RAKESH M. AGARWAL & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Board of Director Of
Monte Cello BV.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **"Monte Cello BV"** ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, Statement of Profit And Loss (Including other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement Of Cash Flows for the year ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements)

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, 2023 and its profits including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) spesified 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 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our Audit of the financial statement under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical resposibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We belive that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statement.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flow and the statement of changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

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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 andother irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit, We also;

* identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, desing and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficent and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher then for one resulting from error , as fraud my involve collusion, forgery , intentinal omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

* Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to desing audit procedures thet are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

* Evaluate the appropriteness of acconting policies used and the reasonableness of accounthing estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

* Conclude on the appropriteness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists releted to events or condition that my cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concen. 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 indequate, 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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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.

Other Matter

The financial statements are prepared to assist Vedanta Limited, holding Company to prepare its consolidated financial statement as per generally accepted accounting principles in india. As a result, the financial statement may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report in intended solely for the company and its holding company and should not be distributed or used by parties other than for the preparation of consolidated financial statement of halding Company. We hereby provide consent that a copy may be provided to auditors of holding Company.

For Rakesh M. Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 127710W)

RAKESH M. AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES Mem.No. 124943 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rakesh M Agrawal
Proprietor
Membership No. 124943
Place : Bhiwandi
Date : 04 May 2023
Udin No : 23124943BGXZEG9737

Monte Cello BV
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Amount in USD)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	5	2	2
(b) Loan	6	-	24,000,000
Total non-current assets		2	24,000,002
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	7	112,190	35,136
(b) Loans	8	24,000,000	-
(c) Others	9	5,651,426	4,893,026
Other current assets	10	61,815	16,433
Total current assets		29,825,431	4,944,595
Total Assets		29,825,433	28,944,597
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	21,970	21,970
(b) Other equity		26,521,780	25,965,735
		26,543,750	25,987,705
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12	2,277,400	27,400
Total non-current liabilities		2,277,400	27,400
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	13	-	2,000,000
(b) Others	14	815,688	799,874
Current tax liabilities		188,595	129,618
Total current liabilities		1,004,283	2,929,492
Total Equity And Liabilities		29,825,433	28,944,597

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For Rakesh M Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 127710W)

RAKESH M. AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES
Mem.No. 124943
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rakesh M Agrawal
Proprietor
Membership No. 124943
Place : Bhiwandi
Date : 04 May 2023

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 04 May 2023

Monte Cello BV
Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in USD)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Other income	15	**783,669**	552,000
Total income		**783,669**	552,000
Finance costs	16	**68,392**	45,916
Other expenses	17	**27,536**	59,222
Total expenditure		**95,928**	105,138
Profit before tax		**687,741**	446,862
Tax expense	18	**131,696**	93,078
Profit for the year		**556,045**	353,784
Total comprehensive income for the year		**556,045**	353,784
Earnings per equity share of EUR 453.78 each			
(a) Basic Earnings per share	20	**13,901**	8,845
(b) Diluted Earnings per Share	20	**13,901**	8,845

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For Rakesh M Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No.: 127710W)

Mem.No.
124943

Rakesh M Agrawal
Proprietor
Membership No. 124943
Place : Bhiwandi
Date : 04 May 2023

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 04 May 2023

Monte Cello BV

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in USD)

	Issued Capital	General reserve*	Other Equity reserve#	Retained earnings*	Total Equity
Other Equity					
At 01 April 2021	21,970	8,058,865	(284,592,422)	302,145,507	25,633,920
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	353,784	353,784
At 31 March 2022	**21,970**	**8,058,865**	**(284,592,422)**	**302,499,292**	**25,987,704**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**556,045**	**556,045**
At 31 March 2023	**21,970**	**8,058,865**	**(284,592,422)**	**303,055,337**	**26,543,749**

* General reserve and retained earnings are created out of profits each year and are available for distribution of dividends or issuance of bonus shares, subject to applicable rules

#Other equity reserve represents adjustments for sale of loan in earlier years.

