To The Board of directors of
Lakomasko BV.

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of "**Lakomasko BV"** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement 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.

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 31st March, 2018, and its loss 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
Date: 1st May 2018

Lakomasko BV
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2018 USD	As at March 31, 2017 USD
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	**13,297**	128,272
Other receivable	2A	**74,082**	-
Total assets		**87,379**	128,272
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	3	**122**	122
Other equity		**73,381**	112,439
		73,503	112,561
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other payables	4	**13,876**	15,711
		13,876	15,711
Total equity and liabilities		**87,379**	128,272

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: 1st May, 2018

For and on behalf of Lakomasko BV

Nitin Gupta

Place : Gurugram
Date: 1st May, 2018

Lakomasko BV
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2018 USD	Year ended March 31, 2017 USD
INCOME			
Other income	5	**140**	450
Total		**140**	450
EXPENDITURE			
Finance cost	6	**563**	197
Other expenses	7	**38,635**	35,905
Total		**39,198**	36,102
Loss before tax		**(39,058)**	(35,652)
Tax expense		**-**	-
Loss for the year		**(39,058)**	(35,652)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(39,058)**	(35,652)
Loss per equity share of EUR 1 each			
a) Basic	10	**(429.21)**	(391.78)
b) Diluted	10	**(429.21)**	(391.78)

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: 1st May, 2018

For and on behalf of Lakomasko BV

Nitin Gupta

Place : Gurugram
Date: 1st May, 2018

Lakomasko BV
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2018

	Issued Capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Total Equity USD
At 1 April 2016	122	148,091	148,213
Loss for the year and total comprehensive income	-	(35,652)	(35,652)
At 31 March 2017	122	112,439	112,561
At 1 April 2017	**122**	**112,439**	**112,561**
Loss for the year and total comprehensive income	**-**	**(39,058)**	**(39,058)**
At 31 March 2018	**122**	**73,381**	**73,503**

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

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date: 1st May, 2018

For and on behalf of Lakomasko BV

Nitin Gupta

Place : Gurugram
Date: 1st May, 2018

Lakomasko BV
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018

	Year ended March 31, 2018 USD	Year ended March 31, 2018 USD	Year ended March 31, 2017 USD	Year ended March 31, 2017 USD
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net Loss for the year before tax as per statement of Profit & Loss		**(39,058)**		(35,652)
Adjustments for:				
- Interest income on deposits	**(140)**		(450)	
-Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translations	**2,310**		1,265	
		2,170		815
Operating loss before working capital changes		**(36,888)**		(34,837)
Changes in working capital				
- Change in other receivable	**(74,082)**		-	
- Change in other payables	**(1,835)**		(2,189)	
		(75,917)		(2,189)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(112,805)**		(37,026)
Investing activities				
Interest received on deposits		**140**		450
Net cash from investing activities		**140**		450
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A)		**(112,665)**		(36,576)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (Refer note 2) (B)		**128,272**		166,113
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	**(2,310)**		(1,265)	
Balance of Cash Equivalents (A+B)	**15,607**		129,537	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**13,297**		128,272

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

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date: 1st May, 2018

For and on behalf of Lakomasko BV

Nitin Gupta

Place : Gurugram
Date: 1st May, 2018

Lakomasko BV
Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2018

(i) CORPORATE INFORMATION

Lakomasko B.V. (the company) is a private company with limited liablity ("Besloten Vennootschap"), existing under the laws of The Netherlands, incorporated on April 20, 2007.The company has its statutory seat and principle place of business in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.The principle activity of the company is Holding of Investments and Financing Activities.

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

(ii) BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FIANNCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Basis of preparation and Compliance with Ind AS

The Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India and complied with the accounting standards (Previous GAAP) as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, to the extent applicable, and the presentation requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) **Statement of compliance**
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.The policies have been consistently applied to all years presented,unless other wise stated.

(b) **Basis of preparation**
The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with IND AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015. The financial statements under IND AS are prepared for the purpose of preparing consolidated financial statements of holding company, Vedanta Limited. These financial statements are non-statutory accounts. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical-cost basis, except for financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value.

