Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Board of directors 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, 2022, Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then 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, 2022 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) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Responsibilities 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 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 flows and the statement of changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed 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 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.

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. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether 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. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial 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 statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that 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 appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged 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 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 LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 107783W/W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 043495
UDIN No.: 22043495AHZFYV7358

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 22, 2022.

Monte Cello BV
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022

(Amount in USD)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	5	**2**	2
(b) Loan	6	**24,000,000**	-
		24,000,002	**2**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	7	**35,136**	702
(b) Loans	8	**-**	24,000,000
(c) Others	9	**4,893,026**	4,341,026
Other current assets	10	**16,433**	37,815
		4,944,595	**28,379,543**
Total Assets		**28,944,597**	**28,379,545**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	**21,970**	21,970
(b) Other equity		**25,965,735**	25,611,950
		25,987,705	**25,633,920**
Non - current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12	**27,400**	-
		27,400	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	13	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
(b) Other	14	**799,874**	654,772
Current tax liabilities		**129,618**	90,853
		2,929,492	**2,745,625**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**28,944,597**	**28,379,545**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 107783W/W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22, 2022

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 22, 2022

Monte Cello BV
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in USD)

		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Other income	15	**552,000**	552,000
Total income		**552,000**	**552,000**
Finance costs	16	**45,916**	45,350
Other expenses	17	**59,222**	63,527
Total expenditure		**105,138**	**108,877**
Profit before tax		**446,862**	443,123
Tax expense	18	**93,078**	53,941
Profit for the year		**353,784**	389,182
Total comprehensive income for the year		**353,784**	**389,182**
Earnings per equity share of EUR 453.78 each			
(a) Basic & diluted Earnings per share	20	8,845	9,730
(b) Diluted Earnings per Share	20	8,845	9,730

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 107783W/W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22, 2022

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 22, 2022

Monte Cello BV
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in USD)

Other Equity	**Issued Capital**	**General reserve***	**Other Equity reserve#**	**Retained earnings***	**Total Equity**
At April 01, 2020	21,970	8,058,865	(284,592,422)	301,756,325	**25,244,738**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	389,182	**389,182**
At March 31, 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 March 31, 2022	**21,970**	**8,058,865**	**(284,592,422)**	**302,499,292**	**25,987,704**

* 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 on sale of loan in earlier years.

For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
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(Registration No. : 107783W/W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22, 2022

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 22, 2022

Monte Cello BV
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in USD)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**446,862**	**443,123**
Adjusted for:		
- Interest income	(552,000)	(552,000)
- Interest expense	45,463	45,000
	(59,675)	**(63,877)**
Working capital changes:		
- Change in other current assets	-	(32,142)
- Change in other payables	99,639	159,612
Cash flow from / (used) in operations	39,964	63,593
Tax Paid (net of refund received during the year)	(32,930)	(63,942)
Net cash generated from /(used in) operating activities	**7,034**	**(349)**
Financing activities		
Loan taken from the related party	27,400	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	**27,400**	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**34,434**	(349)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	702	1,051
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	**35,136**	**702**

For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 107783W/W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22, 2022

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 22, 2022

Monte Cello BV
Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2022

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 April 22, 2022

(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

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below.
Their adoption has not had any material impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment - The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any amendment, standard or interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective

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.

Impact of Covid-19

The outbreak of novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic globally and the consequent lockdown restrictions imposed by national governments is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity across the globe.

The principal activities of the Company include financing its group companies through loans and investments. The Company has considered possible effects of Covid-19 on the recoverability of its investments and receivables in accordance with INDAS. The Company has considered forecast consensus, industry reports, economic indicators and general business conditions to make an assessment of the implications of the Pandemic. Based on the assessment, there is no crucial impact of the Pandemic on Company’s operational existence for the foreseeable future and no adjustments are required in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

5 Disclosures to the extent applicable to the company in respect of MCA Notification Dated 24th March, 2021 amendening Division II of Schedule-III are given in the Financial Statements.

