To The Board of directors of
Monte Cello BV

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of "**Monte Cello BV.**" ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility 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 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) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for audit opinion on the financial statements.

To The Board of directors of
Monte Cello BV

Opinion

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter:-

The financial statements are prepared to assist Vedanta Limited, holding Company to prepare its consolidated financial statements as per generally accepted accounting principles in India. As a result, the financial statement may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is 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 holding Company. We hereby provide consent that a copy may be provided to auditors of holding Company.

For **Pathak H.D. & Associates,**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 107783W)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 043495
Place: Mumbai

Monte Cello BV
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019 USD	As at March 31, 2018 USD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	5	**2**	2
		2	2
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	6	**2,355**	3,062
(b) Loans	7	**24,000,000**	24,000,000
(c) Others	8	**3,237,026**	2,698,902
		27,239,381	26,701,964
Total Assets		**27,239,383**	26,701,966
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	**21,970**	21,970
(b) Other equity		**24,880,207**	24,560,622
		24,902,177	24,582,592
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrwings	10	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
(b) Other	11	**243,157**	119,374
Current tax liabilities		**94,049**	-
		2,337,206	2,119,374
Total Equity and Liabilities		**27,239,383**	26,701,966

The accompanying notes are forming part of the financial statements

For Pathak H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 107783W)

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2019

Nitin Gupta

Place : Gurugram

Monte Cello BV
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2019 USD	For the year ended March 31, 2018 USD
Other income	12	**552,002**	552,000
Total income		**552,002**	552,000
Finance costs	13	**45,449**	45,244
Other expenses	14	**79,174**	100,744
Total expenditure		**124,623**	145,988
Profit before tax and exceptional Items		**427,379**	406,012
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		**427,379**	406,012
Tax expense	15	**107,794**	1,657,108
Profit / (loss) for the year		**319,585**	(1,251,096)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**319,585**	(1,251,096)
Earnings / (loss) per equity share of EUR 453.78 each			
(a) Basic	17	7,990	(31,277)
(a) Diluted	17	7,990	(31,277)

The accompanying notes are forming part of the financial statements

For Pathak H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 107783W)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2019

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Nitin Gupta

Place : Gurugram

Monte Cello BV
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2019

Other Equity	**Issued Capital** USD	**General reserve** USD	**Other Equity reserve** USD	**Retained earnings** USD	**Total Equity** USD
At April 01, 2017	21,970	8,058,865	(285,926,660)	302,345,275	24,499,450
Reversal of Provision (Refer Note No. 7.1 & 7.2)	-	-	1,334,238	-	1,334,238
Loss for the year and total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1,251,096)	(1,251,096)
At March 31, 2018	21,970	8,058,865	(284,592,422)	301,094,179	24,582,592
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	-	-	**319,585**	**319,585**
At March 31, 2019	**21,970**	**8,058,865**	**(284,592,422)**	**301,413,764**	**24,902,177**

For Pathak H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 107783W)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2019

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Nitin Gupta

Place : Gurugram

Monte Cello BV
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax		**427,379**		406,012
Adjusted for:				
- Interest income	(552,002)		(552,000)	
- Interest expense	45,000		45,036	
- Net loss on foreign currency translation	-		24,887	
		(507,002)		(482,077)
		(79,623)		**(76,065)**
Working capital changes:				
- Change in other receivables	13,876		-	
- Change in other payables	78,783		16,201	
		92,659		16,201
Cash flow from / (used) in operations		13,036		(59,864)
Tax paid		(13,745)		(1,900,931)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(709)**		**(1,960,795)**
Investing activities				
Interest received		2		1,946,318
Net cash flow from investing activities		**2**		**1,946,318**
Financing activities				
Interest paid		-		(38)
Net cash used in financing activities		-		**(38)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(707)		**(14,515)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		**3,062**		**17,577**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		**2,355**		**3,062**

For Pathak H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 107783W)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2019

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Nitin Gupta

Place : Gurugram

Monte Cello BV
Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2019

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.

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 May 2, 2019.

(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) on the principal amount outstanding.

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 Plc. 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, 5th Floor, 6 St Andrew Street, London, EC4A 3AE 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.

3(a) Accounting Policies (continued)

(iii) Accounting for Foreign currency transactions and translations (continued)

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.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss are included in profit or loss as part of the 'Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. Exchange differences on other financial instruments are included in profit or loss as 'Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)'.

(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.

3(a) Accounting Policies (continued)

(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.

