration, commission and other payable to non executive directors and their relatives | - | - | 13 | 13 |

**Remuneration of key management personnel**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|
| Short-term employee benefits | 40 |
| Post employment benefits * | 1 |
| Share based payments | 3 |
| | **44** |

**Does not include the provision made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for all the employees together.*

*Sales made to/purchases made from and other transactions with related parties are on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Group mutually negotiates and agrees prices, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties. Trade receivables and Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received/ given against these receivables/ payables.*

**J)** Bank guarantee given by Vedanta Limited on behalf of Vedanta Inc in favour of Income Tax department, India as collateral in respect of certain tax disputes of Vedanta Inc.

**K)** The Group has a Brand license and strategic service fee agreement ("the Agreement") with VRL for the use of brand 'Vedanta' and providing strategic services which envisaged payment to VRL ranging from 0.75%-3% of turnover of the Company and certain subsidiaries. During the year ended 31 March 2024, VRL assigned the Agreement including sublicensing agreement to its wholly owned subsidiary, VRIL, whereby the Group will fulfil its obligations under the Agreement via VRIL with effect from 01 April 2024. The Group has recorded an expense of ₹ 2,727 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,397 Crore) for the period ended 31 March 2026. The Group generally pays such fee in advance, at the beginning of the year based on estimated annual turnover.

Furthermore, the Company had sublicensed the Agreement to its subsidiary, HZL, at a net sublicensing fee of 1.70% of HZL's annual consolidated turnover which has been amended to 2.5% with effect from 01 April 2025. In August 2024, the Company also sublicensed the agreement to its subsidiary, FACOR, at a net sublicensing fee of 2.50% of FACOR's annual consolidated turnover with effect from 01 April 2024. Consequently, for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has recorded expense of ₹ 1,002 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 582 Crore) in relation to these sublicensing agreements.



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**L)** During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has renewed loan provided to Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited for a further period of 12 months. The loan balance as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 5 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5 Crore). The loan is unsecured in nature and carries an interest rate of 10.40% per annum.

The loans including accrued interest thereon have been fully provided for in the books of accounts.

**M)** During the year ended 31 March 2021, as part of its cash management activities, the overseas subsidiaries of the Company extended certain loans and guarantee facilities to Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL") and its subsidiaries (collectively "the VRL group"). During the year ended 31 March 2024, based on the request from the Borrower, the loan outstanding of ₹ 3,567 Crore (US$ 417 million) was extended to 31 December 2024 at the arms-length interest rate with interest payable half-yearly.

In July 2024, the interest rate was reduced from 17% p.a. to 13.5% p.a. based on the prevailing arm's length interest rate. Further, in December 2024, the loan outstanding was extended, with maturities falling due in tranches of ₹1,712 crore (US$ 200 million) on 31 January 2026 and ₹1,855 crore (US$ 217 million) on 30 May 2026. In each modification, all the other terms of the loan remain unchanged. These modifications have been assessed as not substantial in nature under Ind AS 109. Further, in accordance with the RPT policy of the Company and the legal advice obtained by the management, it is not a material modification as per SEBI LODR Regulation 23(4). Net impact of charge on modification and the reversal of expected credit loss, loss amounting to ₹ 27 Crore (US$ 3 million), was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the previous year ended 31 March 2025. Out of US$ 417 million, US$ 200 million has been paid during the year ended 31 March 2026.

As of 31 March 2026, loan having contractual value of ₹ 2,035 Crore (US$ 217 million) (31 March 2025: ₹ 3,567 Crore (US$ 417 million)) is outstanding from the VRL group.

**N)** The Group has an agency contract with VRL, pursuant to which, the Group procured calcined alumina amounting to ₹ 687 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,069 Crore) on which an agency commission of ₹ 3 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 10 Crore) is paid to VRL during the year ended 31 March 2026.

**O)** VRL, as a parent company, has provided financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for erstwhile Cairn India group's ("Cairn") obligations under the Production Sharing Contract ('PSC') provided for onshore block RJ-ON-90/1, for making available financial resources equivalent to Cairn's share for its obligations under the PSC, personnel and technical services in accordance with industry practices and any other resources in case Cairn is unable to fulfil its obligations under the PSC.

Similarly, VRL has also provided financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for the Group's obligations under the Revenue Sharing Contract ('RSC') in respect of 51 Blocks awarded under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy ("OALP") by the Government of India.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, based on updated benchmarking analysis conducted by independent experts, the Group has executed revised agreement with VRL with effect from 01 April 2024. The Group will pay an annual guarantee fee of US$ 9 million (31 March 2024: US$ 10 million) for the OALP Blocks and fee of US$ 5 million (31 March 2024: US$ 5 million) for the RJ-ON-90/1 block, in ratio of participating interests held equally by the Company and its step-down subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Ltd ("CEHL").

Accordingly, the Group has recorded a guarantee commission expense (excluding tax) of ₹ 125 Crore ($ 14 million) (31 March 2025: ₹ 139 Crore (US$ 16 million)) for the year ended 31 March 2026 and no amount remained (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore (US$ 0 million) outstanding as a pre-payment as at 31 March 2026.

**P)** No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Group has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf

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of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Further, the additional regulatory information required by clause xiv of part Y of Schedule III to the Act, for a subsidiary, is as follows: Vedanta Semiconductor Private Limited ("VSPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, has borrowed ₹ 2,500 Crore during previous year ended 31 March 2025 from a third party lender and has lent the funds to Vedanta Limited (ultimate beneficiary), who has fully used these funds for its operations in the ordinary course of business. VSPL has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Act for the above transaction and the transaction is not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

**Q)** During previous year ended 31 March 2025, VRL, through its wholly owned subsidiary VRHL, regained control of Konkola Copper Mines Plc ("KCM") with effect from 31 July 2024. The Group had an outstanding receivable of ₹766 crore (predominantly relating to monies advanced against purchase of copper cathode/anode) from KCM, which had been fully provided for in the books of accounts, in the earlier years.

## 44 Interest in other entities

### a) Subsidiaries

The Group consists of a parent company, Vedanta Limited, incorporated in India and a number of subsidiaries held directly and indirectly by the Group which operate and are incorporated around the world. Following are the details of shareholdings in the subsidiaries.

| S. No | Subsidiaries | Principal activities | Country of Incorporation | Immediate holding company | The Company's / Immediate holding company's percentage holding (in %) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
| 1 | Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited ("TCM") | Copper Mining | Australia | Monte Cello BV | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 2 | Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ("BALCO") | Aluminium mining and smelting | India | Vedanta Limited | 51.00 | 51.00 |
| 3 | Desai Cement Company Private Limited | Cement | India | Sesa Mining Corporation Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 4 | ESL Steel Limited | Manufacturing of Steel & DI Pipe | India | Vedanta Limited | 95.49 | 95.49 |
| 5 | Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited ("FACOR") | Manufacturing of Ferro Alloys and Mining and generation of power | India | Vedanta Limited | 99.99 | 99.99 |
| 6 | Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited | Manufacturing of metals and its alloys | India | Hindustan Zinc Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 7 | Hindustan Zinc Fertilizers Private Limited | Manufacturing of phosphatic fertilisers | India | Hindustan Zinc Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 8 | Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited | Exploration of metals | India | Hindustan Zinc Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 9 | Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") (Refer note 4(C)) | Exploring, extracting, processing of minerals and manufacturing of metals | India | Vedanta Limited | 60.71 | 63.42 |
| 10 | MALCO Energy Limited ("MEL") | Power Generation | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 11 | Meenakshi Energy Limited | Power Generation | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 12 | Sesa Iron and Steel Limited [a] | Manufacturing of Steel | India | Vedanta Limited | - | 100.00 |
| 13 | Sesa Mining Corporation Limited | Iron ore mining | India | Sesa Resources Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 14 | Sesa Resources Limited ("SRL") | Iron ore mining | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 15 | Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") | Power Generation | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 16 | Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited | Aluminium Business | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 17 | Vedanta Base Metals Limited | Metal business | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 18 | Vedanta Displays Limited | LCD Panel | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 19 | Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited | Iron and Steel Business | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 20 | Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited | Copper trading | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 21 | Zinc India Foundation | CSR Activities | India | Hindustan Zinc Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 22 | Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation | Sports Activities | India | Hindustan Zinc Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 23 | Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited | Infrastructure | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 24 | AvanStrate Inc. ("ASI") (Refer note 4(B)) | Manufacturing of LCD Glass Substrate | Japan | Cairn India Holdings Limited | 98.20 | 98.20 |
| 25 | Cairn India Holdings Limited | Investment company | Jersey | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 26 | AvanStrate Korea Inc | Manufacturing of LCD Glass Substrate | Korea | ASI | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 27 | Western Cluster Limited | Iron ore mining | Liberia | Bloom Fountain Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 28 | Bloom Fountain Limited | Operating (Iron ore) and Investment Company | Mauritius | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 29 | THL Zinc Ltd | Investment Company | Mauritius | THL Zinc Ventures Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 30 | THL Zinc Ventures Ltd | Investment Company | Mauritius | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 31 | Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited | Accommodation and catering services | Namibia | Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 32 | Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited | Owns and operates a zinc refinery | Namibia | Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 33 | Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited ("NZ") | Exploration, development, treatment, production and sale of zinc ore | Namibia | Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 34 | Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited ("SZPL") | Operating (zinc) and investing company | Namibia | THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Ltd | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 35 | THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited ("VNHL") | Mining and Exploration and Investment company | Namibia | THL Zinc Ltd | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 36 | Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited | Development of a zinc/lead mine | Republic of Ireland | Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 37 | Lisheen Milling Limited | Manufacturing | Republic of Ireland | Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |

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| S. No | Subsidiaries | Principal activities | Country of Incorporation | Immediate holding company | The Company's / Immediate holding company's percentage holding (in %) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
| 38 | Lisheen Mine Partnership | Development and operation of a zinc/lead mine | Republic of Ireland | 50% each held by Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited and Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited | - | 100.00 |
| 39 | Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited | Zinc and lead mining | Republic of Ireland | Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 40 | Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited | Oil and gas exploration, development and production | Scotland | Cairn India Holdings Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 41 | Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited | Exploration, development, production and sale of zinc, lead, copper and associated mineral concentrates | South Africa | THL Zinc Ltd | 74.00 | 74.00 |
| 42 | Vedanta Copper International VCI Company Limited | Manufacturing of Basic Chemicals/ basic precious and non ferrous metals | Saudi Arabia | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 43 | AvanStrate Taiwan Inc | Manufacturing of LCD Glass Substrate | Taiwan | ASI | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 44 | Monte Cello BV ("MCBV") | Holding company | The Netherlands | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 45 | THL Zinc Holding BV | Investment company | The Netherlands | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 46 | Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited | Investment company | The Netherlands | THL Zinc Holding BV | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 47 | Fujairah Gold FZC | Manufacturing of Copper Rod and Refining of Precious Metals (Gold & Silver) | United Arab Emirates | Malco Energy Limited | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 48 | Vedanta Finance IFSC Limited [c] | Finance company | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | - |
| 49 | Incab Industries Limited (Refer note 4(D)) [c] | Manufacturing of power cables and industrial wires | India | Vedanta Limited | 100.00 | - |

*1 The Group also has interest in certain trusts which are neither significant nor material to the Group.*

*(a) Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited incorporated on 10 October 2023 as a 100% subsidiary of Vedanta Limited has been struck off during the current year ended 31 March 2026.*

*(b) Lisheen Mining Partnership has been dissolved during the current year ended 31 March 2026.*

*(c) Incorporated/acquired during the current year ended 31 March 2026.*



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### b) Joint operations

The Group participates in several unincorporated joint operations which involve the joint control of assets used in oil and gas exploration and producing activities which are as follows:

| Oil & Gas blocks/fields | Area | (%) Participating Interest | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
| **Operating Blocks** | | | |
| Ravva block-Exploration, Development and Production | Krishna Godavari | 22.50 | 22.50 |
| CB-OS/2 – Exploration | Cambay Offshore | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| CB-OS/2 - Development & production | Cambay Offshore | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| RJ-ON-90/1 – Exploration | Rajasthan Onshore | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| RJ-ON-90/1 – Development & production | Rajasthan Onshore | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| KG-OSN-2009/3 – Exploration | Krishna Godavari Offshore | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| **Non-Operating Blocks** | | | |
| KG-ONN-2003/1 | Krishna Godavari Onshore | 49.00 | 49.00 |

### c) Interest in associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 which, in the opinion of the management, are not material to the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

| S. No. | Associates and Jointly controlled entities | Country of incorporation | % Ownership interest | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
| | **Associates** | | | |
| 1 | Gaurav Overseas Private Limited | India | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | **Jointly Controlled entities** | | | |
| 1 | Madanpur South Coal Company Limited | India | 18.05 | 18.05 |
| 2 | Goa Maritime Private Limited [a] | India | - | 50.00 |
| 3 | Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited | Namibia | 69.00 | 69.00 |
| 4 | Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited | Namibia | 51.00 | 51.00 |
| 5 | RoshSkor Township (Pty) Limited | Namibia | 50.00 | 50.00 |

*(a) Dissolved during the current year ended 31 March 2026*

## 45 Oil & gas reserves and resources

The Group's gross reserve estimates are updated atleast annually based on the forecast of production profiles, determined on an asset-by-asset basis, using appropriate petroleum engineering techniques. The estimates of reserves and resources have been derived in accordance with the Society for Petroleum Engineers "Petroleum Resources Management System (2018)". The changes to the reserves are generally on account of future development projects, application of technologies such as enhanced oil recovery techniques and true up of the estimates. The management's internal estimates of hydrocarbon reserves and resources at the year end, are as follows:

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| Particulars | Country | Gross proved and probable hydrocarbons initially in place (mmboe) | | Gross proved and probable reserves and resources (mmboe) | | Net working interest proved and probable reserves and resources (mmboe) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025" | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
| Rajasthan Block | India | 5,265 | 5,281 | 1,085 | 1,139 | 760 | 798 |
| Ravva PKGM-1 | India | 732 | 728 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| CB-OS/2 Fields | India | 301 | 298 | 29 | 31 | 11 | 12 |
| KG-ONN-2003/1 | India | 260 | 260 | 47 | 49 | 23 | 24 |
| DSF | India | 176 | 221 | 63 | 112 | 63 | 112 |
| OALP | India | 378 | 380 | 84 | 86 | 84 | 86 |
| **Total** | | **7,112** | **7,168** | **1,320** | **1,430** | **944** | **1,035** |

**The Group's net working interest proved and probable reserves is as follows:**

| Particulars | Proved and probable reserves | | Proved and probable reserves (developed) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oil (mmstb) | Gas (bscf) | Oil (mmstb) | Gas (bscf) |
| **Reserves as of 01 April 2024*** | 139.52 | 116.83 | 100.31 | 99.04 |
| Revisions/ Additions during the year | (12.12) | 11.22 | (4.81) | 15.72 |
| Production during the year | (19.77) | (34.58) | (19.77) | (34.58) |
| **Reserves as of 31 March 2025**** | 107.63 | 93.47 | 75.73 | 80.18 |
| Revisions/ Additions during the year | (20.83) | 84.37 | (1.71) | 0.96 |
| Production during the year | (16.41) | (27.13) | (16.41) | (27.13) |
| **Reserves as of 31 March 2026***** | 70.39 | 150.71 | 57.61 | 54.01 |

** Includes probable oil reserves of 45.89 mmstb (of which 25.92 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 29.15 bscf (of which 27.34 bscf is developed)*

***Includes probable oil reserves of 24.60 mmstb (of which 16.98 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 22.18 bscf (of which 18.93 bscf is developed)*

****Includes probable oil reserves of 21.14 mmstb (of which 16.31 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 35.34 bscf (of which 9.82 bscf is developed)*

*mmboe = million barrels of oil equivalent*

*mmstb = million stock tank barrels*

*bscf = billion standard cubic feet*

*1 million metric tonnes = 7.4 mmstb*

*1 standard cubic meter =35.315 standard cubic feet*



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## 46 Financial information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (including discontinued operations)

| S. No | Name of the entity | Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities) | | Share in profit and loss | | Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) | | Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | |
| | | As % of consolidated net assets | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated profit | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| | **Parent** | | | | | | | | |
| | Vedanta Limited | 157.19% | 78,049 | 101.9% | 17,725 | 150.35% | (1,914) | 98.09% | 15,811 |
| | **Indian Subsidiaries** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Hindustan Zinc Limited | 45.27% | 22,475 | 78.8% | 13,712 | 17.91% | (228) | 83.66% | 13,484 |
| 2 | Bharat Aluminium Company Limited | 32.99% | 16,382 | 27.7% | 4,825 | 44.15% | (562) | 26.45% | 4,263 |
| 3 | MALCO Energy Limited | -0.95% | (474) | -1.1% | (192) | 0.16% | (2) | -1.20% | (194) |
| 4 | Talwandi Sabo Power Limited | 3.90% | 1,937 | -9.8% | (1,713) | 0.00% | - | -10.63% | (1,713) |
| 5 | Sesa Resources Limited | 0.93% | 463 | 0.1% | 13 | 0.08% | (1) | 0.07% | 12 |
| 6 | Sesa Mining Corporation Limited | 0.89% | 440 | 1.3% | 219 | 0.08% | (1) | 1.35% | 218 |
| 7 | Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited | -0.17% | (82) | -0.2% | (43) | 0.00% | - | -0.27% | (43) |
| 8 | Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust | 0.10% | 51 | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 9 | ESL Steel Limited | 6.36% | 3,160 | -6.6% | (1,149) | 0.16% | (2) | -7.14% | (1,151) |
| 10 | Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited (FACOR) | 2.30% | 1,143 | 0.5% | 89 | 0.08% | (1) | 0.55% | 88 |
| 11 | Desai Cement Company Private Limited | -0.02% | (8) | 0.0% | (1) | 0.00% | - | -0.01% | (1) |
| 12 | Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited | 0.35% | 176 | 0.7% | 122 | 0.00% | - | 0.76% | 122 |
| 13 | Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation | 0.00% | - | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 14 | Hindustan Zinc Fertilizers Private Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 15 | Zinc India Foundation | 0.00% | - | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 16 | Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited | 0.02% | 9 | 0.0% | 5 | 0.00% | - | 0.03% | 5 |
| 17 | Meenakshi Energy Limited | 10.91% | 5,419 | -0.6% | (108) | 0.08% | (1) | -0.68% | (109) |
| 18 | Sesa Iron and Steel Limited (a) | 0.00% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 19 | Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 20 | Vedanta Base Metals Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 21 | Vedanta Displays Limited | -0.02% | (11) | 0.0% | (2) | 0.00% | - | -0.01% | (2) |
| 22 | Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 23 | Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited | 0.00% | 1 | 0.1% | 14 | 0.00% | - | 0.09% | 14 |
| 24 | Incab Industries Limited (b) | 0.01% | 5 | 0.0% | 5 | 0.00% | - | 0.03% | 5 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

| S. No | Name of the entity | Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities) | | Share in profit and loss | | Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) | | Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | |
| | | As % of consolidated net assets | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated profit | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| | **Foreign Subsidiaries** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Thalanga copper mines Pty Limited | 0.02% | 10 | 0.0% | (2) | -0.08% | 1 | -0.01% | (1) |
| 2 | Monte Cello BV | 0.13% | 67 | 0.0% | - | -0.47% | 6 | 0.04% | 6 |
| 3 | Bloom Fountain Limited | -27.65% | (13,731) | -14.0% | (2,429) | 238.18% | (3,032) | -33.88% | (5,461) |
| 4 | Western Cluster Limited | -4.23% | (2,101) | -9.3% | (1,615) | 10.60% | (135) | -10.86% | (1,750) |
| 5 | Fujairah Gold FZC | -2.00% | (995) | -0.1% | (11) | 65.67% | (836) | -5.25% | (847) |
| 6 | THL Zinc Ventures Ltd | 9.51% | 4,724 | -2.1% | (368) | 18.22% | (232) | -3.72% | (600) |
| 7 | THL Zinc Ltd | 6.72% | 3,339 | -0.2% | (34) | -22.39% | 285 | 1.56% | 251 |
| 8 | THL Zinc Holding BV | 1.06% | 524 | 0.6% | 107 | -2.75% | 35 | 0.88% | 142 |
| 9 | THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited | 1.38% | 684 | 0.0% | 0 | -13.20% | 168 | 1.04% | 168 |
| 10 | Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited | 0.03% | 14 | 0.0% | (1) | 0.00% | - | -0.01% | (1) |
| 11 | Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited | -3.54% | (1,757) | 0.0% | (7) | 0.00% | - | -0.04% | (7) |
| 12 | Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited | 1.18% | 587 | 0.7% | 123 | 0.00% | - | 0.76% | 123 |
| 13 | Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited | 0.01% | 4 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 14 | Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited | 11.41% | 5,665 | 3.1% | 535 | 9.74% | (124) | 2.55% | 411 |
| 15 | Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited | 0.00% | - | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 16 | Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited | 0.00% | - | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 17 | Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited | 0.00% | - | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 18 | Lisheen Milling Limited | 0.07% | 33 | 0.2% | 28 | 0.00% | - | 0.17% | 28 |
| 19 | Lisheen Mine Partnership (c) | 0.00% | - | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 20 | Cairn India Holdings Limited | 12.50% | 6,205 | 5.6% | 970 | -16.73% | 213 | 7.34% | 1,183 |
| 21 | Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited | 10.48% | 5,206 | 1.3% | 220 | -34.96% | 445 | 4.13% | 665 |
| 22 | Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited | 0.00% | - | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 23 | Avanstrate Inc. | -5.55% | (2,754) | -1.2% | (206) | 6.76% | (86) | -1.81% | (292) |
| 24 | Avanstrate Korea Inc. | -4.24% | (2,108) | 0.4% | 66 | 0.00% | - | 0.41% | 66 |
| 25 | Avanstrate Taiwan Inc. | 4.11% | 2,043 | -2.3% | (403) | 0.00% | - | -2.50% | (403) |
| 26 | Vedanta Copper International "VCI" | 0.15% | 74 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| | Non-controlling interests in all subsidiaries | -38.12% | (18,925) | -44.3% | (7,705) | -12.41% | 158 | -46.82% | (7,547) |

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

| S. No | Name of the entity | Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities) | | Share in profit and loss | | Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) | | Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | |
| | | As % of consolidated net assets | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated profit | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| | **Associates & joint ventures (per equity method)** | | | | | | | | |
| | **Indian** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gaurav Overseas Private Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.0% | (1) | 0.00% | - | -0.01% | (1) |
| 2 | Madanpur South Coal Company Limited | 0.00% | 1 | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 3 | Goa Maritime Private Limited (c) | 0.00% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.00% | - | 0.01% | 1 |
| | **Foreign** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd | 0.00% | 2 | 0.0% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 2 | Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited | 0.01% | 4 | 0.0% | (1) | 0.00% | - | -0.01% | (1) |
| 3 | Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited | 0.03% | 15 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0 % | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| | Consolidation Adjustments/ Eliminations [(d)] | -133.56% | (66,313) | -31.0% | (5,396) | -359.23% | 4,573 | -5.11% | (823) |
| | **Total** | **100.00%** | **49,652** | **100.0%** | **17,391** | **100.00%** | **(1,273)** | **100.00%** | **16,118** |

*(a)Struck off during the year (b)Acquired during the year (c)Dissolved during the year*
*(d)Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations, consolidation adjustments and GAAP differences.*
*Exchange Rates as at 31 March 2026: 1 AUD= ₹ 64.5036, 1 USD = ₹ 93.8708, 1 AED = ₹ 25.5578, 1 NAD = ₹ 5.5034, 1 ZAR = ₹ 5.5034, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.5892*
*Average Exchange Rates for the year ended March 31, 2026: 1 AUD= ₹ 58.4809, 1 USD = ₹ 88.3576, 1 AED = ₹ 24.0527, 1 NAD = ₹ 5.0905, 1 ZAR = ₹ 5.0905, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.5865*

## 46 Financial information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (including discontinued operations)

| S. No | Name of the entity | Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities) | | Share in profit and loss | | Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) | | Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at 31 March 2025 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | |
| | | As % of consolidated net assets | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated profit | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| | **Parent** | | | | | | | | |
| | Vedanta Limited | 182.95% | 75,399 | 119.62% | 17,928 | 79.08% | 344 | 118.47% | 18,272 |
| | **Indian Subsidiaries** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Hindustan Zinc Limited | 32.34% | 13,326 | 69.08% | 10,353 | 6.90% | 30 | 67.32% | 10,383 |
| 2 | Bharat Aluminium Company Limited | 29.50% | 12,157 | 19.81% | 2,969 | 15.40% | 67 | 19.68% | 3,036 |
| 3 | MALCO Energy Limited | -0.68% | (280) | -1.25% | (188) | 0.46% | 2 | -1.21% | (186) |
| 4 | Talwandi Sabo Power Limited | 8.87% | 3,655 | 0.21% | 32 | 0.00% | - | 0.21% | 32 |
| 5 | Sesa Resources Limited | 1.09% | 451 | -0.02% | (3) | 0.00% | - | -0.02% | (3) |
| 6 | Sesa Mining Corporation Limited | 0.56% | 232 | 0.79% | 118 | 0.00% | - | 0.77% | 118 |
| 7 | Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited | -0.10% | (40) | -0.20% | (30) | 0.00% | - | -0.19% | (30) |
| 8 | Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust | 0.12% | 51 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 9 | ESL Steel Limited | 10.51% | 4,331 | -1.77% | (266) | -0.46% | (2) | -1.74% | (268) |
| 10 | Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited (FACOR) | 2.57% | 1,060 | -0.04% | (6) | -0.46% | (2) | -0.05% | (8) |
| 11 | Desai Cement Company Private Limited | -0.01% | (5) | 0.02% | 3 | 0.00% | - | 0.02% | 3 |
| 12 | Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited | 0.13% | 54 | 0.43% | 64 | 0.00% | - | 0.41% | 64 |
| 13 | Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation | 0.00% | - | 0.01% | 1 | 0.00% | - | 0.01% | 1 |
| 14 | Hindustan Zinc Fertilizers Private Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 15 | Zinc India Foundation | 0.00% | - | 0.01% | 2 | 0.00% | - | 0.01% | 2 |
| 16 | Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited | 0.01% | 3 | 0.02% | 3 | 0.00% | - | 0.02% | 3 |
| 17 | Meenakshi Energy Limited | 12.61% | 5,195 | -1.01% | (152) | -0.46% | (2) | -1.00% | (154) |
| 18 | Sesa Iron and Steel Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 19 | Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 20 | Vedanta Base Metals Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 21 | Vedanta Displays Limited | -0.02% | (9) | -0.07% | (11) | 0.00% | - | -0.07% | (11) |
| 22 | Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 23 | Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited | -0.03% | (13) | -0.07% | (10) | 0.00% | - | -0.06% | (10) |

Notes
forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

| S. No | Name of the entity | Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities) | | Share in profit and loss | | Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) | | Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at 31 March 2025 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | |
| | | As % of consolidated net assets | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated profit | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| | **Foreign Subsidiaries** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Thalanga copper mines Pty Limited | 0.02% | 10 | -0.03% | (4) | 0.00% | - | -0.03% | (4) |
| 2 | Monte Cello BV | 0.15% | 61 | 0.02% | 3 | 0.00% | - | 0.02% | 3 |
| 3 | Bloom Fountain Limited | -29.24% | (12,050) | -7.68% | (1,151) | 0.00% | - | -7.46% | (1,151) |
| 4 | Western Cluster Limited | -0.85% | (351) | -0.19% | (28) | 0.00% | - | -0.18% | (28) |
| 5 | Fujairah Gold FZC | -2.21% | (912) | -0.60% | (90) | -1.15% | (5) | -0.62% | (95) |
| 6 | THL Zinc Ventures Ltd | 17.79% | 7,332 | -7.88% | (1,181) | 0.00% | - | -7.66% | (1,181) |
| 7 | THL Zinc Ltd | -10.57% | (4,358) | -3.63% | (544) | 0.00% | - | -3.53% | (544) |
| 8 | THL Zinc Holding BV | -6.64% | (2,735) | -0.01% | (2) | 0.00% | - | -0.01% | (2) |
| 9 | THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited | 1.40% | 579 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 10 | Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited | 0.03% | 13 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 11 | Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited | -3.59% | (1,480) | -0.08% | (12) | 0.00% | - | -0.08% | (12) |
| 12 | Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited | 0.93% | 384 | -0.32% | (48) | 0.00% | - | -0.31% | (48) |
| 13 | Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 14 | Black Mountain Mining Proprietary Limited | 10.64% | 4,386 | 3.85% | 577 | -7.36% | (32) | 3.53% | 545 |
| 15 | Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited | 0.07% | 29 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| 16 | Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited | 0.20% | 82 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 17 | Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited | 0.06% | 25 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 18 | Lisheen Milling Limited | 0.26% | 107 | 0.02% | 3 | 0.00% | - | 0.02% | 3 |
| 19 | Lisheen Mine Partnership | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 20 | Cairn India Holdings Limited | 19.69% | 8,116 | 14.99% | 2,247 | 0.00% | - | 14.57% | 2,247 |
| 21 | Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited | 9.17% | 3,779 | 9.55% | 1,432 | 0.00% | - | 9.28% | 1,432 |
| 22 | Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited (a) | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 23 | AvanStrate Inc | -6.52% | (2,688) | -1.37% | (206) | 0.00% | - | -1.34% | (206) |
| 24 | AvanStrate Korea Inc | -4.90% | (2,021) | 0.97% | 146 | 0.00% | - | 0.95% | 146 |
| 25 | AvanStrate Taiwan Inc | 4.71% | 1,943 | -1.75% | (262) | 0.00% | - | -1.70% | (262) |
| 26 | Vedanta Copper International Limited ("VCI") | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| | Non-controlling interests in all subsidiaries | -30.43% | (12,541) | -37.01% | (5,547) | -20.92% | (91) | -36.56% | (5,638) |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

| S. No | Name of the entity | Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities) | | Share in profit and loss | | Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) | | Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at 31 March 2025 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | |
| | | As % of consolidated net assets | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated profit | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| | **Associates & Joint ventures (per Equity method)** | | | | | | | | |
| | **Indian** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gaurav Overseas Private Limited | 0.00% | 0 | -0.01% | (2) | 0.00% | - | -0.01% | (2) |
| 2 | Madanpur South Coal Company Limited | 0.00% | 1 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 3 | Goa Maritime Private Limited | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| | **Foreign** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd | 0.00% | - | 0.01% | 2 | 0.00% | - | 0.01% | 2 |
| 2 | Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited | 0.01% | 4 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| 3 | Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited | 0.04% | 15 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0 |
| | Consolidation Adjustments/ Eliminations (b) | -150.65% | (62,085) | -74.41% | (11,152) | 28.97% | 126 | -71.49% | (11,026) |
| | **Total** | **100.00%** | **41,212** | **100.0%** | **14,988** | **100%** | **435** | **100%** | **15,423** |

*(a) Under liquidation during the year*

*(b) Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations, consolidation adjustments and GAAP differences.*

*Exchange Rates as at March 31, 2025: 1 AUD= ₹ 53.4846, 1 USD = ₹ 85.4655, 1 AED = ₹ 23.2654, 1 NAD = ₹ 4.6573, 1 ZAR = ₹ 4.6573, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.5717*

*Average Exchange Rates for the year ended 31 March 2025: 1 AUD= ₹ 55.1301, 1 USD = ₹ 84.5527, 1 AED = ₹ 23.0169, 1 NAD = ₹ 4.6375, 1 ZAR = ₹ 4.6375, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.5551*



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 47 Scheme of Arrangement for demerger

The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 29 September 2023, had approved a Scheme of Arrangement ("the Original Scheme") for demerger of various businesses of the Company, namely, demerger of the Company's Aluminium (represented by the Aluminium segment), Merchant Power (represented by the Power segment), Oil & Gas (represented by the Oil and Gas segment), Base Metals (represented by the Copper and Zinc International segment) and Iron Ore & Steel (represented by Iron Ore segment and Steel and Cement business) Undertakings, resulting in 6 separate companies (including Vedanta Limited, being the demerged Company), with a mirrored shareholding and consequent listings at BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("the Stock Exchanges"). The Stock Exchanges gave their no-objection to the Scheme.

A first motion application, in respect of the Original Scheme, was filed by demerged company (i.e., Vedanta Limited) and four resulting companies (i.e., Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited ("VAML"), Malco Energy Limited ("MEL"), Vedanta Base Metals Limited ("VBML") and Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited ("VISL")) before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT") on 06 August 2024 ("VEDL First Motion"). The Hon'ble NCLT by way of its order dated 21 November 2024 ("VEDL NCLT Order") inter alia:

a) directed the Company to convene a meeting of its equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;
b) directed MEL to convene a meeting of its secured and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;
c) dispensed with the meeting of equity shareholders of VAML, MEL, VBML and VISL; and
d) dispensed with the meeting of secured and unsecured creditors of VAML, VBML and VISL.

In December 2024, Vedanta Limited and other five resulting companies decided not to proceed with implementation of Part V of the Original Scheme, i.e., demerger of Base Metal undertaking into VBML, along with making appropriate updates to the Original Scheme ("Updated Scheme"). The non-implementation of the demerger of the Base Metals undertaking shall not affect any other parts of the Original Scheme described above.
In compliance with VEDL NCLT Order, the meetings were held on 18 February 2025 and the Updated Scheme (with modification to exclude demerger of Base Metals Undertaking) was approved by the equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors of the Company, as well as the secured and unsecured creditors of MEL."

On 5 March 2025, Vedanta Limited along with VAML, MEL and VISL, filed a second motion petition before the Hon'ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Updated Scheme. After multiple hearings with the Hon'ble NCLT, the Updated Scheme has been approved by the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025.

Further, a separate first motion application was filed by Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL"), one of the resulting companies, with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on 22 October 2024 ("TSPL First Motion") for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking of the Company, since TSPL's Registered Office ("RO") was in the process of being changed from Mansa (Punjab) to Mumbai (Maharashtra) at the time of filing VEDL First Motion.The Hon'ble NCLT by way of its order dated 17 October 2025 inter alia directed (i) dispensation of the meeting of equity shareholders of TSPL; and (ii) TSPL to convene a meeting of its secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the order. The meetings were held on 21 November 2025, and the Updated Scheme was approved by the secured creditors and unsecured creditors of TSPL. On 25 November 2025, TSPL filed a second motion petition before the Hon'ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Scheme. The Scheme was approved by the Hon'ble NCLT in TSPL's second motion petition vide its order dated 9 January 2026.

Consequently, the receipt of aforesaid NCLT approval, being one of the substantial approvals, meets the highly-probable criteria prescribed in Ind AS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" for presentation of the Updated Scheme as discontinued operations. Hence Aluminium undertaking, Oil and Gas undertaking, Iron Ore undertaking and Power undertaking have been disclosed as discontinued operation in consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, all previous period figures in the consolidated statement of profit and loss have also been re-presented/re-computed.
The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 20 April 2026, has inter alia, approved the following:

i. To make the Scheme effective on 01 May 2026; and

ii. In consultation with VAML, TSPL, MEL and VISL, the Board has fixed 01 May 2026, as the record date for determining the shareholders eligible to receive consideration pursuant to the Scheme.

The impact of the demerger would be given on the date of effectiveness of the Scheme following the completion/ approval of all substantial conditions.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**Brief particulars of the Demerged Undertaking / Discontinued Operations are given as under:**

**(a) Carrying value of net assets of the Demerged Undertaking (net of inter segment balances) as at 31 March 2026**

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-current assets** | | | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 54,837 | 6,531 | 9,195 | 11,882 | 82,445 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 9,316 | 2,755 | 6,219 | 1,703 | 19,993 |
| Intangible assets | 912 | 522 | 53 | 2 | 1,489 |
| Exploration intangible assets under development | 1,163 | - | 2,571 | - | 3,734 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Investments | 849 | - | 25 | - | 874 |
| Trade receivables | 133 | - | - | 1,017 | 1,150 |
| Derivatives | 229 | - | - | - | 229 |
| Other assets | 1,138 | 120 | 2,516 | 30 | 3,804 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | - | 1,990 | - | 376 | 2,366 |
| Income tax assets (net) | - | 134 | - | 2 | 136 |
| Other non-current assets | 2,180 | 624 | 182 | 96 | 3,082 |
| **Total non-current assets** | **70,757** | **12,676** | **20,761** | **15,108** | **1,19,302** |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Inventories | 6,871 | 1,897 | 728 | 515 | 10,011 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Investments | 2,597 | 308 | 990 | 7 | 3,902 |
| Trade receivables | 2,417 | 292 | 809 | 1,225 | 4,743 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,474 | 1,033 | 1,134 | 798 | 4,439 |
| Other bank balances | 268 | 229 | 3,190 | 30 | 3,717 |
| Loans | 1 | 1,316 | 727 | - | 2,044 |
| Derivatives | 358 | 12 | - | - | 370 |
| Others | 1,377 | 213 | 7,063 | 3 | 8,656 |
| Income tax assets (net) | - | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| Other current assets | 887 | 686 | 130 | 347 | 2,050 |
| **Total current assets** | **16,250** | **5,986** | **14,771** | **2,931** | **39,938** |
| **Total Assets (A)** | **87,007** | **18,662** | **35,532** | **18,039** | **1,59,240** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 26,214 | 1,161 | 2,033 | 7,068 | 36,476 |
| Lease liabilities | 70 | 580 | 94 | 32 | 776 |
| Other financial liabilities | 342 | 230 | 4 | - | 576 |
| Provisions | 311 | 302 | 2,323 | 10 | 2,946 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 5,564 | 82 | 3,088 | 34 | 8,768 |
| Other non current liabilities | 3,222 | 35 | - | 29 | 3,286 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | **35,723** | **2,390** | **7,542** | **7,173** | **52,828** |

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current liabilities** | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 11,478 | 3,517 | 1,878 | 1,398 | 18,271 |
| Lease liabilities | 21 | 525 | 54 | 8 | 608 |
| Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | 4,073 | 2,110 | 66 | 908 | 7,157 |
| Trade payables | 3,444 | 1,130 | 1,173 | 347 | 6,094 |
| Derivatives | 4,017 | - | - | - | 4,017 |
| Other financial liabilities | 3,235 | 1,111 | 7,325 | 752 | 12,423 |
| Other current liabilities | 2,416 | 884 | 326 | 27 | 3,653 |
| Provisions | 194 | 339 | 72 | 2 | 607 |
| Income tax liabilities (net) | 98 | 38 | 121 | - | 257 |
| **Total current liabilities** | **28,976** | **9,654** | **11,015** | **3,442** | **53,087** |
| **Total Liabilities (B)** | **64,699** | **12,044** | **18,557** | **10,615** | **1,05,915** |
| **Net Assets Transferred (A)-(B)** | **22,308** | **6,618** | **16,975** | **7,424** | **53,325** |

**Carrying value of net assets of the Demerged Undertaking (Gross of inter segment balances) as at 31 March 2026**

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-current assets** | | | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 54,837 | 6,531 | 9,195 | 11,882 | 82,445 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 9,316 | 2,755 | 6,219 | 1,703 | 19,993 |
| Intangible assets | 912 | 522 | 53 | 2 | 1,489 |
| Exploration intangible assets under development | 1,163 | - | 2,571 | - | 3,734 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Investments | 849 | - | 25 | - | 874 |
| Trade receivables | 133 | - | - | 1,017 | 1,150 |
| Loans | - | 198 | 3,032 | - | 3,230 |
| Derivatives | 229 | - | - | - | 229 |
| Other assets | 1,138 | 120 | 2,516 | 30 | 3,804 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | - | 1,990 | - | 376 | 2,366 |
| Income tax assets (net) | - | 134 | - | 2 | 136 |
| Other non-current assets | 2,180 | 624 | 182 | 96 | 3,082 |
| **Total non-current assets** | **70,757** | **12,874** | **23,793** | **15,108** | **1,22,532** |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Inventories | 6,871 | 1,897 | 728 | 515 | 10,011 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Investments | 2,597 | 308 | 990 | 7 | 3,902 |
| Trade receivables | 2,428 | 302 | 809 | 1,225 | 4,764 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,474 | 1,033 | 1,134 | 798 | 4,439 |
| Other bank balances | 268 | 229 | 3,190 | 30 | 3,717 |
| Loans | 1 | 1,400 | 727 | - | 2,128 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Derivatives | 358 | 12 | - | - | 370 |
| Others | 1,377 | 323 | 7,069 | 4 | 8,773 |
| Income tax assets (net) | - | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| Other current assets | 891 | 686 | 130 | 347 | 2,054 |
| **Total current assets** | **16,265** | **6,190** | **14,777** | **2,932** | **40,164** |
| **Total Assets (A)** | **87,022** | **19,064** | **38,570** | **18,040** | **1,62,696** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 26,214 | 1,819 | 2,033 | 7,068 | 37,134 |
| Lease liabilities | 70 | 580 | 94 | 32 | 776 |
| Derivatives | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities | 342 | 230 | 4 | - | 576 |
| Provisions | 311 | 302 | 2,323 | 10 | 2,946 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 5,564 | 82 | 3,088 | 34 | 8,768 |
| Other non current liabilities | 3,222 | 35 | - | 29 | 3,286 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | **35,723** | **3,048** | **7,542** | **7,173** | **53,486** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 11,478 | 12,488 | 3,747 | 1,398 | 29,111 |
| Lease liabilities | 21 | 525 | 54 | 8 | 608 |
| Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | 4,073 | 2,110 | 66 | 908 | 7,157 |
| Trade payables | 3,444 | 1,133 | 1,173 | 353 | 6,103 |
| Derivatives | 4,017 | - | - | - | 4,017 |
| Other financial liabilities | 3,239 | 1,644 | 7,372 | 752 | 13,007 |
| Other current liabilities | 2,416 | 884 | 326 | 27 | 3,653 |
| Provisions | 194 | 340 | 72 | 2 | 608 |
| Income tax liabilities (net) | 98 | 38 | 121 | - | 257 |
| **Total current liabilities** | **28,980** | **19,162** | **12,931** | **3,448** | **64,521** |
| **Total Liabilities (B)** | **64,703** | **22,210** | **20,473** | **10,621** | **1,18,007** |
| **Net Assets Transferred (A)-(B)** | **22,319** | **(3,146)** | **18,097** | **7,419** | **44,689** |

## (b) Profit from Discontinued Operations

**Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026**

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total (₹ in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue from Operations | 66,929 | 13,586 | 9,606 | 8,929 | 99,050 |
| Total Income | 67,781 | 14,353 | 10,546 | 8,952 | 1,01,632 |
| Total Expenses | 47,550 | 13,863 | 8,742 | 8,713 | 78,868 |
| **Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax** | **20,231** | **490** | **1,804** | **239** | **22,764** |
| Exceptional Items | (393) | (1,493) | (26) | (2,286) | (4,198) |
| Tax Expense | 5,114 | 765 | 664 | (859) | 5,684 |
| **Profit from Discontinued Operations** | **14,724** | **(1,768)** | **1,114** | **(1,188)** | **12,882** |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025**

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total (₹ in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue from Operations | 59,280 | 14,021 | 11,098 | 6,040 | 90,439 |
| Total Income | 60,429 | 14,787 | 12,131 | 6,056 | 93,403 |
| Total Expenses | 49,194 | 14,256 | 10,017 | 6,663 | 80,130 |
| **Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax** | **11,235** | **531** | **2,114** | **(607)** | **13,273** |
| Exceptional Items | - | (139) | 2,358 | - | 2,219 |
| Tax Expense | 2,874 | 138 | 1,087 | (109) | 3,990 |
| **Profit from Discontinued Operations** | **8,361** | **254** | **3,385** | **(498)** | **11,502** |

**Net of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026**

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total (₹ in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue from Operations | 66,810 | 13,581 | 9,606 | 8,760 | 98,757 |
| Total Income | 67,700 | 13,829 | 10,328 | 8,782 | 1,00,639 |
| Total Expenses | 46,942 | 13,674 | 8,927 | 8,598 | 78,141 |
| **Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax** | **20,758** | **155** | **1,401** | **184** | **22,498** |
| Exceptional Items | (393) | (1,493) | (26) | (2,286) | (4,198) |
| Tax Expense | 5,114 | 765 | 664 | (859) | 5,684 |
| **Profit from Discontinued Operations** | **15,251** | **(2,103)** | **711** | **(1,243)** | **12,616** |

**Net of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025**

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total (₹ in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue from Operations | 59,203 | 13,910 | 11,098 | 6,040 | 90,251 |
| Total Income | 60,093 | 14,062 | 11,885 | 6,056 | 92,096 |
| Total Expenses | 48,632 | 14,047 | 9,802 | 6,585 | 79,066 |
| **Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax** | **11,461** | **15** | **2,083** | **(529)** | **13,030** |
| Exceptional Items | - | (139) | 2,358 | - | 2,219 |
| Tax Expense | 2,874 | 138 | 1,087 | (109) | 3,990 |
| **Profit from Discontinued Operations** | **8,587** | **(262)** | **3,354** | **(420)** | **11,259** |

## (c) Net Cashflows attributable to the Discontinued Operations

**Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026**

| Year ended 31 March 2026 | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Cash generated from Operating Activities | 18,231 | 1,079 | 3,392 | 1,774 | 24,476 |
| Net Cash (used in)/generated from Investing Activities | (7,682) | (969) | 5,058 | (1,421) | (5,014) |
| Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities | (10,497) | 535 | (7,824) | 305 | (17,481) |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025**

| Year ended 31 March 2025 | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore & Steel Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total (₹ in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Cash generated from Operating Activities | 14,549 | 383 | 8,825 | 236 | 23,993 |
| Net Cash (used in)/generated from Investing Activities | (8,138) | 443 | (5,200) | (1,370) | (14,265) |
| Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities | (6,363) | (678) | (3,124) | 1,105 | (9,060) |

Total expense includes finance cost which has been allocated between continuing and discontinued operations based on best estimate of debt allocation between business divisions of Vedanta Limited as at 31 March 2026. Accordingly finance cost of comparative periods have been regrouped between continuing and discontinuing operations

**48** During the year ended 31 March 2026, a short seller has published reports alleging certain matters against some of the Vedanta Group entities including the Company. Based on management assessment, legal advice obtained, and involvement of external experts, management continues to believe that these allegations are baseless and that the transactions stated in the allegations have appropriate commercial substance and that the said transactions have been duly approved through necessary processes and the Group remains compliant with contractual obligations and applicable laws and regulations. During and subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has received requests for information and summons for production of documents from the regulators. These have been submitted/ are in the process or being submitted within the relevant due dates and no further communication has been received thereafter.