For Rakesh M Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 127710W)

Mem.No. 124943

Rakesh M Agrawal
Proprietor
Membership No. 124943
Place : Bhiwandi
Date : 04 May 2023

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 04 May 2023

Monte Cello BV

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in USD)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**687,741**	446,862
Adjusted for:		
- Interest income	**(758,400)**	(552,000)
- Interest expense	**67,920**	45,463
	(2,739)	(59,675)
Working capital changes:		
- Change in other current assets	**(45,382)**	-
- Change in other payables	**(52,106)**	99,639
Cash flow (used in) / generated from operations activities	**(100,227)**	39,964
Tax Paid (net of refund received during the year)	**(72,719)**	(32,930)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	**(172,946)**	7,034
Financing activities		
Loan taken from the related party	**250,000**	27,400
Net cash generated from financing activities	**250,000**	27,400
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**77,054**	34,434
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	**35,136**	702
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	**112,190**	35,136

For Rakesh M Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 127710W)

RAKESH M AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES
Mem.No. 124943
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rakesh M Agrawal
Proprietor
Membership No. 124943
Place : Bhiwandi
Date : 04 May 2023

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 04 May 2023

Monte Cello BV
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Company Overview

Monte Cello BV (the "Company") is a private company with limited liability ("Besloten Vennootschap"), existing under the laws of the Netherlands incorporated in September 24, 1997. The Company has its statutory seat and principal place of business in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The principal activity of the Company is holding of investments and financing activities.

The financial statements under Ind AS are prepared for the purpose of preparing consolidated financial statement of holding company, Vedanta Limited. These financial statements are non statutory accounts.

The Vedanta Limited has provided the Company with a letter of financial support where it has confirmed that it will provide the necessary financial support and financing arrangements to enable the Company to meet all its external and group company liabilities, as and when they fall due, over the next eighteen months from the balance sheet.

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 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) (as amended from time to time).

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.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 04 May 2023

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical-cost basis and are denominated in United States Dollars ("USD").

3(a) Accounting Policies

(i) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(a) Financial Assets – Recognition & 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.

For purpose of subsequent measurement, these instruments are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

Debt instruments at amortised cost:

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)
After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

(b) Financial Asset - Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

3(a) Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets. 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 is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) during the year is recognized as income/ expense in profit or loss.

(d) Financial liabilities – Recognition & Subsequent measurement

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.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

(e) Financial liabilities – Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(ii) Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Investments in subsidiaries represent equity holdings in subsidiaries except preference shares, valued at cost less any provision for impairment. Investments are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Company has taken advantage of paragraph 4(a) of Ind AS 110 - Consolidated Financial Statements", which dispenses it from the need to present consolidated financial statements. The Company is wholly owned by Vedanta Resources Limited which prepares company accounts that comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and these are available for public use from the company secretary, Vedanta Resources Plc, 8th Floor, 20 Farringdon Street, London, EC4A 4AB and at www.vedantaresources.com.

(iii) Accounting for Foreign currency transactions and translations

Functional and presentation currency

The directors consider United States Dollar ("USD") to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The USD is the currency in which the Company measures its performance and reports its results, as well as the currency in which it receives capital contribution from its investors. This determination also considers the competitive environment in which the Company operates. The Company's financial statements are presented in USD.

Foreign currency translations

Transactions during the year including income and expenses are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

3(a) Accounting Policies (continued)

(iv) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

• it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
• it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
• it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
• it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

• it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
• it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
• it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
• the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term money market deposits which have a maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(vi) Revenue recognition

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

(vii) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate (EIR).

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial liability or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options).

(viii) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

(viii) Taxation (Continued)

Deferred income tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets on accumulated tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3(b) Application of new and revised standards

The Company has adopted, with effect from 01 April 2022, the following new and revised standards and interpretations. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements.

1. Amendment to INDAS 37 regarding costs that an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.
2. Amendment to INDAS 109 Financial Instrument regarding inclusion of fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities.
3. Amendment to INDAS 103 Business Combination, Reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

Standards notified but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023, effective from 01 April 2023, resulting in certain amendments as mentioned below:

1. Ind AS 1 Presentation of financial statements: The amendment requires disclosure of material accounting policies rather than significant accounting policies;
2. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes: The amendment clarifies application of initial recognition exemption to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations;
3. Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors: The amendment replaces definition of 'change in accounting estimates' with the definition of 'accounting estimates'

These amendments are not expected to have any impact in the financial statements of the Company.

4 Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Functional currency

The directors consider the USD to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The USD is the currency in which the Company measures its performance and reports its results to the members. This determination also considers the competitive environment in which the Company operates.

Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has access to resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future.