Note No. 5 (Amount in USD)

Financial assets-non current : Investments	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
In equity instruments of subsidiaries, unquoted		
2 (2021: 2) Equity shares of AUD 1 each in Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited	1	1
578,240 (2021: 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-non current : Loan	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loan to Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd (refer note 6.1)	24,000,000	-
	24,000,000	**-**

6.1 The Company had advanced an unsecured loan to its group company - Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty 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 loan has been extended to March 2024 and interest rate increased to 3.16% per annum. As at March 31, 2022 the amount outstanding in the said facility is USD 24,000,000 (March 31, 2021:USD 24,000,000). Since the validity of loan has been extended by 2 years, the balance has been reclassified from current to non-current assets.

Note No. 7

Financial assets-current : Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks in current accounts	35,136	702
	35,136	**702**

Note No. 8

Financial assets-current : Loan	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loan to Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd.	-	24,000,000
	-	**24,000,000**

Note No. 9

Financial assets-current : Other	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Accrued interest -Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd.	3,847,492	3,295,492
Accrued interest - Vedanta Resources Limited	1,045,533	1,045,533
Receivable from Bloom Fountain Limited	1	1
	4,893,026	**4,341,026**

Note No. 10

Other current assets	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Income tax refund	16,433	37,815
	16,433	**37,815**

Note No. 11 (Amount in USD)

Equity Share Capital	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised		
Equity shares of EUR 453.78 each fully paid 200 shares (2021: 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 (2021: 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, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

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.

Note No. 12

Financial liabilities- Non-current : Borrowings	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings		
Loan from THL Zinc Holding BV (Refer Note 12.1)	**27,400**	-
	27,400	-

12.1 The Company executed a loan agreement with THL Zinc Holding BV, 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 November 2024. As at March 31, 2022, the amount outstanding under this facility was USD 27,400 (March 31, 2021: Nil) and accrued interest thereon amounting to USD 390 (March 31, 2021: Nil).

Note No. 13

Financial liabilities- Current : Borrowings	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings		
Loan from Namzinc (Pty) Ltd. (refer note 13.1)	2,000,000	2,000,000
	2,000,000	**2,000,000**

13.1 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 further extended till March 2020 at an increased interest rate of 2.25%per annum. During the previous year, repayment period has further been extended to March 2022. During the year, the repayment period has been extended to March 2023 at an increased interest rate of 2.91% per annum. The amount due from Namzinc is USD 2,000,000 (2021: USD 2,000,000).

Note No. 14

Financial liabilities- current : Others	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Other Payables		
Interest accrued on Namzinc Pty Ltd	262,457	217,384
Interest accured on THL Zinc Holding BV	390	-
Payable to THL Zinc Holding BV	452,902	388,022
Payable to Monte Cello BV	25,269	25,269
Others	58,856	24,097
	799,874	**654,772**

Note No. 15

(Amount in USD)

Other income	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Interest income on loans	552,000	552,000
	552,000	**552,000**

Note No. 16

Finance costs	**For the Year ended March 31, 2022**	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest expenses on loan taken from Namzinc Pty Limited	45,073	45,000
Interest expenses on loan from THL Zinc Holding BV	390	-
Bank charges	453	350
	45,916	**45,350**

Note No. 17

Other expenses	**For the Year ended March 31, 2022**	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Legal and professional fees	52,898	53,743
Audit fees	3,300	3,300
VAT expenditure	2,850	-
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translations	174	6,484
	59,222	**63,527**

Note No. 18

(Amount in USD)

Tax Expense	**For the Year ended March 31, 2022**	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit before taxation	**446,862**	**443,123**
Income tax as per slabs	**93,078**	90,853
Add- Previous year tax (credit) / expense	-	(36,912)
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	**93,078**	**53,941**

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 March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial assets		
Loan and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	**28,928,162**	**28,341,728**
Financial liabilities		
Loans and payables	**2,827,274**	**2,654,772**
	2,827,274	**2,654,772**

(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
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022
19 **Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

(Amount in USD)

March 31, 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**

March 31, 2021	**Interest bearing**	**Non-Interest bearing**	**Total**
Financial assets			
Others	-	4,341,026	4,341,026
Cash and cash equivalents	-	702	702
Loan Receivable	24,000,000	-	24,000,000
Total assets	**24,000,000**	**4,341,728**	**28,341,728**
Financial liabilities			
Others	-	654,772	654,772
Borrowings	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total liabilities	**2,000,000**	**654,772**	**2,654,772**

As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company does not have any exposure to variable rate financial assets and liabilities, hence no interest rate risk.