Based on the above, management is confident that no adjustments are required to these Consolidated financial statements and financial information of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 or any prior periods with respect to the allegations in the short seller reports published till date."

## 49 Subsequent events

(a) Subsequent to 31 March 2026, an incident occurred at a boiler of Group's Athena Power Plant located at Singhitarai, Chhattisgarh on 14 April 2026, The plant has been taken out of operation and a detailed technical assessment is currently underway. Based on management's preliminary assessment and information available as at the date of approval of these financial statements, the incident is not expected to have a net material impact on the Group's financial position, statement of operations, or cash flows. Management continues to monitor the situation and will take necessary actions, if required.

(b) There are no other material adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events for the year ended 31 March 2026, except as already disclosed.

**50** The Holding Company, subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India and whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have complied with the requirements of audit trail. Further, there was no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in the Holding Company, subsidiaries (as applicable), associates and joint ventures. Additionally, the Holding Company, subsidiaries (as applicable), associates and joint ventures preserved audit trail in full compliance with the requirements of section 128(5) of the Act to the extent it was enabled and recorded.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 51 Other Statutory Information

a) The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

b) The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

c) The Group does not have any transactions with companies struck off as per Companies Act, 2013.

d) The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

e) The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

f) The Group does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income tax Act, 1961).

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director (Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Vedanta Limited

## Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Vedanta Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information which includes 1 unincorporated Joint Operation.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit including other comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

### Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to

a. Note 44 of the standalone financial statement regarding the approval of extension of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Cambay Block (CB-OS/2) pending before Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), and management's assessment thereof;

b. Note 46 of the standalone financial statement, regarding allegations made during the year by a short seller, and ongoing matters for which information has been sought by regulators/authorities, and Management's assessment thereof/ responses thereto.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Accounting and Disclosure for Scheme of Arrangement** ("Scheme") for Demerger (as described in Note 3(c)(A)(vi) and 45 of the Standalone financial statements) | |
| During the current year, the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025 has approved the Scheme for demerger of Aluminium undertaking (represented by the Aluminium segment), Oil and Gas undertaking (represented by the Oil and Gas segment) and Iron Ore undertaking (represented by Iron Ore segment) and order dated 9 January 2026 for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking (represented by the Power segment) of the Company, both orders subjected to other requisite regulatory and Board of Director approvals.<br><br>The aforesaid Scheme has been assessed as highly probable by the management in accordance with the criteria prescribed under Ind AS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" and accordingly, the proposed demerger of Aluminium undertaking, Oil and Gas undertaking, Iron Ore undertaking and Merchant Power Undertaking pursuant to the scheme has been accounted and disclosed as Discontinued Operations.<br><br>The above transaction is a significant non-routine transaction and has been identified as a key audit matter due to:<br><br>a) significant management judgment around determination of the Scheme being assessed as highly probable by the management in accordance with the criteria prescribed under Ind AS 105.<br><br>b) significant management judgment around evaluation of giving effect to the Scheme in accordance to Ind AS- 103 "Business Combination", including:<br>- satisfaction of substantive conditions post 31 March 2026<br>- waiver of any conditions by the Board of Directors to the extent permitted under Applicable Law; and<br><br>c) significant management judgment and estimates which are sensitive to underlying assumptions such as forecast of future cash flows (including revised assessment of brand and strategic management fees), allocation of borrowings, utilization of tax assets, identification of all proceedings of any nature for each undertaking, etc. upon the scheme becoming effective. | Our procedures included the following:<br><br>Obtained and read the Scheme and orders passed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal to understand its key terms and conditions.<br><br>Understood the change in structure of the company from the management.<br><br>Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of select internal financial controls relevant for recording the impact of the Scheme and related disclosures.<br><br>Evaluated the basis of the management's assessment of treating the proposed demerger as Discontinued operations in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.<br><br>Obtained an update on the other regulatory communications in this respect and current status of the approval from such regulatory authorities.<br><br>Read the minutes of meeting of Board of Directors.<br><br>Tested the identification of specific assets and liabilities being disclosed as held for distribution and assessed the key estimates and judgement involved therein.<br><br>Identified indicators of impairment for assets and liabilities classified as held for distribution and where identified, tested the valuation by assessing the key assumptions used by management, which included:<br><br>Assessment of management's forecasting accuracy of future cashflows by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results.<br><br>Assessed the reasonableness of allocation of borrowings to respective resulting companies upon expected effectiveness of the Scheme.<br><br>Assessment of capex considered and likelihood of timely implementation of expansion projects.<br><br>Assessment of the profitability of continuing operations and of discontinuing operations separately by sensitivity assessment of underlying assumptions related to forecast of future cash flows.<br><br>Assessed the disclosures made in this regard in the standalone financial statements. |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Accounting and disclosure of related party transaction** (as described in note 39(M) of the Standalone financial statements) | |
| The Company has undertaken transactions with its intermediate holding company and its fellow subsidiaries, pertaining to payment of brand and strategic management fees.<br><br>Accounting and disclosure of such related party transaction has been identified as a key audit matter due to:<br><br>a) Significance of such related party transaction.<br><br>b) Risk of such transaction being prejudicial to the interest of the company.<br><br>c) Risk of material information relating to aforesaid transaction not getting disclosed in the financial statements.<br><br>d) Increased industry focus of regulatory bodies on accounting and disclosure of related party transactions to be in compliance with applicable laws and accounting standards. | Our procedures included the following:<br><br>• Obtained and read the Company's policies, processes, and procedures in respect of identification of related parties in accordance with relevant laws and standards, obtaining approval, recording and disclosure of related party transactions and identified the key controls. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls.<br><br>• Tested such related party transaction and balance with the underlying contracts, confirmation letters and other supporting documents provided by the Company.<br><br>• Held discussions with Those Charged With Governance and examined the approvals of the audit committee and board of directors for the transaction.<br><br>• Obtained and assessed the benchmarking report issued by the experts engaged by the management.<br><br>• Assessed the competence and objectivity of the external experts.<br><br>• Involved internal transfer pricing experts to evaluate the arm's length pricing of the related party transaction.<br><br>• Held discussions and obtained representations from the management in relation to such transaction.<br><br>• Read the disclosures made in this regard in the financial statements and assessed whether relevant and material information have been disclosed. |
| **Recoverability of carrying value of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development, non-current investments, loans, and other assets presented as assets classified as held for distribution** (as described in note 3(a)(E), 3(a)(F)( ii), 3(c)(A)(i), 3(c)(A)(iii), 3(c)(A)(iv), 34(b) and 42 of the Standalone financial statements) | |
| As at March 31, 2026, the Company had significant amounts of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development which were carried at historical cost less depreciation.<br><br>We focused our efforts on (a) Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") at Rajasthan block within the oil & gas segment; (b) Investments made in Western Cluster Limited (WCL) in Liberia within the Iron Ore segment through the wholly owned subsidiary Bloom Fountain Limited, (c) Investment in and Loans and advances given to ESL Steel Limited and (d) Investment in and Loans given to Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL).<br><br>Recoverability of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development, non-current investments, loans and other financial assets has been identified as a key audit matter due to:<br><br>• the significance of the carrying value of assets being assessed.<br><br>• significant estimates involved due to inherent uncertainty of future profitability, future cash flow forecasts, price, capex, production forecasts and the weighted average cost of capital. | Our audit procedures included the following:<br><br>• Obtained and read the Company's policies, processes, and procedures in respect of identification of impairment indicators, extraction of carrying values of the respective CGU from underlying books and records, recording and disclosure of impairment charge / (reversal) and identified key controls. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls.<br><br>• Assessed through an analysis of internal and external factors impacting the Company, whether there were any indicators of impairment in line with Ind AS 36 and Ind AS 109.<br><br>• In relation to the (a) CGU at Rajasthan block within the oil & gas segment; (b) Western Cluster Limited (WCL) in Liberia within the Iron Ore segment for evaluating recoverability of the Investments made in WCL through the wholly owned subsidiary Bloom Fountain Limited (c) Investment in and Loans and advances given to ESL Steel Limited and (d) Investment in and Loans given to Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL), where impairment charge indicators were identified, obtained and evaluated the valuation methodology used to determine the recoverable amount by assessing the key assumptions used by management, which included: |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| • significant estimates from changes in production forecasts due to adjustments in the future reserve and resource estimates.<br><br>• actual cashflows of ESL and WCL were lower than the projected performance.<br><br>• uncertainty around obtaining Forest clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and its impact on expansion plans of ESL Steel Limited.<br><br>• significant judgement from uncertainty around initiation of Magnetite plant at WCL.<br><br>• significant judgement of PSC License extension up to 2040 for Rajasthan Block<br><br>• receipt of Supreme Court Order on dispute with Punjab State Power Corporation Limited with respect to Mega Power benefit matter and consequent notice for Late Payment Surcharge in current year and its impact on future cashflow. | – Assessment of management's forecasting accuracy by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results and assessment of the potential impact of any variances.<br><br>– Corroboration of metal, power and brent price assumptions used in the models against analyst consensus report and assessment of reasonableness of costs.<br><br>– Assessment of impact from change in management plan with respect to initiation of Magnetite plant at WCL.<br><br>– Evaluated management's assessment on likelihood of obtaining PSC License extension up to 2040 for Rajasthan Block in Oil & Gas segment.<br><br>– Comparison of the production forecasts used in the impairment tests with management's external expert's report on reserves & resources.<br><br>– Assessment of reserves and resources estimation methods and policies and read reports provided by management's external/ internal reserves experts.<br><br>– Obtained independent external lawyer confirmation for evaluation of the Environment impact assessment and developments in obtaining appropriate Forest Clearance from MoEFCC for ESL Steel Limited.<br><br>– Assessment of the competence, capability and objectivity of experts/ lawyer engaged by management through understanding their relevant professional qualifications and experience.<br><br>– Assessment of impact in forecasted cashflows on account of receipt of adverse Supreme Court Order on revenue and notice for Late Payment Surcharge.<br><br>– Assessment of the weighted average cost of capital used to discount the impairment models.<br><br>– Test of the mathematical accuracy of the models.<br><br>– Involvement of valuation experts to assist in performance of the above procedures and in assessment of fair valuation of underlying assets.<br><br>• Assessed the disclosures made by the Company in this regard. |
| **Claims and exposures relating to taxation and litigation** (as described in note 3(a)(F)(ii), 3(a)(N), 3(c)(B)(i), 8(c), 38D and 43 of the Standalone financial statements) | |
| The Company is subject to a large number of tax and legal disputes, including DGH Arbitration matter (also refer KAM on Recoverability of carrying value of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development, non-current investments, loans and other financial assets), Disputed power receivables from GRIDCO, vendor arbitrations, income tax disallowances and various indirect tax disputes which have been disclosed / provided for in the financial statements based on the facts and circumstances of each case. | Our audit procedures included the following:<br><br>• Obtained an understanding of the process of identification of claims, litigations, and its classification as probable, possible or remote and identified key controls in the process. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls.<br><br>• Obtained the summary of Company's legal and tax cases and assessed management's position through discussions with the Legal Counsel, Head of Tax and operational management, on both the probability of success in significant cases and the magnitude of any potential loss. |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| Taxation and litigation exposures have been identified as a key audit matter due to the complexities involved in these matters, time involved for resolution and the potential financial impact of these on the financial statements. Further, significant management judgement is involved in assessing the exposure of each case and thus a higher risk involved on adequacy of provision or disclosure of such cases. | • Examined the underlying power purchase agreements in respect of the disputed power receivables.<br>• Assessed the relevant state regulatory commission, appellate tribunal and court rulings.<br>• Obtained and assessed the model prepared by the management for computation of expected credit loss on the disputed receivables, including testing of key assumptions.<br>• Tested arithmetical accuracy of the models prepared by the management.<br>• Obtained independent external lawyer confirmations for select cases.<br>• Examined external legal opinions (where considered necessary) and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims and assessed management's position through discussions with the management's in-house legal team to determine the basis of their conclusion.<br>• Evaluated the merits of the grounds of DGH appeal to high court against Tribunal award including examining legal opinions on the aforesaid matters.<br>• Assessed the competence and objectivity of the Company's experts.<br>• Involved experts to technically appraise the tax positions taken by management with respect to income tax and indirect tax matters.<br>• Assessed whether management assessment of similar cases is consistent across the divisions and subsidiaries and with the positions taken in earlier periods or that differences in positions are adequately justified.<br>• Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the financial statements and whether they reflect the facts and circumstances of the respective tax and legal exposures and the requirements of relevant accounting standards. |

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

## Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of

most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of an unincorporated joint operation not operated by the Company, whose financial statements include total assets of ₹110 Crore as at 31 March 2026, total revenues of ₹125 Crore, net loss after tax of ₹ 2 Crore and total comprehensive loss of ₹ 2 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026, and net cash inflows of Nil for the year ended 31 March 2026. These financial statements and other financial information of the said unincorporated joint operations have not been audited by other auditors, whose unaudited financial statements, other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these unincorporated joint operations and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid unincorporated joint operation, is based solely on the unaudited information furnished to us by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable, that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, also refer note h(vi) below;

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account ;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 3(a)(N), 3(c)(B)(i), 8(c), 38D and 43 to the standalone financial statements;

      ii. The Company did not have any material foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

      iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

      b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

      c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

      v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

      vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used two accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (refer Note 48 to the financial statements). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years, as stated in Note 48 to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649XPRMGO8598

Place of Signature:
Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026

# Annexure-1

**referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date**

**Re: Vedanta Limited**

**In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:**

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets, except for Property, Plant and Equipment located at Tuticorin Plant amounting to ₹ 410 Crore due to suspension of operations since April 2018 (refer Note 3(c)(A)(ii)). No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company except for the title deeds of immovable properties as per table below

| Particulars | Gross carrying value in ₹ Crore | Held in the name of | Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee | Period held since | Reason for not being held in name of company |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land | 53 | Erstwhile Company Sterlite Industries (India) Limited that merged with the Company | No | 1965-2012 | The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile Companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement as approved by the Honourable High Courts. |
| ROU Land | 50 | Erstwhile Company Sterlite Industries (India) Limited that merged with the Company | No | 1993-2009 | |
| Land | 20 | Erstwhile Company Vedanta Aluminium Limited that merged with the Company | No | 2008-2012 | |
| Land & Building | 2,026 | Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited & Cairn India Limited (now a division of the company) | No | 10 April 2009 | The title deeds of Oil & Gas exploration blocks are jointly owned by the JV partners and are in the name of ONGC the licensee of these exploration blocks |

The original title deeds amounting to ₹ 68 Crore pertaining to immovable properties have been pledged with lenders, which have been confirmed by the lenders/trustees.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories aggregating ₹ 104 Crore lying at Tuticorin plant which is under suspension (refer note 3(c)(A)(ii)) and inventories lying with third parties amounting to ₹ 2,072 Crore. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2026 and no discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmations. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such verification.

(b) As disclosed in note 17B to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 Crores in aggregate from banks and financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the audited books of accounts of the Company.

(iii) (a) During the year, the Company has provided loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies as follows:

| Particulars (In ₹ Crores) | Loans | Guarantees | Security |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year*** | | | |
| - Subsidiaries | 2,916 | 3,721 | 6,856 |
| - Employees' Trust | 387 | - | - |
| **Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date (including opening balances)** | | | |
| - Subsidiaries | 3,498 | 15,253 | 14,351 |
| - Ultimate parent company | - | 115 | - |
| - Employees' Trust | 368 | - | - |

**does not include loans mentioned in clause iii(e) below*

The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans during the year.

(b) During the year the investments made, guarantees provided, and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and guarantees provided to companies or any other party are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not given any security and has not granted any advances in nature of loans during the year.

(c) The Company has granted loans during the year to its wholly owned subsidiaries where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. The Company has not granted any advances in nature of loans during the year.

(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) During the year, the Company had renewed loans to its subsidiaries to settle the loans which had fallen due during the year.

The aggregate amount of such dues renewed by fresh loans and the percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year are as follows:

| Name of the parties | Aggregate amount of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year (in ₹ Crore)* | Aggregate overdue amount settled by renewal or extension or by fresh loans granted to same parties (in ₹ Crore) | Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year |
|---|---|---|---|
| ESL Steel Limited (ESL) | 1,841 | 560 | 30% |
| Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL) | 869 | 200 | 23% |
| Malco Energy Limited (MEL) | 738 | 501 | 68% |
| Sesa Mining Corporation Limited (SMCL) | 428 | 45 | 11% |
| Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited (FACOR) | 240 | 100 | 42% |
| Vizag General Cargo Berth Private limited (VGCB) | 13 | 13 | 100% |

**loan renewed/ extended is considered as new loan granted during the year for the purpose of reporting under this clause*

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon. Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year. However, in regard to the unclaimed deposits, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. We are informed by the management that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board, National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal in this regard.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of goods and generation of electricity, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed dues in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute as listed in Appendix-1 at the end of this report.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has used funds raised on short-term basis in the form of working capital aggregating to ₹ 6,478 Crore for long-term purposes primarily representing acquisition of property plant and equipment.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has complied with provisions of sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment or private placement of shares/ fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures respectively during the year. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor and secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) & (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a), (b), (c) & (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 41 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 40 (a) to the financial statements.

(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 40 (a) to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649XPRMGO8598

Place of Signature:
Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026

# Appendix – 1

| S. No. | Name of the Statute | Nature of dues | Amount in ₹ Crores* | Financial Year to which the amount relates | Forum where the dispute is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh VAT Act/ Central Sales tax Act | Excess value mentioned in C form by buyer due to wrong exchange rate considered, accordingly officer assessed excess value. | 0.11 | 2012-2015 | Dy. Commissioner Appeals/Tribunal |
| 2 | Central Excise Act, 1944 | Cess Demand - Excess quantity of Crude Oil | 0.04 | June 02 to Aug 03 | Appellate Tribunal, Central Excise and Service Tax |
| 3 | Central Excise Act, 1944 | Penalty for Non payment of NCCD in time | 0.40 | Nov 07 to Jul 08 | Additional Commissioner, Central Excise and Service Tax |
| 4 | Central Excise Act, 1944 | Demand of Edu.Cess & Hr. Sec. Cess on Oil Cess | 49.45 | Dec'13 to Feb'15 | CESTAT/ Supreme court |
| 5 | Central Excise Act, 1944 | Excise Duty | 86.73 | 2017-18 | Assistant Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Rayagada Division |
| 6 | Central Excise Act, 1944 | Excise Duty | 48.90 | 2017-18 and 2018-19 | CESTAT, Kolkata |
| 7 | Central Excise Act, 1944 | Excise duty | 3.26 | 1997-2010 | Commissioner of Central Excise / Jt.Commisioner |
| 8 | Central Excise Act, 1944 | Excise duty | 66.01 | 1997-98 to 2012-13 | Custom Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal |
| 9 | Central Excise Act, 1944 | Excise duty | 4.53 | 2000-2006 | High Court |
| 10 | Central Excise Act, 1944 | Excise duty | 6.95 | FY 2009-13 | Commissioner, Bhubaneswar |
| 11 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Demand of CST | 0.03 | FY 2016-17 | Assistant Commissioner |
| 12 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Demand of CST | 0.10 | FY 2014-15 | Assistant Commissioner |
| 13 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Demand of CST | 0.00 | FY 2019-20 | Assistant CTO |
| 14 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Demand of CST | 0.01 | 2020-21 | Chief Tax Officer, Vishakhapatnam (Ravva Block) |
| 15 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Demand of CST | 0.11 | 2020-21 | Chief Tax Officer, Vishakhapatnam (KG Block) |
| 16 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales Tax | 5.95 | Oct'15 to Jun'17 | Deputy Commissioner, CT & GST circle, Jharsuguda |
| 17 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales Tax | 0.45 | 2014-15 | Commercial tax board, Rajasthan |
| 18 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales Tax | 2.09 | 98-99(CST) | High Court |
| 19 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales Tax | 14.42 | 2007-08 to 2014-15 | Tamil Nadu Sales tax Tribunal |
| 20 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales tax | 6.20 | FY 2013-14,15-16, 16-17.17,18 | Additional Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Goa |
| 21 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales tax | 5.47 | FY 2014-15 | Additional Commissioner of Sales Tax (Appeal) |
| 21 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales tax | 0.45 | FY 2009-10 | Goa VAT Tribunal |
| 22 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales tax | 2.18 | FY 2009-10 | Karnataka High Court |
| 23 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales tax | 1.39 | FY 2008-12 | VAT Tribunal, Odisha |
| 24 | Central Sales Tax,1956 | Sales tax | 269.02 | 2005-2010 | Supreme Court |
| 25 | Customs Act, 1962 | IGST exemption on preimport | 53.17 | 2017-18 | CESTAT, Chennai |
| 26 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty on exports | 20.50 | FY 2010-11 | CESTAT, Kolkata |
| 27 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty on exports | 1.43 | FY 2010-11 | CESTAT, Mumbai |
| 28 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty on exports | 0.34 | FY 2018 | Supreme Court |
| 29 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty on exports | 108.50 | FY 2022-23 | Assistant Commissioner, Krishnapatnam |
| 30 | Customs Act, 1962 | Custom Duty | 0.18 | 1996-97, 2005-10, 2015 | Supreme Court |
| 31 | Customs Act, 1962 | Custom Duty | 47.34 | 2005-06 to 2006-07 | High Court |
| 32 | Customs Act, 1962 | Custom Duty | 130.94 | 2004-05 to 2012-13 | Custom Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal |
| 33 | Customs Act, 1962 | Custom Duty | 26.25 | 2004-05 to 2009-10 and 2013-14 and 2019-20 | Commissioner of Customs |
| 34 | Customs Act, 1962 | Duty on re-import of Components | 0.43 | 2012-2014 | CESTATE, Ahemdabad |
| 35 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs Duty | 1.05 | 2012-13 to 2016-17 | CESTAT, Hyderabad |
| 36 | Customs Act, 1962 | Benefits of Nil rate of BCD, SWS and concessional rate of IGST | 2.52 | 2021-22 & 2022-23 | CESTAT, Chennai |
| 37 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs Duty | 6.43 | 2012-13 | Commissioner, Appeals, Adjudicating Authority, Visakhapatnam |
| 38 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs Duty | 1.50 | 2014-15 | CESTAT, Hyderabad |
| 39 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs Duty | 2.74 | 2008-09 | High Court, Hydrabad |
| 40 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs Duty | 0.89 | 2015-16 to 2019-20 | CESTAT, Kolkata |
| 41 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs Duty | 3.77 | | Commissioner, Customs (Preventive), Bhubaneshwar |
| 42 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty on exports | 54.65 | FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-25 | Assistant Commissioner, (Import Assessment) Customs House, Marmagoa, Goa |
| 43 | Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty on exports | 0.26 | 2025-26 | Commissioner (Appeals), Panaji, Goa |
| 44 | Energy Cess | Energy Cess | 38.28 | 2014-19 | High Court of Orissa |
| 45 | Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999 | Entry Tax | 239.97 | Apr'07 to June'17 | High Court of Orissa |
| 46 | Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999 | Entry Tax | 169.35 | 2007-08 to 2012-13 | High Court of Orissa |
| 47 | Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999 | Entry Tax | 0.93 | 18th Aug'13-Mar'31, 2015 | Additional commi. of commercial taxes, Sambalpur |
| 48 | Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999 | Entry Tax | 26.36 | Oct'15 to Jun'17 | Deputy Commissioner, CT & GST circle, Jharsuguda |
| 49 | Finance Act,1994 | Service Tax | 47.64 | 2004-05 to 2012-13 | Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal |
| 50 | Finance Act,1994 | Service tax | 27.84 | FY 2015-2016 to FY 2016-18 | Assistant Commissioner (Central Tax) Audit, Bengaluru |
| 51 | Finance Act,1994 | Service tax | 5.54 | FY 2009-10 | CESTAT, Bengaluru |
| 52 | Finance Act,1994 | Service tax | 23.44 | FY 2016-17 | High Court, Goa |
| 53 | Finance Act,1994 | Service tax | 18.49 | FY 2016-17 | Directorate General of Goods & Service Tax Intelligance, Goa Unit |
| 54 | Finance Act,1994 | Service tax no paid on Import of services | 23.24 | 2006-2015 | Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal |
| 55 | Finance Act,1994 | Service Tax | 109.13 | 2011-2015 | CESTAT, Kolkata |
| 56 | Finance Act,1994 | Service Tax | 1.73 | 2012-13 to 2015-16 | CESTAT, Kolkata |
| 57 | Finance Act,1994 | Service Tax | 7.68 | 2015-16 | CESTAT, Kolkata |
| 58 | Finance Act,1994 | Service Tax | 5.44 | 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Till June 30, 2017) | CESTAT, Kolkata |
| 59 | Finance Act,1994 | Service Tax | 0.25 | Oct'15 to Nov'16 | Commissioner (A), Bhubneshwar |
| 60 | Finance Act,1994 | Service Tax | 0.50 | April'16 to June'17 | CESTAT, Kolkata |
| 61 | Finance Act,1994 | Service Tax | 6.76 | Oct 2016 to Mar 2017, 2017-18 (upto June 2017). | CESTAT, Kolkata |
| 62 | Finance Act,1994 | Service tax | 0.06 | FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18 | Assistant Commissioner (Central Tax) Davangere |
| 63 | Foreign Development Tax & Foreign Development Fund | Forest Development tax | 674.28 | FY 2008 to till date | Supreme Court |
| 64 | Goa Cess on Products and Substances Causing Pollution (Green Cess) Act, 2013 | Green Cess | 51.31 | FY 2013 to till date | High court of Bombay at Goa. |

| S. No. | Name of the Statute | Nature of dues | Amount in ₹ Crores* | Financial Year to which the amount relates | Forum where the dispute is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | Goa Rural Improvement & Welfare Cess Act,2000 | Transportation Cess | 95.00 | FY 2010 to till date | Supreme Court & High court of Bombay at Goa. |
| 66 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 33.59 | Jun-17 | Office of Superintendent, Jharsuguda |
| 67 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 53.58 | July 2017 to November 2020 | Additional Commissioner of Central Tax, GST & Central Excise, Rourkela Commissionerate, Rourkela |
| 68 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 370.57 | 2018-19 to 2020-21 | Officer of Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Rourkela |
| 69 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 3.43 | Trans 1 | The Deputy Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Jharsuguda Division |
| 70 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 13.34 | 2017-18 | The Commissioner, GST & Central Excise,Rourkela |
| 71 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 10.68 | 2017-18 to 2021-22 | Appelate authority |
| 72 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | Wrongly availed and utilized ITC | 1.49 | 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2021-22 | Joint Commissioner, CGST & CE, Ahmedabad |
| 73 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 119.49 | 2017-18 to 2019-20 | DGGI |
| 74 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 18.60 | 2019-20 & 2017-18 | Commercial Tax Department, Bangalore |
| 75 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 0.40 | 2019-20 | Commissionerate of Taxes, Gujarat |
| 76 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 8.24 | 2019-20 & 2020-21 | Commercial Tax Department, Goa |
| 77 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 3.80 | FY 2018-19 | HC of Karnataka |
| 78 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 126.48 | FY 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 | Officer of Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Rourkela |
| 79 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 15.01 | 2020-21 | JCCT Jharsuguda |
| 80 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 11.06 | 2024-25 | Commissioner (Appeals), CGST & Customs |
| 81 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 3.53 | 2025-26 | The Office of the Joint Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Rourkela. |
| 82 | Goods and Service tax, 2017 | GST | 11.72 | 2021-22 | Joint Commissioner of State Tax, CT & GST Circle, Jharsuguda |
| 83 | Gujrat VAT Act/Central Sales tax Act | Demand of Vat | 0.03 | FY 15-16 | THE JOINT COMMISSIONER OF STATE TAX, |
| 84 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 289.10 | 2008-09 to 2013-14 | Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) |
| 85 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 709.86 | 2007-08 to 2011-12, 2019-20 | High Court |
| 86 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 135.96 | 2004-05 to 2009-10 | Income Tax Appellate Tribunal |
| 87 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 217.39 | 2007-08 | Supreme Court |
| 88 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income Tax | 476.88 | AY 2008-09, AY 2009-10, AY 2010-11 & AY 2011-12 | Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) |
| 89 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income Tax | 30.35 | 1999-00, 2008-09, 2009-10 | Not applicable as application filed for rectification |
| 90 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income Tax | 185.67 | 2008-09, 2015-16 | Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) |
| 91 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income Tax | 4,804.91 | 2002-03, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2014-15, 2021-22 | Income Tax Appellate Tribunal |
| 92 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income Tax | 462.91 | 2011-12,2012-13, 2013-14 | High Court |
| 93 | Income tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 122.98 | 2010-11 | Dispute Resolution Panel |
| 94 | MMRDA | Royalty | 110.16 | FY 2013-14 | Department of Mines & Geology |
| 95 | MMRDA | Forest lease rent | 0.08 | FY 2009 | HC of Karnataka |
| 96 | Railways Act 1971 and wagon investment scheme | Stacking and Warfare charge | 4.09 | FY 2010 | High Court Of Calcutta |
| 97 | Rajasthan VAT Act | Demand of Vat | 0.01 | FY 2019-20 | Assistant CTO |
| 98 | Value Added Tax Act, 2006 | Value Added Tax | 158.84 | 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 | Odisha, High Court |
| 99 | Value Added Tax Act, 2006 | Value Added Tax | 1.89 | 2004-16 | Additional Commissioner, Sales Tax, Cuttack. |
| 100 | Value Added Tax Act, 2006 | Value Added Tax | 5.64 | 2014-15 | Orissa High Court |
| 101 | Value Added Tax Act, 2006 | Value Added Tax | 0.50 | 2012-13 | Odisha, High Court |
| 102 | Value Added Tax Act, 2006 | Value Added Tax | 0.34 | October 2015 to June 2017 | Deputy Commissioner, CT & GST circle, Jharsuguda |
| 103 | Value Added Tax Act, 2006 | Value Added Tax | 0.32 | 1998-99 to 2014-15 | High Court |
| 104 | Value Added Tax Act, 2006 | Value Added Tax | 12.21 | 2007-08 to 2014-15 | Commissioner |

**Net of amounts paid under protest/ adjusted against refunds.*

# Annexure 2

**To the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Vedanta Limited**

## Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Vedanta Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

## Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on {the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements.

## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649XPRMGO8598

Place of Signature:
Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026

# Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Note | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 5 | 894 | 43,953 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 5 | 150 | 11,588 |
| Intangible assets | 5 | 15 | 1,118 |
| Exploration intangible assets under development | 5 | 49 | 2,617 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Investments | 6A | 49,174 | 65,088 |
| Loans | 7 | 33 | 1,886 |
| Trade receivables | 8 | - | 634 |
| Derivatives | 22 | 90 | - |
| Others | 9 | 21 | 2,075 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | 35 | 140 | - |
| Income tax assets (net) | 35 | 1,005 | 1,245 |
| Other non-current assets | 10 | 438 | 2,493 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **52,009** | **1,32,697** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 11 | 2,580 | 8,359 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Investments | 6B | 745 | 1,678 |
| Trade receivables | 8 | 881 | 2,004 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 12 | 237 | 2,622 |
| Other bank balances | 13 | 2,235 | 1,262 |
| Loans | 7 | 600 | 786 |
| Derivatives | 22 | 284 | 305 |
| Others | 9 | 365 | 7,016 |
| Income tax assets (net) | | 43 | 72 |
| Other current assets | 10 | 1,200 | 3,189 |
| **Total current assets** | | **9,170** | **27,293** |
| **Assets classified as held for distribution** | 45 | 1,16,201 | - |
| **Total Assets** | | **1,77,380** | **1,59,990** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 14 | 391 | 391 |
| Other equity | 15 | 77,658 | 75,008 |
| **Total Equity** | | **78,049** | **75,399** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings | 17A | 9,222 | 29,724 |
| Lease liabilities | 21 | 4 | 205 |
| Derivatives | 22 | 60 | 46 |
| Provisions | 24 | 1 | 1,360 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 35 | - | 3,168 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 23 | 8 | 3,335 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **9,295** | **37,838** |
| **Current Liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings | 17B | 1,426 | 13,097 |
| Lease liabilities | 21 | 4 | 251 |
| Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | 19 | 4,766 | 13,315 |
| Trade payables | 18 | | |
| (a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises | | 10 | 188 |
| (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises | | 3,343 | 5,023 |
| Derivatives | 22 | 24 | 200 |
| Other financial liabilities | 20 | 2,648 | 10,194 |
| Other current liabilities | 23 | 470 | 3,760 |
| Provisions | 24 | 7 | 124 |
| Income tax liabilities (net) | | 996 | 601 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **13,694** | **46,753** |
| **Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for distribution** | 45 | **76,342** | **-** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **1,77,380** | **1,59,990** |

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2026

# Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)

| Particulars | Note | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Continuing Operations:** | | | |
| **Revenue from operations** | | | |
| Revenue | 28 | 22,999 | 16,760 |
| Other operating income | 29 | 1,253 | 705 |
| **Total revenue from operations** | | **24,252** | **17,465** |
| Other income | 30 | 3,219 | 8,726 |
| **Total Income** | | **27,471** | **26,191** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Cost of materials consumed | | 21,513 | 16,542 |
| Purchases of stock-in-trade | | 323 | - |
| Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade | 31 | 24 | (742) |
| Power and fuel charges | | 197 | 184 |
| Employee benefit expense | 26 | 140 | 141 |
| Finance costs | 32 | 1,515 | 1,961 |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense | 5 | 38 | 35 |
| Other expenses | 33 | 2,206 | 1,566 |
| **Total expenses** | | **25,956** | **19,687** |
| **Profit before exceptional items and tax** | | **1,515** | **6,504** |
| Net exceptional gain | 34 | 4,439 | 2,106 |
| **Profit before tax** | | **5,954** | **8,610** |
| **Tax expense/ (benefit):** | 35 | | |
| **Other than exceptional items** | | | |
| Net current tax benefit | | (310) | (342) |
| Net deferred tax expense | | 37 | 51 |
| **Exceptional items** | | | |
| Net deferred tax benefit | | (1) | - |
| **Net tax benefit** | | **(274)** | **(291)** |
| **Net profit after tax from continuing operations** | | **6,228** | **8,901** |
| **Discontinued Operations:** | | | |
| Profit before exceptional items and tax | 45 | 16,500 | 10,600 |
| Net exceptional (loss)/ gain | 34 | (1,279) | 799 |
| Net tax expense | 35 | 3,723 | 2,372 |
| **Net profit after tax from discontinued operations** | | **11,498** | **9,027** |
| **Net profit after tax (A)** | | **17,726** | **17,928** |
| **Net profit after tax before exceptional items (net of tax)** | | **14,440** | **15,172** |
| **Other comprehensive income/ (loss) from continuing operations** | | | |
| **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Re-measurements gain/ (loss) of defined benefit plans | | 2 | (1) |
| Tax benefit | | - | 1 |
| Gain/ (loss) on FVOCI equity investment | | 52 | (16) |
| | | **54** | **(16)** |
| **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Net (loss)/ gain on cash flow hedges recognised during the year | | (28) | 22 |
| Tax benefit/ (expense) | | 7 | (5) |
| Net (loss)/ gain on cash flow hedges recycled to statement of profit and loss | | (23) | 7 |
| Tax benefit/ (expense) | | 6 | (2) |
| | | **(38)** | **22** |
| **Other comprehensive (loss)/ income from discontinued operations** | | | |
| **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Re-measurements loss of defined benefit plans | | (14) | (7) |
| Tax benefit | | 4 | 3 |
| | | **(10)** | **(4)** |
| **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Net (loss)/ gain on cash flow hedges recognised during the year | | (3,788) | 525 |
| Tax benefit/ (expense) | | 953 | (132) |
| Net gain/ (loss) on cash flow hedges recycled to statement of profit and loss | | 319 | (304) |
| Tax (expense)/ benefit | | (80) | 76 |
| Exchange differences on translation | | 613 | 162 |
| Tax benefit | | 63 | 15 |
| | | **(1,920)** | **342** |
| **Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income, net of tax (B)** | | **(1,914)** | **344** |
| **Total comprehensive income, net of tax (A+B)** | | **15,812** | **18,272** |
| **Earnings per equity share** | 36 | | |
| Nominal value per share: ₹1 (31 March 2025: ₹1) | | | |
| **Earnings per equity share for continuing operations (₹):** | 36 | | |
| - Basic & Diluted | | 15.93 | 23.10 |
| **Earnings per equity share for discontinued operations (₹):** | 36 | | |
| - Basic & Diluted | | 29.41 | 23.43 |
| **Earnings per equity share for continuing and discontinued operations (₹):** | 36 | | |
| - Basic & Diluted | | 45.34 | 46.53 |

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2026

# Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Profit before tax from continuing operations | 5,954 | 8,610 |
| Profit before tax from discontinued operations | 15,221 | 11,399 |
| **Profit before tax from continuing and discontinued operations** | **21,175** | **20,009** |
| **Adjustments for:** | | |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortisation | 2,976 | 4,073 |
| Impairment (reversal)/ charge on property, plant and equipment/ Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)/ Other assets written off (net) (Refer note 34) | 1,202 | (696) |
| Reversal of impairment on investments (Refer note 34) | - | (200) |
| Other exceptional items (Refer note 34) | 80 | 97 |
| Allowance of impairment on financial and non-financial assets/ bad debts written off | 601 | 307 |
| Liabilities written back | (261) | (108) |
| Exploration costs written off | 1,252 | 455 |
| Fair Value gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss | (155) | (169) |
| Net gain on sale of long term investment in subsidiary (Refer note 34) | (4,442) | (2,106) |
| Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment | 46 | 44 |
| Foreign exchange loss (net) | 185 | 45 |
| Unwinding of discount on decommissioning liability | 61 | 54 |
| Share based payment expense | 21 | 27 |
| Interest income | (1,099) | (1,222) |
| Dividend income from subsidiaries and affiliates | (4,584) | (9,944) |
| Interest expense | 5,472 | 6,269 |
| Amortization of deferred government grant | (87) | (82) |
| **Changes in Working Capital** | | |
| (Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables | (2,011) | 2,978 |
| Increase in inventories | (785) | (1,482) |
| Decrease in trade and other payables | (346) | (4,220) |
| (Decrease)/ increase in operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit | (3,147) | 1,243 |
| **Cash generated from operations** | **16,154** | **15,372** |
| Income taxes (paid)/ refunds (net) | (1,842) | 1,639 |
| **Net cash generated from operating activities** | **14,312** | **17,011** |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITES** | | |
| Investment made in subsidiaries (Refer note 39) | (2,256) | (5,254) |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles, CWIP, capital advances and capital creditors) | (7,811) | (6,051) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | 69 | 208 |
| Loans given to related parties (Refer note 39) | (2,780) | (2,465) |
| Loans repaid by related parties (Refer note 39) | 1,841 | 892 |
| Deposits made | (12,505) | (30,967) |
| Proceeds from redemption of deposits | 10,382 | 29,776 |
| Short term investments made | (69,367) | (69,650) |
| Proceeds from sale of short-term investments | 68,914 | 68,342 |
| Interest received | 974 | 1,164 |
| Dividends received | 4,584 | 9,944 |
| Payment made to site restoration fund | (356) | (112) |
| Purchase of long term investments (Refer note 39) | (120) | (189) |
| Proceeds from sale of long term investments in subsidiary (Refer note 3(d)(ii)) | 6,292 | 3,134 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | **(2,139)** | **(1,228)** |

# Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Issue of ordinary shares (Refer note 14 (c)) | - | 8,500 |
| Payment of share issue expenses | - | (66) |
| Repayment of short-term borrowings (net) | 1,350 | (195) |
| Proceeds from current borrowings | 4,795 | 895 |
| Repayment of current borrowings | (5,457) | (96) |
| Proceeds from long-term borrowings | 22,063 | 11,853 |
| Repayment of long-term borrowings | (13,926) | (12,787) |
| Interest paid | (5,818) | (6,512) |
| Borrowings from related parties (Refer note 39) | - | 2,321 |
| Borrowings repaid to related parties (Refer note 39) | (627) | (1,600) |
| Payment of dividends to equity holders of the Company | (13,279) | (16,772) |
| Principal payment of lease liabilities | (180) | (153) |
| Interest payment of lease liabilities | (54) | (37) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | **(11,133)** | **(14,649)** |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | 22 | - |
| **Net increase in cash and cash equivalents** | **1,062** | **1,134** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 2,622 | 1,488 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 12 and note 45)** | **3,684** | **2,622** |

**Notes:**

1. *The figures in parentheses indicate outflow.*
2. *The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.*
3. *Net cash used in investing activities primarily excludes non-cash transactions such as fair valuation of investments, payable for capital projects, foreign exchange gain/loss and acquisition of right of use assets (Refer note 5) etc.*
4. *Cashflows relating to discontinued operations included above are set out in note 45.*

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

# Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

## A. Equity Share Capital

**Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid***

| Particulars | Nos (in Crore) | (₹ in Crore) |
|---|---|---|
| **As at 01 April 2024** | 372 | 372 |
| Changes during the year (Refer note 14 (c)) | 19 | 19 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **391** | **391** |
| **As at 01 April 2025** | 391 | 391 |
| Changes during the year | - | - |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **391** | **391** |

**There are no prior period errors for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.*

## B. Other Equity

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Reserves and surplus | | | | Items of Other comprehensive income | | | Total other equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capital reserve | Securities premium | Retained earnings | Other reserves (Refer below) | Equity instruments through OCI | Hedging reserve | Foreign currency translation reserve | |
| **Balance as at 01 April 2024** | **26,027** | **19,009** | **1,504** | **15,929** | **54** | **(37)** | **2,678** | **65,164** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 17,928 | - | - | - | - | 17,928 |
| Other comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year, net of tax | - | - | (5) | - | (15) | 187 | 177 | 344 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | **-** | **-** | **17,923** | **-** | **(15)** | **187** | **177** | **18,272** |
| Recognition of securities premium on Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") (Refer note 14 (c)) | - | 8,481 | - | - | - | - | - | 8,481 |
| Share issue expenses in relation to Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") | - | (66) | - | - | - | - | - | (66) |
| Recognition of share based payment | - | - | - | 60 | - | - | - | 60 |
| Exercise of stock options | - | - | (48) | (83) | - | - | - | (131) |
| Dividends (Refer note 37) | - | - | (16,772) | - | - | - | - | (16,772) |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | **26,027** | **27,424** | **2,607** | **15,906** | **39** | **150** | **2,855** | **75,008** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 17,726 | - | - | - | - | 17,726 |
| Other comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year, net of tax | - | - | (8) | - | 52 | (2,634) | 676 | (1,914) |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | **-** | **-** | **17,718** | **-** | **52** | **(2,634)** | **676** | **15,812** |
| Recognition of share based payment* | - | - | - | 232 | - | - | - | 232 |
| Exercise of stock options | - | - | (38) | (77) | - | - | - | (115) |
| Dividends (Refer note 37) | - | - | (13,279) | - | - | - | - | (13,279) |
| Balance as at 31 March 2026 | **26,027** | **27,424** | **7,009** | **16,061** | **91** | **(2,484)** | **3,531** | **77,659** |



# Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

**Other reserves comprise:**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Capital redemption reserve | Preference share redemption reserve | Amalgamation Reserve | General reserve | Share Based Payment Reserve | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 01 April 2024** | **38** | **3,087** | **3** | **12,587** | **214** | **15,929** |
| Recognition of share based payment | - | - | - | - | 60 | 60 |
| Exercise of stock options | - | - | - | - | (83) | (83) |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | **38** | **3,087** | **3** | **12,587** | **191** | **15,906** |
| Recognition of share based payment* | - | - | - | - | 232 | 232 |
| Exercise of stock options | - | - | - | - | (77) | (77) |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2026** | **38** | **3,087** | **3** | **12,587** | **346** | **16,061** |

** During the year, pursuant to the acquisition of equity shares of the Company by Vedanta ESOS Trust for allotment of shares under ESOS 2016 Scheme to employees of the Group, an incremental amount of ₹ 177 Crore, arising due to an increase in the market price of such shares, was reimbursed by the subsidiaries to Vedanta Limited. For other details on ESOS 2016 Scheme, refer Note 27.*

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 1 Company overview:

Vedanta Limited ("the Company") (CIN: L13209MH1965PLC291394) is a diversified natural resource company engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Company engages in the exploration, production and sale of oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power.