Estimates and assumptions

At the reporting date, there were no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Note No. 5 (Amount in USD)

Financial assets-non current : Investments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
In equity instruments of subsidiaries, unquoted		
2 (31 March 2022: 2) Equity shares of AUD 1 each in Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited	1	1
578,240 (31 March 2022: 578,240) Equity shares of AUD 1 each in Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited	21,215,519	21,215,519
Less: Provision for impairment of investment	(21,215,518)	(21,215,518)
	2	2
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	2	2

Note No. 6 (Amount in USD)

Financial assets-non current : Loan	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loan to Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd	24,000,000	24,000,000
Less- Reclassified to current loan receivable (refer note 8)	(24,000,000)	-
	-	24,000,000

Note No. 7 (Amount in USD)

Financial assets-current : Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks in current accounts	112,190	35,136
	112,190	35,136

Note No. 8 (Amount in USD)

Financial assets-current : Loan	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loan to Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd.	24,000,000	-
	24,000,000	-

8.1 The Company had advanced an unsecured loan to its group company - Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty ("CMT") Ltd for facility amount of USD 25,000,000 repayable in March 2022 at an interest rate of 2.30% per year. During the year 2021-22, loan has been extended to March 2024 and interest rate increased to 3.16% per annum. As at 31 March 2023, the amount outstanding in the said facility is **USD 24,000,000** (31 March 2022: USD 24,000,000).

Note No. 9 (Amount in USD)

Financial assets-current : Other	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Accrued interest on loan to Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd.	4,605,892	3,847,492
Accrued interest - Vedanta Resources Limited	1,045,533	1,045,533
Receivable from Bloom Fountain Limited	1	1
	5,651,426	4,893,026

Note No. 10 (Amount in USD)

Other current assets	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Prepaid expenses	7,843	-
Advance income tax	37,539	-
Income tax refund	16,433	16,433
	61,815	16,433

Monte Cello BV
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in USD)

Note No. 11 **Equity Share Capital**	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised		
Equity shares of EUR 453.78 each fully paid 200 shares (31 March 2022: 200 shares)	**109,850**	109,850
	109,850	109,850
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity shares of EUR 453.78 each fully paid 40 shares (31 March 2022: 40 shares)	**21,970**	21,970
	21,970	21,970

a) There has been no change in share capital in the financial years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

b) Details of shares held by Holding Company

Equity shares of EUR 1 each fully paid up	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
Name of shareholder **holding**	**No. of Shares**	**% holding**	**No. of Shares**	**%**
Vedanta Limited	40	100	40	100

c) Rights/preferences/restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of EUR 453.78 each. Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Each equity shareholder is entitled to dividends as and when company declares and pays dividend after obtaining shareholders approval. In the event of liquidation of the Company, holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholdings.

Note No. 12

Financial liabilities- Non-current : Borrowings

Borrowings	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loan from THL Zinc Holding BV (Refer Note 12.1)	**277,400**	27,400
Loan from Namzinc (Pty) Ltd- Reclassified from current borrowings (Refer Note 12.2)	**2,000,000**	-
	2,277,400	27,400

12.1 The Company executed a loan agreement with THL Zinc Holding BV in FY 2021-22, where THL Zinc Holding BV has agreed to grant a loan for an amount of USD 200,000 to the Company. The interest rate for the loan is 7.49% per annum and the loan is repayable in October 2024. During the year, the loan facility was extended to USD 10,000,000 and interest rate was changed to 5.83% per annum. As at 31 March 2023, the amount outstanding under this facility was **USD 277,400** (31 March 2022: 27,400) and accrued interest thereon amounting to **USD 8,762** (31 March 2022: USD 390).

12.2 In April 2016, the Company had executed an unsecured loan agreement with Namzinc (Pty) Ltd ("Namzinc"), a fellow subsidiary, for USD 2,000,000 at an interest rate of 2.00% per annum and repayable in April 2017. However, during the financial year 2017-18, the repayment terms were revised and extended till March 2020 at an increased interest rate of 2.25%per annum. During the year 2020-21, repayment period was further extended to March 2022. During the year 2021-22, the repayment period was further extended to March 2023 at an increased interest rate of 2.91% per annum. During the current year, the term of loan has been extended for a further period of 2 years. The amount due from Namzinc is **USD 2,000,000** (31 March 2022: USD 2,000,000).

