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forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

3(c) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as given below.

(A) Significant estimates

i) Carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration assets are assessed by comparing the carrying value to higher of fair value less cost of disposal or value in use if impairment indicators, as contained in Ind AS 106, exists. Change to the valuation of exploration assets is an area of judgement. Further details on the Group's accounting policies on this are set out in accounting policy above. The amounts for exploration and evaluation assets represent active exploration projects. These amounts will be written off to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as exploration costs unless commercial reserves are established or the determination process is not completed and there are no indications of impairment. The outcome of ongoing exploration, and therefore whether the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets will ultimately be recovered, is inherently uncertain.

Details of carrying values are disclosed in note 6.

ii) Recoverability of deferred tax and other income tax assets

The Group has carry forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation that are available for offset against future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will

be available against which the unused tax losses or tax credits can be utilised. This involves an assessment of when those assets are likely to reverse, and a judgement as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the assets. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability, which is inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax assets and consequential impact in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

During the year ended 31 March 2024, based on financial projections and requirements of Ind AS 12, ESL derecognised deferred tax assets on business losses amounting to ₹ 309 crore (31 March 2023: ₹ 277 crore). Post said derecognition, deferred tax assets balance on carry forward unabsorbed depreciation as at 31 March 2024 is ₹ 2,787 crore, which based on management's estimate is probable to realise.

iii) Copper operations in Tamil Nadu, India

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board ("TNPCB") had issued a closure order of the Tuticorin Copper smelter, against which the Company had filed an appeal with the National Green Tribunal ("NGT"). NGT had, on 08 August 2013, ruled that the Copper smelter could continue its operations subject to implementation of recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the NGT. The TNPCB had filed an appeal against the order of the NGT before the Supreme Court of India.

In the meanwhile, the application for renewal of Consent to Operate ("CTO") for existing copper smelter was rejected by TNPCB in April 2018. The Company had filed an appeal before the TNPCB Appellate Authority challenging the Rejection Order. During the pendency of the appeal, the TNPCB vide its order dated 23 May 2018 ordered closure of existing copper smelter plant with immediate effect.

Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders on the same date with a direction to seal the existing copper smelter plant permanently which were not in accordance with the procedure prescribed under applicable laws. Subsequently, the Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health passed orders dated 30 May 2018, directing the immediate suspension and revocation of the Factory License and the Registration Certificate for the existing smelter plant.

The Company appealed this before the NGT. NGT vide its order on 15 December 2018 had set aside the impugned orders and directed the TNPCB to pass fresh orders for renewal of consent and authorisation to



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handle hazardous substances, subject to appropriate conditions for protection of environment in accordance with law.

The State of Tamil Nadu and TNPCB approached Supreme Court in Civil Appeals on 02 January 2019 challenging the judgement of NGT dated 15 December 2018 and the previously passed judgement of NGT dated 08 August 2013. The Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 18 February 2019 set aside the judgements of NGT dated 15 December 2018 and 08 August 2013 solely on the basis of maintainability and directed the Company to file an appeal in High court.

The Company had filed a writ petition before the Madras High Court challenging the various orders passed against the Company in FY 2018 and FY 2013. On 18 August 2020, the Madras High Court delivered the judgement wherein it dismissed all the Writ Petitions filed by the Company. Thereafter, the Company had approached the Supreme Court and challenged the said High Court order by way of a Special Leave Petition ("SLP").

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, after hearing the parties to the proceedings had dismissed the SLP filed by the Company vide judgment dated 29 February 2024. On 01 April 2024, The Company preferred a review petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Expansion Project:

Separately, the Company had filed a fresh application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance for the proposed Copper Smelter Plant 2 ("Expansion Project") dated 12 March 2018 before the Expert Appraisal Committee of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change ("the MoEFCC") wherein a sub-committee was directed to visit the Expansion Project site prior to prescribing the Terms of Reference.