The Company was incorporated on 08 September 1975 under the laws of the Republic of India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1st Floor, 'C' wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400093, Maharashtra. The Company's shares are listed on National Stock Exchange ("NSE") and Bombay Stock Exchange ("BSE") in India. In June 2007, the Company completed its initial public offering of American Depositary Shares, or ADS, each representing four equity shares, and listed its ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE").

The ADSs of the Company have been delisted from NYSE effective close of trading on NYSE on 08 November 2021. The Company has been deregistered from SEC under the Exchange Act effective 01 March 2023.

The Company is majority owned by Twin Star Holdings Limited ("Twin Star"), Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited ("VHM2L"), Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited ("VHML"), Welter Trading Limited ("Welter") and Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV ("VNIBV") which are in turn wholly-owned subsidiaries of Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL"), a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. VRL, through its subsidiaries, held 56.38% (31 March 2025: 56.38%) of the Company's equity as at 31 March 2026.

Details of Company's various businesses are as follows:

**Continuing Operations:**

- The Company's copper business owned and operated by the Company, Fujairah Gold FZC and Thalanga Copper Mines ("TCM"), is principally one of custom smelting and includes captive power plants at Tuticorin in Southern India. A more detailed update on facilities at Tuticorin is given in note 3(c)(A)(ii).

  Further, the Company's copper business includes refinery and rod plant in Silvassa consisting of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,22,000 TPA copper tank house plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA. The plant continues to operate as usual, catering to the domestic market.

  Besides the above, the Company has business interest in zinc, lead, silver, ferro alloys, semiconductor, display and other products and services through its subsidiaries in India and overseas.

**Discontinued Operations:**

- The Company's oil and gas business consists of business of exploration, development and production of oil and gas.
- The Company's aluminium business include a refinery and captive power plant at Lanjigarh, smelters and captive power plants at Jharsuguda and coal mines at Jamkhani, all situated in the State of Odisha in Eastern India.
- The Company's iron ore business consists of exploration, mining and processing of iron ore, pig iron and metallurgical coke and generation of power for captive use. Pursuant to the Honourable Supreme Court of India order, mining operations in the state of Goa were suspended. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company received environment clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEFCC") and Consent to Operate ("CTO") from Goa State Pollution Board followed by commencement of Bicholim mining operations in March 2024 and the same is operational during the year.

  During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company received environment clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEFCC") for Cudnem mines Block VII.

  During the year ended 31 March 2026, in relation to Cudnem mines we have received CTE by Goa State pollution control board, Mining plan approved by IBM. Forest Clearance stage-1 is under progress.

- The Company's power operations include a thermal coal-based commercial power facility of 600 MW at Jharsuguda in the State of Odisha in Eastern India and a 1,200 MW (two units of 600 MW each) thermal coal-based power plant in the State of Chhattisgarh in Eastern India.

Besides the above, the Company has business interest in iron ore, steel and other products and services through its subsidiaries in India and overseas.

These are the Company's separate financial statements.



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 2 Basis of preparation and basis of measurement of financial statements

### (a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, presentation requirement of Division II of schedule III and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (as amended from time to time), guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") and Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies, set out below and were consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle for the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2026. The revision to these financial statements is permitted by the Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

All financial information presented in Indian Rupee has been rounded off to the nearest Crore except when indicated otherwise. Amounts less than ₹ 0.50 Crore have been presented as "0".

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies below.

The Company has availed long term debt (Refer Notes 17A and 17B). In the unlikely event, VRL (together with its subsidiaries) ceases to hold more than 50.1% stake in the Company, ₹ 48,301 Crore of the Company's outstanding long-term debt would become repayable on demand. Management basis assessment of free cash flows, its ability to refinance existing debt and other strategic initiatives, considers the same as remote.

By virtue of the Scheme of demerger of the company, the management has also considered its free cash flow projections and other strategic initiatives in a post demerger scenario and believe the Company would continue as a going concern and will remain compliant with applicable covenants.

## 3a) Material accounting policies

### (A) (i) Revenue recognition

- **Sale of goods/rendering of services (including revenue from contracts with customers)**

  The Company's revenue from contracts with customers is mainly from the sale of oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer as per terms of contract, which usually is on delivery of the goods to the shipping agent at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing sales taxes/ goods and service tax and other indirect taxes. Revenues from sale of by-products are included in revenue.

  Certain of the Company's sales contracts provide for provisional pricing based on the price on the London Metal Exchange (LME) and crude index, as specified in the contract. Revenue in respect of such contracts is recognised when control passes to the customer and is measured at the amount the entity expects to be entitled – being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the measurement period. Post transfer of control of goods, provisional pricing features are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' rather than Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers and therefore the Ind AS 115 rules on variable consideration do not apply. These 'provisional pricing' adjustments, i.e., the consideration adjusted post transfer of control are included in total revenue from operations on the face of the statement of profit and loss and disclosed by way of note to the financial statements. Final settlement of the price is based on the applicable price for a specified future period. The Company's provisionally priced sales are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in revenue.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Revenue from oil, gas and condensate sales represent the Company's share in the revenue from sale of such products, by the joint operations, and is recognised as and when control in these products gets transferred to the customers. In computing its share of revenue, the Company excludes government's share of profit oil which gets accounted for when the obligation in respect of the same arises.

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when delivered and measured based on rates as per bilateral contractual agreements with buyers and at a rate arrived at based on the principles laid down under the relevant Tariff Regulations as notified by the regulatory bodies, as applicable.

- **Contract Liability**

  If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is received. The advance payments received plus a specified rate of return/ discount, at the prevailing market rates, is settled by supplying respective goods over a period of up to twenty four months under an agreed delivery schedule as per the terms of the respective agreements. As these are contracts that the Company expects, and has the ability, to fulfil through delivery of a non-financial item, these are presented as advance from customers and are recognised as revenue as and when control of respective commodities is transferred to customers under the agreements. The fixed rate of return/ discount is treated as finance cost. The portion of the advance where either the Company does not have a unilateral right to defer settlement beyond 12 months or expects settlement within 12 months from the balance sheet date is classified as a current liability.

- **Trade receivables**

  A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in note 3 (F)(i).

## (A) (ii) Other income

- **Interest income**

  Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

- **Dividends**

  Dividend income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, provided it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

## (B) Property, plant and equipment

### i) Mining properties and leases

When a decision is taken that a mining property is viable for commercial production (i.e., when the Company determines that the mining property will provide sufficient and sustainable return relative to the risks and the Company decided to proceed with the mine development), all further pre-production primary development expenditure other than that on land, buildings, plant, equipment and capital work in progress is capitalised as property, plant and equipment under the heading "Mining properties and leases" together with any amount transferred from "Exploration and evaluation" assets. The costs of mining properties and leases, include the costs of acquiring and developing mining properties.

The stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a surface mine is deferred to the extent the current period stripping cost exceeds the average period stripping cost over the life of mine and recognised as an asset if such cost provides a benefit in terms of improved access to ore in future periods and certain criteria are met. When the benefit from the stripping costs are realised in the current period, the stripping costs are accounted for as the cost of inventory. If the costs of inventory produced and the stripping activity asset are not separately identifiable, a relevant production measure is used to allocate the production stripping costs between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset. The Company uses the expected volume of waste compared with the actual volume of waste extracted for a given value of ore/mineral production for the purpose of determining the cost of the stripping activity asset.

Deferred stripping costs are included in mining properties within property, plant and equipment and disclosed as a part of mining properties. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is depreciated on a unit of production method over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body.

In circumstances where a mining property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalised costs relating to the property are written off in the period in which it occurs, i.e., when the Company determines that the mining property will not provide sufficient and sustainable returns relative to the risks and the Company decides not to proceed with the mine development.

Commercial reserves are proved and probable reserves as defined by the 'JORC' Code, 'MORC' code or 'SAMREC' Code. Changes in the commercial reserves affecting unit of production calculations are dealt with prospectively over the revised remaining reserves.

### ii) Oil and gas assets- (developing/producing assets)

For oil and gas assets, a "successful efforts" based accounting policy is followed. Costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal rights to explore an area are expensed immediately to the statement of profit and loss.

All costs incurred after the technical feasibility and commercial viability of producing hydrocarbons has been demonstrated are capitalised within property, plant and equipment - development/ producing assets on a field-by-field basis. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only where it either enhances the economic benefits of the development/producing asset or replaces part of the existing development/producing asset. Any remaining costs associated with the part replaced are expensed.

Net proceeds from any disposal of development/ producing assets are credited against the previously capitalised cost. A gain or loss on disposal of a development/producing asset is recognised in the statement of profit and loss to the extent that the net proceeds exceed or are less than the appropriate portion of the net capitalised costs of the asset.

### iii) Other property, plant and equipment

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use. It also includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequently, property plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalized, if the recognition criteria are met.

### iv) Assets under construction

Assets under construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Capital work in progress is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**v) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense**

Mining properties and other assets in the course of development or construction and freehold land are not depreciated or amortised.

- **Mining properties**

  The capitalised mining properties are amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the total estimated remaining commercial proved and probable reserves of each property or group of properties and are subject to impairment review. Costs used in the unit of production calculation comprise the net book value of capitalised costs plus the estimated future capital expenditure required to access the commercial reserves. Changes in the estimates of commercial reserves or future capital expenditure are dealt with prospectively.

- **Oil and gas producing facilities**

  All expenditures carried within each field are amortised from the commencement of production on a unit of production basis, which is the ratio of oil and gas production in the period to the estimated quantities of depletable reserves at the end of the period plus the production in the period, generally on a field-by-field basis or group of fields which are reliant on common infrastructure.

  Depletable reserves are proved reserves for acquisition costs and proved and developed reserves for successful exploratory wells, development wells, processing facilities, distribution assets, estimated future abandonment cost and all other related costs. These assets are depleted within each cost centre. Reserves for this purpose are considered on working interest basis which are reassessed atleast annually. Impact of changes to reserves are accounted for prospectively.

- **Other assets**

  Depreciation on other property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives (determined by the management) as given below.

  Management's assessment takes into account, inter alia, the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the assets, the operating conditions of the assets, past history of replacement and maintenance support.

Estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

| Asset | Useful life (in years) |
|---|---|
| Buildings (Residential; factory etc.) | 3-60 |
| Plant and equipment | 6-40 |
| Railway siding | 15 |
| Office equipment | 3-6 |
| Furniture and fixture | 8-10 |
| Vehicles | 8-10 |

Major inspection and overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit to be derived from such costs. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

The Company reviews the residual value and useful life of an asset at least at each financial year-end. The Company considers climate-related matters, including physical and transition risks in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company reassessed the useful life of a certain category of assets included in plant and equipment and accordingly revised the estimate of its useful life in respect of pot relining assets from 5 years to 6.5 years and for alumina refinery assets from 15-25 years to 25-30 years in aluminium segment. This change was based on several factors, primary being the anticipated usage of these assets in future years. As a result of this reassessment, the depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 decreased by ₹ 388 Crore and ₹ 231 Crore respectively.

## (C) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Mining rights include the cost incurred for mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs together with cost incurred on development of mining rights and other related cost of mines transferred from "Exploration intangible assets under development".

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on a straight line basis. Software is amortised over the estimated useful life ranging from 2-5 years. Amounts paid for securing mining rights are amortised over the period of the mining lease ranging from 16-25 years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

## (D) Exploration and evaluation intangible assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred prior to obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are expensed as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets (intangible assets) and stated at cost less impairment, if any. Exploration and evaluation intangible assets are transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when the technical feasibility and commercial viability has been determined. Exploration intangible assets under development are assessed for impairment and impairment loss, if any, is recognised prior to reclassification.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities:

- Acquisition costs - costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights to explore, including related professional fees.

- General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g., costs incurred for environment clearance, defence clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.

- Costs of exploration drilling and equipping exploration and appraisal wells.

Exploration expenditure incurred in the process of determining oil and gas exploration targets is capitalised within "Exploration and evaluation assets" (intangible assets) and subsequently allocated to drilling activities. Exploration drilling costs are initially capitalised on a well-by-well basis until the success or otherwise of the well has been established. The success or failure of each exploration effort is judged on a well-by-well basis. Drilling costs are written off on completion of a well unless the results indicate that hydrocarbon reserves exist and there is a reasonable prospect that these reserves are commercial.

Following appraisal of successful exploration wells, if commercial reserves are established and technical feasibility for extraction demonstrated, then the related capitalised exploration costs are transferred into a single field cost centre within property, plant and equipment - development/producing assets (oil and gas properties) after testing for impairment. Where results of exploration drilling indicate the presence of hydrocarbons which are ultimately not considered commercially viable, all related costs are written off to the statement of profit and loss.

Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a license interest is initially capitalised on a license-by-license basis. Costs are held, undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the license area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Net proceeds from any disposal of an exploration asset are initially credited against the previously capitalised costs. Any surplus/ deficit is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

## (E) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating units.

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset (including investments in subsidiaries) may be impaired. The Company conducts an internal review of asset values annually, which is used as a source of information to

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

assess for any indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. Internal and external factors, such as worse economic performance than expected, changes in expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses.

If any such indication exists then an impairment review is undertaken and the recoverable amount is calculated, as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value in use.

Fair value less costs of disposal is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants and does not reflect the effects of factors that may be specific to the company and not applicable to entities in general. Fair value for mineral and oil and gas assets is generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset, including any expansion prospects, and its eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. These cash flows are discounted at an appropriate post tax discount rate to arrive at the net present value.

Value in use is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. The cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Value in use is determined by applying assumptions specific to the Company's continued use and cannot take into account future development. These assumptions are different to those used in calculating fair value and consequently the value in use calculation is likely to give a different result to a fair value calculation. The Company assesses whether climate risks, including physical risks and transition risks could have a significant impact. If so, these risks are included in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value in use amounts.

The carrying amount of the CGU is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the CGU is determined.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

**Exploration and evaluation assets:**

In assessing whether there is any indication that an exploration and evaluation asset may be impaired, the Company considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area;
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale; and
- reserve information prepared annually by external experts.

When a potential impairment is identified, an assessment is performed for each area of interest in conjunction with the group of operating assets (representing a cash-generating unit) to which the exploration and evaluation assets is attributed. Exploration areas in which reserves have been discovered but require major capital expenditure before production can begin, are continually evaluated to ensure that commercial quantities of reserves exist or to ensure that additional exploration work is underway or planned. To the extent that capitalised expenditure is no longer expected to be recovered, it is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

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## (F) Financial instruments

### (i) Financial assets – recognition and subsequent measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price as per Ind AS 115.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

**Financial assets at amortised cost**

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost, if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding."

After initial measurement, financial assets meeting these criteria are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets such as bank deposits and site restoration assets.

**Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**

Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI by the Company if both of the following conditions are met:

- Debt Instruments are held within a business model whose objective is to hold asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are included within the FVOCI category and are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding fair value through other comprehensive income debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

The Company's financial assets at fair value through OCI include investments in quoted and unquoted equity shares and quoted bonds.

**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as

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'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Any equity instrument in the scope of Ind AS 109 are is measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Further, the provisionally priced trade receivables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in revenue.

### (ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

At each reporting date, for recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the year is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets. The Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

### (iii) Financial Assets - Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset is transferred, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

### (iv) Financial liabilities – Recognition and Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as loans, borrowings and payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Further, the provisionally priced trade payables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in costs.

**Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans, Borrowings and Trade and Other payables)**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans, borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

### (v) Financial liabilities - Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. When a new financial liability is recognised in place of an existing one, the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

### (vi) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution with respect to interim dividend is authorised when it is approved by the board of directors of the Company and final dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

### (vii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Standalone balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

## (G) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

### Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

In order to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate, and commodity price risks, the Company enters into forward, option, swap contracts and other derivative financial instruments. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of

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cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

**i) Fair value hedges**

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedge relationship, the hedging instrument or hedged item expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting.

**ii) Cash flow hedges**

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

## (H) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception, all arrangements to determine whether they are, or contain, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

**(a) Company as a lessor**

The Company as a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities towards future lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

**(i) Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date when the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets as described in 'B' above.

**(ii) Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (and, in some instances, in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are disclosed on the face of Balance sheet.

**(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## (I) Inventories

Inventories and work-in-progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the following basis:

- purchased copper concentrate is recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out (""FIFO"") basis; all other materials including stores and spares are valued on a weighted average basis except in Oil and Gas business where stores and spares are valued on FIFO basis;
- finished products are valued at raw material cost plus costs of conversion, comprising labour costs and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity and are moved out of inventory on a weighted average basis (except in copper business where FIFO basis is followed); and
- By-products and scrap are valued at net realisable value.

Net realisable value is determined based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred for completion and disposal.

Inventories of 'Fuel Stock' mainly consist of coal which is used for generating power. On consumption, the cost is charged off to 'Power and Fuel' charges in the statement of profit and loss.

## (J) Government grants

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to a non-monetary asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset and presented within other income.

## (K) Taxation

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Subject to the exceptions below, deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and on carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses;

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- deferred income tax is not recognised on initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

  (i) is not a business combination;

  (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss); and

  (iii) at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and

- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Further, management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

## (L) Retirement benefit schemes

The Company operates or participates in a number of defined benefits and defined contribution schemes, the assets of which (where funded) are held in separately administered funds. For defined benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits under the plans is determined by actuarial valuation each year separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method by third party qualified actuaries.

Remeasurement including, effects of asset ceiling and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest on the net defined benefit liability) and actuarial gains and losses arising in the year are recognised in full in other comprehensive income and are not recycled to the statement of profit and loss.

Net interest is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset at the beginning of the period. Defined benefit costs are split into current service cost, past service cost, net interest expense or income and remeasurement and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements. Current service cost and past service cost are recognised within employee benefit expense. Net interest expense or income is recognized within finance costs.

For defined contribution schemes, the amount charged to the statement of profit and loss in respect of pension costs and other post retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year, recognised as and when the employee renders related services.

## (M) Share-based payments

Certain employees (including executive directors) of the Company receive part of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at fair value of share awards at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of share awards is determined with the assistance of an external valuer and the fair value at the grant date is expensed on a proportionate basis over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The estimate of the number of awards likely to vest is reviewed at each balance sheet date up to the vesting date at which point the estimate is adjusted to reflect the current expectations.

The resultant increase in equity is recorded in share based payment reserve.

In case of cash-settled transactions, a liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense. The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined with the assistance of an external valuer. Refer note 27.

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## (N) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions represent liabilities for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the notes to the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognised in the balance sheet.

## (O) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production of a mine or oil fields. Such costs, discounted to net present value, are provided for and a corresponding amount is capitalised at the start of each project, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. These costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss over the life of the operation through the depreciation of the asset and the unwinding of the discount on the provision. The cost estimates are reviewed periodically and are adjusted to reflect known developments which may have an impact on the cost estimates or life of operations. The impact of climate-related matters, such as changes in environmental regulations and other relevant legislation, is considered by the Company in estimating the restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision due to factors such as updated cost estimates, changes to lives of operations, new disturbance and revisions to discount rates. The adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively over the lives of the assets to which they relate. The unwinding of the discount is shown as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

Costs for the restoration of subsequent site damage, which is caused on an ongoing basis during production, are provided for at their net present value and charged to the statement of profit and loss as extraction progresses. Where the costs of site restoration are not anticipated to be material, they are expensed as incurred.

## (P) Accounting for foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. For all principal businesses of the Company, the functional currency is Indian rupee (₹) with an exception of oil and gas business operations which has a US dollar functional currency as that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹).

In the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

All exchange differences are included in the statement of profit and loss except those where the monetary item designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

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The Statement of Profit and Loss of oil and gas business is translated into Indian Rupees (₹) at the average rates of exchange during the year / exchange rates as on the date of the transaction. The Balance Sheet is translated at the exchange rate as at the reporting date. Exchange difference arising on translation is recognised in other comprehensive income and would be recycled to the statement of profit and loss as and when these operations are disposed off.

The Company had applied paragraph 46A of AS 11 under Previous GAAP. Ind AS 101 gives an option, which has been exercised by the Company, whereby a first time adopter can continue its Indian GAAP policy for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period. Hence, foreign exchange gain/loss on long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized upto 31 March 2016 has been deferred/capitalized. Such exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset are amortised over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items, acquired post 01 April 2016, pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

## (Q) Buyers' Credit/ Suppliers' Credit and vendor financing

The Company enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled between twelve months (for raw materials) to thirty-six months (for project materials). Where these arrangements are with a maturity of up to twelve months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit and disclosed on the face of the balance sheet. Where these arrangements are with a maturity beyond twelve months and up to thirty six months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are presented within borrowings in the balance sheet. Interest expense on these are recognised in the finance cost. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the operating vendors are treated as a non cash item and settlement of due to operational buyer's credit/ suppliers' credit by the Company is treated as an operating cash outflow reflecting the substance of the payment.

## (R) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate ("EIR") and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly relating to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying capital project under construction are capitalised and added to the project cost during construction until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use, i.e., when they are capable of commercial production.

Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a qualifying capital project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance a qualifying capital project, the income generated from such short-term investments is deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing then becomes part of general borrowing. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Company during the year.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Capitalisation of interest on borrowings related to construction or development projects is ceased when substantially all the activities that are necessary to make the assets ready for their intended use are complete or when delays occur outside of the normal course of business.

## (S) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term money market deposits which have an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



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For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

## (T) Equity investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments representing equity interest in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost less impairment, if any. Investments are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable in accordance with the policy mentioned for 'Impairment of non-financial assets'.

### Joint Arrangements

A Joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is considered when there is contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint venture. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

### Joint Operations

The Company has joint operations within its Oil and gas segment and participates in several unincorporated joint operations which involve the joint control of assets used in oil and gas exploration and producing activities. The Company accounts for its share of assets and income and expenditure of joint operations in which it holds an interest. Liabilities in unincorporated joint ventures, where the Company is the operator, is accounted for at gross values (including share of other partners) with a corresponding receivable from the venture partners. These have been included in the financial statements under the appropriate headings.

## (U) Common control transactions

The transactions between entities under common control are specifically covered by Ind AS 103. Such transactions are accounted for using the pooling-of-interest method. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recognised at their carrying amounts recorded in the parent entity's consolidated financial statements with the exception of certain income tax and deferred tax assets. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies. The components of equity of the acquired companies are added to the same components within the Company's equity. The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve. The Company's shares issued in consideration for the acquired companies are recognized from the moment the acquired companies are included in these financial statements and the financial statements of the commonly controlled entities are combined, retrospectively, as if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the earliest reporting period presented. However, the prior year comparative information is only adjusted for periods during which entities were under common control.

## (V) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence (including but not limited to impairment charges and acquisition and restructuring related costs), should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods. No tax impact other than tax impact on exceptional items including change in tax regime are considered exceptional. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's Statement of Profit and Loss and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

The determination as to which items should be disclosed separately requires a degree of judgement. The details of exceptional items are set out in note 34.

## (W) Assets held for distribution and discontinued operations

The Company classifies assets and disposal groups as held for distribution if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the distribution will be made or that the decision to distribution will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

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The criteria for held for distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for distribution of such assets (or disposal groups), its distribution is highly probable; and it will genuinely be distributed, not abandoned. The Company treats distribution of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to distribute the asset (or disposal group),
- The distribution is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed distribution within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for distribution to owners and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the Statement of Profit and Loss of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss before tax from discontinued operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned. Notes relating to the assets and liabilities may not be strictly comparable as current year amounts would only pertain to continuing operations, unless otherwise stated. Notes relating to the assets and liabilities may not be strictly comparable as current year amounts would only pertain to continuing operations, unless otherwise stated.

Income and expenses and assets and liabilities are disclosed after netting off of transactions between continuing operations and discontinued operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet pursuant to compliance of Ind AS 110.

## 3(b) Application of new and amended standards

**(A)** The Company has adopted, with effect from 01 April 2025, the following new and revised standards. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements:

1. Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:
   - What is meant by a right to defer settlement
   - That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
   - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
   - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. As a result of implementing the amendments, the Group has provided additional disclosures about compliance with covenants. Refer Note 17.



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2. Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements: In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. As a result of implementing the amendments, the Company has provided additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangement. Refer Note 19.

3. International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12 In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:
   - A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
   - Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

   The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

4. Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

**(B) Standards notified but not yet effective**

There are no new standards that are notified, but not yet effective, upto the date of issuance of the financial statements.

## 3(c) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as given below:

### (A) Significant Estimates

#### (i) Carrying value of exploration intangible assets under development

Exploration intangible assets are assessed by comparing the carrying value to higher of fair value less cost of disposal or value in use if impairment indicators, as contained in Ind AS 106, exists. Change to the valuation of exploration intangible assets is an area of judgement. Further details on the Company's accounting policies on this are set out in accounting policy above. The amounts for exploration and evaluation assets represent active exploration projects. These amounts will be written off to the statement of profit and loss

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as exploration costs unless commercial reserves are established or the determination process is not completed and there are no indications of impairment. The outcome of ongoing exploration, and therefore whether the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets will ultimately be recovered, is inherently uncertain.

Details of carrying values are disclosed in note 5.

### (ii) Copper operations in Tamil Nadu, India

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (“TNPCB”) had issued a closure order of the Tuticorin Copper smelter, against which the Company had filed an appeal with the National Green Tribunal (“NGT”). NGT had, on 08 August 2013, ruled that the Copper smelter could continue its operations subject to implementation of recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the NGT. The TNPCB had filed an appeal against the order of the NGT before the Supreme Court of India.

In the meanwhile, the application for renewal of Consent to Operate ("CTO") for existing copper smelter was rejected by TNPCB in April 2018. The Company had filed an appeal before the TNPCB Appellate Authority challenging the Rejection Order. During the pendency of the appeal, the TNPCB vide its order dated 23 May 2018 ordered closure of existing copper smelter plant with immediate effect. Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders on the same date with a direction to seal the existing copper smelter plant permanently. The Company believes these actions were not taken in accordance with the procedure prescribed under applicable laws. Subsequently, the Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health passed orders dated 30 May 2018, directing the immediate suspension and revocation of the Factory License and the Registration Certificate for the existing smelter plant.

The Company appealed this before the NGT. NGT vide its order on 15 December 2018 had set aside the impugned orders and directed the TNPCB to pass fresh orders for renewal of consent and authorization to handle hazardous substances, subject to appropriate conditions for protection of environment in accordance with law.

The State of Tamil Nadu and TNPCB approached Supreme Court in Civil Appeals on 02 January 2019 challenging the judgement of NGT dated 15 December 2018 and the previously passed judgement of NGT dated 08 August 2013. The Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 18 February 2019 set aside the judgements of NGT dated 15 December 2018 and 08 August 2013 solely on the basis of maintainability and directed the Company to file an appeal in High court.

The Company had filed a writ petition before the Madras High Court challenging the various orders passed against the Company in FY 2018 and FY 2013. On 18 August 2020, the Madras High Court delivered the judgement wherein it dismissed all the Writ Petitions filed by the Company. Thereafter, the Company had approached the Supreme Court and challenged the said High Court order by way of a Special Leave Petition ("SLP").

Though the Company has raised substantial grounds of challenge before the Supreme Court and considering the grounds raised and the fact that the NGT has ruled in favour of the Company, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, after hearing the Parties to the proceedings has dismissed the SLP filed by the Company vide judgment dated 29 February 2024. The Company, on 01 April 2024, preferred a review petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the said review petition, the Company also moved an application for open Court hearing of the review petition. The review petition, along-with the application for listing the review petition in the open Court, was dismissed on 22 October 2024. The Company is currently evaluating legal remedies available with it including filing of curative petition before the Hon’ble Supreme Court.

**Expansion Project:**

Separately, the Company has filed a fresh application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance for the proposed Copper Smelter Plant 2 ("Expansion Project") dated 12 March 2018 before the Expert Appraisal Committee of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change ("the MoEFCC") wherein a sub-committee was directed to visit the Expansion Project site prior to prescribing the Terms of Reference.

In the meantime, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court in a Public Interest Litigation held vide its order dated 23 May 2018 that the application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance for the Expansion Project shall be processed after a mandatory public hearing and in the interim, ordered the Company to cease construction and all other activities on site for the proposed Expansion Project with immediate effect. The MoEFCC has delisted the Expansion Project since the matter is sub-judice. Separately, SIPCOT vide its letter dated 29 May 2018, cancelled 342.22 acres of the land allotted for the proposed Expansion Project. Further, the TNPCB issued orders on 07 June 2018 directing the withdrawal of the Consent to Establish ("CTE") which was valid till 31 March 2023.

The Company had approached Madras High Court by way of writ petition challenging the cancellation of lease deeds of land (Gross block: ₹ 31 Crore (Net block: ₹ Nil Crore)) by SIPCOT pursuant to which an interim stay had been granted. The Company has also appealed this action before the TNPCB Appellate Authority. The matter has been adjourned until the conclusion of the existing Plant review petition filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As per the Company's assessment, it is in compliance with the applicable regulations. Considering prolonged time of plant closure and uncertainties around opening of plant due to rejection of SLP by Hon’ble Supreme Court, the Company had carried out an impairment assessment on Tuticorin plant assets using Depreciated Replacement Cost / Scrap Value method for PPE and CWIP, and Net recoverable method for inventory. Accordingly, impairment on of ₹ 746 Crore (including PPE of ₹ 553 Crore, CWIP of ₹ 130 Crore and loss on inventory of ₹ 63 Crore) had been recorded during the earlier year ended 31 March 2024. Management has revisited the recoverable value of PPE, CWIP and inventory as at March 31, 2026 and no further impairment was required to be recognized. The carrying value of Tuticorin plant assets amounts to ₹ 498 Crore of PPE, ₹ 116 Crore of CWIP and ₹ 128 Crore of Inventory as at 31 March 2026.

Property, plant and equipment of ₹ 410 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 410 Crore) and inventories of ₹ 104 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 226 Crore), pertaining to existing and expansion plant, could not be physically verified, anytime during the year, as the access to the plant is presently restricted. However, any difference between book and physical quantities is unlikely to be material.

### (iii) Oil and Gas reserves

Significant technical and commercial judgements are required to determine the Company’s estimated oil and natural gas reserves. Reserves considered for computing depletion are proved and developed reserves for successful exploratory wells, development wells, processing facilities, distribution assets, estimated future abandonment cost and all other related costs. Reserves for this purpose are considered on working interest basis which are reassessed at least annually. Details of such reserves are given in note 42. Changes in reserves as a result of change in management assumptions could impact the depreciation rates and the carrying value of assets (refer note 5).

### (iv) Carrying value of developing/producing oil and gas assets

Management performs impairment tests on the Company’s developing/producing oil and gas assets where indicators of impairment are identified in accordance with Ind AS 36.

The impairment assessments are based on a range of estimates and assumptions, including:

| Estimates/ assumptions | Basis |
|---|---|
| Future production | proved and probable reserves, production facilities, resource estimates and expansion projects |
| Commodity prices | management’s best estimate benchmarked with external sources of information, to ensure they are within the range of available analyst forecast |
| Discount to price | management’s best estimate based on historical prevailing discount and updated sales contracts |
| Period | for Rajasthan block, cash flows are considered based on economic life of the field |
| Discount rates | cost of capital risk-adjusted for the risk specific to the asset/ CGU |

Any subsequent changes to cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of the assets.

Details of carrying values and impairment charge/ (reversal) and the assumptions used are disclosed in note 5 and 34 respectively.

### (v) Climate Change

The Company has set a target to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050 and is committed to reducing emissions by 25% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline. As part of its broader climate risk mitigation strategy, the company also aims to become a net water-positive organization by 2030. Climate change poses several potential impacts on the Company over the medium to long term, including risks and opportunities linked to product and service demand, the transition to a low-carbon economy, supply chain disruptions,

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physical damage to assets from extreme weather events, and evolving regulatory requirements.

The financial statement areas most affected by these commitments and climate-related risks are those prepared under the historical cost convention and involve estimation uncertainties, particularly over the medium to long term.

The potential effects of climate change may be on assets and liabilities that are measured based on an estimate of future cash flows. The main ways in which potential climate change impacts have been considered in the preparation of the financial statements, pertain to (a) inclusion of capex in cash flow projections, (b) recoverable amounts of existing assets and (c) review of estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

The Company's strategy consists of mitigation and adaptation measures. The Company is committed to reduce its carbon footprint through high impact initiatives such as investment in Renewable Energy, fuel switch, electrification of vehicles and mining fleet and energy efficiency opportunities. During the current year, work has progressed towards the construction of renewable power delivery agreements in accordance with the Board approved plan. Renewable sources have limitations in supplying round the clock power, so existing power plants would continue to support transition and thermal fleet replacement is part of normal lifecycle renewal. The Company has also taken certain measures towards water management such as commissioning of sewage treatment plants, rainwater harvesting, and reducing freshwater consumption. These initiatives are aligned with the Company's ESG strategy, and no material changes were identified to the financial statements as a result.
As the Company's assessment of the potential impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy continues to mature, any future changes in Company's climate change strategy, changes in environmental laws and regulations and global decarbonisation measures may impact the Company's significant judgments and key estimates and result in changes to financial statements and carrying values of certain assets and liabilities in future reporting periods. However, as of the statement of financial position date, the Company believes that there is no material impact on carrying values of its assets or liabilities.

**(vi) Recoverability of deferred tax and other income tax assets**

During the year ended 31 March 2026, based on financial projections and requirements of Ind AS 12, Athena has utilised deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciation amounting to ₹ 310 Crore. As at 31 March 2026, Athena has deferred tax assets balance of ₹ 1,723 Crore on carry forward unabsorbed depreciation, which based on management's estimate is probable to realise.

### (B) Significant Judgement

**(i) Contingencies:**

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation.

Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of country specific applicable law, in particular India, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position or profitability. These are set out in Note 38.

For other significant litigations where the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, refer note 43.



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**(ii) Revenue recognition and receivable recovery in relation to the power division:**

In certain cases, the Company's power customers are disputing various contractual provisions of Power Purchase Agreements ("PPA"). Significant judgement is required in both assessing the tariff to be charged under the PPA in accordance with Ind AS 115 and to assess the recoverability of withheld revenue currently accounted for as receivables.

In assessing this critical judgment, management considered favourable external legal opinions that the Company has obtained in relation to the claims. In addition, the fact that the contracts are with government owned companies implies that the credit risk is low [refer note 8 (c)].

## 3(d) Acquisitions, Restructuring and Disposal of Subsidiary

### (i) Scheme of Arrangement for demerger

On 29 September 2023, the Board approved a Scheme of Arrangement for demerger of various business undertakings into separate resulting companies, which was subsequently modified to exclude the Base Metals undertaking (the "Updated Scheme"). The Updated Scheme received requisite approvals from shareholders and creditors and was sanctioned by the Hon'ble NCLT on 16 December 2025, with TSPL receiving separate approval on 9 January 2026. Consequently,the receipt of aforesaid NCLT approval, being one of the substantial approvals, meets the highly-probable criteria prescribed in IndAS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" for presentation of the Scheme as discontinued operations. Hence Aluminium, Oil and Gas, Iron Ore and Power undertakings have been disclosed as discontinued operation in financial statements. Accordingly, all previous period figures in the statement of profit and loss have also been re-presented/re-computed. Refer note 45 for further details.

### (ii) Stake sale in subsidiary

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,67,95,48,419 equity shares to 2,56,52,71,353 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 6,292 Crore, resulting in net gain of ₹ 4,442 Crore which has been recognized as exceptional gain, refer note 34. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake has decreased from 63.42% to 60.71% of the total paid-up equity share capital of HZL.
During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,74,31,54,310 equity shares to 2,67,95,48,419 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 3,134 Crore, resulting in net gain of ₹ 2,106 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake had decreased from 64.92% to 63.42% of the total paid-up equity share capital of HZL.

### (iii) Acquisition of Incab

Incab Industries limited (""Incab"") is a private limited company located at Kolkata. NCLT vide its order dated 3 December 2025 has granted its approval for the Resolution Plan as submitted by the Company for acquisition of Incab under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process in accordance with the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 for total consideration of ₹ 587 Crore.
The Company has made the payment of upfront consideration of ₹ 587 Crore for the implementation of approved Resolution Plan. Pursuant to approval of the Resolution Plan and on payment of consideration, management has assessed that Control in terms of Ind AS 110 has been acquired on 3 December 2025. Accordingly, fair value of the total consideration amounting to ₹587 crore has been allocated to the identified assets and liabilities acquired on the basis of their relative fair values. Refer note 6.

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## 4 Segment Information

### A) Description of segment and principal activities

The Company is a diversified natural resource company engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Company produces oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power. The Company has five reportable segments: oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power. The management of the Company is organized by its main products: oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power. Each of the reportable segments derives its revenues from these main products and hence these have been identified as reportable segments by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM").