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 adoption of Ind AS 115: Revenue from contracts with customers, Ind AS 23: Borrowing Cost and other minor changes to standards applicable for the year ended March 31, 2019 did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new standards including Ind AS 116 "Leases" and other standards/amendments to standards that have been issued but are not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements is not expected have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

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
Financial assets-non current : Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 USD	As at March 31, 2018 USD
In equity instruments of subsidiaries		
2 (2018: 2) Equity shares of AUD 1 each in Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited	1	1
578,240 (2018: 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
Financial assets-current : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 USD	As at March 31, 2018 USD
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	**2,355**	3,062
	2,355	3,062

Note No. 7
Financial assets-current : Loan

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 USD	As at March 31, 2018 USD
Loan to Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd. (Refer note 7.4)	**24,000,000**	24,000,000
	24,000,000	**24,000,000**

7.1 The Company had advanced loans of USD 283,426,660 to Twin Star Mauritius Holdings Limited (TSMHL), a fellow subsidiary of the Company. TSMHL was holding shares of Cairn India Limited ("Cairn India"), another fellow subsidiary of the Company. During the year 2016-17, the merger of Cairn India into the Company's intermediate holding company, Vedanta Limited ("Vedanta"), was substantially completed and was implemented in the month of April 2017 by allotment of shares of Vedanta to the shareholders of Cairn India. As per the terms of the Scheme of merger, Vedanta and its subsidiaries (including TSMHL) did not receive any consideration in lieu of their holding in Cairn India which stood extinguished upon the merger being implemented. Consequently, the Company has made a provision of USD 285,926,660 against the loan (including accrued interest) it had extended to TSMHL and the effects of the same were carried through the statement of changes in equity.

7.2 During the previous year 2017-18, the company has received USD 1,946,318 from TSMHL on account of outstanding accrued interest & hence the provision for impairment of USD 1,334,238 has been reversed in other equity reserve (Refer statement of changes in equity).

7.3 Further during the previous year 2017-18, the Company sold the loans and interest receivable from TSMHL to Bloom Fountain Limited, another group company at fair value of USD 1.

7.4 The Company has advanced loan to its group company - Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd for facility amount of USD 25,000,000 repayable in March 2020 (extended during the year) at an interest rate of 2.30% per year. As at March 31,2019 the amount outstanding in the said facility is USD 24,000,000 (2018:USD 24,000,000).

Note No. 8
Financial assets-current : Other

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 USD	As at March 31, 2018 USD
Accrued interest -Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd.	**2,191,492**	1,639,492
Accrued interest - Vedanta Resources Limited (erstwhile Vedanta Resources plc)	**1,045,533**	1,045,533
Receivable from THL Zinc Holding BV	**-**	13,876
Receivable from Bloom Fountain Limited (Refer Note 7.3)	**1**	1
	3,237,026	2,698,902

Note No. 9
Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 USD	As at March 31, 2018 USD
Authorised		
Equity shares of EUR 453.78 each fully paid 200 shares (2018: 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 (2018: 40 shares)	**21,970**	21,970
	21,970	21,970

a) There has been no change in share capital in the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

b) Details of shares held by Holding Company*
Equity shares of EUR 1 each fully paid up

Name of shareholder	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
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.

Monte Cello BV
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2018

Note No. 10
Financial liabilities- Current : Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 USD	As at March 31, 2018 USD
Borrowings		
Loan from Namzinc (Pty) Ltd.	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
	2,000,000	2,000,000

In April 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Namzinc (Pty) Ltd (Namzinc) amounting to USD 2,000,000 at an interest rate of 2.00% per annum and repayable in April 2017. However, during the previous year 2017-18, the repayment terms have been revised and further extended till March 2019 at an increased interest rate of 2.25% per annum. During the current year, repayment period has been extended to March 2020. As at March 31, 2019, the amount due from Namzinc is USD 2,000,000 (2018: USD 2,000,000).

Note No. 11
Financial liabilities- current : Others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 USD	As at March 31, 2018 USD
Other Payables		
Interest accrued -Namzinc (Pty) Ltd.	**127,384**	82,384
Others	**115,773**	36,990
	243,157	119,374

Note No. 12
Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019 USD	For the year ended March 31, 2018 USD
Interest income on deposits	**2**	-
Interest income on loans	**552,000**	552,000
	552,002	**552,000**

Note No. 13
Finance costs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019 USD	For the Year ended March 31, 2018 USD
Interest expenses on loan taken	**45,000**	44,998
Interest on income tax	-	38
Bank charges	**449**	208
	45,449	45,244

Note No. 14
Other expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019 USD	For the Year ended March 31, 2018 USD
Legal and professional fees	**75,614**	72,070
Audit fees	**3,300**	3,300
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translations	**260**	25,374
	79,174	100,744

Note No. 15
Tax Expense

Particulars	**For the Year ended March 31, 2019 USD**	For the Year ended March 31, 2018 USD
Profit before taxation	**427,379**	406,012
Income tax as per slabs	**95,545**	101,503
Add- Tax on notional income	**-**	1,539,141
Add- Tax adjustment for fiscal differences	**(1,497)**	-
Add- Previous year tax (credit) / expense	**13,746**	16,464
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	**107,794**	1,657,108

Note No. 16
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 March 31, 2019 USD	**As at March 31, 2018 USD**
Financial assets		
Loan and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	**27,239,381**	26,701,964
Financial liabilities		
Loans and payables	**2,243,157**	2,119,374
	2,243,157	2,119,374

(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.