In the meantime, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court in a Public Interest Litigation held vide its order dated 23 May 2018 that the application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance for the Expansion Project shall be processed after a mandatory public hearing and in the interim, ordered the Company to cease construction and all other activities on site for the proposed Expansion Project with immediate effect. The MoEFCC had delisted the Expansion Project since the matter was sub-judice. Separately, SIPCOT vide its letter dated 29 May 2018, cancelled 342.22 acres of the land allotted for the proposed Expansion Project. Further, the TNPCB issued orders on 07 June 2018 directing the withdrawal of the Consent to Establish ("CTE") which was valid till 31 March 2023.

The Company had approached Madras High Court by way of writ petition challenging the cancellation of lease deeds by SIPCOT pursuant to which an interim stay had been granted. The Company had also appealed this action before the TNPCB Appellate Authority. The matter has been adjourned until further notice.

As per the Company's assessment, it is in compliance with the applicable regulations and hence preferred a review petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Considering prolonged time of plant closure and uncertainties around opening of plant due to rejection of SLP by Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Company has carried out an impairment assessment, on Tuticorin plant assets having carrying value of ₹ 1,681 crore (including PPE, CWIP and inventory) using Depreciated Replacement Cost / Scrap Value method for PPE and CWIP, and Net recoverable method for inventory. Accordingly, impairment on assets of ₹ 746 crore (including PPE of ₹ 553 crore, CWIP of ₹ 130 crore and loss on inventory of ₹ 63 crore) has been recorded during the year ended 31 March 2024.

Property, plant and equipment of ₹ 432 crore (31 March 2023: ₹ 1,033 crore) and inventories of ₹ 217 crore (31 March 2023: ₹ 269 crore), pertaining to existing and expansion plant, could not be physically verified, anytime during the year, as the access to the plant is presently restricted. However, any difference between book and physical quantities is unlikely to be material.

(iv) ESL, had filed application for renewal of CTO on 24 August 2017 for the period of five years which was denied by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board ("JSPCB") on 23 August 2018, as JSPCB awaited response from the MoEFCC over a 2012 show-cause notice. After a personal hearing towards the show cause notice, the MoEFCC revoked the Environment Clearance ("EC") on 20 September 2018. The High Court of Jharkhand granted stay against both revocation orders and allowed the continuous running of the plant operations under regulatory supervision of the JSPCB. Jharkhand High Court, on 16 September 2020, passed an order vacating the interim stay in place beyond 23 September 2020, while listed the matter for final hearing. ESL urgently filed a petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and on 22 September 2020, ESL was granted permission to run the plant till further orders.

The Forest Advisory Committee ("FAC") of the MoEFCC granted the Stage 1 clearance and the MoEFCC approved the related Terms of Reference ("TOR") on 25 August 2020. ESL presented its proposal before the Expert Appraisal Committee ("EAC") after completing the public consultation process and the same has

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been recommended for grant of EC subject to Forest Clearance by the EAC in its 41st meeting dated 29 and 30 July 2021. Vide letter dated 25 August 2021, the MoEFCC rejected the EC "as of now" due to stay granted by Madras High Court vide order dated 15 July 2021 in a Public Interest Litigation filed against the Standard Operating Procedure which was issued by the MoEFCC for regularisation of violation case on 07 July 2021. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 09 December 2021 decided the matter by directing the MoEFCC to process the EC application of ESL as per the applicable law within a period of three months. The MoEFCC vide its letter dated 02 February 2022 has deferred the grant of EC till Forest Clearance ("FC") Stage-II is granted to ESL. ESL has submitted its reply against the MoEFCC letter vide letter dated 11 February 2022 for reconsidering the decision of linking EC with FC as the grant of FC Stage – II is not a condition precedent for grant of EC. As per Stage 1 clearance, the Group is required to provide non-forest land in addition to the afforestation cost. The Group, based on the report of an Environment Impact Assessment consultant, had recognised a provision of ₹ 213 crore as part of exceptional item during the year ended 31 March 2021 with respect to the costs to be incurred by it for obtaining EC and an additional ₹ 7 crore was provided against final order relating to wildlife conservation plan received during the year ended 31 March 2022.