Segment Revenue, Results, Assets and Liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments and amount allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated expenditure consist of common expenditure incurred for all the segments and expenses incurred at corporate level. The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and unallocated liabilities respectively.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in Note 3. Earnings before Interest, Tax and Depreciation & Amortisation (EBITDA) are evaluated regularly by the CODM, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The operating segments reported are the segments of the Company for which separate financial information is available. The Company's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are reviewed on an overall basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Pricing between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The following table presents revenue and EBITDA and certain assets and liabilities information regarding the Company's business segments as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

**For the year ended 31 March 2026**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Business Segments | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Copper | Total Continuing Operations | Oil and Gas | Aluminium | Iron Ore | Power | Total Discontinued Operations | Eliminations | Total |
| **Revenue** | | | | | | | | | |
| External revenue | 22,999 | 22,999 | 5,532 | 49,604 | 6,011 | 1,836 | 62,983 | - | 85,982 |
| Inter segment revenue | - | - | - | - | - | 99 | 99 | 99 | - |
| **Segment revenue** | **22,999** | **22,999** | **5,532** | **49,604** | **6,011** | **1,935** | **63,082** | **99** | **85,982** |
| Add: Other operating income | 88 | 88 | 259 | 1,691 | 278 | 2 | 2,230 | - | 2,318 |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **23,087** | **23,087** | **5,791** | **51,295** | **6,289** | **1,937** | **65,312** | **99** | **88,300** |
| **Results** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Segment results (EBITDA) [a]** | (141) | (141) | 2,604 | 18,358 | 869 | 311 | 22,142 | - | 22,001 |
| Less: Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense | 38 | 38 | 1,059 | 1,514 | 204 | 126 | 2,903 | - | 2,941 |
| Add: Other income, net of expenses b,c | 1 | 1 | (1,253) | 70 | 5 | 11 | (1,167) | - | (1,166) |
| Add: Other unallocable income, net of expenses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,654 |
| Less: Finance costs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,533 |
| Add: Net exceptional gain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,160 |
| **Net profit before tax** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **21,175** |



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(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Business Segments | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Copper | Total Continuing Operations | Oil and Gas | Aluminium | Iron Ore | Power | Total Discontinued Operations | Eliminations | Total |
| **Other information** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Segment Assets** | **5,315** | **5,315** | **16,915** | **56,443** | **5,500** | **6,272** | **85,130** | **-** | **90,445** |
| Financial asset investments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 66,920 |
| Income tax assets (net of provisions) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,109 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances and bank deposits) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,787 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,613 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,506 |
| **Total Assets** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,77,380** |
| **Segment Liabilities** | 8,410 | 8,410 | 9,278 | 16,001 | 2,539 | 731 | 28,549 | - | 36,959 |
| Borrowings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53,289 |
| Income tax liabilities (net) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 996 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,719 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,368 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **99,331** |
| Capital Expenditure [d] | 50 | 50 | 2,637 | 4,336 | 532 | 1,534 | 9,039 | - | 9,112 |
| Net impairment/write off relating to assets [e] | - | - | - | (349) | (853) | - | (1,202) | - | 1,237 |

**a**) EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure.

b) Other income includes amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.

c) Includes cost of exploration wells written off.

d) Total capital expenditure includes capital expenditure of ₹ 23 Crore not allocable to any segment.

e) Total net impairment includes impairment on investment of ₹ 783 Crore and provision for advance given, amounting to ₹ 70 Crore, which is not allocable to any segment.

**The continuing business segments are:**

(a) Copper, which consists of manufacturing of copper cathode, continuous cast copper rod, anode slime from purchased concentrate and blister and manufacturing of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid; and

**The discontinued business segments are:**

(b) Power, includes thermal power facilities predominantly engaged in generation and sale of commercial power but excluding captive power;

(c) Oil and Gas, which consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas;

(d) Aluminium, which consists of manufacturing of alumina and various aluminium products; and

(e) Iron ore, which consists of mining of ore and manufacturing of pig iron and metallurgical coke.

The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and liabilities respectively.

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### For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Business Segments | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Copper | Total Continuing Operations | Aluminium | Oil and Gas | Iron Ore | Power | Total Discontinued Operations | Eliminations | Total |
| **Revenue** | | | | | | | | | |
| External revenue | 16,760 | 16,760 | 43,546 | 6,254 | 5,567 | 678 | 56,045 | - | 72,805 |
| Inter segment revenue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Segment revenue** | **16,760** | **16,760** | **43,546** | **6,254** | **5,567** | **678** | **56,045** | **-** | **72,805** |
| Add: Other operating income | 40 | 40 | 1,094 | 175 | 181 | - | 1,450 | - | 1,490 |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **16,800** | **16,800** | **44,640** | **6,429** | **5,748** | **678** | **57,495** | **-** | **74,295** |
| **Results** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Segment results (EBITDA) [a]** | (124) | (124) | 13,266 | 2,710 | 957 | (363) | 16,570 | - | 16,446 |
| Less: Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense | 29 | 29 | 2,071 | 1,542 | 258 | 131 | 4,002 | - | 4,031 |
| Add: Other income, net of expenses [b,c] | 1 | 1 | 64 | (456) | 5 | 12 | (375) | - | (374) |
| Add: Other unallocable income, net of expenses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,391 |
| Less: Finance costs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,328 |
| Add: Net exceptional gain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,905 |
| **Net profit before tax** | | **-** | | | | | **-** | **-** | **20,009** |
| **Other information** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Segment Assets** | 4,192 | 4,192 | 52,379 | 15,738 | 5,200 | 4,506 | 77,823 | - | 82,015 |
| Financial asset investments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 66,766 |
| Income tax assets (net of provisions) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,317 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances and bank deposits) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,141 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,751 |
| **Total Assets** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,59,990** |
| **Segment Liabilities** | 7,024 | 7,024 | 17,352 | 9,498 | 2,534 | 487 | 29,871 | - | 36,895 |
| Borrowings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42,821 |
| Income tax liabilities (net) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 601 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,168 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,106 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **84,591** |
| Capital Expenditure [d] | 18 | 18 | 3,384 | 1,946 | 449 | 1,450 | 7,229 | - | 7,257 |
| Net (write off)/ impairment reversal relating to assets [e] | - | - | - | 913 | (217) | - | 696 | - | 896 |

a) EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure.

b) Other income includes amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.

c) Includes cost of exploration wells written off.

d) Total capital expenditure includes capital expenditure of ₹ 10 Crore not allocable to any segment.

e) Total net impairment reversal includes impairment reversal on investments of ₹ 200 Crore, which is not allocable to any segment.

**The continuing business segments are:**

(a) Copper, which consists of manufacturing of copper cathode, continuous cast copper rod, anode slime from purchased concentrate and blister and manufacturing of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid; and

**The discontinued business segments are:**

(b) Power, includes thermal power facilities predominantly engaged in generation and sale of commercial power but excluding captive power;

(c) Oil and Gas, which consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas;

(d) Aluminium, which consists of manufacturing of alumina and various aluminium products; and

(e) Iron ore, which consists of mining of ore and manufacturing of pig iron and metallurgical coke.

The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and liabilities respectively.



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## B) Geographical segment analysis

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's sales by region in which the customer is located, irrespective of the origin of the goods.

(₹ in Crore)

| Geographical Segments | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue by geographical segment** | | |
| **Continuing operations** | | |
| India | 15,464 | 13,631 |
| Europe* | 4,312 | 378 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3,158 | 2,542 |
| Others* | 65 | 209 |
| **Discontinued operations** | | |
| India | 29,302 | 27,399 |
| Europe* | 6,496 | 11,050 |
| China | 4,418 | 2,052 |
| The United States of America | 2,355 | 1,694 |
| Mexico | 1,729 | 2,957 |
| Saudi Arabia | 552 | 418 |
| Others* | 18,132 | 10,475 |
| **Total** | **85,983** | **72,805** |

** ₹ 873 Crore has been reclassified from Others to Europe for the previous year ended 31 March 2025*

The following is an analysis of the carrying amount of non-current assets, excluding deferred tax assets and financial assets, analysed by the geographical area in which the assets are located:

(₹ in Crore)

| Carrying Amount of Segment Assets | As at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|
| **Continuing operations** | |
| India | 2,552 |
| **Discontinued operations** | |
| India | 65,190 |
| **Total** | **67,742** |

| Carrying Amount of Segment Assets | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|
| **Discontinued operations** | |
| India | 63,014 |
| **Total** | **63,014** |

## C) Information about major customers

During the current year the Company had single external customer from which there was more than 10% of Company's total "Revenue from Operations" amounting to ₹ 11,190 Crores, this revenue is attributed to the Aluminium and Copper segment. During the previous year there was no customer from which the Company has more than 10% of Company's total "Revenue from Operations".

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### D) Disaggregation of revenue

Below table summarises the disaggregated revenue from contract with customers:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Continuing operations** | | |
| Copper Cathode | 20,928 | 16,146 |
| Others | 2,001 | 569 |
| **Discontinued operations** | | |
| Oil | 3,902 | 4,570 |
| Gas | 1,425 | 1,706 |
| Aluminium products | 47,155 | 42,018 |
| Iron Ore | 2,671 | 2,359 |
| Metallurgical coke | 178 | 134 |
| Pig Iron | 3,095 | 2,960 |
| Power | 1,836 | 678 |
| Others | 3,477 | 2,257 |
| **Revenue from contracts with customers*** | **86,668** | **73,397** |
| Loss from provisionally priced contracts under Ind AS 109 | (685) | (592) |
| **Total Revenue** | **85,983** | **72,805** |

**includes revenues from sale of services aggregating to ₹ 78 Crore of which ₹ 63 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 152 Crore, of which ₹ 135 Crore relates to discontinued operations) which is recorded over a period of time and the balance revenue is recognised at a point in time.*



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 5 Property, Plant and equipment, Intangible assets, Capital work-in-progress and Exploration intangible assets under development

| Particulars | Property, Plant and equipment | | | | | | | Capital Work in progress (CWIP) | Exploration intangible assets under development | Total including capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Freehold Land | Buildings | Plant and equipment | Oil & gas producing facilities | Furniture and fixtures | Vehicles | Office equipment | Right of Use assets | Total | | | |
| **Gross Block** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at 01 April 2024** | 955 | 7,721 | 56,714 | 57,876 | 196 | 335 | 453 | 659 | 1,24,909 | 25,989 | 3,883 | 1,54,781 |
| Additions | - | (2) | 670 | - | 2 | 8 | 33 | 257 | 968 | 5,433 | 693 | 7,094 |
| CWIP written off | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers/ Reclassifications* | 13 | 181 | 2,908 | 331 | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | 3,442 | (3,451) | - | (9) |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | - | (21) | (762) | (28) | (1) | (9) | (57) | - | (878) | - | - | (878) |
| Exploration costs written off | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (455) | (455) |
| Exchange differences | 5 | 41 | 274 | 1,489 | 2 | - | (19) | 3 | 1,795 | 414 | 91 | 2,300 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **973** | **7,920** | **59,804** | **59,668** | **200** | **335** | **417** | **919** | **1,30,236** | **28,385** | **4,212** | **1,62,833** |
| Additions | 1 | 1 | 12 | - | 3 | 30 | 10 | 374 | 431 | 6,163 | 1,671 | 8,265 |
| CWIP written off | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (349) | - | (349) |
| Transfers/ Reclassifications* | 22 | 971 | 8,389 | 601 | 181 | 1 | 2 | - | 10,167 | (10,165) | - | 2 |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | (1) | (33) | (688) | (53) | (1) | (12) | (15) | (11) | (814) | (12) | - | (826) |
| Exploration costs written off | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1,252) | (1,252) |
| Exchange differences | 4 | (3) | 1,483 | 5,865 | (172) | - | 24 | 22 | 7,223 | 1,743 | 353 | 9,319 |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)** | **999** | **8,856** | **69,000** | **66,081** | **211** | **354** | **438** | **1,304** | **1,47,243** | **25,765** | **4,984** | **1,77,992** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (935) | (8,329) | (66,471) | (66,081) | (172) | (338) | (403) | (1,246) | (1,43,975) | (24,940) | (4,935) | (1,73,850) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **64** | **527** | **2,529** | **-** | **39** | **16** | **35** | **58** | **3,268** | **825** | **49** | **4,142** |
| **Accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at 01 April 2024** | 197 | 4,003 | 21,968 | 54,161 | 144 | 181 | 422 | 191 | 81,267 | 17,154 | 1,585 | 1,00,006 |
| Charge for the year | 4 | 219 | 2,612 | 954 | 4 | 24 | 26 | 169 | 4,012 | - | - | 4,012 |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | - | (13) | (564) | - | - | (7) | (57) | - | (641) | - | - | (641) |
| Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year | - | - | (5) | (743) | - | - | - | - | (5) | (743) | (30) | (778) |
| Transfers/ Reclassifications* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Exchange differences | 4 | 40 | 267 | 1,357 | 1 | - | (21) | 2 | 1,650 | 386 | 40 | 2,076 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **205** | **4,249** | **24,278** | **56,472** | **149** | **198** | **370** | **362** | **86,283** | **16,797** | **1,595** | **1,04,675** |
| Charge for the year | 4 | 184 | 2,148 | 378 | 7 | 13 | 23 | 166 | 2,923 | - | - | 2,923 |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | - | (11) | (526) | - | - | (6) | (22) | (4) | (569) | (96) | - | (665) |
| Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers/ Reclassifications* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Exchange differences | 17 | 160 | 988 | 5,619 | 7 | - | 9 | 14 | 6,814 | 1,502 | 157 | 8,473 |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **226** | **4,582** | **26,888** | **62,469** | **163** | **205** | **380** | **538** | **95,451** | **18,203** | **1,752** | **1,15,406** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (205) | (4,110) | (25,138) | (62,469) | (126) | (197) | (345) | (487) | (93,077) | (17,528) | (1,752) | (1,12,357) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | 21 | 472 | 1,750 | - | 37 | 8 | 35 | 51 | 2,374 | 675 | - | 3,049 |
| **Net Book Value/Carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 758 | 3,718 | 34,746 | 3,715 | 52 | 154 | 31 | 468 | 43,642 | 8,835 | 2,298 | 54,775 |
| As at 31 March 2025 | 768 | 3,671 | 35,526 | 3,196 | 51 | 137 | 47 | 557 | 43,953 | 11,588 | 2,617 | 58,158 |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **43** | **55** | **779** | **-** | **2** | **8** | **-** | **7** | **894** | **150** | **49** | **1,093** |

**Transfers/reclassification majorly includes capitalisation of CWIP to respective class of assets*

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 5 Right of Use (ROU) assets

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | ROU land | ROU building | ROU plant and equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Right of Use assets** | | | | |
| **Gross Block** | | | | |
| **As at 01 April 2024** | 413 | 47 | 199 | 659 |
| Additions | 10 | 36 | 211 | 257 |
| Transfers/ Reclassifications | (160) | - | 160 | - |
| Exchange differences | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **263** | **84** | **572** | **919** |
| Additions | 92 | 59 | 223 | 374 |
| Transfers/ Reclassifications | - | - | - | - |
| Exchange differences | - | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | (6) | - | (5) | (11) |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)** | **349** | **154** | **801** | **1,304** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (291) | (154) | (801) | (1,246) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **58** | **-** | **-** | **58** |
| **Accumulated depreciation and impairment** | | | | |
| **As at 01 April 2024** | 105 | 45 | 41 | 191 |
| Charge for the year | 15 | 1 | 153 | 169 |
| Impairment charge for the year | - | - | - | - |
| Exchange differences | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **120** | **47** | **195** | **362** |
| Charge for the year | 10 | 4 | 152 | 166 |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | (4) | - | - | (4) |
| Exchange differences | - | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)** | **126** | **56** | **356** | **538** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (75) | (56) | (356) | (487) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **51** | **-** | **-** | **51** |
| **Net Book Value/Carrying amount** | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 308 | 2 | 158 | 468 |
| As at 31 March 2025 | 143 | 37 | 377 | 557 |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **7** | **-** | **-** | **7** |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Software License | Right of Use Assets - Cloud | Mining Rights | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Intangible assets** | | | | |
| **Gross Block** | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 124 | 151 | 1,267 | 1,542 |
| Additions | 14 | 2 | - | 16 |
| Transfers/ Reclassifications | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | (4) | - | - | (4) |
| Exchange differences | (1) | - | - | (1) |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **143** | **153** | **1,267** | **1,563** |
| Additions | 24 | - | - | 24 |
| Transfers/ Reclassifications | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | (6) | - | - | (6) |
| Exchange differences | (10) | 7 | - | (3) |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)** | **151** | **160** | **1,267** | **1,578** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (114) | (144) | (1,267) | (1,525) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **37** | **16** | **-** | **53** |
| **Accumulated amortisation and impairment** | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 105 | 20 | 241 | 366 |
| Charge for the year | 7 | 39 | 16 | 62 |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | (4) | - | 21 | 17 |
| Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year (Refer note 34) | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers / Reclassifications | - | | - | - |
| Exchange differences | - | - | - | - |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **108** | **59** | **278** | **445** |
| Charge for the year | 15 | 27 | 11 | 53 |
| Disposals/ Adjustments | (6) | - | - | (6) |
| Impairment charge/(reversal) for the year (note 34) | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers / Reclassifications | - | - | - | - |
| Exchange differences | 7 | 4 | - | 11 |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)** | **124** | **90** | **289** | **503** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (93) | (83) | (289) | (465) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **31** | **7** | **-** | **38** |
| **Net Book Value/Carrying amount** | | | | |
| As at 01 April 2024 | 19 | 131 | 1,026 | 1,176 |
| As at 31 March 2025 | 35 | 94 | 989 | 1,118 |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **6** | **9** | **-** | **15** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 5 Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

(₹ in Crore)

| CWIP | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Projects in progress | Projects temporarily suspended | Total | Projects in progress | Projects temporarily suspended | Total |
| Less than 1 year | 4,425 | - | 4,425 | 4,569 | - | 4,569 |
| 1-2 years | 1,462 | - | 1,462 | 2,048 | - | 2,048 |
| 2-3 years | 560 | - | 560 | 2,049 | - | 2,049 |
| More than 3 years | 991 | 124 | 1,115 | 2,447 | 475 | 2,922 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (7,402) | (10) | (7,412) | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **36** | **114** | **150** | **11,113** | **475** | **11,588** |

**CWIP completion schedule for projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:**

(₹ in Crore)

| CWIP | As at 31 March 2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To be completed in | | | |
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years |
| **Projects in Progress** | | | | |
| **Discontinued operations:** | | | | |
| RDG gas Project | 58 | - | - | - |
| Oil & Gas development CWIP | 1,359 | - | - | - |
| Others | 468 | - | - | - |
| **Projects temporarily suspended** | | | | |
| **Discontinued operations:** | | | | |
| Others | - | - | - | 11 |

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To be completed in | | | |
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years |
| **Projects in Progress** | | | | |
| Jharsuguda 1.25 MTPA aluminium smelter Project | 1,537 | - | - | - |
| Lanjigarh alumina 2-5 MTPA expansion Project | 4,065 | - | - | - |
| RDG gas Project | 86 | - | - | - |
| Oil & Gas development CWIP | 1,274 | 352 | - | - |
| **Projects temporarily suspended** | | | | |
| Lanjigarh alumina 5-6 MTPA expansion Project | - | - | - | 349 |
| Others | - | - | - | 11 |

** Includes projects which are individually less than 10% of CWIP balance.*

### Exploration intangible assets under development Ageing Schedule

(₹ in Crore)

| Intangible assets under development | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | Projects in progress | Projects in progress |
| Less than 1 year | 1,253 | 243 |
| 1-2 years | 342 | 342 |
| 2-3 years | 647 | 452 |
| More than 3 years | 990 | 1,580 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (3,183) | - |
| **Total** | **49** | **2,617** |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of Company

(₹ in Crore)

| Relevant line item in the Balance sheet | Description of item of property | Gross block as at 31 March 2026 | Gross block as at 31 March 2025 | Title deeds held in the name of | Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director | Property held since which date | Reason for not being held in the name of the company |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Continuing Operations:** | | | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | Land | 53 | 53 | Erstwhile Sterlite Industries (India) Limited, that merged with the Company | No | 1965-2012* | The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement, as approved by the Honourable High Courts. |
| | ROU Land | 50 | 50 | | No | 1993-2009* | |
| **Discontinued Operations:** | | | | | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | Land & Building | 2,026 | 1,844 | Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Cairn India Limited (now a division of the Company) | No | 10 April 2009 | The title deeds of Oil & Gas exploration blocks jointly owned by the JV partners are in the name of ONGC, being the licensee of these exploration blocks. |
| | Land | 20 | 20 | Erstwhile Vedanta Aluminium Limited, that merged with the Company | No | 2008-2012* | The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Courts. |

** Multiple dates of acquisitions during the period disclosed.*

**Notes**

a) Plant and equipment include refineries, smelters, power plants, railway sidings, ships, river fleet and related facilities.

b) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged as security against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note 17 on "Borrowings".

c) Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital work-in-progress and exploration and evaluation assets net block includes share of jointly owned assets with the joint venture partners amounting to ₹7,982 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations) (31 March 2025: ₹ 7,284 Crore).

### d) Reconciliation of depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Depreciation/Depletion/Amortisation expense on:** | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment (Including ROU assets) | 2,923 | 4,011 |
| Intangible assets | 53 | 62 |
| **As per Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets schedule** | **2,976** | **4,073** |
| Less: Cost allocated to joint ventures and other adjustments | (50) | (42) |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (2,888) | (3,996) |
| **As per Statement of Profit and Loss** | **38** | **35** |

e) Freehold land includes gross block of ₹211 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations) (31 March 2025: ₹ 181 Crore), accumulated depreciation ₹189 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations) (31 March 2025: ₹ 168 Crore), which is available for use during the lifetime of the Production Sharing Contract of the respective Oil and Gas blocks.

f) During the year ended 31 March 2026, interest capitalised was ₹ 683 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations) (31 March 2025: ₹ 789 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations)).

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 6A Investments

### A) Non Current Investments

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | | Amount (₹ in Crore) | No. | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| **(a) Investment in equity shares - at cost/ deemed cost[a] (fully paid up unless otherwise stated)** | | | | | |
| **Subsidiary companies** | | | | | |
| **Quoted (Continuing operations)** | | | | | |
| - Hindustan Zinc Limited, of ₹ 2 each[b] (Refer Note 17) (Refer note 3(d)(ii)) | 2,56,52,71,353 | | 41,519 | 2,67,95,48,419 | 43,368 |
| **Unquoted** | | | | | |
| **Continuing operations:** | | | | | |
| - Incab Industries limited, of ₹ 10 each (Refer note 3(d)(iii)) | | | - | - | - |
| - Monte Cello BV, The Netherlands, of Euro 453.78 each | 40 | | 204 | 40 | 204 |
| - Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) | 4,71,08,000 | | 182 | 4,71,08,000 | 182 |
| - THL Zinc Ventures Ltd, of 1 ordinary share of US$ 1 and 60,89,000 Ordinary Shares of US$ 100 each (31 March 2025: 1 ordinary share of US$ 1 and 60,89,000 Ordinary Shares of US$ 100 each)[e] | 60,89,001 | 6,902 | | 60,89,001 | 5,300 |
| Less: Reduction pursuant to merger [c] | | (46) | 6,856 | | (46) 5,254 |
| - THL Zinc Holding BV, of EURO 1 each | 37,38,000 | 23 | | 37,38,000 | 23 |
| Less: Reduction pursuant to merger [c] | | (23) | - | | (23) - |
| - Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) | 34,00,00,000 | | 37 | 34,00,00,000 | 37 |
| - Vedanta Displays Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) | 25,95,00,000 | | 26 | 25,95,00,000 | 26 |
| - Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) | 48,82,00,000 | | 49 | 48,82,00,000 | 49 |
| - Vedanta Copper International VCI Limited, of SAR 100 each | 1,96,875 | | 70 | 1,000 | 0 |
| - Vedanta Base Metals Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) | 1,00,000 | | 0 | 1,00,000 | 0 |
| - MALCO Energy Limited, of ₹ 2 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) | 2,33,66,406 | 116 | | 2,33,66,406 | 116 |
| Less: Reduction pursuant to merger [c] | | (23) | 93 | | (23) 93 |
| **Discontinued operations:** | | | | | |
| - Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 5 shares held jointly with nominees)b (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 11,25,18,495 | 553 |
| - Cairn India Holdings Limited (CIHL) of GBP 1 each (Refer Note 34 (d)) (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 26,64,89,074 | 23,811 |
| Less: Reduction pursuant to merger [c] | - | | - | | (15,067) 8,744 |
| - Talwandi Sabo Power Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 3,20,66,09,692 | 3,207 |
| - Sesa Resources Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 12,50,000 | 757 |
| - Bloom Fountain Limited, of US$ 1 each (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 2,20,10,00,001 | 14,734 |
| Less: Reduction pursuant to merger [c] | - | | - | | (14,320) 414 |
| - ESL Steel Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 1,76,55,53,040 | 1,770 |
| Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 1,00,000 | 0 |
| Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 1,00,000 | 0 |
| Meenakshi Energy Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 10,00,000 | 1 |
| Sesa Iron and Steel Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 10,000 | 0 |
| **Associate companies - unquoted (Continuing operations)** | | | | | |
| - Gaurav Overseas Private Limited, of ₹ 10 each | 14,23,000 | | 1 | 14,23,000 | 1 |
| **Investment in equity shares at fair value through other comprehensive income** | | | | | |
| **Quoted (Continuing operations)** | | | | | |
| - Sterlite Technologies Limited, of ₹ 2 each | 47,64,295 | | 84 | 47,64,295 | 39 |
| - Sterlite Network Limited, of ₹ 2 each *** | 47,64,295 | | 6 | - | - |
| **Unquoted (Continuing operations)** | | | | | |
| - Sterlite Electric Limited (previously known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limite, of ₹ 2 each* | 19,05,718 | | 1 | 19,05,718 | 10 |
| - Sterlite Grid 5 Limited, of ₹ 2 each* | 19,05,718 | | 10 | 19,05,718 | 1 |
| - Goa Shipyard Limited of ₹ 5 each | 2,50,828 | | 0 | 2,50,828 | 0 |
| - Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, Class B Equity Shares with Differential Voting Rights of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39)** | 45,00,000 | | 5 | 8,10,00,000 | 81 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | | Amount (₹ in Crore) | No. | | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| **(b) Investment in preference shares of subsidiary companies - at cost** | | | | | | |
| **Unquoted** | | | | | | |
| **Continuing operations:** | | | | | | |
| - THL Zinc Holding BV, 0.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of EURO 1 each | 36,04,179 | 1,635 | | 36,04,179 | 1,635 | |
| Less: Reduction pursuant to merger [c] | | (1,635) | - | | (1,635) | - |
| **Discontinued operations:** | | | | | | |
| - Bloom Fountain Limited, 0.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of US$ 1 each (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 18,59,900 | | 907 |
| - Bloom Fountain Limited, 0.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of US$ 100 each (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 3,60,500 | | 215 |
| **(c) Investment in Preference shares - Unquoted at fair value through profit and loss** | | | | | | |
| **Continuing operations:** | | | | | | |
| - Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, 0.0001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39) | 1,18,30,000 | | 12 | 79,80,000 | | 8 |
| **Discontinued operations:** | | | | | | |
| - Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, 0.0001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39) | - | | - | 10,52,00,000 | | 105 |
| - Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited, 0.0001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39) | - | | - | 11,50,00,000 | | 115 |
| - Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited, 0.0001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39) | - | | - | 5,00,00,000 | | 50 |
| **(d) Investment in Government or Trust securities at cost / amortised cost (Continuing operations)** | | | | | | |
| - 7 Years National Savings Certificates (31 March 2026: ₹ 35,450; 31 March 2025: ₹ 35,450) (Deposit with Sales Tax Authority) | NA | | 0 | NA | | 0 |
| - UTI Master gain of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 4,072; 31 March 2025: ₹ 4,072) | 100 | | 0 | 100 | | 0 |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | | Amount (₹ in Crore) | No. | | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| - Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust (31 March 2026: ₹ 5,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 5,000) | NA | | 0 | NA | | 0 |
| **(e) Investments in debentures of subsidiary companies at cost / amortised cost** | | | | | | |
| **Discontinued operations :** | | | | | | |
| - MALCO Energy Limited, compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000 each (Refer note 45) | - | | | 6,13,54,483 | 6,136 | |
| Less: Reduction pursuant to merger [c] | - | | - | | (6,118) | 18 |
| - Meenakshi Energy Limited, optionally convertible debentures of ₹ 58,364 each (Refer note 45) | - | | - | 1,01,121 | | 590 |
| **(f) Investments in Co-operative societies at fair value through profit and loss (Continuing operations)** | | | | | | |
| - Sesa Ghor Premises Holders Maintenance Society Limited, of ₹ 200 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 8,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 8,000) | 40 | | 0 | 40 | | 0 |
| - Sesa Goa Sirsaim Employees Consumers Co- operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 2,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 2,000) | 200 | | 0 | 200 | | 0 |
| - Sesa Goa Sanquelim Employees Consumers Co- operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 2,300; 31 March 2025: ₹ 2,300) | 230 | | 0 | 230 | | 0 |
| - Sesa Goa Sonshi Employees Consumers Co- operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 4,680; 31 March 2025: ₹ 4,680) | 468 | | 0 | 468 | | 0 |
| - Sesa Goa Codli Employees Consumers Co- operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 4,500; 31 March 2025: ₹ 4,500) | 450 | | 0 | 450 | | 0 |
| - Sesa Goa Shipyard Employees Consumers Co-operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 5,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 5,000) | 500 | | 0 | 500 | | 0 |
| - The Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Limited, of ₹ 25 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 1,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 1,000) | 40 | | 0 | 40 | | 0 |
| **(g) Investment in Bonds/ Debentures - Unquoted at fair value through profit and loss (Continuing operations)** | | | | | | |
| - Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited | | | 19 | | | 19 |
| **Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments in** | | | | | | |
| **Continuing operations** | | | | | | |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 No. | | As at 31 March 2026 Amount (₹ in Crore) | As at 31 March 2025 No. | As at 31 March 2025 Amount (₹ in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Discontinued operations:** | | | | | |
| Bloom Fountain Limited (Refer note 45) | | | - | | (756) |
| Sesa Resources Limited (Refer note 45) | | | - | | (750) |
| Cairn India Holdings Limited (Refer note 45) | | | - | | (224) |
| **Total** | | | **49,174** | | **65,088** |
| Aggregate amount of impairment | | | - | | (1,730) |
| Aggregate carrying amount of quoted investments | | | 41,603 | | 43,407 |
| Market value of quoted investments | | | 1,28,912 | | 1,23,834 |
| Aggregate carrying amount of unquoted investments | | | 7,571 | | 21,681 |

** Pursuant to the NCLT-approved Scheme of Arrangement, the Company's investment in Sterlite Power Transmission Limited ("SPTL") has been restructured following the demerger of Sterlite Grid 5 Limited ("SGL5") from SPTL effective 08 October 2024. Shareholders received 1 equity share of SGL5 for every 1 equity share of SPTL, with the cost of acquisition allocated from SPTL as 8% to SPTL and 92% to SGL5. The transaction qualifies as a tax-neutral demerger under Section 2 (19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

*** On 25 June 2024, OCRPS worth of ₹ 81 Crore are converted into equity shares with differential voting rights of Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited ("SRI3PL") as per terms of the Power Delivery Agreement ("PDA"). Accordingly, these shares have been reclassified from Investments at fair value through profit and loss to Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.*

**** Pursuant to the NCLT-approved Scheme of Arrangement, the Company's investment in Sterlite Technologies Limited has been restructured following the demerger of Sterlite Technologies Limited and STL Networks Limited effective from the close of business on March 31, 2025. Shareholders received 1 equity share of STL Networks Limited for every 1 equity share of Sterlite Technologies Limited, with the cost of acquisition allocated as 42.33 % of Sterlite Technologies Limited and 57.77 % of STL Networks Limited. The transaction qualifies as a tax-neutral demerger under Section 2 (19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

**Following is the key information of significant investee entities, as required by Ind AS 27- Separate Financial Statements:**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Principal place of business | Ownership Interest (in %) As at 31 March 2026 | Ownership Interest (in %) As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Subsidiary companies** | | | |
| **Continuing operations** | | | |
| Hindustan Zinc Limited | India | 60.71 | 63.42 |
| THL Zinc Ventures Ltd | Mauritius** | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | | | |
| **Discontinued operations** | | | |
| Bharat Aluminium Company Limited | India | 51.00 | 51.00 |
| Cairn India Holdings Limited ("CIHL") | Jersey* | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| ESL Steel Limited | India | 95.49 | 95.49 |
| Talwandi Sabo Power Limited | India | 100.00 | 100.00 |

**CIHL through its wholly owned subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited, incorporated in Scotland is involved in oil and gas exploration, development and production business in India.*
***THL Zinc Ventures Ltd holds 74% equity interest (through its wholly subsidiary THL Zinc Ltd) in Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited which is involved in exploration, development, production and sale of zinc, lead, copper and associated mineral concentrates in South Africa.*

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

a. Carrying value of investment in equity shares of Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") is at deemed cost and for all other subsidiaries, it is at the cost of acquisition.

b. Pursuant to the Government of India's policy of divestment, the Company in March 2001 acquired 51% equity interest in BALCO from the Government of India. Under the terms of the SHA, the Company has a call option to purchase the Government of India's remaining ownership interest in BALCO at any point from 02 March 2004. The Company exercised this option on 19 March 2004. However, the Government of India has contested the valuation and validity of the option and contended that the clauses of the SHA violate the (Indian) Companies Act, 1956 by restricting the rights of the Government of India to transfer its shares and that as a result such provisions of the SHA were null and void. In the arbitration filed by the Company, the arbitral tribunal by a majority award rejected the claims of the Company on the grounds that the clauses relating to the call option, the right of first refusal, the "tag-along" rights and the restriction on the transfer of shares violate the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 and are not enforceable. The Company has challenged the validity of the majority award in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and sought for setting aside the arbitration award to the extent that it holds these clauses ineffective and inoperative. The Government of India also filed an application before the High Court of Delhi to partially set aside the arbitral award in respect of certain matters involving valuation. The matter is currently pending for hearing by the Delhi High Court. Meanwhile, the Government of India without prejudice to its position on the Put / Call option issue has received approval from the Cabinet for divestment and the Government is looking to divest through the auction route.

   On 09 January 2012, the Company offered to acquire the Government of India's interests in BALCO for ₹ 15,492 Crore. This offer was separate from the contested exercise of the call options, and Company proposed to withdraw the ongoing litigations in relation to the contested exercise of the options should the offer be accepted. To date, the offer has not been accepted by the Government of India and therefore, there is no certainty that the acquisition will proceed.

   In view of the lack of resolution on the options, the non-response to the exercise and valuation request from the Government of India, the resultant uncertainty surrounding the potential transaction and the valuation of the consideration payable, the Company considers the strike price of the options to be at the fair value, which is effectively nil, and hence the call options have not been recognised in the financial statements.

c. Reduction pursuant to merger of Cairn India Limited with Vedanta Limited accounted for in the year ended 31 March 2017.

d. The Company has not recognised any deferred tax asset on impairment of investments, including amount reduced pursuant to merger (refer note c above) as the realisation of the same is not reasonably certain.

e. As at the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had made investment of ₹5,254 Crore ($ 600 million), extended loan of ₹1,103 Crore ($ 129 million) and provided financial guarantee of ₹ 3,257 Crore (US$ 380 million) against the external borrowing of ₹ 2,991 Crore (US$ 350 million) taken by its wholly owned subsidiary, THL Zinc Ventures Limited ("THLZVL"). The borrowing is primarily secured by the recoverable value of the Zinc International business ("VZI") which is held under THLZVL. As at the year ended March 31, 2025, the recoverable amount of VZI had been determined based on the fair value less cost of disposal approach, using the discounted cash flow method, a level 3 valuation technique in the fair value hierarchy. This is based on the cash generated by the extraction and sale of proved and probable reserves during the estimated predetermined life of mine ("LOM") / natural estimated resources outside LOM after deducting costs of closure and rehabilitation on expiry of LOM. The cash flows are discounted using the post tax weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") is 12.99%. The resultant recoverable amount is higher than the carrying value/ exposure value as mentioned above and hence no impairment/ expected credit loss has been considered necessary. Based on the sensitivities carried out by the Company, change in WACC assumptions by 1% would lead to a change in recoverable value by ₹ 838 Crore (US$ 98 million).

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 6B Current Investments

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss** | | |
| Investment in mutual funds- unquoted | 745 | 1,678 |

## 7 Financial assets - Loans

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| **Unsecured, considered good** | | | | | | |
| Loans to related parties (Refer note 39 and 40(c)) | 33 | 600 | 633 | 1,886 | 785 | 2,671 |
| Loans and advances to employees | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Unsecured, considered credit impaired** | | | | | | |
| Loans to related parties (Refer note 39) | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Less: Loss Allowance | - | - | - | - | (5) | (5) |
| **Total** | **33** | **600** | **633** | **1,886** | **786** | **2,672** |

## 8 Financial assets - Trade receivables

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-Current | Current | Total | Non-Current | Current | Total |
| Trade receivables considered good - Secured | - | 685 | 685 | - | 258 | 258 |
| Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured | - | 196 | 196 | 634 | 1,746 | 2,380 |
| Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | 4 | 4 | 973 | 36 | 1,009 |
| Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | (4) | (4) | (973) | (36) | (1,009) |
| **Total** | **-** | **881** | **881** | **634** | **2,004** | **2,638** |

### Trade receivables ageing schedule

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31st March 2026 | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| **Non-Current** | | | | | | | | |
| **Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Sub-total** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |





| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31st March 2026 | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| **Current** | | | | | | | | |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | 72 | 699 | 73 | 37 | - | - | 881 |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Disputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Sub-total** | **-** | **72** | **699** | **73** | **37** | **-** | **4** | **885** |
| **Total** | **-** | **72** | **699** | **73** | **37** | **-** | **4** | **885** |
| Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | | | | | | | | **(4)** |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | 881 |

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31st March 2025 | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| **Non-Current** | | | | | | | | |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | - | 111 | 141 | 165 | 64 | 153 | 634 |
| Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | 973 | 973 |
| **Sub-total** | **-** | **-** | **111** | **141** | **165** | **64** | **1,126** | **1,607** |
| **Current** | | | | | | | | |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good | 71 | 497 | 1,392 | 32 | 12 | - | - | 2,004 |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | 23 | - | 4 | - | 27 |
| Disputed Trade receivables – considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 9 |
| **Sub-total** | **71** | **497** | **1,392** | **55** | **12** | **4** | **9** | **2,040** |
| Total | **71** | **497** | **1,503** | **196** | **177** | **68** | **1,135** | **3,647** |
| Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | | | | | | | | (1,009) |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | **2,638** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(a) The credit period given to customers is up to 180 days (31 March 2025: 180 days). Also refer note 22(C)(d).

(b) For amounts due and terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, see note 39.

(c) Trade receivables includes ₹ 634 Crore, net of Provision for expected credit loss (""ECL"") of ₹ 200 Crore recognised on account of time value of money as at 31 March 2026 (disclosed under discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 634 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 200 Crore) withheld by GRIDCO Limited (""GRIDCO"") primarily on account of litigation and alleged short-supply of power by the Company under the terms of long term power supply agreement.
Out of the above, ₹ 341 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 107 Crore as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 341 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 107 Crore) relates to the amounts withheld by GRIDCO due to tariff adjustments on account of transmission line constraints in respect of which GRIDCO's appeal against order of APTEL is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and ₹ 218 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 68 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 223 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 63 Crore) relates to alleged short supply of power for which the Company's appeal on certain grounds are pending before APTEL.

(d) Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the Company.

(e) The total trade receivables as at 01 April 2024 were ₹ 2,537 Crore (net of provision for ECL).

## 9 Financial assets - Others

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Bank deposits whose original maturity is more than 12 months [a, b, c] | - | 269 | 269 | 688 | 569 | 1,257 |
| Site restoration asset [b] | - | - | - | 956 | - | 956 |
| **Unsecured, considered good** | | | | | | |
| Security deposits | 17 | 0 | 17 | 300 | 28 | 328 |
| Advance recoverable (Oil and Gas Business) | - | - | - | - | 4,179 | 4,179 |
| Others [d] | 4 | 10 | 14 | 131 | 1,147 | 1,278 |
| Receivable from related parties (Refer note 39) | - | 86 | 86 | - | 1,093 | 1,093 |
| **Unsecured, considered credit impaired** | | | | | | |
| Security deposits | 15 | - | 15 | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Others [d] | - | 2 | 2 | 385 | 527 | 912 |
| Less: Loss Allowance | (15) | (2) | (17) | (400) | (528) | (928) |
| **Total** | **21** | **365** | **386** | **2,075** | **7,016** | **9,091** |

(a) Bank deposits includes fixed deposits with maturity more than 12 months of ₹ 369 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 145 Crore) under lien with bank, ₹ 2 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 5 Crore) under lien with others, ₹ 208 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 209 Crore) held as reserve created against principal payment on loans from banks, ₹ 2 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 2 Crore) held as fixed deposit for closure cost, restricted fund of ₹ 232 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 264 Crore) held as interest reserve created against interest payment on loans from banks and ₹ 269 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 63 Crore) held as margin money created against bank guarantee.

(b) Bank deposits and site restoration asset earns interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rate.

(c) Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months but less than 12 months remaining to mature are disclosed as "Current Financial assets – others" instead of "Other bank balances" earlier.

(d) Government of India (GoI) vide Office Memorandum ("OM") No. O-19025/10/2005-ONG-DV dated 01 February 2013 allowed for Exploration in the Mining Lease Area after expiry of Exploration period and prescribed the mechanism for recovery of such Exploration Cost incurred. Vide another Memorandum dated 24 October 2019, GoI clarified that all approved Exploration costs incurred on Exploration activities, both successful and unsuccessful, are recoverable in the manner as prescribed in the OM and as per the provisions of PSC. Accordingly, the Company has started recognizing revenue, for past exploration costs, through increased share in the joint operations revenue as the Company believes that cost recovery mechanism prescribed under OM for profit petroleum payable to GoI is not applicable to its Joint operation partner.



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During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Arbitration Tribunal has issued Final Partial Award which allowed for recovery of exploration costs. As at 31 March 2026, an amount of ₹ 1,290 Crore (US$ 137 million) (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,143 Crore (US$ 134 million)) is receivable from its joint operation partner on account of this. The Company is actively engaging with Joint operation partner and the same will be recovered through revenue in due course.

## 10 Other assets

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| **Capital advances** | 12 | - | 12 | 1,195 | - | 1,195 |
| Advances for related party supplies (Refer note 39) | - | 21 | 21 | - | 864 | 864 |
| Advances for supplies | - | 17 | 17 | - | 783 | 783 |
| **Others** | | | | | | |
| Balance with government authorities [a] | 24 | 327 | 351 | 597 | 888 | 1,485 |
| Loan to employee benefit trust | 368 | - | 368 | 114 | - | 114 |
| Others [b] | 34 | 835 | 869 | 587 | 654 | 1,241 |
| **Unsecured, considered doubtful** | | | | | | |
| Capital advances | 149 | - | 149 | 172 | - | 172 |
| Balance with government authorities | - | 107 | 107 | 3 | 107 | 110 |
| Advance for supplies | - | 5 | 5 | - | 63 | 63 |
| Others [b] | 200 | - | 200 | 205 | 2 | 207 |
| Less: Loss Allowance | (349) | (112) | (461) | (380) | (172) | (552) |
| **Total** | **438** | **1,200** | **1,638** | **2,493** | **3,189** | **5,682** |

(a) Includes ₹ 34 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 34 Crore), being Company's share of gross amount of ₹ 97 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 97 Crore) paid under protest on account of Education Cess and Secondary Higher Education Cess for the financial year 2013-14.

(b) Others include claim receivables as at 31 March 2026 and claim receivables, advance recoverable (oil and gas business), prepaid expenses and export incentive receivables as at 31 March 2025.