Note No. 13

Financial liabilities- current : borrowings

(Amount in USD)

Borrowings	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loan from Namzinc (Pty) Ltd.	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Less- Loan reclassified to Non-current borrowings (refer note 12.2)	**(2,000,000)**	-
	-	2,000,000

Monte Cello BV
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2023

Note No. 14

Financial liabilities- current : Others	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
		(Amount in USD)
Other Payables		
Interest accrued on loan from Namzinc Pty Ltd	320,657	262,457
Interest accured on loan from THL Zinc Holding BV	10,110	390
Payable to THL Zinc Holding BV	452,902	452,902
Payable to Lakomasko BV (refer note 23.1)	-	25,269
Sundry Creditors	18,312	-
Others	13,707	58,856
	815,688	799,874

Note No. 15

Other income	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
		(Amount in USD)
Liabilities written back (refer note 23.1)	25,269	-
Interest income on loan to Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd.	758,400	552,000
	783,669	552,000

Note No. 16

Finance costs	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
		(Amount in USD)
Interest expenses on loan from Namzinc Pty Limited	58,200	45,073
Interest expenses on loan from THL Zinc Holding BV	9,720	390
Bank charges	472	453
	68,392	45,916

Note No. 17

Other expenses	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
		(Amount in USD)
Legal and professional fees	10,133	52,898
Audit fees	4,458	3,300
VAT expenditure	10,551	2,850
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translations	2,394	174
	27,536	59,222

Note No. 18

Tax expense	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
		(Amount in USD)
Profit before taxation	687,741	446,862
Income tax as per slabs	131,696	93,078
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	131,696	93,078

Note No. 19
Financial instruments
Fair values

(a) The carrying amounts of other receivables, cash at bank, borrowings and other payables approximate their fair values.

Categories of financial instruments

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
		(Amount in USD)
Financial assets		
Loan and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	29,763,617	28,928,162
Financial liabilities		
Loans and payables	3,093,088	2,827,274
	3,093,088	2,827,274

Note No. 19

(b) Market Risk Management

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(c) *Interest Rate Risk Management*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.The following table details the Company's exposure to interest rate risk. The total interest sensitivity gap represents the net notional amounts of all interest sensitive financial instruments.

(d) Currency Risk Management

The Company is not exposed to the risk that may change in a manner which has material effect on the reported values of the Company's assets which are denominated in other foreign currencies at reporting period.

Currency profile

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:

(Amounts in USD)

	Financial assets As at 31 March 2023	**Financial liabilities As at 31 March 2023**	Financial assets As at 31 March 2022	Financial liabilities As at 31 March 2022
United States Dollar	**29,763,619**	**3,093,088**	28,928,164	2,827,274

As at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 the Company does not have any material exposure to foreign currencies and consequently the sensitivity relative to foreign currencies has not been disclosed.

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities. The table below illustrates the aged analysis of the Company's financial liabilities.

31 March 2023	**Up to 1 year USD**	**More than 1 year USD**	**Total USD**
Liabilities			
Other payables	815,688	-	815,688
Borrowings	-	2,277,400	2,277,400
Total	**815,688**	**2,277,400**	**3,093,088**

31 March 2022	Up to 1 year USD	More than 1 year USD	Total USD
Liabilities			
Other payables	799,874	-	799,874
Borrowings	2,000,000	27,400	2,027,400
Total	2,799,874	27,400	2,827,274

(f) Capital risk management

For the purpose of the capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital.The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

The capital structure of the Company consists of stated capital, retained earnings and net debt.

Monte Cello BV
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2023

Note 19: Financial Instruments (continued)

(Amount in USD)

31 March 2023	**Interest bearing**	**Non-Interest bearing**	**Total**
Financial assets			
Others		5,651,426	5,651,426
Cash and cash equivalents	-	112,190	112,190
Loan Receivable	24,000,000	-	24,000,000
Total assets	24,000,000	5,763,616	29,763,616
Financial liabilities			
Others	-	815,688	815,688
Borrowings	2,277,400	-	2,277,400
Total liabilities	2,277,400	815,688	3,093,088

31 March 2022	Interest bearing	Non-Interest bearing	Total
Financial assets			
Others	-	4,893,026	4,893,026
Cash and cash equivalents	-	35,136	35,136
Loan Receivable	24,000,000	-	24,000,000
Total assets	24,000,000	4,928,162	28,928,162
Financial liabilities			
Others	-	799,874	799,874
Borrowings	2,027,400	-	2,027,400
Total liabilities	2,027,400	799,874	2,827,274

As at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the Company does not have any exposure to variable rate financial assets and liabilities, hence no interest rate risk.

Note 19: Financial Instruments (Continued)

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:

(Amount in USD)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Debt (i)	**2,277,400**	2,027,400
Cash and cash equivalents	**112,190**	35,136
Net debt	**2,165,210**	1,992,264
Equity (ii)	**26,543,750**	25,987,705
Net debt to equity ratio (times)	**0.08**	0.08

(i) Debt includes loan from Namzinc (Pty) Ltd amounting to **USD 2,000,000** (2022: USD 2,000,000) and loan from THL Zinc BV of **USD 277,400** (2022: 27,400)

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company.