Monte Cello BV
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2019

16 **Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

March 31, 2019	**Interest bearing**	**Non-Interest bearing**	**Total**
	USD	**USD**	**USD**
Financial Assets			
Others	-	3,237,025	3,237,025
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,355	2,355
Receivable from Bloom Fountain Limited	-	1	1
Loan to Copper mines of Tasmania Pty Limited	24,000,000	-	24,000,000
Total assets	**24,000,000**	**3,239,381**	**27,239,381**
Financial Liabilities			
Others	-	243,157	243,157
Borrowings	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total liabilities	**2,000,000**	**243,157**	**2,243,157**

March 31, 2018	Interest bearing	Non-Interest bearing	Total
	USD	USD	USD
Financial Assets			
Others	-	2,698,901	2,698,901
Cash and cash equivalents		3,062	3,062
Receivable from Bloom Fountain Limited	-	1	1
Loan to Copper mines of Tasmania Pty Limited	24,000,000		24,000,000
Total assets	24,000,000	2,701,964	26,701,964
Financial Liabilities			
Others	-	119,374	119,374
Borrowings	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total liabilities	2,000,000	119,374	2,119,374

As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the Company does not have any exposure to variable rate financial assets and liabilities, hence no interest rate risk.

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16 **Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

(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 2019	**Financial liabilities 2019**	Financial assets 2018	Financial liabilities 2018
Euro	**2,355**	**-**	3,062	25,269
United States Dollar	**27,237,026**	**2,243,157**	26,698,902	2,094,105

As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 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.

March 31, 2019

	Up to 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
Liabilities	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Other payables	**243,157**	**-**	**243,157**
Borrowings	**2,000,000**	**-**	**2,000,000**
Total	**2,243,157**	**-**	**2,243,157**

March 31, 2018

	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	USD	USD	USD
Liabilities			
Other payables	119,374	-	119,374
Borrowings	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total	2,119,374	-	2,119,374

(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.

16 **Financial Instruments (Cont'd)**

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:

	As at March 31, 2019 USD	As at March 31, 2018 USD
Debt (i)	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,355**	3,062
Net debt	**1,997,645**	1,996,938
Equity (ii)	**24,902,177**	24,582,592
Net debt to equity ratio (times)	**0.08**	**0.08**

(i) Debt includes loan from Namzinc (Pty) Ltd amounting to USD 2,000,000 (2018: USD 2,000,000).

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

17 **Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2019 USD**	For the year ended March 31, 2018 USD
Net Profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders for Basic and Diluted EPS (USD)	**319,585**	(1,251,096)
Weighted average Number of equity Shares	**40**	40
Par Value per Share (EUR)	**453.78**	453.78
Earnings / (loss) per share - Basic and diluted (USD)	**7,990**	(31,277)

18 **Contingent liabilities**

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019 USD**	**As at March 31, 2018 USD**
Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)		
(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt	**NIL**	NIL
(b) Guarantees		
(c) Other money for which the company is contingently liable		

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

20 **Related party transactions**

Names of related parties and description of relation:

Ultimate Holding Company and its subsidiary	Volcan Investments Limited Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited
Intermediate Holding Company	Vedanta Resources Limited (erstwhle Vedanta Resources plc)
Subsidiaries	Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited
Holding Company	Vedanta Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	THL Zinc Holding BV Twinstar Mauritius Holdings Limited (under liquidation) Bloom Fountain Limited Namzinc Pty Ltd Lakomasko B.V.

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20 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

	For the year ended 31 March, 2019 USD	For the year ended 31 March, 2018 USD
1.Vedanta Resources Limited (erstwhile Vedanta Resources plc)		
Interest receivable	**1,045,533**	1,045,533
2.Namzinc Pty Ltd		
Interest expense	**45,000**	44,998
Loan payable	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Interest payable	**127,384**	82,384
3.Twinstar Mauritius Holdings Limited		
Reversal of provision for impairment	-	1,334,238
Interest received during the year	-	1,946,318
4. Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited		
Investment	**1**	1
Interest income during the year	**552,000**	552,000
Loan receivable	**24,000,000**	24,000,000
Interest receivable	**2,191,492**	1,639,492
5. THL Zinc Holding BV		
Receivable	-	13,876
Reimbursement of expenses	**81,416**	-
Payable	**67,540**	-
6. Lakomasko BV		
Reimbursement of expense	-	25,269
Payable	**25,269**	25,269
7.Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited		
Investment	**21,215,519**	21,215,519
Provision for impairment of investment	**(21,215,518)**	(21,215,518)
8.Bloom Fountain Limited (refer note 7.3)		
Receivable against sale of loan	**1**	1

Other related party transactions
Vistra NC BV performs certain administration services including the provision of directorship services of USD 6,305 (2018: USD 6,372) for the Company. A sum amounting to USD 48,810 (2018: USD 54,624) was expensed during the year in respect of the aforesaid services.

21 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.

For Pathak H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 107783W)

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2019

Nitin Gupta

Place : Gurugram