## 11 Inventories

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Raw Materials | 767 | 1,904 |
| Goods-in transit | 29 | 1,127 |
| Work-in-progress | 1,576 | 3,267 |
| Finished goods | 191 | 481 |
| Fuel Stock | - | 797 |
| Goods-in transit | - | 158 |
| Stores and Spares | 17 | 619 |
| Goods-in transit | - | 6 |
| **Total** | **2,580** | **8,359** |

(a) For method of valuation for each class of inventories, refer note 3(a)(I).

(b) Inventory held at net realisable value amounted to ₹ 2,580 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,461 Crore).

(c) Write down of inventories amounting to ₹ 56 Crore has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year (31 March 2025: ₹ 57 Crore).

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## 12 Current financial assets - Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Balances with banks [a] | 237 | 1,967 |
| Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months (including interest accrued thereon) [b] | - | 655 |
| Cash on hand | - | 0 |
| **Total** | **237** | **2,622** |

(a) Including foreign inward remittances aggregating ₹ 544 Crore (US$ 62 million) (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 103 Crore (US$ 12 million)) held by banks in their nostro accounts on behalf of the Company.

(b) Bank deposits earn interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rates.

## 13 Current financial assets - Other bank balances

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (including interest accrued thereon) [a, b, d] | 123 | 1,129 |
| Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts [c] | 2,112 | 130 |
| Earmarked escrow account [d] | - | 3 |
| **Total** | **2,235** | **1,262** |

(a) Includes ₹ 1,845 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 34 Crore) on lien with banks and margin money of ₹ 123 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 117 Crore).

(b) Restricted funds of ₹ 238 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 29 Crore) on lien with others and ₹ 651 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 617 Crore) held as margin money created against bank guarantee.

(c) Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts are restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed or unpaid dividend, as per the provisions of the Act.

(d) Earmarked escrow account is restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed redeemable preference shares.

## 14 Share capital

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number (in Crore) | Amount (₹ in Crore) | Number (in Crore) | Amount (₹ in Crore) |
| **A. Authorised equity share capital** | | | | |
| Opening and Closing balance [equity shares of ₹ 1/- each with voting rights] | 4,402 | 4,402 | 4,402 | 4,402 |
| **Authorised preference share capital** | | | | |
| Opening and Closing balance [preference shares of ₹ 10/- each] | 301 | 3,010 | 301 | 3,010 |
| **B. Issued, subscribed and paid up** | | | | |
| Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each with voting rights [a, b, c] | 391 | 391 | 391 | 391 |
| | **391** | **391** | **391** | **391** |



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(a) Includes 2,98,632 (31 March 2025: 2,98,632) equity shares kept in abeyance. These shares are not part of listed equity capital and pending allotment as they are sub-judice.

(b) Includes 55,86,325 (31 March 2025: 50,83,517) equity shares held by Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust ("VESOS Trust").

(c) During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had allotted 19,31,81,818 equity shares on 20 July 2024 to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers ("QIB") at a price of ₹ 440 per equity share (including a premium of ₹ 439 per equity share) aggregating to ~₹ 8,500 Crore pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") in accordance with provisions of SEBI Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements ("ICDR") Regulations. Upto 31 March 2026, ₹ 6,375 crores were used for specific purposes of loan repayments, ₹ 2,061 crores were used for general corporate purposes and ₹64 crores were used towards corporate tax payments. As at 31 March 2026, all the QIP proceeds have been utilized. Necessary compliance certificates for "Use of Proceeds" have been obtained.

### C) Shares held by the Ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries*

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding |
| Twin Star Holdings Ltd | 156.48 | 40.02 | 156.48 | 40.02 |
| Welter Trading Limited | 3.82 | 0.98 | 3.82 | 0.98 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited | 10.73 | 2.74 | 10.73 | 2.74 |
| Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV | 0.15 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 0.04 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited | 49.28 | 12.60 | 49.28 | 12.60 |
| **Total** | **220.46** | **56.38** | **220.46** | **56.38** |

**The % of holding has been calculated on the issued and subscribed share capital as at the respective balance sheet dates.*

All the above entities are subsidiaries of Vedanta Incorporated (formerly known as Volcan Investments Limited) ("Vedanta Inc"), the ultimate holding Company.

### D) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company *

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding |
| Twin Star Holdings Ltd | 156.48 | 40.02 | 156.48 | 40.02 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited | 49.28 | 12.60 | 49.28 | 12.60 |
| Life Insurance Corporation of India | 18.49 | 4.73 | 26.99 | 6.90 |

** The % of holding has been calculated on the issued and subscribed share capital as at the respective balance sheet dates.*

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

# Notes

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## E) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters and Promoter Group

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding | % Change during the year | No. of Shares held (in Crore) | % of holding |
| Twin Star Holdings Ltd | 156.48 | 40.02 | 0.00 | 156.48 | 40.02 |
| Welter Trading Limited | 3.82 | 0.98 | 0.00 | 3.82 | 0.98 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited | 49.28 | 12.60 | (0.00) | 49.28 | 12.60 |
| Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited | 10.73 | 2.74 | (0.00) | 10.73 | 2.74 |
| Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV | 0.15 | 0.04 | (0.00) | 0.15 | 0.04 |
| Mr. Pravin Agarwal | 0.00 | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ms. Suman Didwania | 0.01 | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Mr. Ankit Agarwal | 0.00 | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ms. Sakshi Mody | 0.00 | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Total** | **220.47** | **56.38** | **(0.00)** | **220.47** | **56.38** |

## F) Other disclosures

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and dividend as and when declared by the Company. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) In terms of Scheme of Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, vide its order dated 19 April 2002, the erstwhile Sterlite Industries (India) Limited (merged with the Company during FY 2013-14) during FY 2002-2003 reduced its paid up share capital by ₹ 10 Crore. There are 1,98,343 equity shares (31 March 2025: 1,99,876 equity shares) of ₹ 1 each pending clearance from NSDL. The Company has filed an application in Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai to cancel these shares, the final decision on which is pending. Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, vide its interim order dated 06 September 2002 restrained any transaction with respect to subject shares.

# 15 Other equity

## A. Nature and purpose of reserves:

**i) General reserve:** Under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable reserves for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.

The Board of Directors of the Company, on 29 October 2021, approved the Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its shareholders under Section 230 and other applicable provisions of the Act ("Scheme"). The Scheme provides for capital reorganisation of the Company, inter alia, providing for transfer of amounts standing to the credit of the General Reserves to the Retained Earnings of the Company with effect from the Appointed Date. Post the requisite approvals obtained from Stock Exchanges and pursuant to the National Company Law Tribunal (""NCLT""), Mumbai Bench Order dated 26 August 2022 ("NCLT Order"), the proposed scheme was approved by the shareholders with requisite majority on 11 October 2022.



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The Company is in the process of complying with the further requirements specified in the NCLT Order.

**ii) Securities premium:** The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Act.

**iii) Preference share redemption reserve:** The Act provides that companies that issue preference shares may redeem those shares from profits of the Company which otherwise would be available for dividends, or from proceeds of a new issue of shares made for the purpose of redemption of the preference shares. If there is a premium payable on redemption, the premium must be provided for, either by reducing the additional paid in capital (securities premium account) or net income, before the shares are redeemed. If profits are used to redeem preference shares, the value of the nominal amount of shares redeemed should be transferred from profits (retained earnings) to the preference share redemption reserve. This amount should then be utilised for the purpose of redemption of redeemable preference shares. This reserve can be used to issue fully paid-up bonus shares to the shareholders of the Company.

**iv) Capital reserve:** The balance in capital reserve has mainly arisen consequent to merger of Cairn India Limited with the Company.

**v) Foreign currency translation reserve:** The Statement of Profit and Loss of oil and gas business is translated into Indian Rupees (₹) at the average rates of exchange during the year/ exchange rates as on the date of the transaction and the Balance Sheet is translated at the exchange rate as at the reporting date. Exchange difference arising on translation is recognised in other comprehensive income and would be recycled to the statement of profit and loss as and when these operations are disposed off.

**vi) Share Based Payment Reserve:** Share-based payments reserve represents amount of fair value, as on the date of grant, of unvested options and vested options not exercised till date, that have been recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss till date.

**vii) Hedging reserve:** Hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to statement of profit and loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

**viii) Instruments through OCI:** The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated in a separate reserved within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised. This reserve also includes changes in the fair value of debt instruments held with business objective of collect and sell. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to the P&L when the debt instrument is sold. Any impairment loss on such instruments is reclassified immediately to the P&L.

## B. Movement of Reserves

For movement of reserves, refer Statement of Changes in Equity.

# Notes

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## 16 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and borrowings. The Company's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company has established a supplier finance arrangement to manage its working capital. Refer note 19.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debt). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Net debt are non-current and current debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and short term investments. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

(₹ in Crore except otherwise stated)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12) | 237 | 2,622 |
| Other bank balances [a] (Refer note 13) | 123 | 483 |
| Current bank deposits included under other financial assets [a] (Refer note 9) | - | 569 |
| Non-current bank deposits under other financial assets [a] (Refer note 9) | - | 354 |
| Current investments (Refer note 6B) | 745 | 1,678 |
| **Total cash for Continuing Operations** | **1,105** | **5,706** |
| **Total cash for Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45)** | **5,910** | **-** |
| **Total cash (a)** | **7,015** | **5,706** |
| Non-current borrowings (Refer note 17A) | 9,222 | 29,724 |
| Current borrowings (Refer note 17B) | 1,426 | 13,097 |
| **Total borrowings for Continuing Operations** | **10,648** | **42,821** |
| **Total borrowings for Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45)** | **42,642** | **-** |
| **Total borrowings (b)** | **53,290** | **42,821** |
| **Net debt (c)=(b-a)** | **46,275** | **37,115** |
| **Total equity** | **78,049** | **75,399** |
| **Total capital (equity + net debt) (d)** | **1,24,324** | **1,12,514** |
| **Gearing ratio (times) (c/d)** | **0.372** | **0.33** |

(a) The constituents of 'total cash' for the purpose of capital management disclosure include only those amounts of restricted funds that are corresponding to liabilities (e.g. margin money deposits). Consequently, restricted funds amounting to ₹ 5,751 Crore, (out of which ₹3,370 Crore, relates to discontinued operations (refer note 45)) (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,113 Crore) have been excluded from 'total cash' in the capital management disclosures.



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 17 Financial liabilities - Borrowings

### A) Non-current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **At amortised cost** | | |
| **Secured** | | |
| Non-convertible debentures | 6,089 | 10,441 |
| Term loans from banks | | |
| - Rupee term loans | 26,922 | 22,751 |
| External commercial borrowings | 5,141 | 3,820 |
| **Unsecured** | - | |
| Non-convertible debentures | 10,150 | 2,590 |
| Deferred sales tax liability | 0 | 1 |
| Loan from Related parties (Refer Note 39) | 1,869 | 2,406 |
| Redeemable preference shares | - | 2 |
| **Non current borrowings** | **50,171** | **42,011** |
| Less : Non-current borrowings Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (29,025) | - |
| Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings [a] | (11,924) | (12,287) |
| **Total Non-current borrowings (Net) (A)** | **9,222** | **29,724** |
| **Current borrowings (Refer note 17B) (B)** | **1,426** | **13,097** |
| **Total borrowings (A+B)** | **10,648** | **42,821** |

### B) Current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **At amortised cost** | | |
| **Secured** | | |
| Working Capital Loan | 327 | - |
| Current maturities of long term borrowings [a] | 9,517 | 11,749 |
| **Unsecured** | | |
| Loans repayable on demand from banks | 1,942 | - |
| Working Capital Loan | 850 | 810 |
| Current maturities of long term borrowings [a] | 2,407 | 538 |
| **Current borrowings** | **15,043** | **13,097** |
| Less: Current borrowings Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (13,617) | - |
| **Total** | **1,426** | **13,097** |

### a) Current maturities of long term borrowings consists of:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Secured** | | |
| Non-convertible debentures | 1,515 | 4,353 |
| Term loans from banks | | |
| - Rupee term loans | 6,791 | 6,291 |
| External commercial borrowings | 1,211 | 1,105 |
| **Unsecured** | | |
| Loan from Related parties (Refer Note 39) | 1,869 | 536 |
| Redeemable preference shares | - | 2 |
| Non-convertible debentures | 538 | - |
| | **11,924** | **12,287** |
| Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (11,674) | - |
| **Grand total** | **250** | **12,287** |

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**b) Details of Non-convertible debentures issued by the Company have been provided below (Carrying Value):**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| 9.24% due June 2032* | 4,089 | 4,089 |
| 9.20% due February 2030* | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 9.50% due August 2027* | 538 | 538 |
| 9.40% due February 2027* | 2,054 | 2,052 |
| 8.95% NCD's due March 2029 | 2,575 | - |
| 9.31% NCD's due December-2027 | 2,392 | - |
| 9.45% NCD's due June-2028 | 1,744 | - |
| 8.95% NCD's due June-2027 | 847 | - |
| 11.80% due October 2025 | - | 1,000 |
| 12.00% due June 2025 | - | 3,352 |
| **Total** | **16,239** | **13,031** |

**Non-convertilble debentures issued pertain to discontinued operations.*

**c)** The Company has taken borrowings towards funding of its acquisitions, capital expenditure and working capital requirements. The borrowings comprise funding arrangements from various banks and financial institutions. The details of security provided by the Company, including discontinued operations, to various lenders on the assets of the Company are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Secured non-current borrowings | 28,635 | 25,263 |
| Secured current borrowings | 9,844 | 11,749 |
| **Total secured borrowings** | **38,479** | **37,012** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Working capital loans** | Secured by fixed deposits. | 327 | - |
| **External Commercial Borrowings** | A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation / mortgage on the movable and immovable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising:<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha and<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha." | 375 | 1,191 |



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(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable assets of the Company with a minimum fixed asset cover of 1.10 times of the outstanding facility during the period of the facility comprising:<br>(i) 1.6 MTPA (proposed capacity of 1.8 MTPA) aluminium smelter along with 1,215 MW CPP at Jharsuguda;<br>(ii) 1 MTPA (proposed capacity of 6 MTPA) alumina refinery along with 75 MW CPP at Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(iii) 2,400 MW Power plant (1,800 MW CPP and 600 MW Independent Power Plant (""IPP"")) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and<br>(iv) Oil and Gas division comprising RJ-ON-90/1 Oil and Gas Block (Rajasthan), Cambay oil fields, Ravva Oil and Gas fields (under PKGM-1 block) and OALP blocks. | 730 | 919 |
| | Iron Ore<br>First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa<br>(i) 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant<br>(ii) 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant<br>(iii) 60 MW power plant | 1,066 | - |
| | Copper<br>First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin :-<br>(i) 2,45,000 MT of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,16,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA<br>(ii) 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant along with 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant. | | |
| **External Commercial Borrowings** | A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 2,275 | - |
| | A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 695 | - |
| | Other secured external commercial borrowings | - | 1,710 |

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(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-Convertible Debentures** | Secured by way of first pari passu charge on whole of the movable fixed assets of:<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha; and<br>(ii) aluminum smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>Additionally, secured by way of mortgage on the freehold land comprising 19.32 acres situated at Jharsuguda, Odisha. | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | First ranking pari passu charge by way of mortgage over 18.92 acres freehold land in Jharsuguda, Odisha together with the building and structures/ erections constructed/ to be constructed thereon and all the plant and machinery and other furniture and fixtures erected/ installed or to be erected/installed thereon and hypothecation over movable fixed assets excluding capital work in progress in relation to the aluminium division comprising 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha; and 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9*135 MW) power plant and 2400 MW power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha including its movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories and other movable fixed assets. | 4,089 | 4,089 |
| | Other secured non-convertible debentures | - | 4,352 |
| **Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)** | Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its aluminium division project consisting:<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA (Refinery) along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha (Power Plant); and<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha (Smelter) (the Refinery, Power Plant and Smelter).<br>Also, a first pari passu charge by way of equitable mortgage on the land pertaining to the mentioned project of aluminium division. | 702 | 1,260 |
| | A First Pari-passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its Manufacturing facilities comprising of<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha;<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 1,845 | 5,110 |
| | First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets:<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha<br>(iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha; | 358 | 721 |
| | A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 389 | 700 |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)** | A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 724 | 682 |
| | A first Pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising of (i) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha; (ii) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha. | 183 | 878 |
| | (i) A first charge by way of mortgage in a form and manner acceptable to the Lender, over all the Borrower's immovable properties pertaining to the Project i.e. Vedanta Ltd's 1200 MW Domestic Coal Based Thermal Plant in Chhattisgarh(excluding forest land), both present and future;<br>(ii) A first charge by way of hypothecation, in a form and manner acceptable to the Lender, over all the Borrower's movable properties and assets, including plant & machinery, machinery spares, equipment, tools & accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, and all other movable assets pertaining to the project i.e. Vedanta Ltd's 1200 MW Domestic Coal Based Thermal Plant in Chhattisgarh, both present and future. | 2,504 | 1,331 |
| | Secured by a first pari passu charge on the identified fixed assets of the borrower both present and future, pertaining to its Aluminium business (Jharsuguda Plant, Lanjigarh Plant), 2400 MW power plant assets at Jharsuguda, Copper Plant assets at Silvasa, Iron ore business in the states of Karnataka and Goa, dividends receivable from Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), and the DSRA placed opened for the Facility along with the amount lying to the credit thereof, and Pledge of shares of HZL held by company with a minimum coverage of 1.1*. Negative lien on oil & gas fixed assets. | 880 | 982 |
| | Term Loan by Infradebt - Secured by<br>Charge over certain assets of VEDL including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable fixed assets in relation to the oil and gas division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents. | 761 | 775 |
| | Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/ equitable mortgage of the movable/ immovable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its aluminium division comprising 1 MTPA alumina refinery plant with 75 MW captive power plant at Lanjigarh, Odisha and 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant with 1,215 MW captive power plant at Jharsuguda, Odisha. | 1,498 | 3,157 |
| | A first pari-passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising:-<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha;<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9xl35) MW CPP Jharsuguda, Odisha | 799 | 1,247 |
| | First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising:-<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1,800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha | 5,959 | 2,053 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Security details | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Term loans (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans) | Term Loan by Union Bank -<br>Charge on certain assets of VEDL including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable properties (both freehold and leasehold) pertaining to (1) aluminium division, (2) iron ore division, (3) copper division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents;<br>First ranking exclusive pledge over shares of held by VEDL in HZL equivalent to a minimum coverage of one point ten (1.10) x of the loan and NDU over HZL shares with minimum percentage of fifty point one (50.1%);<br>First pari passu charge on dividends and other receivables from HZL in relation to the pledged shares and the NDU shares owned by VEDL with escrow mechanism; First exclusive charge over the DSRA owned by VEDL; and<br>Any other undertaking by VEDL. | 626 | - |
| | A first pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising:<br>(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odihsa;<br>(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha | 718 | - |
| | Iron Ore<br>First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa<br>(i) 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant<br>(ii) 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant<br>(iii) 60 MW power plant<br>Copper<br>First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin :-<br>(i) 2,45,000 MT of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,16,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA<br>(ii) 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant along with 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant.<br>Alum Division<br>(i) 6 MTPA Alumina Refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA Aluminium Smelter having along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha and<br>(iii) 1800 MW power plant CPP located at Jharsuguda | 848 | - |
| | A first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets :<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha<br>(iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha;" | 100 | - |
| | First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets:<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha<br>(iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha;" | 175 | - |
| | First charge by way of mortgage of identified freehold land and hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of :<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha" | 885 | - |
| | First charge by way of mortgage of identified immovable properties and hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:<br>(i) 1800 MW and 1215 MW captive power plant located at Jharsuguda, Odisha<br>(ii) aluminum smelter having output of 1.8 MTPA located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 270 MW in Lanjigarh, Odisha." | 5,875 | - |
| | First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable Fixed Assets both present and future comprising of :<br>(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.<br>(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha" | 450 | - |
| | Secured by first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over the movable fixed assets of the Aluminium Division of Company comprising of :<br>(i) 6 MTPA Aluminimum refinery along with 75MW Co-generation power plant (operating capacity) in Langiharh, Odisha<br>(ii) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP (captive power plant) at Jharsuguda and<br>(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha" | 643 | - |
| | Other secured term loan from banks | - | 3,855 |
| **Total** | | **38,479** | **37,012** |

**d)** The Company enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. Where such arrangements are with a maturity beyond twelve months and up to thirty six months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are presented within borrowings in the balance sheet.

As of 31 March 2026, there are no such arrangements with maturity beyond twelve months.

**e)** The loan facilities are subject to certain financial and non-financial covenants. The primary covenants which must be complied with include interest service coverage ratio, current ratio, debt service coverage ratio, total outside liabilities to total net worth, fixed assets coverage ratio, ratio of total term liabilities to net worth and debt/EBITDA. The Company has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the loan agreement. (Refer note 2)

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Further, in case of borrowings having current assets as security, the quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with its lenders are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Non-current borrowings of both continued and discontinued operations (including current maturity of long term borrowings) are subject to the compliance with the following covenants with respect to the Company's right to defer settlement of the aforementioned borrowings.

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Covenant Details | As at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| **External Commercial Borrowings** | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 187 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 730 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1<br>2. The Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a minimum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,066 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. At Consol level, The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>3. Net Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/ EBITDA) (at consol) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 2,275 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 695 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. At Consol level, the Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>3. Leverage Ratio (TOL/ TNW): maximum of 3<br>4. Net Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/ EBITDA) (at consol): maximum of 3<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 188 |
| **Non-Convertible Debentures** | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 2,000 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 4,089 |
| | 1. The ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3:1<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 4,983 |
| | 1. The ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3:1<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 2,575 |
| | 1. Prior to any Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1;<br>3. After the Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt (without Guarantee) to EBITDA will be less than 3.25. Provided that, after the Permitted Demerger, this covenant shall be tested at a consolidated level (including the subsidiaries)<br>4. After the Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3.75<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 2,592 |
| **Term loan from banks** | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 260 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,498 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 442 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 434 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 358 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 175 |
| | 1. The Gross Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.5 until the Final Settlement Date.<br>3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.5<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 626 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 253 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Covenant Details | As at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 563 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50<br>4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 718 |
| **Term loan from banks (continued)** | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 450 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.40<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 183 |
| | 1. Shares equivalent to at least 51 % (fifty one per cent) of the total equity share capital of the Borrower, with equivalent voting rights, are directly/ indirectly held by Vedanta Resources Limited.<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.15.<br>3. The company shall maintain ratio of total outside liability to total networth of not more than 3:1 till the currency of loan.<br>4. The ratio of Debt to Equity is to be maintained at a maximum of 75:25<br>All the compliances with financial covenants shall be done from the first full fiscal year of operation of the project and thereafter for every fiscal year till the final settlement date. | 2,504 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50<br>4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 880 |
| | 1. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. Fixed Asset Cover Ratio (FACR) – Project is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.30<br>3. DSRA Requirement - Maintain amount equal to 2 quarters of principal plus interest<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 761 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.125<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 848 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The ratio of Total Oustide Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 100 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 389 |

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Covenant Details | As at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 799 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 885 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>3. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 5,875 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.05<br>3. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 943 |
| **Term loan from banks (continued)** | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 915 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,417 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20<br>4. the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 447 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 971 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3<br>4. At consolidated level, The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 450 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50<br>3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50<br>4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 1,845 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Facility Category | Covenant Details | As at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2<br>3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25<br>4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 643 |
| | 1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10<br>2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company | 290 |
| **Loan from related party** | The facility is not subject to any covenant terms that could affect its classification. | 1,869 |
| **Total** | | **50,171** |

The Company has tested the above covenants for the current year and next twelve months and has no indication that it will have difficulty in complying with the above covenants.

### f) Terms of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2026, including discontinued operations, are provided below -

(₹ in Crore)

| Borrowings | Weighted average Interest rate as at 31 March 2026 | Total carrying value | <1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | >5 years | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupee term loan | 9.58% | 26,922 | 6,820 | 9,292 | 4,625 | 6,284 | Repayable in 120 monthly and 647 quarterly payments |
| Non-convertible debentures | 8.82% | 16,239 | 2,060 | 8,115 | 2,000 | 4,089 | Repayable in 5 bullet payments |
| Working capital loan | 7.46% | 3,119 | 3,119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Repayable in 2 bullet payments |
| External commercial borrowing | 7.95% | 5,141 | 1,232 | 3,281 | 678 | 0 | Repayable in 39 annual and 1 bullet payment |
| Deferred sales tax liability | NA | - | - | - | - | - | Repayble in 13 monthly installments |
| Loan from related party | 12.00% | 1,869 | 1,872 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Repayble in 1 bullet payment |
| **Total** | | **53,290** | **15,103** | **20,688** | **7,303** | **10,373** | |

The above maturity is based on the total principal outstanding, gross of issue expenses and discounting impact of deferred sales tax liability.



Notes

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### g) Terms of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2025 are provided below -

(₹ in Crore)

| Borrowings | Weighted average Interest rate as at 31 March 2025 | Total carrying value | <1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | >5 years | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupee term loan | 9.51% | 22,751 | 6,319 | 12,004 | 2,944 | 1,570 | Repayable in 129 monthly and 667 quarterly payments |
| Non-convertible debentures | 10.18% | 13,031 | 4,352 | 2,600 | 2,000 | 4,089 | Repayable in 6 bullet payments |
| Working capital loan | 8.75% | 810 | 810 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Repayable in 2 bullet payments |
| Deferred sales tax liability | NA | 1 | 0 | 1 | - | - | Repayable in 19 monthly installments |
| External commercial borrowing | 7.72% | 3,820 | 1,111 | 1,949 | 769 | - | Repayable in 16 half yearly payments |
| Redeemable preference shares | NA | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | Unclaimed redemption amount due to preference shareholders. Amount is repayable on claim. |
| Loan from Related Party | 12.00% | 2,406 | 625 | 1,875 | - | - | Repayable in 3 bullet payments |
| **Total** | | **42,821** | **13,219** | **18,429** | **5,713** | **5,659** | |

The above maturity is based on the total principal outstanding, gross of issue expenses and discounting impact of deferred sales tax liability.

### h) Movement in borrowings during the year is provided below:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Short-term borrowings | Long-term borrowings* | Total debt |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance at 01 April 2024 | 1,795 | 40,437 | 42,232 |
| Net cash (outflow)/ inflow | (996) | 1,387 | 391 |
| Other non-cash changes | 11 | 187 | 198 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **810** | **42,011** | **42,821** |
| **Opening balance at 01 April 2025** | **810** | **42,011** | **42,821** |
| Net cash inflow | 1,015 | 7,511 | 8,526 |
| Other non-cash changes | 1,294 | 649 | 1,943 |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)** | **3,119** | **50,171** | **53,290** |
| Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45) | (1,943) | (40,700) | (42,642) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **1,176** | **9,471** | **10,648** |

**including Current maturities of Long term borrowings.*

***Other non-cash changes include amortisation of borrowing costs and foreign exchange difference on borrowings.*

i) In December 2021, the Company executed a ₹ 8,000 Crore facility agreement with Union Bank of India Limited to take over a long term syndicated facility of ₹ 10,000 Crore. This loan is secured by the way of pledge over the shares held by the Company in HZL equal to minimum 1x of outstanding loan value (calculated quarterly at value weighted average price), currently representing 3.66% (31 March 2025: 4.90%) of the paid-up shares of HZL. Further, the Company has also signed a Non-Disposal Undertaking ("NDU") in respect of its shareholding in HZL to the extent of 50.10% of the paid-up share capital of HZL. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding loan amount under the facility is ₹ 3,355 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5,120 Crore).

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 18 Financial liabilities -Trade payables

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Undisputed dues – MSME** | | |
| Unbilled dues | - | - |
| Not due | - | 148 |
| Less than 1 year | 10 | 39 |
| 1-2 years | - | 1 |
| 2-3 years | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - |
| **Sub-total** | **10** | **188** |
| **Undisputed dues - Others** | | |
| Unbilled dues | 58 | 1,858 |
| Not due | 1,616 | 1,916 |
| Less than 1 year | 1,653 | 1,148 |
| 1-2 Years | 13 | 53 |
| 2-3 years | 1 | 21 |
| More than 3 years | 2 | 27 |
| Sub-total | **3,343** | **5,023** |
| Disputed dues - MSME | - | - |
| **Disputed dues - Others** | - | - |
| **Total** | **3,353** | **5,211** |

**a)** The Company enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. Trade payables for which payments have been made to suppliers under these arrangements are presented as 'Operational buyers'/suppliers' credit'. Amounts for which the arrangement has been entered into but payments to suppliers have not yet been made continue to be presented within 'Trade Payables'.

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Payables not a part of operational buyer/supplier credit | 3,353 | 5,211 |
| Trade Payables part of operational buyer/supplier credit* | - | - |
| **Total** | **3,353** | **5,211** |

**As at 31 March 2026, there are no balances or movement in Trade Payables part of Operational buyers'/ suppliers' credit*

(b) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled upto 180 days (31 March 2025: 180 days).

(c) For amount due and terms and conditions relating to related party payables. Refer note 39.



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**19** Operational Buyers'/ Suppliers' Credit is availed in foreign currency from offshore branches of Indian banks or foreign banks at an interest rate ranging from 4.02% to 7.20% (31 March 2025: 4.65% to 7.59%) per annum and in rupee from domestic banks at interest rate ranging from 5.50% to 8.00% (31 March 2025: 5.27% to 8.98%) per annum. These trade credits are largely repayable within 180 days from the date of draw down. Operational Buyers' credit availed in foreign currency is partly backed by Standby Letter of Credit issued under working capital facilities sanctioned by domestic banks. Part of these facilities are secured by first pari passu charge over the present and future current assets of the Company.

**Movement in Operational buyers'/suppliers' credit is as follows:**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 13,315 | 12,072 |
| Add: Additions during the year | 2,97,487 | 1,55,447 |
| Less: Payments made during the year | (3,00,831) | (1,54,197) |
| Add/(Less) : Exchange difference | 201 | (7) |
| **Closing Balance (including discontinued operations)** | **10,172** | **13,315** |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (5,406) | - |
| **Closing Balance** | **4,766** | **13,315** |

## 20 Financial liabilities - Others

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Liability for capital expenditure | - | 30 | 30 | - | 5,642 | 5,642 |
| Security deposits and retentions | - | 26 | 26 | - | 60 | 60 |
| Interest accrued but not due | - | 397 | 397 | - | 590 | 590 |
| Unpaid/unclaimed dividend [a] | - | 1,975 | 1,975 | - | 129 | 129 |
| Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon [b] | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Profit petroleum payable | - | - | - | - | 2,611 | 2,611 |
| Dues to related parties (Refer note 39) | - | 120 | 120 | - | 49 | 49 |
| Other liabilities [c] | - | 100 | 100 | - | 1,113 | 1,113 |
| **Total** | **-** | **2,648** | **2,648** | **-** | **10,194** | **10,194** |

*(a) Does not include any amounts, due and outstanding, to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund except ₹ 1.17 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.41 Crore) which is held in abeyance due to a pending legal case.*

*(b) Matured deposits of ₹ 0.00 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.00 Crore) due for transfer to Investor Education and Protection Fund have not been transferred in view of pending litigation between the beneficiaries.*

*(c) Includes revenue received in excess of entitlement interest of ₹ 218 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 219 Crore) of which ₹ 175 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 154 Crore) is payable to ONGC, reimbursement of expenses, provision for expenses, liabilities related to compensation/ claim etc.*

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 21 The movement in lease liabilities is as follows :

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|
| **At 01 April 2024** | **343** |
| Additions during the year | 322 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 39 |
| Payments made* | (190) |
| FCTR and other adjustments | (58) |
| **At 01 April 2025** | **456** |
| Additions during the year | 316 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 54 |
| Payments made* | (233) |
| FCTR and other adjustments | 14 |
| **At 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)** | **607** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (599) |
| **At 31 March 2026**** | **8** |

** Includes payment of interest on lease liabilities of ₹ 1 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore)*
*** It includes non-current liability of ₹ 4 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 205 Crore) and current liability of ₹ 4 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 251 Crore).*

## 22 Financial instruments

### A. Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

**As at 31 March 2026**

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Fair value through profit or loss | Fair value through other comprehensive income | Derivatives designated as hedging instruments | Amortised cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investments* | 757 | 105 | - | - | 862 | 862 |
| Trade receivables | 228 | - | - | 653 | 881 | 881 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | - | - | 237 | 237 | 237 |
| Other bank balances | - | - | - | 2,235 | 2,235 | 2,235 |
| Loans | - | - | - | 633 | 633 | 633 |
| Derivatives | 1 | - | 374 | - | 375 | 375 |
| Other financial assets | - | - | - | 386 | 386 | 386 |
| **Total** | **986** | **105** | **374** | **4,144** | **5,609** | **5,609** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Fair value through profit or loss | Derivatives designated as hedging instruments | Amortised cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | - | - | 10,648 | 10,648 | 11,028 |
| Trade payables | 2,670 | - | 683 | 3,353 | 3,353 |
| Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | - | - | 4,766 | 4,766 | 4,766 |
| Derivatives | - | 84 | - | 84 | 84 |
| Other financial liabilities** | - | - | 2,655 | 2,655 | 2,655 |
| **Total** | **2,670** | **84** | **18,752** | **21,506** | **21,886** |



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**As at 31 March 2025**

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Fair value through profit or loss | Fair value through other comprehensive income | Derivatives designated as hedging instruments | Amortised cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investments* | 1,975 | 131 | - | - | 2,106 | 2,106 |
| Trade receivables | 83 | - | - | 2,555 | 2,638 | 2,638 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | - | - | 2,622 | 2,622 | 2,622 |
| Other bank balances | - | - | - | 1,262 | 1,262 | 1,831 |
| Loans | - | - | - | 2,672 | 2,672 | 2,672 |
| Derivatives | 32 | - | 273 | - | 305 | 305 |
| Other financial assets | - | - | - | 9,091 | 9,091 | 8,522 |
| **Total** | **2,090** | **131** | **273** | **18,202** | **20,696** | **20,696** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Fair value through profit or loss | Derivatives designated as hedging instruments | Amortised cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | - | - | 42,821 | 42,821 | 43,219 |
| Trade payables | 807 | - | 4,404 | 5,211 | 5,211 |
| Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | - | - | 13,315 | 13,315 | 13,315 |
| Derivatives | 89 | 157 | - | 246 | 246 |
| Other financial liabilities** | - | - | 10,650 | 10,650 | 10,650 |
| **Total** | **896** | **157** | **71,190** | **72,243** | **72,641** |

**Excludes investments (in equity shares, preference shares and debentures) in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are carried at cost and hence are not required to be disclosed as per Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments Disclosures".*

***Includes lease liabilities of ₹ 8 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 456 Crore).*

### B. Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

(i) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(ii) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

(iii) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The below table summarises the categories of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 measured at fair value:

**As at 31 March 2026**

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| -Investments | 745 | - | 12 |
| -Derivative financial assets* | - | 1 | - |
| -Trade receivables | - | 228 | - |
| **At fair value through other comprehensive income** | | | |
| -Investments | 90 | - | 15 |
| **Derivatives designated as hedging instruments** | | | |
| -Derivative financial assets* | - | 374 | - |
| **Total** | **835** | **603** | **27** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| -Derivative financial liabilities* | - | - | - |
| -Trade payables | - | 2,670 | - |
| **Derivatives designated as hedging instruments** | | | |
| -Derivative financial liabilities* | - | 84 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **2,754** | **-** |

### As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Assets | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| -Investments | 1,678 | - | 297 |
| -Derivative financial assets* | - | 32 | - |
| -Trade receivables | - | 83 | - |
| **At fair value through other comprehensive income** | | | |
| -Investments | 39 | - | 92 |
| **Derivatives designated as hedging instruments** | | | |
| -Derivative financial assets* | - | 273 | - |
| **Total** | **1,717** | **388** | **389** |

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| -Derivative financial liabilities* | - | 89 | - |
| -Trade payables | - | 807 | - |
| **Derivatives designated as hedging instruments** | | | |
| -Derivative financial liabilities* | - | 157 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **1,053** | **-** |

### Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement

| | (₹ in Crore) |
|---|---|
| **At 01 April 2024** | **203** |
| Investments made during the year | 186 |
| **At 01 April 2025** | **389** |
| Investments made during the year | 121 |
| Investments redeemed during the year | (1) |
| **At 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)** | **509** |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (482) |
| **At 31 March 2026** | **27** |

** Refer "D" below.*



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

The below table summarises the fair value of borrowings which are carried at amortised cost as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

### As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | - | 11,028 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **11,028** | **-** |

### As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Financial Liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | - | 43,219 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **43,219** | **-** |

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are at the amount that would be received to sell an asset and paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Investments traded in active markets are determined by reference to quoted prices in an active market in case of listed securities and by quotes from the financial institutions; for example: Net asset value (NAV) for investments in mutual funds declared by mutual fund house. For other listed securities traded in markets which are not active, the quoted price is used wherever the pricing mechanism is same as for other marketable securities traded in active markets. Other investments, inputs for which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs), are valued on the basis of net assets value method.
Other current investments are valued on the basis of market trades, poll and primary issuances for securities issued by the same or similar issuer and for similar maturities or based on the applicable spread movement for the security derived based on the aforementioned factor(s).

Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, other financial assets, current borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Non-current fixed-rate and variable-rate borrowings: Fair value has been determined using discounted cash flow model based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and the risk characteristics of the financed project.

Other non-current financial assets and liabilities: Fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow model with market assumptions, unless the carrying value is considered to approximate to fair value.

Derivative financial assets/ liabilities: The Company executes derivative financial instruments with various counterparties. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include the forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. Commodity contracts are valued using the forward LME rates of commodities actively traded on the listed metal exchange, i.e., London Metal Exchange, United Kingdom (U.K.).

For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount is either the fair value, or approximates the fair value.

The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationship and the value of other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

The estimated fair value amounts as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 have been measured as at that date. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to reporting date may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## C. Risk management framework

The Company's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks.

The Company's documented risk management policies act as an effective tool in mitigating the various financial risks to which the businesses are exposed in the course of their daily operations. The risk management policies cover areas such as liquidity risk, commodity price risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, counterparty credit risk and capital management. Risks are identified at both the corporate and individual subsidiary level with active involvement of senior management. Each operating subsidiary in the Company has in place risk management processes which are in line with the Company's policy. Each significant risk has a designated 'owner' within the Company at an appropriate senior level. The potential financial impact of the risk and its likelihood of a negative outcome are regularly updated.

The risk management process is coordinated by the Management Assurance function and is regularly reviewed by the Company's Audit and Risk Management Committee ("ARC"). The ARC is aided by the other Committees of the Board including the Risk Management Committee, which meets regularly to review risks as well as the progress against the planned actions. Key business decisions are discussed at the periodic meetings of the Executive Committee. The overall internal control environment and risk management programme including financial risk management is reviewed by the Audit Committee on behalf of the Board.

The risk management framework aims to:

- improve financial risk awareness and risk transparency
- identify, control and monitor key risks
- identify risk accumulations
- provide management with reliable information on the Company's risk situation
- improve financial returns

### Treasury management

Treasury management focuses on liability management, capital protection, liquidity maintenance and yield maximisation. The treasury policies are approved by the Committee of the Board. Daily treasury operations of the business units are managed by their respective finance teams within the framework of the overall Group treasury policies. Long-term fund raising including strategic treasury initiatives are managed jointly by the business treasury team and the central team at corporate treasury while short-term funding for routine working capital requirements is delegated to business units. A monthly reporting system exists to inform senior management of the Company's investments and debt position, exposure to currency, commodity and interest rate risk and their mitigants including the derivative position. The Company has a strong system of internal control which enables effective monitoring of adherence to Company's policies. The internal control measures are effectively supplemented by regular internal audits.

The Company uses derivative instruments to manage the exposure in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Company does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Company does not enter into complex derivative transactions to manage the treasury and commodity risks. Both treasury and commodities derivative transactions are normally in the form of forward contracts, interest rate and currency swaps and these are in line with the Company's policies.

### Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to the movement of base metal commodity prices on the London Metal Exchange. Any decline in the prices of the base metals that the Company produces and sells will have an immediate and direct impact on the profitability of the businesses. As a general policy, the Company aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices. The commodity price risk in imported input commodity such as of alumina, anodes, etc., for our aluminium and copper business respectively, is hedged on back-to-back basis ensuring no price risk for the business. Hedging is used primarily as a risk management tool and, in some cases, to secure future cash flows in cases of high volatility by entering into forward contracts or similar instruments. The hedging activities are subject to strict limits set out by the Board and to a strictly defined internal control and monitoring mechanism. Decisions relating to hedging of commodities are taken at the Executive Committee level, basis clearly laid down guidelines.

Notes

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Whilst the Company aims to achieve average LME prices for a month or a year, average realised prices may not necessarily reflect the LME price movements because of a variety of reasons such as uneven sales during the year and timing of shipments.

The Company is also exposed to the movement of international crude oil price and the discount in the price of Rajasthan crude oil to Brent price.

Financial instruments with commodity price risk are entered into in relation to following activities:

- economic hedging of prices realised on commodity contracts
- cash flow hedging of revenues, forecasted highly probable transactions

### Aluminium

The requirement of the primary raw material, alumina, is partly met from own sources and the rest is purchased primarily on negotiated price terms. Sales prices are linked to the LME prices. At present, the Company, on selective basis hedges the aluminium content in outsourced alumina to protect its margins. The Company also executes hedging arrangements for its aluminium sales to realise average month of sale LME prices.

### Copper

The Company's custom refining copper operations at Silvassa is benefitted by a natural hedge except to the extent of a possible mismatch in quotational periods between the purchase of anodes / blisters and the sale of finished copper. The Company's policy on custom smelting is to generate margins from Refining Charges or "RC", improving operational efficiencies, minimising conversion cost, generating a premium over LME on sale of finished copper, sale of by-products and from achieving import parity on domestic sales. Hence, mismatches in quotational periods are managed to ensure that the gains or losses are minimised. The Company hedges this variability of LME prices through forward contracts and tries to make the LME price a pass-through cost between purchases of anodes/ blisters and sales of finished products, both of which are linked to the LME price.

RCs are a major source of income for the Indian copper refining operations. Fluctuations in RCs are influenced by factors including demand and supply conditions prevailing in the market for smelters output. The Company's copper business has a strategy of securing a majority of its anodes/ blisters feed requirement under long-term contracts with smelters/ traders.

### Iron ore

The Company sells its Iron Ore production from Goa on the prevailing market prices and from Karnataka through e-auction route as mandated by State Government of Karnataka in India.

### Oil and gas

The prices of various crude oils are based upon the price of the key physical benchmark crude oil such as Dated Brent, West Texas Intermediate, and Dubai/ Oman etc. The crude oil prices move based upon market factors like supply and demand. The regional producers price their crude basis these benchmark crude with a premium or discount over the benchmark based upon quality differential and competitiveness of various grades.