On 05 June 2023, MoEFCC revoked the FC Stage-I against which ESL has written a letter for reconsideration. Against the revocation, the State Govt of Jharkhand has also submitted its request letter to MoEFCC to reconsider its decision and grant some more time. Referring to the State's letter, MoEFCC has issued a letter dated 18 August 2023 to the Principal Secretary (Forest), Jharkhand to submit the compliance status report, which was submitted on 17 November 2023 with positive remarks. Next date of hearing is yet to be scheduled. Management believes no further provision is required.

(v) Oil and Gas reserves

Significant technical and commercial judgements are required to determine the Company's estimated oil and natural gas reserves. Reserves considered for computing depletion are proved reserves for acquisition costs and proved and developed reserves for successful exploratory wells, development wells, processing facilities, distribution assets, estimated future abandonment cost and all other related costs. Reserves for this purpose are considered on working interest basis which are reassessed at least annually. Details of such reserves are given in note 44. Changes in reserves

as a result of change in management assumptions could impact the depreciation rates and the carrying value of assets (Refer note 6).

(vi) Carrying value of developing/producing oil and gas assets

Management performs impairment tests on the Company's developing/producing oil and gas assets where indicators of impairment are identified in accordance with Ind AS 36.

Estimates/assumptions	Basis
Future production	proved and probable reserves, production facilities, resource estimates and expansion projects
Commodity prices	management's best estimate benchmarked with external sources of information, to ensure they are within the range of available analyst forecast
Discount to price	management's best estimate based on historical prevailing discount and updated sales contracts
Period	For Rajasthan block, cash flows are considered based on economic life of the fields.
Discount rates	cost of capital risk-adjusted for the risk specific to the asset/ CGU

Any subsequent changes to cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of the assets.

Details of carrying values and impairment charge/ (reversal) and the assumptions used are disclosed in note 6 and 36 respectively.

(vii) Climate Change

The Group aims to achieve net carbon neutrality by 2050, and has committed reduction in emission by 25% by 2030 from 2021 baseline, net water positivity by 2030 as part of its climate risk and has outlined its climate risk assessment and opportunities in the ESG strategy. Climate change may have various impacts on the Group in the medium to long term. These impacts include the risks and opportunities related to the demand of products and services, impact due to transition to a low-carbon economy, disruption to the supply chain, risk of physical harm to the assets due to extreme weather conditions, regulatory changes etc. The accounting related measurement and disclosure items that are most impacted by our commitments, and climate change risk more generally, relate to those areas of the financial statements that are prepared under the historical cost convention and are subject to estimation uncertainties in the medium to long term.



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The potential effects of climate change may be on assets and liabilities that are measured based on an estimate of future cash flows. The main ways in which potential climate change impacts have been considered in the preparation of the financial statements, pertain to (a) inclusion of capex in cash flow projections, (b) recoverable amounts of existing assets and (c) review of estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

The Group's strategy consists of mitigation and adaptation measures. The Group is committed to reduce its carbon footprint by limiting its exposure to coal-based projects and reducing its GHG emissions through high impact initiatives such as investment in Renewable Energy, fuel switch, electrification of vehicles and mining fleet and energy efficiency opportunities. During the current year, work has progressed towards the construction of renewable power delivery agreements in accordance with the Board approved plan (Refer note 40(A)(c)(iii)). Renewable sources have limitations in supplying round the clock power, so existing power plants would support transition and fleet replacement is part of normal lifecycle renewal. The Group has also taken certain measures towards water management such as commissioning of sewage treatment plants, rainwater harvesting, and reducing fresh water consumption. Collectively these measures have led to an increase of our water positivity to 0.7 (FY23: 0.63). These initiatives are aligned with the group's ESG strategy and no material changes were identified to the financial statements as a result.

As the Group's assessment of the potential impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy continues to mature, any future changes in Group's climate change strategy, changes in environmental laws and regulations and global decarbonisation measures may impact the Group's significant judgments and key estimates and result in changes to financial statements and carrying values of certain assets and liabilities in future reporting periods. However, as of the balance sheet date, the Group believes that there is no material impact on carrying values of its assets or liabilities.

(B) Significant judgements

(i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease:

The Group has ascertained that the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered into between one of the subsidiaries and a State grid qualifies to be an operating lease under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Accordingly, the consideration receivable under the PPA relating to recovery of capacity charges towards capital cost have been recognised as operating lease rentals and

in respect of variable cost that includes fuel costs, operations and maintenance, etc. is considered as revenue from sale of products/services.