(c) **Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**
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.

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. Therefore, management considers the USD as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

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.

(iv) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

(a) **Functional and presentation 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, 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 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 spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

(iv) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Functional and presentation currency (Cont'd)

Foreign currency translations (Cont'd)

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)'.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividend income

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(c) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(d) Expense Recognition

Expenses are accounted for in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

(e) 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.

(i) Financial Assets - Recognition

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 that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

•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. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

• Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the interest income, impairment losses & 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 OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

(iv) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(e) Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Financial Assets - Recognition (cont'd)

• Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. 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 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes being recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

• Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are 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. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in 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. For equity instruments which are classified as FVTPL all subsequent fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Financial Assets - derecognition
The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the 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.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets
In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:
• Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities and deposits
• Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVOCI
• Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18

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.

(iv) Financial liabilities – Recognition & 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 and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

(iv) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(e) Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

(iv) Financial liabilities – Recognition & Subsequent measurement (Cont'd)

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

• **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 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 profit or 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. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

• Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans & Borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings 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.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(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. 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 any entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(vii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(f) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the assets is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss in the statement of profit and loss. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or CGU’s(cash generating units) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

(iv) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(f) Impairment of assets (Cont'd)

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account.

(g) 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 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 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 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.

(h) Current v/s Non -current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:
• Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
• Held primarily for the purpose of trading
• Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period
Or
• Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
• It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
• It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
• It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
Or
• There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(i) Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individual or company has the ability directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making operating and financial decisions, or vice versa.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Lakomasko BV
Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
For the year ended March 31, 2018

Note No. 2
Financial assets-current : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018 USD	As at March 31, 2017 USD
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	**13,297**	8,272
Fixed Deposit with maturity 3 months or less	**-**	120,000
	13,297	128,272

Note No. 2 A
Financial assets-current : Other Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018 USD	As at March 31, 2017 USD
Receivable from THL Zinc Holding BV	**48,814**	-
Receivable from Monte Cello BV	**25,268**	-
	74,082	**-**

Note No. 3
Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018 USD	As at March 31, 2017 USD
Authorised		
Equity shares of EUR 1 each	**120,659**	120,659
(90,000 shares (2017: 90,000 shares))	**120,659**	120,659
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity shares of EUR 1 each	**122**	122
(91 shares (2017: 91 shares))	**122**	122

a) There has been no change in share capital in the financial year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

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
THL Zinc Holding BV	**91**	**100%**	91	100%

c) Rights/preferences/restrictions attached to equity shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of EUR 1 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. 4
Financial liabilities- current : Other payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018 USD	As at March 31, 2017 USD
Accruals	**7,300**	13,147
Payable to Twin Star Mauritius Holdings Limited-Reimbursement	**-**	2,564
Payable to Bloom Fountain Limited-Reimbursement *	**6,576**	-
	13,876	15,711

* During the current year, the amount payable to Twin Star Mauritius Holdings Limited (TSMHL) has been assigned to Bloom Fountain Limited as TSMHL has filed for liquidation.

Note No. 5
Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018 USD	Year ended March 31, 2017 USD
Interest on fixed deposit	**140**	450
	140	450

Note No. 6
Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018 USD	Year ended March 31, 2017 USD
Bank & other charges	**563**	197
	563	197

Note No. 7
Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018 USD	Year ended March 31, 2017 USD
Legal and professional fees	**35,425**	32,740
Audit fees	**900**	1,900
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translations	**2,310**	1,265
	38,635	35,905

Lakomasko BV
Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
For the year ended March 31, 2018

Note No. 8

INCOME TAX	Year ended March 31, 2018 USD	Year ended March 31, 2017 USD
Loss before income tax	**(39,058)**	(35,652)
Income tax as per slabs	**(7,812)**	(7,130)
Add - Effect of unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	**7,812**	7,130
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	**-**	-

Note No. 9
Financial Instruments

(a) Fair values

The carrying amounts of other receivables, cash at bank, borrowings and other payables approximate their fair values and are carried at amortized cost.