Natural gas markets are evolving differently in important geographical markets. There is no single global market for natural gas. This could be owing to difficulties in large-scale transportation over long distances as compared to crude oil. Globally, there are three main regional hubs for pricing of natural gas, which are USA (Henry Hub Prices), UK (NBP Price) and Japan (imported gas price, mostly linked to crude oil).

### Provisionally priced financial instruments

On 31 March 2026, the value of net financial liabilities linked to commodities (excluding derivatives) accounted for on provisional prices was ₹ 2,442 Crore (31 March 2025: liabilities of ₹ 724 Crore). These instruments are subject to price movements at the time of final settlement and the final price of these instruments will be determined in the financial year beginning 01 April 2026.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Set out below is the impact of 10% increase in LME prices on pre-tax profit/ (loss) for the year and pre-tax total equity as a result of changes in value of the Company's commodity financial instruments:

**For the year ended 31 March 2026**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Total Exposure | Effect on profit/ (loss) of a 10% increase in the LME | Effect on total equity of a 10% increase in the LME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | (1,442) | (144) | - |

**For the year ended 31 March 2025**

(₹ in Crore)

| | Total Exposure | Effect on pre-tax profit of a 10% increase in the LME | Effect on equity of a 10% increase in the LME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | (1,702) | (170) | - |

The above sensitivities are based on volumes, costs, exchange rates and other variables and provide the estimated impact of a change in LME prices on profit and equity assuming that all other variables remain constant. A 10% decrease in LME prices would have an equal and opposite effect on the Company's financial statements.

The impact on pre-tax profit/ (loss) mentioned above includes the impact of a 10% increase in closing copper LME for provisionally priced copper concentrate purchased at Copper division custom smelting operations in India of ₹ 180 Crore loss (31 March 2025: ₹ 204 Crore loss), which is pass through in nature and as such will not have any impact on the profitability.

### Financial risk

The Company's Board approved financial risk policies include monitoring, measuring and mitigating the liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty risk. The Company does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimize interest and commodity pricing through proven financial instruments.

### (a) Liquidity

The Company's liquidity position remains strong, supported by healthy cash generation from operations and prudent financial management. The business requires funding for both short-term operational needs and long-term strategic investments, primarily driven by growth projects across its key business segments. These requirements are met through internal accruals, supplemented by available cash balances, cash equivalents and short-term investments, which collectively provide a stable and reliable liquidity buffer. The Company has been rated by CRISIL Limited (CRISIL), ICRA Limited (ICRA) and India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Rating) for its capital market issuance in the form of CPs and NCDs and for its banking facilities in line with Basel II norms.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, CRISIL reaffirmed the Company's long term rating at 'CRISIL AA' and its short term rating at 'CRISIL A1+', with the ratings continuing on Watch with Developing Implications. ICRA similarly reaffirmed the long term rating at 'ICRA AA' and short term rating at 'ICRA A1+', also maintaining the Watch with Developing Implications classification. India Ratings reaffirmed the Company's long term rating at 'IND AA ' with the watch status unchanged.

The ratings reflect VDL's strong momentum in consolidated profitability, supported by its cost efficient operations across key business segments, particularly aluminium and zinc. This performance is complemented by an improved capital structure, with a meaningful reduction in debt and leverage to levels below rating thresholds, resulting in a strengthened overall credit profile. The Company has also achieved a material reduction in refinancing risk and enhanced its financial flexibility, further supporting the stability of its liquidity position.



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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

At the same time, the continuation of the rating watch across all agencies reflects the ongoing process related to the demerger of Vedanta's businesses into standalone listed entities. Rating agencies are closely monitoring developments pertaining to the organisational restructuring, including the final allocation of liabilities and the post demerger financial profile of each resulting entity.

Anticipated future cash flows, together with undrawn fund based committed facilities of ₹ 1,727 Crore, and cash, bank and short term investments of ₹ 3,217 Crore as at 31 March 2026, are expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirement of the Company in the near future.

The Company remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, a low gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening its balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the Company.

**As at 31 March 2026**

(₹ in Crore)

| Payments due by year | <1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | >5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings * | 1,778 | 8,648 | 602 | - | 11,028 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 24 | 60 | - | - | 84 |
| Lease liabilities | 4 | 4 | - | - | 8 |
| Trade Payables and other financial liabilities ** | 10,416 | - | - | - | 10,416 |
| **Total** | **12,222** | **8,712** | **602** | **-** | **21,536** |

**As at 31 March 2025**

(₹ in Crore)

| Payments due by year | <1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | >5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings * | 17,149 | 22,077 | 7,437 | 6,885 | 53,548 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 200 | 46 | - | - | 246 |
| Lease liabilities | 251 | 161 | 29 | 194 | 635 |
| Trade Payables and other financial liabilities ** | 28,353 | 2 | - | - | 28,355 |
| **Total** | **45,953** | **22,286** | **7,466** | **7,079** | **82,784** |

**Includes non-current borrowings, current borrowings, committed interest payments on borrowings and interest accrued on borrowings.*

***Includes both non-current and current financial liabilities and committed interest payment, as applicable. Excludes interest accrued on borrowings.*

The Company had access to following funding facilities :

**As at 31 March 2026**

(₹ in Crore)

| Funding facility | Total Facility | Drawn | Undrawn |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund/non-fund based** | 11,066 | 8,086 | 2,980 |

**As at 31 March 2025**

(₹ in Crore)

| Funding facility | Total Facility | Drawn | Undrawn |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund/non-fund based** | 60,532 | 53,067 | 7,465 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## (b) Foreign exchange risk

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an impact on the statement of profit and loss, the statement of changes in equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Exposures on foreign currency loans are managed through the Company wide hedging policy, which is reviewed periodically to ensure that the results from fluctuating currency exchange rates are appropriately managed. The Company strives to achieve asset liability offset of foreign currency exposures and only the net position is hedged.

The Company's presentation currency is the Indian Rupee (INR). The assets are located in India and the Indian Rupee is the functional currency except for Oil and Gas business operations which have a dual functional currency. Natural hedges available in the business are identified at each entity level and hedges are placed only for the net exposure. Short-term net exposures are hedged progressively based on their maturity. A more conservative approach has been adopted for project expenditures to avoid budget overruns, where cost of the project is calculated taking into account the hedge cost. The hedge mechanisms are reviewed periodically to ensure that the risk from fluctuating currency exchange rates is appropriately managed.

The following analysis is based on the gross exposure as at the reporting date which could affect the statement of profit and loss. The exposure is mitigated by some of the derivative contracts entered into by the Company as disclosed under the section on "Derivative financial instruments".

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities in different currencies are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Currency | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Financial Asset | Financial liabilities | Financial Asset | Financial liabilities |
| INR | 4,475 | 13,240 | 17,235 | 52,719 |
| USD | 1,133 | 8,256 | 3,153 | 19,256 |
| Others | - | 10 | 308 | 268 |
| **Total** | **5,608** | **21,506** | **20,696** | **72,243** |

The Company's exposure to foreign currency arises where an entity holds monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency different to the functional currency of the respective business, with US dollar being the major non-functional currency.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by the aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure with a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign currencies by 10% against the functional currency of the respective businesses.

Set out below is the impact of a 10% strengthening in the functional currencies of the respective businesses on pre-tax profit/ (loss) and pre-tax equity arising as a result of the revaluation of the Company's foreign currency monetary financial assets/ liabilities:

### For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency on pre-tax profit/(loss) | Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency on equity |
|---|---|---|
| USD | 712 | - |
| INR | 876 | - |



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency on pre-tax profit/ (loss) | Effect of 10% strengthening of foreign currency on equity |
|---|---|---|
| USD | 1,607 | - |
| INR | (10) | - |

A 10% weakening of functional currencies of the respective businesses would have an equal and opposite effect on the Company's financial statements.

## (c) Interest rate risk

At 31 March 2026, the Company's net debt of ₹ 7,431 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 36,690 Crore) comprises debt of ₹ 10,648 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 42,821 Crore) offset by cash, bank and short term investments of ₹ 3,217 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 6,131 Crore).

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on short-term and long-term floating rate instruments and on the refinancing of fixed rate debt. The Company's policy is to maintain a balance of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings and the proportion of fixed and floating rate debt is determined by current market interest rates. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in Indian Rupees and US dollars with mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The USD floating rate debt is linked to US dollar SOFR and INR Floating rate debt to Bank's base rate. The Company has a policy of selectively using interest rate swaps, option contracts and other derivative instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management on a monthly basis. The Company invests cash and liquid investments in short-term deposits and debt mutual funds, some of which generate a tax-free return, to achieve the Company's goal of maintaining liquidity, carrying manageable risk and achieving satisfactory returns.

Floating rate financial assets are largely mutual fund investments which have debt securities as underlying assets. The returns from these financial assets are linked to market interest rate movements; however the counterparty invests in the agreed securities with known maturity tenure and return and hence has manageable risk.

The exposure of the Company's financial assets as at 31 March 2026 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| As at 31 March 2026 | Total | Floating rate financial assets | Fixed rate financial assets | Non-interest bearing financial assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Assets | 5,608 | 746 | 1,624 | 3,238 |

The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2026 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| As at 31 March 2026 | Total | Floating rate financial liabilities | Fixed rate financial liabilities | Non-interest bearing financial liabilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Assets | 21,506 | 9,450 | 5,963 | 6,093 |

The exposure of the Company's financial assets as at 31 March 2025 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| As at 31 March 2025 | Total | Floating rate financial assets | Fixed rate financial assets | Non-interest bearing financial assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Assets | 20,696 | 1,166 | 6,085 | 13,445 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2025 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Total | Floating rate financial liabilities | Fixed rate financial liabilities | Non-interest bearing financial liabilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Liabilities | 72,243 | 22,576 | 33,988 | 15,679 |

Considering the net debt position as at 31 March 2026 and the investment in bank deposits, corporate bonds and debt mutual funds, any increase in interest rates would result in a net loss and any decrease in interest rates would result in a net gain. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the balance sheet date.

The table below illustrates the impact of a 0.5% to 2.0% movement in interest rates on floating rate financial assets/ liabilities (net) on profit/ (loss) and equity assuming that the changes occur at the reporting date and has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as of that date. The year-end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year. This analysis also assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(₹ in Crore)

| Increase in interest rates | Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended 31 March 2026 | Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| 0.50% | (44) | (107) |
| 1.00% | (87) | (215) |
| 2.00% | (174) | (430) |

An equivalent reduction in interest rates would have an equal and opposite effect on the Company's financial statements.

### (d) Counterparty and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables, contract assets, investments, loans, other financial assets, and derivative financial instruments.

Credit risk on receivables is limited as almost all credit sales are against letters of credit and guarantees of banks of national standing.

Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Company's businesses trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Company's counterparties.

The Company has clearly defined policies to mitigate counterparty risks. For current investments, counterparty limits are in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty. This, therefore, results in diversification of credit risk for our mutual fund and bond investments. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The carrying value of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is ₹ 5,608 Crore and ₹ 20,692 Crore as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

The maximum credit exposure on financial guarantees given by the Company for various financial facilities is described in Note 38 on "Commitments, contingencies, and guarantees".



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

None of the Company's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables, loans and other financial assets (both current and non-current), there were no indications as at the year end, that defaults in payment obligations will occur except as described in Notes 7, 8 and 9 on allowance for impairment of trade receivables, loans and other financial assets.

Of the year end trade receivables, loans and other financial assets (excluding bank deposits, site restoration fund and derivatives) balance the following, though overdue, are expected to be realised in the normal course of business and hence, are not considered impaired as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Neither impaired nor past due | 989 | 7,512 |
| **Past due but not impaired** | | |
| - Less than 1 month | 142 | 1,311 |
| - Between 1–3 months | 466 | 123 |
| - Between 3–12 months | 242 | 555 |
| - Greater than 12 months | 61 | 2,687 |
| **Total** | **1,900** | **12,188** |

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as 'past due' in the above tables are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer. The Company based on past experiences does not expect any material loss on its receivables.

The credit quality of the Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

### Movement in allowances for Financial Assets (Trade receivables and financial assets - others)

The changes in the allowance for financial assets (current and non-current) is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Trade receivables | Financial assets - Others | Financial assets - Loans |
|---|---|---|---|
| **As at 01 April 2024** | 1,031 | 893 | 5 |
| Allowance made during the year | 294 | 35 | - |
| Reversals/ write-off during the year | (316) | (13) | - |
| Exchange differences | - | 13 | - |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **1,009** | **928** | **5** |
| Allowance made during the year | 120 | 128 | 182 |
| Reversals/ write-off during the year | (215) | - | - |
| Exchange differences | - | (175) | - |
| **As at 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)** | **914** | **881** | **187** |
| Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (910) | (864) | (187) |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | **4** | **17** | **-** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## D Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments as part of its management of exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Company does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Company does not enter into complex derivative transactions to manage the treasury and commodity risks. Both treasury and commodities derivative transactions are normally in the form of forward contracts and these are subject to the Company guidelines and policies.

The fair values of all derivatives are separately recorded in the balance sheet within current and non-current assets and liabilities. Derivatives that are designated as hedges are classified as current or non-current depending on the maturity of the derivative.

The use of derivatives can give rise to credit and market risk. The Company tries to control credit risk as far as possible by only entering into contracts with reputable banks and financial institutions. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits, authorities and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management. The limits, authorities and monitoring systems are periodically reviewed by management and the Board. The market risk on derivatives is mitigated by changes in the valuation of the underlying assets, liabilities or transactions, as derivatives are used only for risk management purposes.

### (i) Cash flow hedges

The Company enters into forward exchange and commodity price contracts for hedging highly probable forecast transaction and account for them as cash flow hedges and states them at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in equity through OCI until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time, the respective gain or losses are reclassified to profit or loss. These hedges have been effective for the year ended 31 March 2026.

The Company uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. The Company hedged part of its foreign currency exposure on capital commitments during the year ended 31 March 2026. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The majority of cash flow hedges taken out by the Company during the year comprise non-derivative hedging instruments for hedging the foreign exchange rate of highly probable forecast transactions and commodity price contracts for hedging the commodity price risk of highly probable forecast transactions.

The cash flows related to above are expected to occur during the year ended 31 March 2026 and consequently may impact profit or loss for that year depending upon the change in the commodity prices and foreign exchange rates movements. For cash flow hedges regarded as basis adjustments to initial carrying value of the property, plant and equipment, the depreciation on the basis adjustments made is expected to affect profit or loss over the expected useful life of the property, plant and equipment.

### (ii) Fair value hedge

The fair value hedges relate to forward covers taken to hedge currency exposure and commodity price risks.

The Company's sales are on a quotational period basis, generally one month to three months after the date of delivery at a customer's facility. The Company enters into forward contracts for the respective quotational period to hedge its commodity price risk based on average LME prices. Gains and losses on these hedge transactions are substantially offset by the amount of gains or losses on the underlying sales. Net gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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### (iii) Non- designated economic hedge

The Company enters into derivative contracts which are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes, but provide an economic hedge of a particular transaction risk or a risk component of a transaction. Hedging instruments include copper, aluminium future contracts on the LME and certain other derivative instruments. Fair value changes on such derivative instruments are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The fair value of the Company's derivative positions recorded under derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Derivative Financial Instruments | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| **Current** | | | | |
| **Cash flow hedge*** | | | | |
| - Commodity contracts | - | - | 265 | - |
| - Forward foreign Currency contracts | 69 | - | - | 3 |
| - Interest rate swap | - | - | 4 | 88 |
| **Fair Value hedge** | | | | |
| - Commodity contracts | 118 | 10 | 4 | 15 |
| - Forward foreign currency contracts | 96 | 14 | - | 51 |
| **Non - qualifying hedges/economic hedge** | | | | |
| - Commodity contracts | | | 1 | - |
| - Forward foreign currency contracts | 1 | - | 31 | 43 |
| **Sub-total (A)** | **284** | **24** | **305** | **200** |
| **Non-current** | | | | |
| **Cash flow hedge** | | | | |
| - Principal only swap | 86 | - | - | - |
| - Interest RATE swap | 4 | 60 | - | - |
| **Non - qualifying hedges/economic hedge** | | | | |
| - Forward foreign currency contracts | - | - | - | 2 |
| - Cross Currency swap | - | - | - | 44 |
| **Sub-total (B)** | **90** | **60** | **-** | **46** |
| **Total (A+B)** | **374** | **84** | **305** | **246** |

** Refer statement of profit and loss and statement of changes in equity for the changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges.*

## E. Disclosure of effect of Hedge Accounting:

### 1. Cash Flow Hedge

**Hedging instrument**

| Particulars | Nominal Value | Quantity | Carrying Amount | | Line item in consolidated balance sheet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | | | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contracts - Aluminium | - | - | - | - | Current Financial Asset-Derivatives |
| Derivative Contracts - Aluminium | - | - | - | - | Future sales of commodities - Aluminium |
| Principal Only Swap | | | | | |
| - Principal Only Swap | - | - | 86 | - | Current Financial Asset/Liabilities-Derivatives |
| Interest Rate Risk | | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps | - | - | 4 | 60 | Current Financial Asset/Liabilities-Derivatives |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contract | - | - | 69 | - | Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

| Particulars | Nominal Value | Quantity | Carrying Amount | | Line item in consolidated balance sheet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | | | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contracts - Aluminium | 4,655 | 2,86,950 | 265 | - | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Interest Rate Risk | | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps | 1,855 | - | 4 | 88 | Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contract | 417 | - | - | 3 | Current financial liabilities -Derivatives |

## 2. Fair Value Hedge

### Hedging instrument

| Particulars | Nominal Value | Quantity | Carrying Amount | | Line in Balance Sheet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | | | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contract - Aliminium | - | - | - | - | Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Copper | (5,30,433) | - | 118 | 10 | Current Financial Asset-Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Silver | - | - | - | - | Current Financial Asset/Liabilities-Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Gold | - | - | - | - | Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | | | |
| Forward Contracts | 43 | - | 96 | 14 | Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives |

| Particulars | Nominal Value | Quantity | Carrying Amount | | Line in Balance Sheet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | | | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | | | |
| Derivative Contract - Aliminium | 473 | 21,550 | - | 10 | Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Copper | 647 | 7,825 | 4 | - | Current Financial Asset-Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Silver | 43 | 1,46,834 | 0 | 0 | Current Financial Asset/Liabilities-Derivatives |
| Derivative Contract - Gold | 462 | 16,404 | - | 5 | Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | | | |
| Forward Contracts | 4,171 | - | - | 51 | CurrentLiabilities-Derivatives |

### Hedged Item

| Particulars | Carrying Amount | | Line in Balance Sheet |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium | - | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper | - | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver | - | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold | - | - | Inventories |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | |
| Foreign currency payables - Borrowings | - | - | Borrowings |



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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

| Particulars | Carrying Amount | | Line in Balance Sheet |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | | | |
| Commodity Price risk | | | |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium | 473 | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper | 4 | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver | 43 | - | Inventories |
| Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold | 437 | - | Inventories |
| | | | |
| Foreign Currency Risk | | | |
| Foreign Currency Payables - Borrowings | - | 4,171 | Borrowings |

## F. Movement in Hedging Reserve

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | 2025-26 | 2024-25 | Line in Balance Sheet/ Statement of Profit and Loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| At the beginning of year | 151 | (37) | |
| Other comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax impact) | (2,931) | 485 | Net gain/ (loss) on cash flow hedges recognised |
| Amount Reclassified to profit and Loss during the year | 296 | (297) | |
| **At the end of year** | **(2,484)** | **151** | Hedging reserve |

## G. Derivative contracts executed by the Company and outstanding as at Balance Sheet date :

(i) To hedge currency risks and interest related risks, the Company has executed various derivatives contracts. The category wise break up of amount outstanding as at Balance Sheet date is given below :

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Forex forward cover (buy) | 4,014 | 10,614 |
| Forex forward cover (sell) | 312 | 184 |
| Interest rate swap | - | 1,855 |
| **Total** | **4,326** | **12,653** |

(ii) For hedging commodity related risks :- Category wise break up is given below.

(₹ in Crore)

| Currency | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Purchases | Sales | Purchases | Sales |
| Forwards/ Futures | | | | |
| Copper (MT) | 6,800 | 4,775 | 13,175 | 5,350 |
| Gold (Oz) | 31,259 | 5,92,863 | 1,254 | 17,622 |
| Silver (Oz) | 1,06,103 | 3,53,474 | 63,857 | 1,02,764 |
| Aluminium (MT) | - | - | 13,02,675 | 14,88,950 |

# Notes

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## 23 Other liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Amount payable to owned post-employment benefit trust | - | - | - | - | 14 | 14 |
| Other statutory liabilities [a] | - | 184 | 184 | 12 | 761 | 773 |
| Deferred government grant [b] | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2,235 | 83 | 2,318 |
| Advance from customers [c] | - | 77 | 77 | 1,083 | 2,727 | 3,810 |
| Advance from related party (Refer note 39) [c] | - | 6 | 6 | - | 8 | 8 |
| Other liabilities | - | 202 | 202 | 5 | 167 | 172 |
| **Total** | **8** | **470** | **478** | **3,335** | **3,760** | **7,095** |

*(a) Other statutory liabilities mainly include payable for PF, ESIC, withholding taxes, goods and service tax, VAT, etc.*

*(b) Represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grant and being amortised over the useful life of such assets.*

*(c) Advance from customers includes contract liabilities to be settled through delivery of goods. The amount of such balances as on 01 April 2024 was ₹ 6,545 Crore. During the current year, the Company has recognised revenue of ₹ 2,410 Crore of which ₹ 2,344 relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 6,551 Crore of which ₹ 6,506 relates to discontinued operations ) out of opening balances. All other changes are either due to receipt of fresh advances or exchange differences.*

## 24 Provisions

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | | As at 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Total | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 25) [a] | | | | | | |
| - Retirement Benefit | 1 | 3 | 4 | 85 | 16 | 101 |
| - Others | - | 4 | 4 | - | 108 | 108 |
| Provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs [b,c] | - | - | - | 1,275 | - | 1,275 |
| **Total** | **1** | **7** | **8** | **1,360** | **124** | **1,484** |

a) Provision for employee benefits includes gratuity, compensated absences, deferred cash bonus, etc.

b) The movement in provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs is as follows [Refer note 3(a)(O)]:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs (Refer c) |
|---|---|
| **At 01 April 2024** | **1,244** |
| Additions | - |
| Amounts used | (17) |
| Unwinding of discount | 54 |
| Revision in estimates | (36) |
| Exchange differences | 30 |



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(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs (Refer c) |
|---|---|
| **At 01 April 2025** | **1,275** |
| Additions | - |
| Amounts used | (3) |
| Unwinding of discount | 61 |
| Revision in estimates | (37) |
| Exchange differences | 121 |
| **At 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)** | **1,417** |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45) | (1,417) |
| **At 31 March 2026** | **-** |

c) **Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs**

The provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental liabilities represent the management's best estimate of the costs which will be incurred in the future to meet the Company's obligations under existing Indian law and the terms of the Company's exploration and other licences and contractual arrangements.

The principal restoration and rehabilitation provisions are recorded within oil and gas business where a legal obligation exists relating to the oil and gas fields, where costs are expected to be incurred in restoring the site of production facilities at the end of the producing life of an oil field. The Company recognises the full cost of site restoration as a liability when the obligation to rectify environmental damage arises.

These amounts are calculated by considering discount rates within the range of 4.25% to 4.75%, and become payable at the end of the producing life of an oil field and are expected to be incurred over a period of five to sixteen years.

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production from a producing field.

## 25 Employee Benefit Plans

The Company participates in defined contribution and benefit plans, the assets of which are held (where funded) in separately administered funds.

For defined contribution plans, the amount charged to the statement of profit and loss is the total amount of contributions payable in the year.

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits under the plans is determined by actuarial valuation separately each year for each plan using the projected unit credit method by independent qualified actuaries as at the year end. Remeasurement gains and losses arising in the year are recognised in full in other comprehensive income for the year.

### i) Defined contribution plans

The Company contributed a total of ₹ 7 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 and ₹ 6 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2025 to the following defined contribution plans in respect of its continuing operations.

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Employer's contribution to recognised provident fund and family pension fund | 5 | 4 |
| Employer's contribution to superannuation | 2 | 2 |
| Employer's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) | - | - |
| Total | **7** | **6** |

# Notes

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### Central recognised provident fund

In accordance with the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, employees are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate (12% for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 12% for the year ended 31 March 2025) of an employee's basic salary, and includes contribution made to Family Pension fund as explained below. All employees have an option to make additional voluntary contributions. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India (GOI) or to independently managed and approved funds. The Company has no further obligations under the fund managed by the GOI beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

### Family pension fund

The Pension Fund was established in 1995 and is managed by the Government of India. The employee makes no contribution to this fund but the employer makes a contribution of 8.33% of salary each month subject to a specified ceiling per employee (included in the 12% rate specified above). This is provided for every permanent employee on the payroll.

At the age of superannuation, contributions ceases and the individual receives a monthly payment based on the level of contributions through the years, and on their salary scale at the time they retire, subject to a maximum ceiling of salary level. The Government funds these payments, thus the Company has no additional liability beyond the contributions that it makes, regardless of whether the central fund is in surplus or deficit.

### Superannuation

Superannuation, another pension scheme applicable in India, is applicable only to senior executives. The Company holds a policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC"), to which it contributes a fixed amount relating to superannuation and the pension annuity is met by LIC as required, taking into consideration the contributions made. The Company has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

### National Pension Scheme

National Pension Scheme is a retirement savings account for social security and welfare applicable for executives covered under the superannuation benefit of Vedanta Limited, on a choice basis. It was introduced to enable employees to select the treatment of superannuation component of their fixed salaries and avail the benefits offered by National Pension Scheme launched by Government of India. Vedanta Limited holds a corporate account with one of the pension fund managers authorized by the Government of India to which the Company contributes a fixed amount relating to superannuation and the pension annuity will be met by the fund manager as per rules of National Pension Scheme. The Company has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

## ii) Defined benefit plans

### (a) Contribution to provident fund trust (the "trust")

The provident fund of the Iron Ore division is exempted under Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Conditions for grant of exemption stipulates that the employer shall make good deficiency, if any, between the return guaranteed by the statute and actual earning of the Fund. Based on actuarial valuation in accordance with Ind AS 19 and the Guidance note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India for interest rate guarantee of exempted provident fund liability of employees, there is no interest shortfall in the funds managed by the trust as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. Having regard to the assets of the Fund and the return on the investments, the Company does not expect any deficiencies in the foreseeable future.

The Company contributed a total of ₹ 11 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 10 Crore), disclosed as discontinued operations (Refer note 45). The present value of obligation and the fair value of plan assets of the trust are summarized below.



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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Fair value of plan assets | - | 337 |
| Present value of defined benefit obligations | - | (343) |
| **Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust *** | **-** | **(6)** |

** Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust as at 31 March 2026 amounting to ₹ 7 Crore, is disclosed as discontinued operations (Refer Note 45).*

Percentage allocation of plan assets of trust

(₹ in Crore)

| Assets by category | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 0% | 46% |
| Debentures/ bonds | 0% | 41% |
| Equity | 0% | 13% |
| Fixed deposits | 0% | 0% |

### (b) Gratuity plan

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company contributes to a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering certain categories of employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company. The Gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contribution to recognised funds in India.

Based on actuarial valuations conducted as at year end using the projected unit credit method, a provision is recognised in full for the benefit obligation over and above the funds held in the Gratuity Plan. As a part of asset-liability matching strategy, each year, the Company based on actuarial valuations reviews funding and investments of these Plans and contributes the necessary amount to respective funds.

The iron ore and oil & gas division of the Company have constituted a trust recognised by Indian Income Tax Authorities for gratuity to employees, contributions to the trust are funded with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited (ICICI Pru).

#### Principal actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the Gratuity plan obligation are as follows:

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 7.26% | 7.03% |
| Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees | 2%-10% | 2%-10% |
| In service mortality | IALM (2012-14) | IALM (2012-14) |
| Post retirement mortality | LIC (1996-98) Ultimate | LIC (1996-98) Ultimate |

Amount recognised in the balance sheet consists of:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Fair value of plan assets | 24 | 203 |
| Present value of defined benefit obligations | (28) | (304) |
| **Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation*** | **(4)** | **(101)** |

** Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust as at 31 March 2026 amounting to ₹ 217 Crore, is disclosed as discontinued operations (Refer Note 45).*

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of the Gratuity plan are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Current service cost | 43 | 32 |
| Past service cost | 80 | - |
| Net interest cost | 7 | 8 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (120) | (39) |
| **Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss** | **10** | **1** |

Amount recognised in the other comprehensive income in respect of the Gratuity plan are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Re-measurement of the net defined benefit obligation:- | | |
| Actuarial losses arising from demographic adjustments | 0 | 1 |
| Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments | 21 | 5 |
| Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions | (9) | 1 |
| Losses on plan assets | - | 1 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45) | (14) | (7) |
| **Components of defined benefit (gains)/ costs recognised in other comprehensive income** | **(2)** | **1** |

Movement in present value of the Gratuity plan:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 304 | 281 |
| Current service cost | 43 | 32 |
| Past service cost | 80 | - |
| Benefits paid | (34) | (37) |
| Interest cost | 21 | 21 |
| Actuarial losses arising from changes in assumptions | 11 | 7 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45) | (397) | - |
| **Closing balance** | **28** | **304** |

Movement in the fair value of Gratuity plan assets is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 203 | 175 |
| Contributions received | 21 | 54 |
| Benefits paid | (34) | (37) |
| Re-measurement loss arising from return on plan assets | - | (2) |
| Interest income | 14 | 13 |
| Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45) | (180) | |
| **Closing balance** | **24** | **203** |



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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

The above plan assets have been invested in the qualified insurance policies.

The actual return on plan assets was ₹ 2 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 and ₹ 2 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2025.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 24.12 years and 15.33 years as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 3.46 Crore to the funded defined benefit plans in during the year ended 31 March 2027.

### Sensitivity analysis

Below is the sensitivity analysis relating to continuing operations, determined for significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligations and based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year while holding all other assumptions constant.

(₹ in Crore)

| Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligation | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Discount rate** | | |
| Increase by 0.50% | (1) | (16) |
| Decrease by 0.50% | 1 | 17 |
| **Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees** | | |
| Increase by 0.50% | 1 | 17 |
| Decrease by 0.50% | (1) | (16) |

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting year, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet.

### Maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 1 year | 2 | 17 |
| 1-2 years | 2 | 16 |
| 2-5 years | 5 | 52 |
| More than 5 years | 19 | 219 |
| | **28** | **304** |

### Risk analysis

The Company is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefit plans and management's estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

### Investment risk

The Gratuity plan is funded with the LIC and ICICI Pru. The Company does not have any liberty to manage the fund provided to LIC and ICICI Pru.

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The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to Government of India bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

### Interest risk

A decrease in the interest rate on plan assets will increase the net plan obligation.

### Longevity risk / Life expectancy

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan obligation.

### Salary growth risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan obligation.

### Code on Social Security, 2020

On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹80 crore (of which ₹ 77 crore relates to discontinued operations, refer note 45) has been disclosed as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" under Exceptional Items in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/ rules are notified.

## 26 Employee benefits expense [a]

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries and Wages | 119 | 121 |
| Share based payments (Refer note 27) | (3) | - |
| Contributions to provident and other funds (Refer Note 25) | 10 | 8 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 14 | 12 |
| **Total** | **140** | **141** |

a. Net of recoveries of ₹ 29 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 25 Crore) from subsidiaries.



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## 27 Share based payments

The Company offers equity based and cash based option plans to its employees, officers and directors through the Company's stock option plan introduced in 2016.

### The Vedanta Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS) 2016

The Company introduced an Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016 ("ESOS"), which was approved by the Vedanta Limited shareholders to provide equity settled incentive to all employees of the Company including subsidiary companies. The ESOS scheme includes tenure based, business performance based (EBITDA) and market performance based stock options. The maximum value of options that can be awarded to members of the wider management group is calculated by reference to the grade average cost-to-company ("CTC") and individual grade of the employee. The ESOS schemes are administered through VESOS trust and have underlying Vedanta Limited equity shares.

Options granted during the year ended 31 March 2026 and year ended 31 March 2025 includes business performance based, sustained individual performance based, management discretion and fatality multiplier based stock options. Business performances will be measured using Volume, Cost, Net Sales Realisation, EBITDA, Free Cash Flows, ESG & Carbon footprint or a combination of these for the respective business/ SBU entities.

The exercise price of the options is ₹ 1 per share and the performance period is three years, with no re-testing being allowed.

The details of share options for the year ended 31 March 2026 is presented below:

| Financial year of Grant | Exercise Period | Options outstanding 01 April 2025 | Options granted during the year | Options transferred (to)/ from Parent/ fellow sub-sidiaries | Options forfeited/ lapsed during the year | Options exercised during the year | Options outstanding 31 March 2026 | Options exercisable 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-22 | 01 November 2024 - 30 April 2025 | 2,61,810 | - | - | 76,748 | 1,85,062 | - | - |
| 2022-23 | 01 November 2025 - 30 April 2026 | 98,19,384 | - | - | 53,36,796 | 42,37,597 | 2,44,991 | - |
| 2023-24 | 04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027 | 1,43,48,860 | - | - | 24,24,234 | - | 1,19,24,626 | - |
| 2023-24 | Cash Settled | 82,340 | - | - | 82,340 | - | - | - |
| 2024-25 | 05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028 | 88,84,953 | - | - | 13,43,496 | - | 75,41,457 | - |
| 2024-25 | Cash Settled | 3,27,565 | - | - | 3,27,565 | - | - | - |
| 2025-26 | 01 November 2028 - 30 April 2029 | - | 96,20,726 | - | 13,533 | - | 96,07,193 | - |
| 2025-26 | Cash Settled | - | 1,00,601 | - | 9,671 | - | 90,930 | - |
| | | **3,37,24,912** | **97,21,327** | **-** | **96,14,383** | **44,22,659** | **2,94,09,197** | **-** |

The details of share options for the year ended 31 March 2025 is presented below:

| Financial year of Grant | Exercise Period | Options outstanding 01 April 2024 | Options granted during the year | Options transferred (to)/ from Parent/ fellow sub-sidiaries | Options forfeited/ lapsed during the year | Options exercised during the year | Options outstanding 31 March 2025 | Options exercisable 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018-19 | 01 November 2021 - 30 April 2022 | 40,356 | - | - | 40,356 | - | - | - |
| 2020-21 | 06 November 2023 - 05 May 2024 | 15,17,772 | - | - | 16,148 | 15,01,624 | - | - |
| 2021-22 | 01 November 2024 - 30 April 2025 | 82,25,376 | - | - | 48,52,787 | 31,10,779 | 2,61,810 | - |
| 2022-23 | 01 November 2025 - 30 April 2026 | 1,16,66,684 | - | - | 18,47,300 | - | 98,19,384 | - |
| 2023-24 | 04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027 | 1,71,77,541 | - | - | 28,28,681 | - | 1,43,48,860 | - |
| 2023-24 | Cash Settled | 11,90,420 | - | - | 11,08,080 | - | 82,340 | - |
| 2024-25 | 05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028 | | 89,26,163 | | 41,210 | | 88,84,953 | - |
| 2024-25 | Cash Settled | | 3,40,620 | | 13,055 | | 3,27,565 | - |
| | | **3,98,18,149** | **92,66,783** | **-** | **1,07,47,617** | **46,12,403** | **3,37,24,912** | **-** |

The fair value of all options has been determined at the date of grant of the option allowing for the effect of any market-based performance conditions. This fair value, adjusted by the Group's estimate of the number of options that will eventually vest as a result of non-market conditions, is expensed over the vesting period.

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**Business Performance-Based and Sustained Individual Performance-Based Options:**

The fair values of stock options following these types of vesting conditions have been estimating using the Black-ScholesMerton Option Pricing model. The value arrived at under this model has been then multiplied by the expected % vesting based on business performance conditions (only for business performance-based options) and the expected multiplier on account of sustained individual performance (for both type of options). The inputs used in the Black-Scholes-Merton Option Pricing model include the share price considered as of the valuation date, exercise price as per the scheme/ plan of the options, expected dividend yield (estimated based on actual/ expected dividend trend of the company), expected tenure (estimated as the remaining vesting period of the options), the risk-free rate (considered as the zero coupon yield as of the valuation date for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options) and expected volatility (estimated based on the historical volatility of the return in company's share prices for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options). The exercise period of 6 months post vesting period has not been considered as the options are expected to be exercised immediately post the completion of the vesting period.

The assumptions used in the calculations of the charge in respect of the ESOS options granted during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are set out below:

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 ESOS 2025 | Year ended 31 March 2025 ESOS 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Options | Cash settled - 10,30,297 Equity settled - 96,20,727 | Cash settled - 1,26,210 Equity settled - 89,26,163 |
| Exercise Price | ₹ 1 | ₹ 1 |
| Share Price at the date of grant | ₹ 493.55 | ₹ 469.80 |
| Contractual Life | 3 years | 3 years |
| Expected Volatility | 32.03% | 38.65% |
| Expected option life | 3 years | 3 years |
| Expected dividends | 19.10% | 19.69% |
| Risk free interest rate | 5.76% | 6.61% |
| Expected annual forfeitures | 10% p.a | 10% p.a |
| Fair value per option granted (Non-market performance based) | 203.90 | 190.66 |

Weighted average share price at the date of exercise of stock options was ₹ 600 (31 March 2025: ₹ 452.48)

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding was 1.52 years (31 March 2025: 1.58 years).

The Company recognised total expenses of ₹ 56 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 60 Crore) related to equity settled share based payment transactions for the year ended 31 March 2026 out of which ₹ 29 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 33 Crore) was recovered from group companies. The total (reversal)/charge recognised on account of cash settled share based plan during the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 0.61 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ (0.59) Crore) and the carrying value of cash settled share based compensation liability as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 1.48 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.87 Crore).

Out of the total expense of ₹ 26 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 27 Crore) pertaining to above options for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has capitalised ₹ 0.57 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore) expense for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Pursuant to the demerger, at the time of vesting, eligible employees would receive shares of all the Resulting Companies in such proportion as would reflect the equivalent of one share of pre-demerger Vedanta Limited. Consequently, there is no impact on ESOP expense/ liability due to demerger.



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## 28 Revenue from operations

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Sale of products | 22,984 | 16,743 |
| Sale of services | 15 | 17 |
| **Total** | **22,999** | **16,760** |

a) *Revenue from sale of products and from sale of services for the year ended 31 March 2026 includes revenue from contracts with customers of ₹ 22,929 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 16,715 Crore) and a net gain on mark-to-market of ₹ 70 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 45 Crore) on account of gains relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at the beginning of the year with the final price settled in the current year, gains/ losses relating to sales fully priced during the year, and marked to market gains/ losses relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at the end of the year.*

b) *"Majority of the Company's sales are against advance or are against letters of credit/ cash against documents/ guarantees of banks of national standing. Where sales are made on credit, the amount of consideration does not contain any significant financing component as payment terms are within three months.*

*As per the terms of the contract with its customers, either all performance obligations are to be completed within one year from the date of such contracts or the Company has a right to receive consideration from its customers for all completed performance obligations. Accordingly, the Company has availed the practical expedient available under paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 and dispensed with the additional disclosures with respect to performance obligations that remained unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the balance sheet date. Further, since the terms of the contracts directly identify the transaction price for each of the completed performance obligations there are no elements of transaction price which have not been included in the revenue recognised in the financial statements. Further, there is no material difference between the contract price and the revenue from contract with customers.*

## 29 Other operating income

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Export incentives | 13 | 0 |
| Scrap sales | 18 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous income (Refer Note 39(M)) | 1,222 | 701 |
| **Total** | **1,253** | **705** |

## 30 Other income

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Net gain on investments measured at FVTPL | 86 | 116 |
| Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost | | |
| - Bank deposits | 115 | 209 |
| - Loans | 282 | 200 |
| - Others | 45 | 67 |
| Interest on income tax refund | 6 | 299 |
| Dividend income from | - | - |
| - financial assets at FVOCI | - | - |
| - investment in subsidiaries | 2,680 | 7,834 |
| Profit on sale of assets | - | - |
| Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translations | - | - |
| Deferred government grant income | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous income | 4 | - |
| **Total** | **3,219** | **8,726** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 31 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Stock:** | | |
| Finished Goods | 481 | 298 |
| Work in progress | 3,267 | 2,186 |
| **Total** | **3,748** | **2,484** |
| Add: Foreign exchange translation | 14 | 3 |
| Less: Impairment of inventory | - | - |
| Less: Changes in inventory of discontinued operations | - | - |
| Less: Raw material sold during the year | (1) | - |
| **Less: Closing Stock** | | |
| Finished Goods | 794 | 481 |
| Work in progress | 3,737 | 3,267 |
| **Total**** | **4,531** | **3,748** |
| **Changes in inventory related to continuing operations and discontinued operations** | **(770)** | **(1,261)** |
| **Changes in inventory related to continuing operations** | **24** | **(742)** |
| **Changes in inventory related to discontinued operations** | **(794)** | **(519)** |

*** The amounts disclosed here include both Continuing Operations and Discontinued Operations.*

## 32 Finance cost

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost [a,c] | 1,436 | 1,704 |
| Other finance costs | 79 | 257 |
| Net interest on defined benefit arrangement | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,515** | **1,961** |

*a) Includes interest expense on lease liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 1 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore).*

*b) Interest rate of 8.52% (31 March 2025: 10.40%) was used to determine the amount of general borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in respect of qualifying asset for the year ended 31 March 2026.*

*c) Interest expense on income taxes is ₹ 44 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 56 Crore).*

## 33 Other expenses*

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Consumption of stores and spare parts | 61 | 50 |
| Repairs to plant and equipment | 29 | 28 |
| Carriage | 86 | 61 |
| Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translations | 88 | - |
| Repairs to building | 0 | 0 |
| Insurance | 5 | 6 |
| Repairs others | 4 | 1 |
| Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net) | (5) | - |
| Rent [d] | 12 | 11 |
| Rates and taxes | 7 | 9 |
| Directors sitting fees and commission | 1 | 1 |
| Remuneration to auditors [a] | 8 | 8 |



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Allowance of impairment on financial and non-financial assets/ bad debts written of** | 20 | 5 |
| Donation [b] | 1 | 87 |
| Miscellaneous expenses [c] | 1,889 | 1,299 |
| **Total** | **2,206** | **1,566** |

** Net of recoveries of ₹ 46 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 32 Crore) from subsidiaries.*
*** Includes bad debts written off of ₹ 0 Crore against the provision for expected credit loss for the year ended 31 March 2026.*

### (a) Remuneration to auditors comprises:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Payment to auditors | | |
| For statutory audit (including quarterly reviews) | 6 | 6 |
| For overseas reporting | 1 | 1 |
| For certification and other attest services | - | - |
| For other services | 1 | 1 |
| For reimbursement of expenses | - | - |
| **Total** | **8** | **8** |

(b) Includes contributions to Bhartiya Janta Party of ₹ 0 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 67 Crore) and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha of 0 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 20 Crore).