Significant judgement is required in segregating the capacity charges due from the State grid, between fixed and contingent payments. The Group has determined that since the capacity charges under the PPA are based on the number of units of electricity made available by its Subsidiary which would be subject to variation on account of various factors like availability of coal and water for the plant, there are no fixed minimum payments under the PPA, which requires it to be accounted for on a straight line basis. The contingent rents recognised are disclosed in Note 27.

(ii) Contingencies and other litigations

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Group. A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation.

Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of country specific applicable law, in particular India, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Group does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Group's financial position or profitability. These are set out in note 40. For other significant litigations where the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, refer note 41.

(iii) Revenue recognition and receivable recovery in relation to the power division

In certain cases, the Group's power customers are disputing various contractual provisions of Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). Significant judgement is required in both assessing the tariff to be charged under the PPA in accordance with Ind AS 115 and to assess the recoverability of withheld revenue currently accounted for as receivables.

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In assessing this critical judgment, management considered favourable external legal opinions that the Group has obtained in relation to the claims. In addition, the fact that the contracts are with government owned companies implies that the credit risk is low (refer note 8).

4 Acquisitions, Restructuring and Disposal of Subsidiary

(A) Athena Chhattisgarh Power Limited

On 21 July 2022, the Company acquired Athena Chhattisgarh Power Limited ("ACPL"), an unrelated party, under the liquidation proceedings of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 for a consideration of ₹ 565 crore, subject to approval by the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"). ACPL is building a 1,200 MW (600 MW X 2) coal-based power plant located at Jhanjgir Champa district, Chhattisgarh.

The Company filed a resolution application with the NCLT in July 2022 and further amended the application in November 2022 praying for merger of ACPL with the Company. The Company also sought various reliefs from certain legal and regulatory provisions as part of these applications. Pending receipt of NCLT approval, the Group had recorded the above transaction as an acquisition of property, plant and equipment at the purchase consideration paid during the year ended 31 March 2023.

The NCLT approved the Company's resolution application with an appointed date of 21 July 2022 ("appointed date"), in its July 2023 order ("NCLT Order"). In accordance with applicable Ind AS, the Company has restated its financial results as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023 to record this merger.

The Scheme of merger as approved by the NCLT inter alia prescribes the following accounting treatment in the standalone financials of the Company: the difference between the fair value at the appointed date and the carrying value of the assets recorded pursuant to the amalgamation at their book value arrived at without considering any impairment/ write-off, would be written off by debit to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company and credited to the carrying value of the assets. This would be a permanent write-off of the carrying value of the assets and not a provision for diminution in the value of the assets. The charge on account of write-off of the assets, as mentioned above, as recorded by the Company will be transferred from its Retained Earnings to its Capital Reserve and accordingly, the Capital Reserve will stand diminished by the said amount.

Pursuant to the NCLT Order, the Company has merged ACPL by carrying forward the book values of ACPL's assets of ₹ 8,698 crore (as appearing in ACPL's financial statements as at 31 March 2022, which were audited by ACPL's auditors) at the appointed date without considering any impairment, applying Appendix C of Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations, instead of recognising the assets at purchase consideration in accordance with Ind AS 16. The difference between the values of assets acquired and the consideration paid was credited to Other Equity (Capital Reserve). The Company has written off the consequent loss of ₹ 8,133 crore in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023, representing the difference between the book value of assets and consideration paid. The assets written off of ₹ 8,133 crore, excluding tax consequences thereof, has been transferred from 'Retained Earnings' to 'Capital Reserve', in accordance with the Scheme. The above is in accordance with the NCLT Order, overriding the applicable Ind AS requirements.

Consequent to the implementation of the merger, the carrying values of deferred tax assets (MAT credit) in the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2023 was lower by ₹ 1,421 crore with a corresponding reduction in income tax liabilities by ₹ 979 crore and an increase in income tax assets by ₹ 442 crore, on account of the lower MAT charge. These restated balances of 31 March 2023 have been carried to FY 2023-24.