Note No. 20

Earnings Per Share (EPS)	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Net Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders for Basic and Diluted EPS (USD)	**556,045**	353,784
Weighted average Number of equity Shares	**40**	40
Par Value per Share (EUR)	**453.78**	453.78
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (USD)	**13,901**	8,845

Note No. 21

Contingent liabilities	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)		
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	**NIL**	NIL
(b) Guarantees	**NIL**	NIL
(c) Other money for which the Company is contingently liable	**NIL**	NIL

Note No. 22

There is no separate reportable segment hence information required under the IND AS 108 "Segment Reporting" is not applicable.

Note No. 23

Related party transactions

Names of related parties and description of relation:

Entities controlling the Company	Volcan Investments Limited - Ultimate Holding Company
	Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited - Ultimate Holding Company
Intermediate Holding Companies	Vedanta Resources Limited
	Vedanta Limited
	Finsider International Company Limited
	Richter Holdings Limited
	Twin Star Holdings Limited
	Vedanta Resources Cyprus Limited
	Vedanta Resources Finance Limited
	Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited
	Welter Trading Limited
	Westglobe Limited
	Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited
	Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited
	Vedanta Holdings Jersey Limited
	Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV
	Vedanta UK Investments Limited

Monte Cello BV
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2023
Note No. 23(Continued)

Related party transactions

Subsidiaries	Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited
Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions have	THL Zinc Holding BV THL Zinc Holding BV Bloom Fountain Limited Namzinc Pty Ltd Lakomasko B.V. (refer note 23.1)

(Amount in USD)

Related party transactions/balances	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
1.Vedanta Resources Limited		
Interest receivable	1,045,533	1,045,533
2.Namzinc Pty Ltd		
Interest expense	58,200	45,073
Loan payable	2,000,000	2,000,000
Interest payable	320,657	262,457
3. Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited		
Investment	1	1
Interest income during the year	758,400	552,000
Loan receivable	24,000,000	24,000,000
Interest receivable	4,605,892	3,847,492
4. THL Zinc Holding BV		
Reimbursement of expenses (including corporate tax)	-	64,880
Loan payable	2,277,400	27,400
Interest expense	9,720	390
Interest payable	10,110	390
Other payable	452,902	452,902
5. Lakomasko BV (refer note 23.1)		
Other payable	-	25,268
Other payable written back	25,268	-
6.Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited		
Investment	21,215,519	21,215,519
Provision for impairment of investment	(21,215,518)	(21,215,518)
7.Bloom Fountain Limited		
Receivable against sale of loan	1	1

23.1 Lakomasko BV (Netherlands), a 100% subsidiary of THL Zinc Holding BV (Netherlands), has been deregistered with effect from 03 March 2023. Accordingly, balances payable to Lakomasko BV has been written back during the current financial year.

Other related party transactions
Amicorp the Netherlands B.V. was appointed to provide certain administration services including directorship services fee of **USD 5,030** (2022: USD 4,950) for the Company. A sum amounting to **USD 7,740** (2022: USD 46,300) was expensed during the year in respect of the aforesaid services.

Note No. 24
During the year 2021-22, the Company has executed an agreement with New Century Resources ("NCR") Australia, wherein NCR will undertake exploration activities a period of two years at Mt Lyell Copper Mine of Copper Mines of Tasmania ("CMT"), a subsidiary of the Company, and thereafter have an option to buy out CMT from the Company at $ 20,000,000. Based on independent assessment from a third party expert, the option has been currently valued at nil.

Note No. 25
Events after the reporting period

There have been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustment to these financial statements.

Monte Cello BV
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2023

Note 26: Analytical Ratios (as applicable)

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Variance
Current Ratio*	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	29.70	1.69	1660%
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total Equity	0.09	0.08	10%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio #	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	0.33	0.24	37%
Return on Equity (ROE)#	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.02	0.01	54%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	NA	NA	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of services and other expense	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	NA	NA	NA
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	0.71	0.64	11%
Return on capital employed (ROCE)#	Earning before interest and taxes	Average Capital Employed	0.03	0.01	85%
Return on Investment(ROI) -Unquoted	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	NA	NA	-

* This is due to reclassification of loan given to CMT from non-current asset to current asset (refer note 8) and loan from Namzinc reclassified from current to non-current borrowings (refer note 12).

\# This is due to increase in interest rate (interest income) on loan given to Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty (refer note 8).

For Rakesh M Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No.: 127710W)

Rakesh M Agrawal
Proprietor
Membership No. 124943
Place : Bhiwandi
Date : 04 May 2023

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 04 May 2023