(c) Includes Corporate social responsibility expenses of ₹ 106 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 154 Crore) as detailed in note 41(a) and Management and Brand Fees (net) of ₹ 1,664 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,060 Crore).

(d) Rent represents expense on short term/ low value leases.

## 34 Exceptional Items

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exceptional items | Tax effect of Exceptional items | Exceptional items after tax | Exceptional items | Tax effect of Exceptional items | Exceptional items after tax |
| **Continuing Operations:** | | | | | | |
| Profit on stake sale of subsidiary (Refer note 3(d)(ii)) | 4,442 | - | 4,442 | 2,106 | - | 2,106 |
| Statutory impact of new Labour Codes c | (3) | 1 | (2) | - | - | - |
| **Exceptional gain from continuing operations (A)** | **4,439** | **1** | **4,440** | **2,106** | **-** | **2,106** |
| **Discontinued Operations:** | | | | | | |
| Statutory impact of new Labour Codes c | (77) | 20 | (57) | - | - | - |
| Property, plant and equipment ("PPE"), exploration intangible assets under development, capital work-in-progress ("CWIP"), investments and other assets (impaired)/ reversal or (written off)/ written back in: | | | | | | |
| - Aluminium [a] | (349) | 88 | (261) | - | - | - |
| - Iron ore [b&e] | (853) | 17 | (836) | (217) | 55 | (162) |
| - Oil and Gas [d] | - | - | - | 1,113 | (229) | 884 |
| Transport cess in Iron ore segment f | - | - | - | (97) | 25 | (72) |
| **Exceptional gain from discontinued operations (B)** | **(1,279)** | **125** | **(1,154)** | **799** | **(149)** | **650** |
| **Exceptional gain (A+B)** | **3,160** | **126** | **3,286** | **2,905** | **(149)** | **2,756** |

a. Represents certain items of CWIP, which have been written off during the year ended 31 March 2026 as they are no longer expected to be used.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

b. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has recognized a provision for impairment in respect of investment and advances given to Bloom Fountain Limited (Western Cluster, Liberia) for ₹ 853 Crore. The impairment is a result of continued uncertainty in the viability of the underlying project due to geo-political factors including high stripping ratios, lower ore grades, logistical constraints.

c. On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹80 crore has been disclosed as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" under Exceptional Items in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

d. During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Oil & Gas segment of the Company has commenced injection of Alkaline Surfactant Polymer ("ASP") flooding in selective well pads of the Mangala field. In order to extend the injection across the field, the Company has identified cluster-based development approach. The execution of cluster-based approach has commenced with the award of surface facilities and on ground mobilization. As a result of the above, the Company is planning for the development of remaining clusters. Accordingly, the recoverable amount of the Company's share in Rajasthan Oil and Gas cash generating unit ("RJ CGU") is determined to be ₹ 6,594 Crore (US$ 787 million) as at 30 September 2024, resulting in an impairment reversal of ₹ 913 Crore (US$ 109 million) on its assets in the oil and gas producing facilities and ₹ 200 Crore on its investment in its wholly subsidiary, Cairn India Holdings Limited ("CIHL").

The recoverable value of the RJ CGU is determined based on the fair value less costs of disposal approach, a level-3 valuation technique in the fair value hierarchy, as it more accurately reflects the recoverable amount based on the Company's view of the assumptions that would be used by a market participant. This is based on the cash flows expected to be generated by the projected oil and natural gas production profiles (reserves and resources) extractable up to 2040 (including expected 10 year additional term of license extension), the expected dates of cessation of production sharing contract (""PSC"")/ cessation of production from each producing field based on the current estimates of reserves and risked resources.

Management believes that an additional 10-year term of license extension would be available and would also be considered by a market participant based on past precedence on license extensions, industry practice with relation to granting of extensions and understanding of Indian economy's focus on self-reliance for oil production which is indicated by various initiatives through award of new blocks, etc The discounted cash flow analysis used to calculate 'fair value less costs of disposal' uses assumption for short-term oil price of US$ 79 per barrel for the next one year and tapers down to long-term nominal price of US$ 73 per barrel three years thereafter derived from a consensus of various analyst recommendations. Thereafter, these have been escalated at a rate of 2% per annum. The cash flows are discounted using the post-tax nominal discount rate of 11.91% (15% for ASP remaining clusters), derived from the post-tax weighted average cost of capital after factoring in the risks ascribed to PSC extension, including successful implementation of key growth projects. Based on the sensitivities carried out by the Company, change in crude price assumptions by US $ 1/bbl and changes to discount rate by 1% would lead to a change in recoverable value by ₹ 17 Crore (US$ 2 million) and ₹ 685 Crore (US$ 82 million) respectively. The sensitivities around change in crude price and discount rate are not material to the financial statements.

e. Based on operational performance of coking coal division of MALCO Energy Limited ("MEL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, the management reassessed the recoverability of loans given to and other receivables from MEL. Consequently, a provision of ₹ 217 Crore had been recorded in the previous year ended 31 March 2025.

f. The Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 25 July 2024 (the "Supreme Court Order") opined that the state governments have powers to levy additional taxes/cess on mineral bearing land and mining rights thereof and also held that royalty is not a tax. The Supreme Court vide its further order dated 14 August 2024, clarified that the state governments can levy or renew demands of tax/cess on the existing cases initiated on or after 01 April 2005 which will be payable in 12 annual installments commencing from 01 April 2026.

The Company and other miners had challenged the cess imposition under Goa Rural Improvement and Welfare Cess Act, 2000 (the "Act") in the High Court of Bombay, which upheld the Act's validity in September 2018. The Company's appeal is currently pending before the Supreme Court. As per management's assessment of the Supreme Court Order, the Company had recorded a provision of ₹ 97 Crore in the previous year ended 31 March 2025.



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 35 Tax expense

### (a) Tax charge/ (benefit) recognised in statement of profit or loss (including on exceptional items)

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current tax:** | | |
| Current tax benefit for the year | (273) | (327) |
| Current tax benefit - exceptional items (Refer Note 34) | - | - |
| Benefit in respect of current tax for earlier years | (37) | (15) |
| **Total Current Tax (a)** | **(310)** | **(342)** |
| **Deferred tax:** | | |
| Expense of temporary differences | 3 | 36 |
| Benefit in respect of exceptional items (Refer Note 34) | (1) | - |
| Expense in respect of deferred tax for earlier years | 34 | 15 |
| **Total Deferred Tax (b)** | **36** | **51** |
| **Net tax benefit (a+b)** | **(274)** | **(291)** |
| **Profit before tax from continuing operations** | **5,954** | **8,610** |
| **Effective income tax rate (%)** | **(5%)** | **(3%)** |

### Tax expense

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Tax benefit on exceptional items | (1) | - |
| Tax benefit - others | (273) | (291) |
| **Net tax charge** | **(274)** | **(291)** |

Summary Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in the statement of profit and loss (including on exceptional items) of discontinued operations:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Total Current Tax expense (a) | 2,992 | 1,219 |
| Total Deferred Tax expense (b) | 731 | 1,153 |
| **Net tax expense for the year (a+b)** | **3,723** | **2,372** |
| Profit before tax from discontinued operations | 15,221 | 11,399 |
| **Effective income tax rate (%)** | **24%** | **21%** |

**(b)** A reconciliation of income tax expense/ (benefit) applicable to profit before tax at the Indian statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense/ (benefit) for the year indicated are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit before tax from continuing operations** | **5,954** | **8,610** |
| Indian statutory income tax rate | 25.17% | 25.17% |
| **Tax at statutory income tax rate** | **1,498** | **2,167** |
| Deduction u/s 80M of the Income-tax Act, 1961 | (675) | (1,972) |
| Tax Rate Differences (Capital Gains taxable at lower rate) | (483) | (229) |
| Unrecognised tax assets | (635) | (301) |
| Other permanent differences | 21 | 44 |
| **Total** | **(274)** | **(291)** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit before tax from discontinued operations** | **15,221** | **11,399** |
| Indian statutory income tax rate | 25.17% | 25.17% |
| **Tax at statutory income tax rate** | **3,831** | **2,869** |
| Deduction u/s 80M of the Income-tax Act, 1961 | (479) | (531) |
| Unrecognised tax assets | 197 | (47) |
| Other permanent differences | 174 | 81 |
| **Total** | **3,723** | **2,372** |

## (c) Deferred tax assets/ liabilities

The Company has accrued significant amounts of deferred tax. The majority of the deferred tax liability represents accelerated tax relief for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment. Significant components of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet are as follows :

**For the year ended 31 March 2026**

(₹ in Crore)

| Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities | Opening balance as at 01 April 2025 | Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss - Continuing Operations | Charged / (credited) to profit and loss - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45) | Charged/ (credited) to OCI - Continuing Operations | Charged/ (credited) to OCI - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45) # | Exchange difference and other adjustments - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45) | Charged/ (credited) to Other equity | Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45) | Closing balance as at 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 2,670 | 11 | 735 | - | - | 73 | - | (4,034) | (545) |
| Voluntary retirement scheme | 1 | - | (1) | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Employee benefits | (6) | (1) | (8) | (8) | (4) | (10) | - | 39 | 2 |
| Fair valuation of derivative asset/liability | - | - | - | (5) | (873) | - | - | 873 | (5) |
| Fair valuation of other asset/ liability | (26) | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 11 | (14) |
| Other temporary differences | 529 | 26 | 5 | - | - | (3) | - | (136) | 421 |
| **Total** | **3,168** | **36** | **731** | **(13)** | **(877)** | **61** | **-** | **(3,246)** | **(140)** |

*# Out of the total tax benefit on OCI items in the statement of profit and loss, the deferred tax benefit is presented in the table above. The remaining tax benefit, amounting to ₹63 crore, relates to current tax.*

**For the year ended 31 March 2025**

| Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities* | Opening balance as at 01 April 2024 | Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss | Charged/ (credited) to OCI# | Exchange difference and other adjustments | Closing balance as at 31 March 2025 | Closing balance as at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 2,405 | 217 | - | 48 | - | 2,670 |
| Voluntary retirement scheme | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Employee benefits | (7) | 5 | - | (4) | - | (6) |
| Fair valuation of derivative asset/liability | (62) | - | 62 | - | - | - |
| Fair valuation of other asset/liability | (26) | - | - | - | - | (26) |
| Other temporary differences | (422) | 982 | (3) | (28) | - | 529 |
| **Total** | **1,889** | **1,204** | **59** | **16** | **-** | **3,168** |

**Out of the total tax benefit on OCI items in the statement of profit and loss, the deferred tax benefit is presented in the table above. The remaining tax benefit, amounting to ₹15 crore, relates to current tax.*

*# Amounts in this table includes balances of discontinued operations.*



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## (d) Non- current tax assets

Non- current tax assets of ₹ 1,005 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,245 Crore) mainly represents income tax receivable from Indian tax authorities by the Company consequent to the Scheme of Amalgamation & Arrangement made effective in August 2013 pursuant to approval by the jurisdiction High Court and receivables relating to matters in tax disputes including tax holiday claim.

## 36 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)

| Particulars | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **a)** | **For continuing operations** | | |
| | Profit after tax attributable to equity share holders for Basic and Diluted EPS | 6,227 | 8,901 |
| | Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic and Dilutive EPS (in Crore) | 391 | 385 |
| | Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹) | 15.93 | 23.10 |
| | Nominal value per share (in ₹) | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| **b)** | **For discontinued operations** | | |
| | Profit after tax attributable to equity share holders for Basic and Diluted EPS | 11,498 | 9,027 |
| | Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic and Dilutive EPS (in Crore) | 391 | 385 |
| | Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹) | 29.41 | 23.43 |
| | Nominal value per share (in ₹) | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| **c)** | **For continuing and discontinued operations** | | |
| | Profit after tax attributable to equity share holders for Basic and Diluted EPS | 17,726 | 17,928 |
| | Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic and Dilutive EPS (in Crore) | 391 | 385 |
| | Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹) | 45.34 | 46.53 |
| | Nominal value per share (in ₹) | 1.00 | 1.00 |

## 37 Dividends

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Amounts recognised as distributions to equity shareholders:** | | |
| Interim dividends: ₹ 34.00/- per share (31 March 2025: ₹ 43.50/- per share) | 13,279 | 16,772 |
| **Total** | **13,279** | **16,772** |

## 38 Commitments, contingencies and guarantees

### A) Commitments

The Company has a number of continuing operational and financial commitments in the normal course of business including:

- Exploratory mining commitments;
- Oil and gas commitments;
- Mining commitments arising under production sharing agreements; and
- Completion of the construction of certain assets.

The amounts disclosed in this note include both Continuing Operations and Discontinued Operations

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for:**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Oil and Gas sector** | | |
| Cairn | 448 | 728 |
| Others | - | - |
| **Aluminium sector** | | |
| Lanjigarh Refinery (Phase II) | 579 | 882 |
| Jharsuguda 1.25 MTPA smelter | 36 | 187 |
| Coal & Bauxite Mines | 1,552 | 1,683 |
| Others | 1,421 | 416 |
| **Power sector** | | |
| Athena 1200 MW Thermal Power Plant | 499 | 1,439 |
| Others | - | - |
| **Iron Ore sector** | | |
| Others | 305 | 502 |
| **Others** | 30 | 34 |
| **Total** | **4,870** | **5,871** |

*Note :On 29 February 2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court dismissed the Special Leave Petition filed by the Company, pursuant to which the Company has decided to terminate the contracts which were under suspension. Refer Note 3(c)(A)(ii)*

**Committed work programme (Other than capital commitment)**

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Oil and Gas sector** | | |
| Cairn (OALP - New Oil and Gas blocks)* | 16,457 | 10,162 |

**The capital commitment for OALP blocks relates to the minimum work program ('MWP') as per the revenue sharing contract of each block under the OALP scheme. The estimated capital commitment for the MWP has been revised based on the current executed contract rates with vendors.*

**Other Commitments**

(i) The Power division of the Company has signed a long term power purchase agreement (PPA) with GRIDCO Limited for supply of 25% of power generated from the power station with additional right to purchase power (5%/7%) at variable cost as per the conditions referred to in PPA. The PPA has a tenure of twenty five years, expiring in FY 2037.

The Company received favourable order from OERC dated 05 October 2021 for conversion of Independent Power Plant ("IPP") to Captive Power Plant ("CPP") w.e.f from 01 January 2022 subject to certain terms and conditions. However, OERC vide order dated 19 February 2022 directed the Company to supply power to GRIDCO from 19 February 2022 onwards. Thereafter, the Company has resumed supplying power to GRIDCO from 01 April 2022 as per GRIDCO's requisition. The OERC vide its order dated 03 May 2023 has reviewed its previous order dated 05 October 2021 and directed the Company to operate Unit 2 as an IPP. Against the final order passed by the OERC, the Company has preferred an appeal before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity on 03 May 2023. The matter is currently listed for hearing. This commitment pertains to Discontinued Operations.

(ii) The Company had executed new Power Delivery Agreements ("PDA") with Serentica group companies (Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited and Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited), which are associates of Vedanta Incorporation, for procuring renewable power over twenty five years from date of commissioning of the combined renewable energy power projects ("the Projects") on a group captive basis. These Serentica group companies were incorporated for building the Projects of approximately 871 MW (31 March 2025: 871 MW). During the current year, the Company has invested ₹ 121 Crore of which ₹ 117 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 189 Crore) in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares ("OCRPS") of ₹ 10 each, of Serentica group companies. These OCRPS will be converted into equity basis conversion terms of the PDA, resulting in the Company holding twenty six percent stake in its equity. As at 31 March 2026, total outstanding commitments related to PDA with Serentica group companies are ₹ 194 Crore of which ₹ 188 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 315 Crore).

## B) Guarantees

The aggregate amount of indemnities and other guarantees on which the Company does not expect any material losses is ₹ 26,153 Crore, of which ₹ 9,814 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 24,954 Crore). The Company has given guarantees in the normal course of business as stated below:

a) Guarantees and bonds advanced to the customs authorities in India of ₹ 995 Crore relating to the export and payment of import duties on purchases of raw material and capital goods of which ₹ 980 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,595 Crore).

b) Guarantees issued for the Company's share of minimum work programme commitments of ₹ 4,512 Crore which relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 3,833 Crore).

c) Guarantees of ₹ 221 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 71 Crore) issued under bid bond.

d) Bank guarantees of ₹ 115 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 115 Crore) has been provided by the Company on behalf of Vedanta Inc to Income tax department, India as a collateral in respect of certain tax disputes. The Company has secured this guarantee by equivalent amount of fixed deposits.

e) The Company has given corporate guarantees, bank guarantees and also assigned its bank limits to other group companies primarily in respect of certain short-term and long-term borrowings amounting to ₹ 15,253 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 14,900 Crore) (Refer Note 39).

f) Other guarantees worth ₹ 5,057 Crore of which ₹ 4,322 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 4,440 Crore) issued for securing supplies of materials and services, in lieu of advances received from customers, litigation, for provisional valuation of custom duty and also to various agencies, suppliers and government authorities for various purposes. The Company does not anticipate any liability on these guarantees.

## C) Export Obligations

The Company has export obligations of ₹ 192 Crore, of which ₹ 100 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,247 Crore) on account of concessional rates of import duty paid on capital goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and under the Advance Licence Scheme for the import of raw material laid down by the Government of India.

In the event of the Company's inability to meet its obligations, the Company's liability would be ₹ 39 Crore of which ₹ 17 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 604 Crore) reduced in proportion to actual exports, plus applicable interest.

The Company has given bonds of ₹ 263 Crore which relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 655 Crore) to custom authorities against these export obligations.

## D) Contingent Liabilities

The Company discloses the following legal and tax cases as contingent liabilities:

### a) Proceedings related to the imposition of entry tax

The Company challenged the constitutional validity of the local statutes and related notifications in the states of Odisha and Rajasthan pertaining to the levy of entry tax on the entry of goods brought into the respective states from outside.

# Notes

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Post some contradictory orders of High Courts across India adjudicating on similar challenges, the Hon'ble Supreme Court referred the matters to a nine judge bench. Post a detailed hearing, although the bench rejected the compensatory nature of tax as a ground of challenge, it maintained status quo with respect to all other issues which have been left open for adjudication by regular benches hearing the matters.

Following the order of the nine judge bench, the regular bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court heard the matters and remanded the entry tax matters relating to the issue of discrimination against domestic goods bought from other States to the respective High Courts for final determination but retained the issue of jurisdiction for levy on imported goods, for determination by the regular bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Following the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Company filed writ petitions in respective High Courts.

On 09 October 2017, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that states have the jurisdiction to levy entry tax on imported goods. With this Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement, imported goods will rank pari-passu with domestic goods for the purpose of levy of Entry tax. The Company has amended its appeal (writ petitions) in Odisha to include imported goods as well.

The issue pertaining to the levy of entry tax on the movement of goods into a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) remains pending before the Odisha High Court. The Company has challenged the levy of entry tax on any movement of goods into SEZ based on the definition of 'local area' under the Odisha Entry Tax Act which is very clear and does not include a SEZ. In addition, the Government of Odisha further through its SEZ Policy 2015 and the operational guidelines for administration of this policy dated 22 August 2016, exempted the entry tax levy on SEZ operations.

The total claims against the Company (net of provisions made) are ₹ 436 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 654 Crore) including interest and penalty till the date of order. Further, interest and penalty if any, would be additional. This contingency pertains to Discontinued Operations.

### b) Miscellaneous disputes- Income tax

The Company is involved in various tax disputes amounting to ₹ 263 Crore, of which ₹ 169 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 263 Crore) relating to income tax for the periods for which initial assessments have been completed. These mainly relate to the disallowance of tax holiday for 100% Export Oriented Undertaking under section 10B of the Income Tax Act, 1961, on account of depreciation disallowances under the Income Tax Act and interest thereon which are pending at various appellate levels.

The Company believes that these disallowances are not tenable and accordingly no provision is considered necessary."

### C) Miscellaneous disputes- Others

The Company is subject to various claims and exposures which arise in the ordinary course of conducting and financing its business from the excise, indirect tax authorities and others. These claims and exposures mostly relate to the assessable values of sales and purchases or to incomplete documentation supporting the Company's returns or other claims.

The approximate value of claims (excluding the items as set out separately above) against the Company totals to ₹ 2,555 Crore, of which ₹ 2,502 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,527 Crore).

Based on evaluations of the matters and legal advice obtained, the Company believes that it has strong merits in its favor. Accordingly, no provision is considered at this stage.

Except as described above, there are no pending litigations which the Company believes could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, cash flows or the financial position of the Company.



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 39 Related party Disclosures

**List of related parties and relationships**

### A) Entities controlling the Company (Holding Companies)

Vedanta Incorporated
Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited

**Intermediate Holding Companies**

Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL")
Finsider International Company Limited [a]
Richter Holdings Limited [a]
Twin Star Holdings Limited [a]
Vedanta Resources Cyprus Limited [a]
Vedanta Resources Finance Limited [a]
Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited [a]
Hindustan Zinc Fertilisers Private Limited
Hindustan Zinc Limited
Welter Trading Limited [a]
Westglobe Limited [a]
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited [a]
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited [a]
Vedanta Holdings Jersey Limited [a]
Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV [a]
Vedanta UK Investments Limited [a]

### B) Fellow subsidiaries (with whom transactions have taken place)

Sterlite Grid 16 Limited
Sterlite Convergence Limited
Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited ("SISCOL") [f]
Sterlite Electric Limited (Formerly known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited)
Vedanta Resources Investments Limited ("VRIL")
Konkola Copper Mines Plc [Q]
V-Spark Deeptech Ventures Private Limited

### C) Associate of ultimate controlling party (with whom transactions have taken place)

Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited
Sterlite Technologies Limited
STL Digital Limited

### D) Associates and Joint ventures (With whom transactions have taken place)

Gaurav Overseas Private Limited

### E) Subsidiaries

Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited
AvanStrate Inc, Japan
AvanStrate Korea Inc, Korea
AvanStrate Taiwan Inc, Taiwan
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited
Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited
Bloom Fountain Limited
Zinc India Foundation
Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited
Cairn India Holdings Limited
Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited
Desai Cement Company Private Limited
ESL Steel Limited
Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited
Fujairah Gold FZC
Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited
Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited
Hindustan Zinc Fertilisers Private Limited
Hindustan Zinc Limited
Incab Industries Limited [c]
Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited
Lisheen Milling Limited
Lisheen Mine Partnership [b]
Malco Energy Limited

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Meenakshi Energy Limited
Monte Cello BV
Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited
Sesa Resources Limited
Sesa Iron and Steel Limited [b]
Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited
Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited
Talwandi Sabo Power Limited
Thalanga Copper Mines (Proprietary) Limited
THL Zinc Holding BV
THL Zinc Limited
THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited
THL Zinc Ventures Limited
Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited
Vedanta Base Metals Limited
Vedanta Copper International VCI Limited
Vedanta Displays Limited
Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited
Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited
Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited
Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited
Vedanta Finance IFSC Limited [d]
Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation
Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited
Western Cluster Limited

## F) Post retirement benefit plans (with whom transactions have taken place)

Sesa Group Employees Provident Fund
Sesa Group Employees Gratuity Fund and Sesa Group Executives Gratuity Fund
Sesa Group Executives Superannuation Scheme Fund

## G) Others (with whom transactions have taken place)

**Enterprises over which key management personnel/ their relatives have control or significant influence.**

Anil Agarwal Foundation
Cairn Foundation
Caitlyn India Private Limited
Grant Thornton Bharat LLP
Radha Madhav Investments Private Limited[e]
Runaya Refining LLP
Runaya Eckart Powders Private Limited (Erstwhile Runaya Aluminium Private Limited)
Sesa Community Development Foundation
Tenon Facility Management India Private Limited
Vedanta Foundation
Vedanta Medical Research Foundation
Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust

## H) Key Management Personnel ("KMP")

Navin Agarwal, Executive Vice Chairman
Arun Misra, Executive Director
Ajay Goel, Group CFO
Prerna Halwasiya, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

*a. These entities are subsidiary companies of VRL and VRL through its certain subsidiaries holds 56.38% in the Company.*

*b. Dissolved off during the current year ended 31 March 2026.*

*c. Acquired during the current year ended 31 March 2026.*

*d. Incorporated during the current year ended 31 March 2026.*

*e. Ceased to be a related party during the previous year ended 31 March 2025, upon completion of Ms. Padmini Sekhsaria's term as Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 04 February 2025.*

*f. In January 2025, the Board of Directors have approved purchase of entire shareholding of SISCOL for a sum of ₹ 1 Lakh. The necessary agreements for implementing the above are under process.*



# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### Ultimate Controlling party

Vedanta Limited is a majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL"). Vedanta Incorporated ("Vedanta Inc") and its wholly owned subsidiary together hold 100 % of the share capital and 100 % of the voting rights of VRL. Vedanta Inc is 100 % beneficially owned and controlled by the Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust ("Trust"). Vedanta Inc, Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited and other intermediate holding companies except VRL do not produce Group financial statements.

**I)** No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

## J) For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries | Associates | Subsidiaries | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Income :** | | | | | |
| (i) | Revenue from operations | 2,830 | - | 2,536 | 278 | 5,644 |
| (ii) | Other Income | | | | | |
| | a) Interest and guarantee commission | 36 | - | 389 | 1 | 426 |
| | b) Dividend income | 1 | - | 4,583 | - | 4,584 |
| | c) Brand License and Strategic Service Fees [M] | - | - | 1,203 | - | 1,203 |
| | d) Outsourcing service fees | 5 | - | - | - | 5 |
| | e) Miscellaneous income | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **Expenditure and other transactions :** | | | | | |
| (i) | Purchase of goods/ services [O] | 7 | - | 1,843 | 366 | 2,216 |
| (ii) | Stock options expenses/ (recovery) | - | - | (210) | - | (210) |
| (iii) | Allocation of Corporate Expenses | - | - | 75 | - | 75 |
| (iv) | Management and Brand Fees [M] | 3,470 | - | - | - | 3,470 |
| (v) | Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery) | (7) | - | (90) | 10 | (87) |
| (vi) | Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure/ Donation | - | - | - | 64 | 64 |
| (vii) | Contribution to Post retirement employee benefit trust | - | - | - | 13 | 13 |
| (viii) | (Purchase)/ Sale of fixed assets | - | - | 2 | (2) | - |
| (ix) | Dividend paid | | | | | |
| | - To Holding companies | 7,496 | - | - | - | 7,496 |
| | - To key management personnel and their relatives | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | - To Non executive directors and their relatives | - | - | - | - | - |
| (x) | Commission/ Sitting Fees | | | | | |
| | - To Non executive directors | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| | - To other key management personnel | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - To relatives of key management personnel | | | | | |
| (xi) | Interest and guarantee commission expense [P] | 103 | - | 234 | - | 337 |
| (xii) | Miscellaneous expenses | - | - | 13 | - | 13 |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries | Associates | Subsidiaries | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Transactions during the year :** | | | | | |
| (i) | Financial guarantees given | - | - | 3,721 | - | 3,721 |
| (ii) | Financial guarantees relinquished | - | - | (3,968) | - | (3,968) |
| (iii) | Loans given during the year | - | - | 2,916 | 387 | 3,303 |
| (iv) | Loans repaid during the year [K] | - | - | (2,100) | (134) | (2,234) |
| (v) | Investments made during the year (refer note 38) | - | - | 2,007 | 121 | 2,128 |
| (vi) | Investments redeemed during the year (refer note 3d(ii)) | - | - | (1,850) | - | (1,850) |
| (vii) | Long term borrowings repaid during the year | - | - | (626) | - | (626) |
| | **Balances as at year end :** | | | | | |
| (i) | Trade Receivables | 138 | - | 494 | 29 | 661 |
| (ii) | Loans given [N] | - | - | 3,498 | 368 | 3,866 |
| (iii) | Long term borrowings | - | - | 1,872 | - | 1,872 |
| (iv) | Other receivables and advances (including brand fee prepaid) [M,P] | 14 | 9 | 2,348 | 7 | 2,378 |
| (v) | Trade Payables | 131 | - | 30 | 102 | 263 |
| (vi) | Other payables | 48 | - | 43 | 42 | 133 |
| (vii) | Financial guarantee given | - | - | 15,223 | - | 15,223 |
| (viii) | Banking Limits assigned/utilised to/for group companies [L] | 115 | - | 30 | - | 145 |
| (ix) | Sitting fee, commission and consultancy fees payable | | | | | |
| | - To Non executive directors | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| | - To key management personnel | - | - | - | - | - |
| (ix) | Dividend payable | | | | | |
| | - To Holding companies | | | | | |
| | - To key management personnel and their relatives | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - To Non executive directors and their relatives | - | - | - | - | - |

## Remuneration of key management personnel

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 |
|---|---|
| Short-term employee benefits | 22 |
| Post employment benefits * | - |
| Share based payments | 1 |
| | **23** |

*All related party transactions executed by the Company are at arm's length and in ordinary course of business.*

** Does not include the provision made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for all the employees together.*

*Sales made to/purchases made from and other transactions with related parties are on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees prices, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties. Trade receivables and Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received/ given against these receivables/ payables.*

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## K) For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries | Associates | Subsidiaries | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Income :** | | | | | |
| (i) | Revenue from operations | 2,277 | - | 3,116 | 7 | 5,400 |
| (ii) | Other Income | | | | | |
| | a) Interest and guarantee commission | 40 | - | 373 | - | 413 |
| | b) Dividend income | - | - | 9,944 | - | 9,944 |
| | c) Brand License and Strategic Service Fees [M] | - | - | 686 | - | 686 |
| | d) Outsourcing service fees | 6 | - | - | - | 6 |
| | e) Miscellaneous income | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | **Expenditure and other transactions :** | | | | | |
| (i) | Purchase of goods/ services [O] | 94 | - | 1,811 | 124 | 2,029 |
| (ii) | Stock options expenses/ (recovery) | - | - | (30) | - | (30) |
| (iii) | Allocation of Corporate Expenses | - | - | 58 | - | 58 |
| (iv) | Management and Brand Fees (net*) [M] | 2,698 | - | - | - | 2,698 |
| (v) | Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery) | 1 | - | (60) | (4) | (63) |
| (vi) | Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure/ Donation | - | - | - | 77 | 77 |
| (vii) | Contribution to Post retirement employee benefit trust | - | - | - | 10 | 10 |
| (viii) | (Purchase)/ Sale of fixed assets | - | - | 173 | - | 173 |
| (ix) | Dividend paid | | | | | |
| | - To Holding companies | 9,698 | - | - | - | 9,698 |
| | - To key management personnel and their relatives | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - To Non executive directors and their relatives | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| (x) | Commission/ Sitting Fees | | | | | |
| | - To Non executive directors | - | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| (xi) | Interest and guarantee commission expense [P] | 118 | - | 342 | - | 460 |
| (xii) | Miscellaneous expenses | - | - | 18 | - | 18 |
| | **Transactions during the year :** | | | | | |
| (i) | Financial guarantees given | - | - | 8,854 | - | 8,854 |
| (ii) | Financial guarantees relinquished | - | - | (11,925) | - | (11,925) |
| (iii) | Loans given during the year | - | - | 2,422 | 43 | 2,465 |
| (iv) | Loans repaid during the year [K] | - | - | (1,336) | (83) | (1,419) |
| (v) | Investments made during the year (refer note 38) | - | - | 5,844 | 189 | 6,033 |
| (vi) | Investments redeemed during the year (refer note 3d(ii)) | - | - | (1,028) | - | (1,028) |
| (vii) | Long term borrowings taken during the year | - | - | 2,500 | - | 2,500 |
| (viii) | Short term borrowings repaid during the year | - | - | (1,600) | - | (1,600) |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | | Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries | Associates | Subsidiaries | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Balances as at year end :** | | | | | |
| (i) | Trade Receivables | 16 | - | 260 | - | 276 |
| (ii) | Loans given [N] | - | - | 2,671 | 114 | 2,785 |
| (iii) | Long term borrowings | - | - | 2,500 | - | 2,500 |
| (iv) | Other receivables and advances (including brand fee prepaid) [M, P] | 229 | 9 | 1,850 | 5 | 2,093 |
| (v) | Trade Payables | - | - | 208 | 17 | 225 |
| (vi) | Other payables | 45 | - | 55 | 35 | 135 |
| (vii) | Financial guarantee given | - | - | 14,875 | - | 14,875 |
| (viii) | Banking Limits assigned/utilised to/for group companies [L] | 115 | - | 25 | - | 140 |
| (ix) | Sitting fee, commission and consultancy fees payable | | | | | |
| | - To Non executive directors | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| | - To Other Key management personnel | - | - | - | - | - |

## Remuneration of key management personnel

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|
| Short-term employee benefits | 29 |
| Post employment benefits ** | 1 |
| Share based payments | - |
| | **30** |

*All related party transactions executed by the Company are at arm's length and in ordinary course of business.*

*** Does not include the provision made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for all the employees together.*

*Sales made to/purchases made from and other transactions with related parties are on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees prices, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties. Trade receivables and Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received/ given against these receivables/ payables.*

**L)** The Company reduced its loan receivable from Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust by repayment of ₹ 134 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 83 Crore) on exercise of stock options by employees. Further, the Company has given an additional loan of ₹ 387 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 43 Crore) to Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust for purchase of shares.

**M)** Bank guarantee given by the Company on behalf of Vedanta Inc (formerly known as Volcan Investments Limited) in favour of Income Tax department, India as collateral in respect of certain tax disputes of Vedanta Inc.

**N)** The Company has a Brand license and strategic service fee agreement ("the Agreement") with VRL for the use of brand 'Vedanta' and providing strategic services which envisaged payment to VRL at 3% of turnover of the Company. During the year ended 31 March 2024, VRL assigned the Agreement including sublicensing agreement to its wholly owned subsidiary, VRIL, whereby the Company will fulfil its obligations under the Agreement via VRIL with effect from 01 April 2024. The Company has recorded an expense of ₹ 2,408 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,056 Crore). The Company generally pays such fee in the beginning of the year, based on its estimated annual turnover.

Furthermore, the Company had sublicensed the Agreement to its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), orignally at 2% of its turnover, at net sublicensing fee of 1.70% of HZL's annual consolidated turnover which has been amended to 3% of its turnover, at net sublicensing fee of 2.5% with effect from 01 April 2025. The Company also executed a sublicensing agreement with Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR) at 3% of its turnover, at net sublicensing fee of 2.50% of FACOR's annual consolidated turnover with effect from 01 April 2024. Consequently, for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has recorded income of ₹1,203 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹686 Crore) and an expense of ₹1,002 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹582 Crore).

**O)** During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has renewed loan provided to Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited for a further period of 12 months. The loan balance as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 5 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5 Crore). The loan is unsecured in nature and carries an interest rate of 10.40% per annum. The loan including accrued interest thereon have been fully provided for in the books of the Company.

**P)** During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company executed an agency contract with VRL. Pursuant to which, the Company procured calcined alumina amounting to ₹ 687 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹2,069 Crore) on which an agency commission of ₹ 3 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 10 Crore) is paid to VRL.

**Q)** VRL, as a parent company, has provided financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for erstwhile Cairn India group's ("Cairn") obligations under the Production Sharing Contract ('PSC') provided for onshore block RJ-ON-90/1, for making available financial resources equivalent to Cairn's share for its obligations under the PSC, personnel and technical services in accordance with industry practices and any other resources in case Cairn is unable to fulfil its obligations under the PSC.

Similarly, VRL has also provided financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for the Group's obligations under the Revenue Sharing Contract ('RSC') in respect of 51 Blocks awarded under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy ("OALP") by the Government of India.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, based on updated benchmarking analysis conducted by independent experts, the Group has executed revised agreement with VRL with effect from 01 April 2024. The Group will pay an annual guarantee fee of US$ 9 million (31 March 2024: US$ 10 million) for the OALP Blocks and fee of US$ 5 million (31 March 2024: US$ 5 million) for the RJ-ON-90/1 block, in ratio of participating interests held equally by the Company and its step-down subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Ltd ("CEHL").

Accordingly, the Company has recorded a guarantee commission expense (excluding tax) of ₹ 103 Crore (US$ 11.5 million) (31 March 2025: ₹ 118 Crore (US$ 14 million)) for the year ended 31 March 2026 and no amount remained (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore (US$ 0 million)) outstanding as a pre-payment as at 31 March 2026.

**R)** During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, VRL through its wholly owned subsidiary VRHL, regained control of Konkola Copper Mines Plc ("KCM") w.e.f. 31 July 2024. The Company had an outstanding receivable of ₹ 212 Crore (predominantly regarding monies advanced against purchase of copper cathode/anode) from KCM, which were fully provided for in the books of accounts, in earlier years.

**40 (a)** The Company has incurred gross amount of ₹ 210 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 262 Crore) towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | | Year ended 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In- Cash | Yet to be Paid in Cash | In- Cash | Yet to be Paid in Cash |
| (a) Gross amount required to be spend by the Company during the year | 126 | - | 154 | - |
| (b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year | 127 | - | 132 | - |
| (c) Amount spent on: * | | | | |
| i) Construction/acquisition of assets | 4 | - | 6 | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above (for CSR projects) | 86 | 16 | 103 | 20 |
| **Total** | **90** | **16** | **109** | **20** |

** includes ₹ 64 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 77 Crore) paid to related party (Refer note 39)*

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### Amount of expense excess spent

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 108 | 139 |
| Amount spent during the year | 102 | 123 |
| Amount required to be spent during the year | (126) | (154) |
| **Closing Balance*** | **84** | **108** |

**Excess spent at the end of the year is recognised as asset in the balance sheet which is proposed to be offset against future spend obligations*

### Balance of CSR provision/ CSR expenses not yet paid in cash

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 20 | 30 |
| Provision made during the year | 106 | 129 |
| Payments made during the year | (110) | (139) |
| **Closing Balance** | **16** | **20** |

### Nature of CSR Expenses

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Health and sanitation | 10 | 9 |
| Infrastructure development | 2 | 15 |
| Education sports and culture | 13 | 12 |
| National Initiatives and others | 55 | 87 |
| Others | 22 | - |
| Utilisation of opening excess spent | 108 | 139 |
| **Total** | **210** | **262** |

### (b) Disclosures under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(₹ in Crore)

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| (i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year* | 306 | 154 |
| (ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year | - | 34 |
| (iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year | - | - |
| (iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006) | - | - |
| (v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year | - | - |
| (vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise | - | - |

**Out of the Principal amount, ₹296 Cr relates to Discontinued Operations*



Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### (c) Loans and Advance(s) in the nature of Loans (Regulations 34 (3) and 53 (f) read together with Para A of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations 2015 and Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013):

(₹ in Crore)

| Name of the Company | Relationship | Balance as at 31 March 2026 | Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year | Balance as at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ESL Steel Limited (Interest rate 7.95% - 9.11%; Tenure 12 - 120 months) | Subsidiary | 1,788 | 1,827 | 575 |
| Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (Interest rate 9.35%; Tenure 36 months) | Subsidiary | 400 | 400 | 300 |
| MALCO Energy Limited ("MEL") (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | 367 | 367 | 252 |
| Meenakshi Energy Limited (Interest rate 10.70% - 10.75%; Tenure 36 - 48 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | - | 311 | 128 |
| Sesa Iron and Steel Limited (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | - | 0 | - |
| Sesa Mining Corporation Limited ("SMCL") (Interest rate 8.97%; Tenure 12 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | 4 | 87 | 45 |
| Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (Interest rate 8.97%; Tenure 6 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | 869 | 869 | 200 |
| THL Zinc Ventures Ltd ("THLZVL") (Interest rate 12%; Tenure 36 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | - | 1,114 | 1,103 |
| Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | 0 | 0 | - |
| Vedanta Base Metals Limited (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | 0 | 0 | - |
| Vedanta Displays Limited (Interest rate 8.97%; Tenure 12 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | 0 | 0 | - |
| Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited ("VSPL") (Interest rate 8.97% - 10.70%; Tenure 12 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | 38 | 38 | 30 |
| Vedanta Copper International VCI Limited (Interest rate 7.61; Tenure 12 months) | Wholly owned Subsidiary | 16 | 16 | - |
| Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited (Interest rate 7.68% - 8.29%; Tenure 12 - 96 months) | Wholly owned subsidiary | 9 | 32 | 32 |

*Notes:*

1 *None of the loanee have made, per se, investment in the shares of the Company.*

2 *Investments (gross) made by the loanee in a subsidiary, in earlier years, are as follows:*
- *Investment made by SMCL in Desai Cement Company Private Limited - 18,52,646 equity shares of ₹ 10 each.*
- *Investment made by MEL in Fujairah Gold FZC - 3,35,90,300 equity shares of AED 100 each.*
- *Investments made by THLZVL in THL Zinc Ltd - 1,000 ordinary shares of $ 1 each, 90,000 ordinary shares of $ 100 each and 85,92,680 OCRPS of $ 100 each (including premium)."*

3 *During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has created charge over the below assets in respect of borrowings availed by its wholly owned subsidiaries:*

*i) 100% equity shares of Bloom Fountain Limited (""BFL"") and certain fixed assets of VEDL against the loan facility of ₹ 1,709 Crore (US$ 200 million) availed by BFL.*

*ii) 100% equity shares of VSPL, certain fixed assets of VEDL and certain shares of HZL against the loan facility of ₹ 2,500 Crore availed by VSPL.*

4 *Details of investments made and guarantees provided are given in Note 6 and Note 38B, respectively.*

5 *The underlying loans have been given for business purpose.*

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## 41 Financial ratios are as follows:

| | Ratio | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 | % Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Current Ratio (in times) | 0.95 | 0.79 | 20% |
| 2 | Debt-Equity Ratio (in times) | 0.68 | 0.57 | 19% |
| 3 | Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times) | 1.28 | 1.40 | -9% |
| 4 | Return on Equity Ratio (%) | 19% | 22% | -14% |
| 5 | Inventory turnover Ratio (in times) | 7.61 | 7.56 | 1% |
| 6 | Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (in times) | 24.41 | 28.72 | -15% |
| 7 | Trade payables turnover Ratio (in times) | 11.10 | 11.57 | -4% |
| 8 | Net capital turnover Ratio (in times) | ** | ** | ** |
| 9 | Net profit Ratio (%) | 16% | 20% | -20% |
| 10 | Return on Capital employed [a] | 17% | 11% | 55% |
| 11 | Return on investment (%) [b] | 8.00% | 17.00% | -53% |

***Net working capital is negative*

### Formulae for computation of ratios is as follows:

| | Ratio | Formula |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Current Ratio (in times) | Current Assets/ Current Liabilities (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowing) |
| 2 | Debt-Equity Ratio (in times) | Gross Debt/ Total Equity |
| 3 | Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times) | Income available for debt service/ (interest expense and principal payments of long term loans), where income available for debt service = Profit before exceptional items and tax + Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense + Interest expense |
| 4 | Return on Equity Ratio (%) | Net Profit after tax before exceptional items (net of tax)/ Average Equity |
| 5 | Inventory turnover Ratio (in times) | Total revenue from operations less EBITDA/ Average Inventory |
| 6 | Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (in times) | Total revenue from operations/ Average Trade Receivables |
| 7 | Trade payables turnover Ratio (in times) | Total Purchases/ Average Trade Payables |
| 8 | Net capital turnover Ratio (in times) | Total revenue from operations/ Working capital (WC), where WC = Current Assets - Current Liabilities (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowing) |
| 9 | Net profit Ratio (%) | Net Profit after tax before exceptional items (net of tax)/ Total revenue from operations |
| 10 | Return on Capital employed (in times) | Earnings before interest and tax/ Average Capital Employed, where capital employed = Net Debt + Total Equity |
| 11 | Return on investment (%) | Income from investments carried at FVTPL/ Average current investments |

*Notes:*

*a. The Return on Capital employed has increased due to increase in earnings before interest and tax during the current year.*

*b. The Return on investment has decreased due to lower Income from investments carried at FVTPL.*

## 42 Oil & gas reserves and resources

The Company's gross reserve estimates are updated atleast annually based on the forecast of production profiles, determined on an asset-by-asset basis, using appropriate petroleum engineering techniques. The estimates of reserves and resources have been derived in accordance with the Society for Petroleum Engineers "Petroleum Resources Management System (2018)". The changes to the reserves are generally on account of future development projects, application of technologies such as enhanced oil recovery techniques and true up of the estimates. The management's internal estimates of hydrocarbon reserves and resources at the year end, are as follows:

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| Particulars | Country | Gross proved and probable hydrocarbons initially in place (mmboe) | | Gross proved and probable reserves and resources (mmboe) | | Net working interest proved and probable reserves and resources (mmboe) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
| Rajasthan Block | India | 5,265 | 5,281 | 1,085 | 1,140 | 380 | 399 |
| Ravva PKGM-1 | India | 732 | 728 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| CB-OS/2 Fields | India | 301 | 298 | 29 | 31 | 11 | 12 |
| KG-ONN-2003/1 | India | 260 | 260 | 47 | 49 | 23 | 24 |
| Others | India | 554 | 600 | 147 | 198 | 147 | 198 |
| **Total** | | **7,112** | **7,167** | **1,320** | **1,431** | **564** | **636** |

### The Company's net working interest proved and probable reserves is as follows:

| Particulars | Proved and probable reserves | | Proved and probable reserves (developed) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oil (mmstb) | Gas (bscf) | Oil (mmstb) | Gas (bscf) |
| **Reserves as of 31 March 2024*** | **73** | **75** | **54** | **64** |
| (Revisions)/ additions during the year | (6) | 6 | (2) | 8 |
| Production during the year | (11) | (22) | (11) | (22) |
| **Reserves as of 31 March 2025**** | **56** | **59** | **41** | **50** |
| (Revisions)/ additions during the year | (10) | 80 | (0) | 1 |
| Production during the year | (9) | (17) | (9) | (17) |
| **Reserves as of 31 March 2026***** | **37** | **122** | **32** | **34** |

** Includes probable oil reserves of 23.97 mmstb (of which 10.84 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 21.49 bscf (of which 20.10 bscf is developed)*

*** Includes probable oil reserves of 13.16 mmstb (of which 9.13 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 14.69 bscf (of which 12.66 bscf is developed)*

**** Includes probable oil reserves of 11.14 mmstb (of which 8.64 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 30.90 bscf (of which 6.54 bscf is developed)*

*mmboe = million barrels of oil equivalent*

*mmstb = million stock tank barrels*

*bscf = billion standard cubic feet*

*1 million metric tonnes = 7.4 mmstb*

*1 standard cubic meter =35.315 standard cubic feet*

## 43 Other matters

a) The Company purchases bauxite under long term linkage arrangement (""LTL"") with Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd ("OMC") at provisional price of ₹ 1,000/MT from October 2020 onwards, based on interim order dated 08 October 2020 of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha ("Odisha HC"), which is subject to final outcome of the writ petition filed by the Company.