Categories of financial instruments

	As at March 31. 2018 USD	As at March 31, 2017 USD
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**13,297**	128,272
Other receivable	**74,082**	-
	87,379	128,272
Financial liabilities		
Other payables	**13,876**	15,711

(b) Market Risk Management

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of 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. Any excess cash and cash equivalents of the Company are invested in short-term time deposits and liquid funds. 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.

March 31, 2018	Interest bearing USD	Non-interest bearing USD	Total USD
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**13,297**	**13,297**
Others	**-**	**74,082**	**74,082**
Total assets	**-**	**87,379**	**87,379**
Financial Liabilities			
Others	**-**	**13,876**	**13,876**
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**13,876**

March 31, 2017	Interest bearing USD	Non-interest bearing USD	Total USD
Financial Assets			
Balances with banks in current accounts	-	8,272	8,272
Fixed deposits	120,000	-	120,000
Total assets	120,000	8,272	128,272
Financial Liabilities			
Others	-	15,711	15,711
Total liabilities	-	15,711	15,711

As at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the Company does not have any exposure to variable rate financial assets and liabilities, hence there is no interest rate risk.

Lakomasko BV
Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
For the year ended March 31, 2018

9 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:

	Financial assets 2018 USD	**Financial liabilities 2018 USD**	Financial assets 2017 USD	Financial liabilities 2017 USD
EURO	**74,090**	**-**	7,429	-
United States Dollar	**13,289**	**13,876**	120,843	15,711

As at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 the Company does not have any material exposure to foreign currencies. Therefore, sensivity 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, 2018

	Up to 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
Liabilities	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Other payables	**13,876**	**-**	**13,876**
Total	**13,876**	**-**	**13,876**

March 31, 2017

	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	USD	USD	USD
Liabilities			
Other payables	15,711	-	15,711
Total	15,711	**-**	15,711

(f) Capital risk management

For the purpose of the Company capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium 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 equity share capital, other equity and net debt.

Lakomasko BV
Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
For the year ended March 31, 2018

9 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

(f) Capital risk management (Cont'd)
Gearing ratio
The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:

	As at March 31, 2018 USD	As at March 31, 2017 USD
Debt	**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	**13,297**	128,272
Net debt	**(13,297)**	(128,272)
Equity	**73,503**	112,561
Net debt to equity ratio (times)	**-**	-

Note No. 10
Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2018 USD**	For the year ended March 31, 2017 USD
Net Loss after tax attributable to equity shareholders for Basic and Diluted EPS	**(39,058)**	(35,652)
Weighted average Number of equity shares	**91**	91
Loss Per Share- Basic and diluted	**(429.21)**	(391.78)

Note No. 11
Contingent liabilities

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018 USD**	As at March 31, 2017 USD
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. 12
There is no separate reportable segment hence information required under the IND AS 108 "Segment Reporting" is not given.

Note No. 13
Related party transactions

Names of related parties and description of relation:

Ultimate Holding Company	Volcan Investments Ltd.
Intermediate Holding Company	Vedanta Resources Plc
Intermediate Holding Company	Vedanta Limited
Holding Company	THL Zinc Holding BV
Group Companies	Monte Cello BV
	Bloom Fountain Limited
	Twin Star Mauritius Holdings Ltd.

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2018 USD**	**Year ended March 31, 2017 USD**
I.THL Zinc Holding B.V.		
Recovery of expense	**48,814**	-
Receivable	**48,814**	-
2. Bloom Fountain Limited (BFL)		
Expense payable	**6,576**	-
Assignment of payable of TSMHL on account of liquidation of TSMHL	**6,576**	-
3. Twin Star Mauritius Holdings Limited (TSMHL)		
Payment of expense	**4,012**	2,564
Expense payable	**6,576**	2,564
Assignment of payable to BFL on account of liquidation of TSMHL	**6,576**	-
4.Monte Cello B.V.		
Recovery of expense	**25,268**	-
Receivable	**25,268**	-

Note No. 14
Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified/ whereever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosure.

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

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date: 1st May, 2018

For and on behalf of Lakomasko BV

Nitin Gupta

Place: Gurugram
Date: 1st May, 2018