(B) Meenakshi Energy Limited

Meenakshi Energy Limited ("Meenakshi") is a 1,000 MW coal-based power plant located at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh. NCLT vide its order dated 10 August 2023 has granted its approval for the Resolution Plan as submitted by the Company for acquisition of Meenakshi under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process in accordance with the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 for a total consideration of ₹ 1,440 crore.

Pursuant to the approval of Resolution Plan, the Company has made a payment of upfront consideration of ₹ 312 crore and infused ₹ 1 crore through equity for the implementation of approved Resolution Plan. On 16 October 2023, zero coupon, secured, unlisted non-convertible debentures ("NCDs") of aggregate face value of ₹ 1,128 crore have been issued by Meenakshi to its financial creditors, redeemable in 5 equal annual instalments starting from 16 October 2025. Consequent to satisfaction of all conditions precedent of the Resolution Plan, the Company has acquired control of Meenakshi on 27 December 2023. The above acquisition meets the criterion of asset acquisition under Ind AS



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103 - Business Combinations. Accordingly, fair value of the total consideration amounting to ₹ 1,080 crore has been allocated to the identified assets and liabilities acquired on the basis of their relative fair values.

(C) Scheme of Arrangement for demerger

The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 29 September 2023, have approved a Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") for demerger of various businesses of the Company. The Scheme entails demerger of the Company's Aluminium (represented by the Aluminium segment), Merchant Power (represented by the Power segment), Oil & Gas (represented by the Oil and Gas segment), Base Metals (represented by the Copper and Zinc International segment) and Iron Ore (represented by Iron Ore segment and Steel business) Undertakings, into 6 separate companies with a mirrored shareholding and consequent listings at BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ('the Stock Exchanges'). The Company has filed the Scheme with the Stock Exchanges. Upon receipt of necessary approvals from the Stock Exchanges, the Scheme will be filed with the NCLT. Pending regulatory and other approvals, no adjustments have been recorded in the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2024.

(D) Disposal of subsidiary

During the year ended 31 March 2024, Monte Cello BV ("MCBV"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, sold 100% of its equity ownership in its wholly owned subsidiary, Copper Mines of Tasmania ("CMT") which was previously engaged in copper mining operations in Australia. Consequently, upfront cash consideration of ₹ 84 crore (US\$ 10 million) received by the Group and de-recognition of net liabilities of ₹ 94 crore (US\$ 11 million) pertaining to CMT, has resulted in a total gain of ₹ 178 crore which has been included in other income in consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024. Further, as part of the transaction, the acquirer shall pay the Group additional consideration in future upto US\$ 310 million by way of fee/ royalties, on achieving certain pre-agreed milestones.

5 Segment Information

A) Description of segment and principal activities

The Group is a diversified natural resource group engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Group produces zinc, lead, silver,

copper, aluminium, iron ore, oil and gas, ferro alloys, steel, cement and commercial power and has a presence across India, South Africa, Namibia, U.A.E, Ireland, Australia, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Liberia. The Group is also in the business of port operations and manufacturing of glass substrate. The Group has seven reportable segments: copper, aluminium, iron ore, power, Zinc India (comprises zinc and lead India), Zinc international, oil and gas and others. The management of the Group is organised by its main products: copper, Zinc (comprises zinc and lead India, silver India and zinc international), aluminium, iron ore, oil and gas, power and others. "Others" segment mainly comprises port/berth, steel, glass substrate, semiconductor, display, ferro alloys and cement business and those segments which do not meet the quantitative threshold for separate reporting. Each of the reportable segments derives its revenues from these main products and hence these have been identified as reportable segments by the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM").

Segment Revenue, Results, Assets and Liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments and amount allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated expenditure consist of common expenditure incurred for all the segments and expenses incurred at corporate level. The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and unallocated liabilities respectively.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies. The operating segments reported are the segments of the Group for which separate financial information is available. Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation and tax ("EBITDA") are evaluated regularly by the CODM in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Group's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are reviewed on an overall basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Pricing between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The following table presents revenue and profit information and certain assets and liabilities information regarding the Group's business segments as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 respectively.