The last successful e-auction based price discovery was done by OMC in April 2019 at ₹ 673/MT and supplied bauxite at this rate from September 2019 to September 2020 against an undertaking furnished by the Company to compensate any differential price discovered through future successful national e-auctions. Though OMC conducted the next e-auction on 31 August 2020 with floor price of ₹ 1,707/MT determined on the basis of Rule 45 of Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 ("the Rules"), no bidder participated at that floor price and hence the auction was not successful. However, OMC issued a demand of ₹ 281 Crore on the Company towards differential pricing and interest for bauxite supplied till September 2020, considering the auction base price of ₹ 1,707/MT.

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The Company had then filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Odisha HC, which issued an interim Order dated 08 October 2020 directing that the Company shall be permitted to lift the quantity of bauxite mutually agreed on payment of ₹ 1,000/MT after furnishing an undertaking for the differential amount, subject to final outcome of the writ petition.

OMC re-conducted e-auction on 09 March 2021 with floor price of ₹ 2,011/MT, which again was not successful. On 18 March 2021, Hon'ble Cuttack High court issued an order that the current arrangement of bauxite price of ₹ 1,000/MT will continue for the FY 2021-22. Further, on 06 April 2022, Hon'ble Cuttack High Court directed that the current arrangement will continue for the FY 2022-23 also.

An interim application was filed on 11 May 2023 in Hon'ble Odisha High Court seeking directions for OMC to continue the supplies for FY 2023-24 and extend the LTL agreement. Hon'ble Odisha High Court vide order dated 15 May 2023, passed an order that unless the fresh agreement is not executed interim arrangement cannot be granted.

Accordingly, as per the direction of Hon'ble court, LTL was executed with OMC on 16 May 2023 for supply of 2.4 MT bauxite annually at a price of ₹ 1000/MT.

During September 2023 to March 2026, OMC has conducted 19 National E-auctions for sale of bauxite quantities ranging from 50KT to 600KT at floor prices ranging from ₹ 2,429/MT to ₹ 3,874/MT after considering the pricing of Rule 45 of the Rules. These auctions have largely been unsuccessful.

Supported by legal opinions, management believes that the provisions of Rule 45 of the Rules are not applicable to commercial sale of bauxite ore and hence, it is not probable that the Company will have any financial obligation towards the aforesaid commitments over and above the price of discovered in the last successful e-auction. However, as an abundant precaution, the Company has recognized purchases of Bauxite from September 2019 onwards, at the aforesaid rate of ₹ 1,000/MT. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.

(b) The Government of India (""GoI""), acting through the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (""DGH""), had raised a demand up to 14 May 2020 for Government's additional share of Profit Oil, based on its computation of disallowance of cost incurred over retrospective re-allocation of certain common costs between Development Areas (DAs) of Rajasthan Block; recovery of exploration costs incurred after the Exploration phase; and certain other matters aggregating to ₹ 9,545 Crore (US$ 1,162 million) and applicable interest thereon representing share of Vedanta Limited and its subsidiary.

The Company had disputed the aforesaid demand and invoked arbitration as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract. The Company had received the Final Partial Award dated 22 August 2023 from the Arbitration Tribunal ('the Tribunal') as amended by orders dated 15 November 2023 and 8 December 2023 ("the Award"), dismissing the Government's contention of additional Profit Petroleum in relation to allocation of common development costs across Development Areas and certain other matters in accordance with terms of the Production Sharing Contract for Rajasthan Block, while allowing some aspects of the audit objections raised. Further, the Tribunal had decided that the Company was allowed to claim cost recovery of exploration cost as per terms of the Production Sharing Contract.

Pursuant to the Award, the Company had recognised a benefit of ₹ 2,381 Crore (US$ 289 million) in revenue from operations in financial year ended 31 March 2024. The Company has adjusted the profit petroleum liability against the aforesaid benefit.

The GoI filed interim relief application to the Tribunal on 3 February 2024 stating that the Company has unilaterally enforced the Award although the quantification of the same is pending. The Tribunal vide its order dated 29 April 2024 denied the GoI's interim relief application. The GoI has filed an appeal before the Hon'able Delhi High Court ("Section 37 Appeal") challenging Tribunal's order dated 29 April 2024. On 11 July 2025, the Hon'able Delhi High Court dismissed GOI's Section 37 Appeal in Company's favour. The GOI has filed a SLP before the Hon'able Supreme Court challenging Hon'able Delhi High Court's order dated 11 July 2025. The matter is listed for hearing on maintainability of the SLP on 29 July 2026. Without prejudice to its rights under the proceedings, the Company has paid a sum of ₹ 257 Crore (US$ 29 million) during the year ended 31 March 2026.

In the interim, quantum proceedings have commenced. The Company has filed its claim for US$ 256 million before the Tribunal and the GOI, while disputing the claim of the Company, has filed a counter claim of US$ 105 million to the



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Tribunal. As Vedanta's claim of US$ 256 million is largely on account of disintegration of the Virtual Development Areas (""DAs"") (that were created on account of Office Memorandum 13 & Office Memorandum 19) into the main DA, the management believes that Vedanta has a good case on merits. The GOI's claim of US$ 105 million is based largely on the argument that the Work Programme & Budget (""WP&B"") was not reviewed by the GOI. It is Vedanta's submission that the WP&B were submitted to DGH for review. Hearing on the matter concluded in March 2026. The arbitration award is awaited on this matter.

The GoI had also filed a challenge against the Award on 7 March 2024 in Hon'able Delhi High Court ("Section 34 Application"). Notice has been issued in the matter. Till date, no stay has been granted on the operation of the Award. Next date of hearing is 8 May 2026. The Company believes that the Court may not re-appreciate the evidence in Section 34 Application, as the interpretation by the Tribunal is plausible.

(c) The Ravva Production Sharing Contract (PSC) obliges the contractor parties (including the Company (Cairn India Limited which subsequently merged with the Company, accordingly now referred to as the Company)) to pay a proportionate share of ONGC's exploration, development, production and contract costs in consideration for ONGC's payment of costs related to the construction and other activities it conducted in Ravva prior to the effective date of the Ravva PSC (the ONGC Carry). The question as to how the ONGC Carry is to be recovered and calculated, along with other issues, was submitted to an International Arbitration Tribunal which rendered a decision on the ONGC Carry in favour of the contractor parties whereas four other issues were decided in favour of the Government of India (GoI) in October 2004 (Partial Award) and final award in 2017.

The GoI then proceeded to challenge the ONGC Carry decision before the Malaysian courts, as Kuala Lumpur was the seat of the arbitration. The Federal Court of Malaysia upheld the Partial Award. As the Partial Award did not quantify the sums, therefore, contractor parties approached the same Arbitration Tribunal to pass a Final Award in the subject matter since it had retained the jurisdiction to do so. The Arbitral Tribunal was reconstituted and the Final Award was passed in October 2016 in Company's favour. The GoI's challenge of the Final Award has been dismissed by the Malaysian High Court and the next appellate court in Malaysia i.e. Malaysian Court of Appeal. GoI then filed an appeal at Federal Court of Malaysia. The matter was heard on 28 February 2019 and the Federal Court dismissed GoI's leave to appeal. The Company has also filed for the enforcement of the Partial Award and Final Award before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Hearing in the matter is completed, and the matter is reserved for pronouncement of the judgement. Judgement awaited.

The Company has filed an enforcement application before Delhi High Court, which is disputed by GOI and GOI has demanded approximately ₹ 601 Crore (US$ 64 million) plus interest (31 March 2025: ₹ 546 Crore (US$ 64 million) plus interest). The Company does not believe that the GoI will be successful in its challenge as the Arbitrual Award has been appeaeld multiple times and has finally been upheld by the Federal Court of Malaysia in favour of the Company. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.

**44** The Company's Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Cambay Block (CB-OS/2) expired on 29 June 2023. The Company, along with its joint venture partners, had submitted an application for extension of the PSC on 28 June 2021, under the Government of India's 2017 Extension Policy. The Company received few temporary short-term extensions in the interim. The carrying value of Property, Plant and equipment/ Capital work-in progress and receivables from other joint venture partner in Cambay block is ₹470 Crore (US$ 50 million).

The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) vide its letter dated 19 September 2025 has not accepted the application for extension of the PSC, citing delays, procedural and contractual non-compliances.

The Company has challenged the said letter before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court through a writ petition filed in September 2025, primarily on the grounds that the rejection is arbitrary and did not consider relevant factors under 2017 Extension policy. Pursuant to the Delhi High Court's judgement dated 6 January 2026, notices have been issued in the matter and the parties have been directed to maintain status quo.

Reply has been filed by the DGH and ONGC and Company has filed its rejoinder. DGH has also filed an application seeking vacation of the interim order. The matter is being heard.

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Based on provisions of PSC, and its interpretation of 2017 extension policy, management believes that that extension would be granted by MoPNG as the application for extension of the PSC was made in compliance with the timelines and criteria under the 2017 Extension Policy. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

## 45 Scheme of Arrangement for demerger

The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 29 September 2023, had approved a Scheme of Arrangement ("the Original Scheme") for demerger of various businesses of the Company, namely, demerger of the Company's Aluminium (represented by the Aluminium segment), Merchant Power (represented by the Power segment), Oil & Gas (represented by the Oil and Gas segment), Base Metals (represented by the Copper and Zinc International segment) and Iron Ore & Steel (represented by Iron Ore segment and Steel and Cement business) Undertakings, resulting in 6 separate companies (including Vedanta Limited, being the demerged Company), with a mirrored shareholding and consequent listings at BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("the Stock Exchanges"). The Stock Exchanges gave their no-objection to the Scheme.

A first motion application, in respect of the Original Scheme, was filed by demerged company (i.e., Vedanta Limited) and four resulting companies (i.e., Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited ("VAML"), Malco Energy Limited ("MEL"), Vedanta Base Metals Limited ("VBML") and Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited ("VISL")) before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT") on 06 August 2024 ("VEDL First Motion"). The Hon'ble NCLT by way of its order dated 21 November 2024 ("VEDL NCLT Order") inter alia:

a) directed the Company to convene a meeting of its equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;

b) directed MEL to convene a meeting of its secured and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;

c) dispensed with the meeting of equity shareholders of VAML, MEL, VBML and VISL; and

d) dispensed with the meeting of secured and unsecured creditors of VAML, VBML and VISL.

In December 2024, Vedanta Limited and other five resulting companies decided not to proceed with implementation of Part V of the Original Scheme, i.e., demerger of Base Metal undertaking into VBML, along with making appropriate updates to the Original Scheme ("Scheme"). The non-implementation of the demerger of the Base Metals undertaking shall not affect any other parts of the Original Scheme described above.

In compliance with VEDL NCLT Order, the meetings were held on 18 February 2025 and the Scheme (with modification to exclude demerger of Base Metals Undertaking) was approved by the equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors of the Company, as well as the secured and unsecured creditors of MEL.

On 5 March 2025, Vedanta Limited along with VAML, MEL and VISL, filed a second motion petition before the Hon'ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Updated Scheme. After multiple hearings with the Hon'ble NCLT, the Updated Scheme has been approved by the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025.

Further, a separate first motion application was filed by Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL"), one of the resulting companies, with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on 22 October 2024 ("TSPL First Motion") for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking of the Company, since TSPL's Registered Office ("RO") was in the process of being changed from Mansa (Punjab) to Mumbai (Maharashtra) at the time of filing VEDL First Motion. The Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai by its order dated 4 March 2025, disposed the TSPL First Motion by rejecting the scheme ("TSPL NCLT Order"). In an appeal filed by TSPL, the TSPL NCLT Order has been set aside by the Hon'ble NCLAT, New Delhi vide order dated 15 September 2025 and the matter has been remanded to the Hon'ble NCLT for proceeding with TSPL First Motion. The Hon'ble NCLT by way of its order dated 17 October 2025 inter alia directed (i) dispensation of the meeting of equity shareholders of TSPL; and (ii) TSPL to convene a meeting of its secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the order. The meetings were held on 21 November 2025, and the Scheme was approved by the secured creditors and unsecured creditors of TSPL. On 25 November 2025, TSPL filed a second motion petition before the Hon'ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Updated Scheme. The Updated Scheme has been approved by the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 9 January 2026.



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Consequently, the receipt of aforesaid NCLT approval, being one of the substantial approvals, meets the highly-probable criteria prescribed in Ind AS 105 ""Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"" for presentation of the Updated Scheme as discontinued operations. Hence Aluminium undertaking, Oil and Gas undertaking, Iron Ore undertaking and Power undertaking have been disclosed as discontinued operation in financial statements. Accordingly, all previous period figures in the statement of profit and loss have also been re-presented/re-computed.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 20 April 2026, has inter alia, approved the following:

i. To make the Scheme effective on 1 May 2026; and

ii. In consultation with VAML, TSPL, MEL and VISL, the Board has fixed 1 May 2026, as the record date for determining the shareholders eligible to receive consideration pursuant to the Scheme.
The impact of the demerger would be given in the period when all substantial conditions as per Scheme are fulfilled/ met.

Brief particulars of the Demerged Undertaking / Discontinued Operations are given as under:

**(a) Carrying value of net assets of the Demerged Undertaking (net of inter segment balances) as at 31 March 2026**

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-current assets** | | | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 40,970 | 1,793 | 5,046 | 3,089 | 50,898 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 2,001 | 394 | 3,332 | 1,685 | 7,412 |
| Intangible assets | 901 | 120 | 39 | 0 | 1,060 |
| Exploration intangible assets under development | 1,040 | - | 2,143 | - | 3,183 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Investments | 992 | 1,775 | 8,561 | 4,133 | 15,461 |
| Loans | - | 1,309 | - | - | 1,309 |
| Trade receivables | - | - | - | 634 | 634 |
| Derivatives | 229 | - | - | - | 229 |
| Others | 1,090 | 125 | 1,513 | 14 | 2,742 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | - | 0 | - | 1,473 | 1,473 |
| Other non-current assets | 1,929 | 490 | 126 | 92 | 2,637 |
| **Total non-current assets** | **49,152** | **6,006** | **20,760** | **11,120** | **87,038** |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Inventories | 4,977 | 1,010 | 402 | 91 | 6,480 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Investments | 1,387 | 127 | 20 | 7 | 1,541 |
| Trade receivables | 2,276 | 178 | 448 | 179 | 3,081 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,300 | 268 | 1,133 | 746 | 3,447 |
| Other bank balances | 268 | 102 | 2,576 | 4 | 2,950 |
| Loans | 0 | 689 | 0 | 869 | 1,558 |
| Derivatives | 296 | 12 | - | 0 | 308 |
| Others | 1,107 | 721 | 5,563 | 230 | 7,621 |
| Other current assets | 773 | 1,098 | 78 | 228 | 2,177 |
| **Total current assets** | **12,384** | **4,205** | **10,220** | **2,354** | **29,163** |
| **Total Assets (A)** | **61,536** | **10,211** | **30,980** | **13,474** | **1,16,201** |

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(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 25,088 | 418 | 1,015 | 2,504 | 29,025 |
| Lease liabilities | 64 | 200 | 94 | 4 | 362 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | 0 | 4 | - | 4 |
| Provisions | 197 | 12 | 1,360 | 5 | 1,574 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 4,046 | 19 | 654 | 0 | 4,719 |
| Other non current liabilities | 2,143 | 26 | 0 | 29 | 2,198 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | **31,538** | **675** | **3,127** | **2,542** | **37,882** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 10,323 | 1,054 | 2,240 | - | 13,617 |
| Lease liabilities | 17 | 167 | 54 | 0 | 238 |
| Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit | 4,073 | 1,096 | 33 | 204 | 5,406 |
| Trade payables | 2,433 | 296 | 728 | 53 | 3,510 |
| Derivatives | 3,327 | - | - | - | 3,327 |
| Other financial liabilities | 2,392 | 253 | 6,755 | 425 | 9,825 |
| Other current liabilities | 1,672 | 441 | 207 | 20 | 2,340 |
| Provisions | 71 | 53 | 72 | 2 | 198 |
| **Total current liabilities** | **24,308** | **3,359** | **10,089** | **704** | **38,460** |
| **Total Liabilities (B)** | **55,846** | **4,035** | **13,216** | **3,246** | **76,342** |
| **Net Assets Transferred (A)-(B)** | **5,690** | **6,177** | **17,764** | **10,228** | **39,859** |

## (b) Profit from Discontinued Operations

### Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue from Operations | 50,592 | 6,073 | 5,546 | 1,938 | 64,149 |
| Total Income | 51,077 | 6,789 | 7,739 | 1,952 | 67,557 |
| Total Expenses | 37,474 | 5,685 | 5,527 | 1,830 | 50,516 |
| **Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax** | **13,603** | **1,104** | **2,212** | **122** | **17,041** |
| Exceptional Items | (389) | (863) | (25) | (2) | (1,279) |
| Tax Expense | 3,435 | 134 | 148 | 6 | 3,723 |
| **Profit from Discontinued Operations** | **9,779** | **107** | **2,039** | **114** | **12,039** |



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### Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from Operations** | 44,233 | 5,636 | 6,283 | 678 | 56,830 |
| Total Income | 44,829 | 6,249 | 8,671 | 689 | 60,438 |
| Total Expenses | 37,444 | 5,245 | 5,695 | 1,143 | 49,527 |
| **Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax** | **7,385** | **1,004** | **2,976** | **(454)** | **10,911** |
| Exceptional Items | - | (314) | 1,113 | - | 799 |
| Tax Expense | 1,935 | 77 | 439 | (79) | 2,372 |
| **Profit from Discontinued Operations** | **5,450** | **613** | **3,650** | **(375)** | **9,338** |

### Net of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from Operations** | 50,592 | 6,073 | 5,546 | 1,839 | 64,050 |
| Total Income | 51,077 | 6,305 | 7,627 | 1,853 | 66,862 |
| Total Expenses | 37,131 | 5,685 | 5,721 | 1,825 | 50,362 |
| **Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax** | **13,946** | **620** | **1,906** | **28** | **16,500** |
| Exceptional Items | (389) | (863) | (25) | (2) | (1,279) |
| Tax Expense | 3,435 | 134 | 148 | 6 | 3,723 |
| **Profit from Discontinued Operations** | **10,122** | **(377)** | **1,733** | **20** | **11,498** |

### Net of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from Operations** | 44,233 | 5,636 | 6,283 | 678 | 56,830 |
| Total Income | 44,595 | 5,779 | 8,548 | 689 | 59,611 |
| Total Expenses | 36,961 | 5,148 | 5,765 | 1,137 | 49,011 |
| **Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax** | **7,634** | **631** | **2,783** | **(448)** | **10,600** |
| Exceptional Items | - | (314) | 1,113 | - | 799 |
| Tax Expense | 1,935 | 77 | 439 | (79) | 2,372 |
| **Profit from Discontinued Operations** | **5,699** | **240** | **3,457** | **(369)** | **9,027** |

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

### (c) Net Cashflows attributable to the Discontinued Operations

**Gross of inter segmet transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026**

(₹ in crores)

| Year ended 31 March 2026 | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Cash generated from Operating Activities | 13,663 | 865 | 1,927 | 1,271 | 17,726 |
| Net Cash (used in)/generated from Investing Activities | (4,790) | (634) | 4,574 | (1,317) | (2,167) |
| Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities | (8,801) | (139) | (5,876) | 688 | (14,128) |

**Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025**

(₹ in crores)

| Year ended 31 March 2025 | Aluminium Undertaking | Iron ore Undertaking | Oil & Gas Undertaking | Power Undertaking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Cash generated from/(used in) Operating Activities | 11,214 | 428 | 5,005 | (501) | 16,146 |
| Net Cash used in Investing Activities | (3,732) | (290) | (3,440) | (1,082) | (8,544) |
| Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities | (7,347) | (16) | (1,063) | 1,687 | (6,739) |

Total expense includes finance cost which has been allocated between continuing and discontinued operations based on best estimate of debt allocation between business divisions of Vedanta Limited as at 31 March 2026. Accordingly finance cost of comparative periods have been regrouped between continuing and discontinuing operations.

**46** During the year ended 31 March 2026, a short seller has published reports alleging certain matters against some of the Vedanta Group entities including the Company. Based on management assessment, legal advice obtained, and involvement of external experts, management continues to believe that these allegations are baseless and that the transactions stated in the allegations have appropriate commercial substance and that the said transactions have been duly approved through necessary processes and the Company remains compliant with contractual obligations and applicable laws and regulations. During and subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2026, Company has received requests for information and summons for production of documents from the regulators. These are being submitted within relevant due dates and no further communication has been received thereafter. Based on the above, management is confident that no adjustments are required to these financial statements and financial information of the Company for year ended 31 March 2026 or any prior periods with respect to the allegations in the short seller reports published till date.

## 47 Subsequent events

(a) Subsequent to 31 March 2026, an incident has occurred at a boiler of Company's Athena Power Plant located at Singhitarai, Chhattisgarh on 14 April 2026. The plant has been taken out of operation, and a detailed technical assessment is currently underway. Based on management's preliminary assessment and information available as at the date of approval of these financial statements, the incident is not expected to have a net material impact on the Company's financial position, statement of operations, or cash flows. Management continues to monitor the situation and will take necessary actions, if required.

(b) There are other no material adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events, except as already disclosed.

**48** The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered was noted in respect of the software. Additionally, the Company preserved audit trail in full compliance with the requirements of section 128(5) of the Act to the extent it was enabled and recorded.

# Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

## 49 Other Statutory Information

a) The Company does not have any material transactions with companies struck off as per the Companies Act, 2013.

b) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

c) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

d) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

e) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year.

f) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income- tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income- tax Act, 1961).

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Navin Agarwal**
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

**Ajay Goel**
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

**Arun Misra**
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

**Prerna Halwasiya**
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

# ABBREVIATIONS

| Abbreviations | Full Form |
|---|---|
| **2C** | Contingent Resources |
| **2P** | Total of Proven And Probable Reserves |
| **3D** | Three Dimensional |
| **5G** | 5th Generation |
| **ABH** | Aishwariya Barmer Hill |
| **ACT-UP** | Accelerated Tracking and Upgradation Process |
| **AGM** | Annual General Meeting |
| **AI** | Artificial Intelligence |
| **AIML** | Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning |
| **ALOP** | Alternate Livelihood Opportunity Project |
| **APC** | Advanced Process Control |
| **ARMC** | Audit & Risk Management Committee |
| **ASP** | Alkaline Surfactant Polymer |
| **BALCO** | Bharat Aluminium Company Limited |
| **BEV** | Battery-Electric Vehicles |
| **BKM** | Bamnia Kalan Mine |
| **BMM** | Black Mountain Mine |
| **BMPs** | Biodiversity Management Plans |
| **boe** | Barrel of Oil Equivalent |
| **BPCL** | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited |
| **bps** | Bits Per Second |
| **BRSR** | Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting |
| **BU** | Business Unit |
| **BU** | Billion Units |
| **CA** | Chartered Accountant |
| **CAIIB** | Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Banker |
| **CAPA** | Corrective and Preventive Actions |
| **CAPEX** | Capital Expenditure |
| **CCP** | Charge Chrome Plant |
| **CCUS** | Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage |
| **CDP** | Carbon Disclosure Project |
| **CEDEP** | Le Centre Européen d'Education Permanente |
| **CEO** | Chief Executive Officer |
| **CERSAI** | Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India |
| **CFD** | Corporation Finance Department |
| **CFA** | Chartered Financial Analyst |
| **CFO** | Chief Financial Officer |
| **CIT** | Court of International Trade |
| **CL** | Competency Level |
| **CLZS** | Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter |
| **CMD** | Chairman & Managing Director |
| **CO2** | Carbon dioxide |
| **COD** | Committee of Director |
| **CoP** | Cost of Productions |

| Abbreviations | Full Form |
|---|---|
| **COPs** | Communities of Practice |
| **CPP** | Captive Power Plant |
| **CRISIL** | Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited |
| **CRM** | Critical Risk Management |
| **CSA** | Corporate Sustainability Assessment |
| **CSIR** | Council of Scientific and Industrial Research |
| **CSR** | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| **CSRD** | Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive |
| **CSP** | Conductor Supported Platform |
| **CWIP** | Capital Work in Progress |
| **CXO** | Chief Experience Officer |
| **CY** | Calendar Year |
| **DAs** | Development Areas |
| **DAM** | Day Ahead Market |
| **DGH** | Directorate General of Hydrocarbons |
| **DGMS** | Director General of Mines Safety |
| **DJSI** | Dow Jones Sustainability Indices |
| **DMA** | Double Materiality Assessment |
| **DMFT** | District Mineral Foundations Trust |
| **DMT** | Dry Metric Tonne |
| **DPDP** | Disaster Recovery and Data Protection |
| **DSC** | Dariba Smelting Complex |
| **DSF** | Discovered Small Field |
| **DTP** | Dry Tailing Plants |
| **EBITDA** | Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation |
| **ECB** | External Commercial Borrowings |
| **ECGC** | Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited |
| **EIA** | Energy Information Administration |
| **EOR** | Enhanced Oil Recovery |
| **EPS** | Earnings Per Share |
| **ESG** | Environmental, Social and Governance |
| **ESL** | Electrosteel Limited |
| **ESOP** | Employee Stock Ownership Plan |
| **ETP** | Effluent Treatment Plant |
| **ETP** | Exchange Traded Product |
| **ETF** | Exchange-Traded Fund |
| **ETR** | Effective Tax Rate |
| **EU** | European Union |
| **EVs** | Electric Vehicles |
| **ExCos** | Executive Committees |
| **FACOR** | Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited |
| **FAI** | Fixed Assets Investments |
| **FAME** | Foundation for Accelerated Mass Empowerment |
| **FATF** | Financial Action Task Force |

| Abbreviations | Full Form |
|---|---|
| **FCN** | Forced Cooling Network |
| **FCF** | Free Cash Flow |
| **FDI** | Foreign Direct Investment |
| **FGD** | Flue Gas Desulfurization |
| **FICCI** | Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry |
| **FIMI** | Federation of Indian Mineral Industries |
| **FTE** | Full-time Equivalent |
| **FY** | Financial Year |
| **G2** | General Exploration |
| **GAMI** | Guiyang Aluminium Magnesium Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd. |
| **GDDP** | Gross District Domestic Product |
| **GCP** | Google Cloud Platform |
| **GDP** | Gross Domestic Product |
| **GHG** | Greenhouse Gas |
| **GISTM** | Global Industry Standard on Tailing Management |
| **GoI** | Government of India |
| **GRI** | Global Reporting Initiative |
| **GRMC** | Group Risk Management Committee |
| **GRMI** | Global Risk Management Institute |
| **GW** | Giga Watt |
| **H&S** | Health & Safety |
| **H2** | Hydrogen |
| **HAZOP** | Hazard and Operability Study |
| **HCFC** | High Carbon Ferro Chrome |
| **HEMM** | Heavy Earth Moving Machinery |
| **HESPL** | Hindmetal Exploration Services Pvt Limited |
| **HR** | Human Resource |
| **HSE** | Health, Safety and Environment |
| **HVLT** | High Volume Low Toxicity |
| **HZL** | Hindustan Zinc Limited |
| **IBBI** | Indian Biodiversity Business Initiative |
| **IBM** | Indian Bureau of Mines |
| **ICAM** | Incident Cause Analysis Method |
| **ICOFR** | Internal Control Over Financial Reporting |
| **ICRA** | Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency |
| **ICP** | Internal Carbon price |
| **IDC** | International Data Corporation |
| **IEEPA** | International Emergency Economic Powers Act |
| **IFC** | International Finance Corporation |
| **IH** | Intracranial Hypertension |
| **IHS** | Information Handling Services |
| **IICA** | Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs |
| **IIM** | Indian Institute of Management |
| **IIP** | Index of Industrial Production |
| **IIT** | Indian Institute of Technology |
| **IJP** | Internal Job Posting |
| **IMF** | International Monetary Fund |
| **IMSC** | India's Most Sustainable Companies |

| Abbreviations | Full Form |
|---|---|
| **Ind AS** | Indian Accounting Standards |
| **INR** | Indian Rupee |
| **IOG** | Iron Ore Goa |
| **IOK** | Iron Ore Karnataka |
| **IoT** | Internet of Things |
| **IOSCO** | International Organisation of Securities Commission |
| **IPP** | Independent Power Producer |
| **IR** | Integrated Reporting/Report |
| **IRR** | Internal Rate of Return |
| **IRO** | Investor Relations Officer |
| **ISO** | International Organization for Standardization |
| **IT** | Information Technology |
| **ITGC** | IT General Control |
| **ITGO** | IT General Controls |
| **IUCN** | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| **IVSOC** | Inland Vessel statement of compliance |
| **JJM** | Jal Jeevan Mission |
| **JNCASR** | Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research |
| **JSG** | Jharsuguda Power Station |
| **JSG IPP** | Jharsuguda Independent Power Plant |
| **JVs** | Joint Ventures |
| **kboepd** | thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day |
| **KLD** | Kilo Liters Per Day |
| **KPI** | Key Performance Indicator |
| **KRA** | Key Responsibility Area |
| **kt** | Kilo Tonnes |
| **KTPA** | Kilo-Tonnes Per Annum |
| **Kva** | Kilo-volt-amperes |
| **kW** | Kilowatt |
| **kWh** | Kilowatt hours |
| **KYM** | Kayad Mine |
| **LACP** | League of American Communications Professionals |
| **LGBTQ** | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or the Community |
| **LHS** | Left-Hand Side |
| **LNG** | Liquefied Natural Gas |
| **LME** | London Metal exchange |
| **LMV** | Light Motor Vehicle |
| **LOPA** | Layers Of Protection Analysis |
| **LTI** | Lost Time Injury |
| **LTIFR** | Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate |
| **m3** | Cubic Metre |
| **M. Com** | Master of Commerce |
| **MA** | Master of Arts |
| **MALCO** | The Madras Aluminium Company Limited |
| **ManCom** | Management Committee |
| **MAS** | Management Assurance Services |
| **mb/d** | million barrels per day |

| Abbreviations | Full Form |
|---|---|
| **MBA** | Master of Business Administration |
| **MCA** | Ministry of Corporate Affairs |
| **MCL** | Mahanadi Coalfields Limited |
| **MD** | Managing Director |
| **MEL** | Malco Energy Limited |
| **MEMC** | Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation |
| **MIC** | Minimum Inhibitory Concentration |
| **MIRSD** | Market Intermediaries Regulation & Supervision Department |
| **ML** | Machine Learning |
| **MLD** | Mega Liters per Day |
| **mmboe** | Million barrels of oil equivalent |
| **mmscfd** | Million Standard Cubic Feet Per Day |
| **MMT** | Million Metric Tonnes |
| **mnT** | Million tonnes |
| **MoU** | Memorandum of Understanding |
| **Moz** | Million Ounces |
| **MPPT** | Maximum Power Point Tracking |
| **MPT** | Mangala Processing Terminal |
| **MRD** | Market Regulation Department |
| **MSCI** | Morgan Stanley Capital International |
| **MSME** | Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises |
| **mt** | Million Tonnes |
| **MTPA** | Metric Tonnes Per Annum |
| **MVA** | Mega Volt Amps |
| **MW** | Megawatt |
| **MWh** | Megawatt hours |
| **NABET** | National Accreditation Board for Education and Training |
| **NABARD** | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development |
| **NCLT** | National Company Law Tribunal |
| **NELP** | New Exploration and Licensing Policy |
| **NEP** | Net Effective Premium |
| **NEV** | New Energy Vehicle |
| **NGO** | Non-governmental Organization |
| **NHAI** | National Highway Authority of India |
| **NIP** | National Infrastructure Pipeline |
| **NITI** | National Institution for Transforming India |
| **NLI/NPI** | No Net Loss/Net Positive Impact |
| **NMP** | National Master Plan |
| **NOx** | Nitrogen Oxides |
| **NPWI** | NET Water Positive Impact |
| **NSC** | National Safety Council |
| **NSDC** | National Skill Development Corporation India |
| **NSHR** | National Safety and Human Rights or National Security and Human Rights |
| **NWPI** | Net Water Positive Index |
| **O&G** | Oil and Gas |

| Abbreviations | Full Form |
|---|---|
| **O&M** | Operations & Maintenance |
| **OALP** | Open Acreage Licensing Programme |
| **OECD** | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| **OEM** | Original Equipment Manufacturer |
| **OGMP** | Oil & Gas Methane Partnership |
| **OHC** | Occupational Health Centre |
| **OHSAS** | Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Specification |
| **OMS** | Operational Maintenance and Surveillance |
| **ONGC** | Oil and Natural Gas Corporation |
| **OPD** | Online Price Discovery |
| **OPEC** | Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| **PAT** | Profit After Tax |
| **PCI** | Pulverized Coal Injection |
| **PDAs** | Power Delivery Agreements |
| **PERC** | Passivated Emitter and Rear Cell |
| **PESB** | Public Enterprises Selection Board |
| **PGDM** | Post Graduate Diploma in Management |
| **PGE** | Platinum Group Elements |
| **PIB** | Press Information Bureau |
| **PLF** | Plant Load Factor |
| **PLI** | Production Linked Incentive Scheme |
| **PMI** | Purchasing Manager's Index |
| **PMP** | Pantnagar Metal Plant |
| **PNG** | Piped Natural Gas |
| **PPA** | Power Purchase Agreement |
| **PPE** | Personal Protective Equipment |
| **PPP** | Purchasing Power Parity |
| **Pre-NELP** | Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy |
| **PRI** | Principles for Responsible Investment |
| **PSC** | Production Sharing Contract |
| **Q4** | Quarter 4 |
| **QCI-NABET** | Quality Council of India- National Accreditation Board for Education and Training |
| **QNEA** | Quantitative Exposure Assessment |
| **R&D** | Research and Development |
| **R&R** | Reserves & Resources |
| **RAM** | Rampura Agucha Mine |
| **RBI** | Reserve Bank of India |
| **RCA** | Root Cause Analysis |
| **RCC** | Reinforced Cement Concrete |
| **RCM** | Risk Control Matrix |
| **RDC** | Rajpura Dariba Complex |
| **RDG** | Raageshwari Deep Gas |
| **RDM** | Rajpura Dariba Mine |
| **RE** | Renewable Energy |
| **RE RTC** | Renewable Energy - Round the Clock |
| **REC** | Radharaman Engineering College |

| Abbreviations | Full Form |
|---|---|
| **RELIEF** | Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation |
| **RFS** | River Fleet Shipping |
| **RHS** | Right-Hand Side |
| **ROCE** | Return on Capital Employed |
| **RoDTEP** | Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products |
| **RoW** | Rest of the World |
| **RTC** | Round-the-Clock |
| **S&P** | Standard & Poor's |
| **SABRE** | Superior Achievement in Branding, Reputation & Engagement |
| **SAPs** | Safety Action Plans |
| **SASB** | Sustainability Accounting Standards Board |
| **SCALE** | Supply Chain & Logistics Excellence Award |
| **SBTi** | Science Based Targets initiative |
| **SBTN** | Science Based Targets for Nat |
| **SBU** | Strategic Business Unit |
| **SDG** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **SEBI** | Securities and Exchange Board of India |
| **SEEDS** | Social Empowerment and Economic Development Society |
| **SEL** | Sterlite Energy Ltd |
| **SEZ** | Special Economic Zone |
| **SHFE** | Shanghai Futures Exchange |
| **SHGs** | Self Help Groups |
| **SIL** | Safety Integrity Level |
| **SKM** | Sindesar Khurd Mine |
| **SLI** | Starting-Lighting Ignition |
| **SMART** | Specific, Measurable, Attainable (or Achievable), Relevant, and Time-bound |
| **SME** | Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises |
| **SOPs** | Standard Operating Procedures |
| **SOx** | Sarbanes-Oxley Act |
| **SPM** | Suspended Particulate Matter |
| **SPSC** | Social Performance Steering Committee |
| **SR** | Sustainability Report |
| **SRK** | Steffen, Robertson and Kirsten (Limited) |
| **STP** | Sewage Treatment Plant |
| **STEM** | Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math |
| **SZRC** | Skorpion Zinc Refinery Conversion |
| **TACO** | The Animal Care Organization |
| **TB** | Tuberculosis |
| **TC/RC** | Treatment Charges and Refining Charges |
| **TCFD** | Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures |
| **tCO2e** | Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent |
| **TERI** | The Energy and Resources Institute |
| **TLM** | Teaching and Learning Materials |
| **TMT** | Thermo Mechanically Treated |

| Abbreviations | Full Form |
|---|---|
| **TNFD** | Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures |
| **TPM** | Total Productive Management |
| **TQM** | Total Quality Management |
| **TRIFR** | Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate |
| **TSF** | Tailing Storage Facility |
| **TSPL** | Talwandi Sabo Power Limited |
| **TTR** | Tax Transparency Report |
| **UAE** | United Arab Emirates |
| **UK** | United Kingdom |
| **UNEP** | United Nations Environment Programme |
| **UNGC** | United Nations Global Compact |
| **UNSDGs** | United Nations Sustainable Development Goals |
| **UOP** | Universal Oil Products |
| **US / USA** | United States of America |
| **US$** | United States Dollar |
| **USGS** | United States Geological Survey |
| **VAB** | Value Added Businesses |
| **VAL** | Vedanta Aluminium Limited |
| **VAL-L** | Vedanta Aluminium Limited- Lanjigarh |
| **VAP** | Value Added Products |
| **VCI** | Vedanta Copper International |
| **VEDAS** | Vedanta Academy for Sustainability |
| **VEDL** | Vedanta Limited |
| **VGCB** | Vizag General Cargo Berth |
| **VLCTPP** | Vedanta Limited - Chhattisgarh Thermal Power Plant |
| **VLDPs** | Virtual Leadership Development Programmes |
| **VLL** | Vedanta Lanjigarh Limited |
| **VPSHR** | Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights |
| **VRL** | Vedanta Resources Limited |
| **VSAP** | Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Process |
| **VSF** | Vedanta Sustainability Framework |
| **VSTP** | Vedanta Ltd. Sakti Thermal Plant |
| **VZI** | Vedanta Zinc International |
| **WBCSD** | World Business Council for Sustainable Development |
| **WCL** | Western Coalfields Limited |
| **WEO** | World Economic Outlook |
| **WHRB** | Waste Heat Recovery Boiler |
| **WRI** | World Resource Institute |
| **WTD** | Whole- Time Director |
| **WTPs** | Water Treatment Plants |
| **YODA** | Youth Organisation in Defence of Animals |
| **Y-o-Y** | Year on Year |
| **YTD** | Year to Date |
| **YUVA** | Young Upcoming Vedanta Achievers |
| **ZFP** | Zinc Fumer Plant |
| **ZLD** | Zero Liquid Discharge |
| **ZSD** | Zinc Smelter Debari |



vedanta
transforming for good

1st Floor, 'C' Wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects, Chakala, Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400 093, Maharashtra
CIN: L13209MH1065PLC291394 | **www.vedantalimited.com**

Concept, Content & Design
(info@wyatt.co.in)