19 **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 March 31, 2022	**Financial liabilities March 31, 2022**	Financial assets March 31, 2021	Financial liabilities March 31, 2021
United States Dollar	**28,928,164**	**2,827,274**	28,341,728	2,654,772

As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 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, 2022	**Up to 1 year**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
Liabilities	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Other payables	799,874	-	799,874
Borrowings	2,000,000	27,400	2,027,400
Total	**2,799,874**	**27,400**	**2,827,274**

March 31, 2021	**Up to 1 year**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
	USD	**USD**	**USD**
Liabilities			
Other payables	654,772	-	654,772
Borrowings	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total	**2,654,772**	**-**	**2,654,772**

(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.

Note No. 19
Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Gearing ratio **(Amount in USD)**

The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Debt (i)	2,027,400	2,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	35,136	702
Net debt	**1,992,264**	**1,999,298**
Equity (ii)	**25,987,705**	**25,633,920**
Net debt to equity ratio (times)	**0.08**	**0.08**

(i) Debt includes loan from Namzinc (Pty) Ltd amounting to USD 2,000,000 (2021: USD 2,000,000) and loan from THL Zinc BV of USD 27,400 (2021: Nil)

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

Note No. 20

Earnings Per Share (EPS)	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Net Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders for Basic and Diluted EPS (USD)	**353,784**	**389,182**
Weighted average Number of equity Shares	**40**	40
Par Value per Share (EUR)	**453.78**	453.78
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (USD)	**8,845**	**9,730**

1

Note No. 21

Contingent liabilities	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
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	Finsider International Company Limited Richter Holdings Limited Twin Star Holdings Limited Vedanta Limited Vedanta Resources Cyprus Limited Vedanta Resources Finance Limited Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited Vedanta Resources Limited Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited Welter Trading Limited Westglobe Limited
Subsidiaries	Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited
Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions have taken place	THL Zinc Holding BV Bloom Fountain Limited Namzinc Pty Ltd Lakomasko B.V.

Monte Cello BV
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Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022

Note No. 23 (Cont'd)

Related party transactions (Cont'd)

(Amount in USD)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2022
1.Vedanta Resources Limited		
Interest receivable	1,045,533	1,045,533
2.Namzinc Pty Ltd		
Interest expense	45,073	45,000
Loan payable	2,000,000	2,000,000
Interest payable	262,457	217,384
3. 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	3,847,492	3,295,492
4. THL Zinc Holding BV		
Reimbursement of expenses (including corporate tax)	64,880	158,891
Loan payable	27,400	-
Other payable	452,902	388,022
5. Lakomasko BV		
Other payable	25,268	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

Other related party transactions

Amicorp the Netherlands B.V. was appointed to provide certain administration services including directorship services fee of USD 4,950 (2021: USD 4,950) for the Company. A sum amounting to USD 46,300 (2021: USD 50,537) was expensed during the year in respect of the aforesaid services.

Note No. 24

During the year, 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
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022

Note No. 26: Analytical Ratios (as applicable)

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Variance
Current Ratio*	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.69	10.34	-84%
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total Equity	0.08	0.08	0%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	8.71	10.64	-18%
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.01	0.02	-20%
Trade receivables turnover ratio (refer note 27A	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	NA	NA	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio (refer note 27A)	Purchases of services and other expense	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio (refer Note 27B)	Revenue	Working Capital	NA	NA	NA
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	0.64	0.71	-9%
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.01	0.02	-9%
Return on Investment(ROI) -Unquoted	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	-	-	0%

* This is due to increase in the current maturities of the long term borrowings.

For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. : 107783W/W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495
Place : Mumbai
April 22, 2022

For and on behalf of Monte Cello BV

Anupam Kumar Agarwal

Place : New Delhi
April 22, 2022