

8 April 2011

Vedanta Resources plc
Production Release for the Fourth Quarter and Year Ended 31 March 2011

Highlights

- Record production of mined zinc-lead and refined zinc at Zinc-India in Q4 and full year
- Record production of aluminium in Q4 and full year
- Record sales of iron ore and commercial power in Q4
- Production at Copper-Zambia 25% higher for the year
- Completed acquisition of Anglo American's zinc assets

Zinc-Lead-Silver - India

Mined metal production was a record 231,000 tonnes in Q4 and 840,000 tonnes for the full year, 19% and 9% higher than the corresponding prior periods, respectively, due to higher contributions from Rampura Agucha and Sindesar Khurd mines.

Refined zinc production was 29% higher at 194,000 tonnes in Q4, and 23% higher at 712,000 tonnes for the year. The new 210 ktpa Rajpura Dariba smelter, which was commissioned in March 2010, contributed 46,000 tonnes and 165,000 tonnes during Q4 and the full year respectively. Lead production was 10% lower at 18,000 tonnes in Q4, and was 13% lower at 63,000 tonnes for the year. Sale of surplus zinc and lead concentrate was 30,000 and 18,000 dry metric tonnes in Q4 and 66,000 and 39,000 dry metric tonnes during the full year, respectively.

Silver production was 1.60 million ounces in Q4, in line with the corresponding prior quarter. Silver production for the year was marginally higher at 5.76 million ounces. Commissioning of the 100 ktpa lead smelter at Dariba is expected to be completed in Q1 FY2011-12, which will increase lead and silver production. The new 1.5 mtpa mill at SK Mine is ramping up well, and is expected to achieve its rated capacity in FY 2011-12.

Zinc - International

The acquisition of Skorpion Zinc, Namibia was completed in December 2010. The acquisitions of Black Mountain Mines, South Africa and Lisheen Mines, Ireland were completed in February 2011. For the full year, mined zinc-lead production at Lisheen and Black Mountain was 282,000 tonnes and refined zinc production at Skorpion Zinc was 152,000 tonnes. Production for the year post acquisition by Vedanta was 44,000 tonnes of mined zinc and lead metal, and 50,000 tonnes of refined zinc metal.

Iron Ore

Production of iron ore was 5.5 million tonnes (6.2 million tonnes on a WMT basis) in Q4, 21% lower than the corresponding prior period, due to the state-wide export ban in Karnataka since end July 2010, and termination of the third party mining agreement in Orissa in November 2010. Production for the full year was marginally lower at 18.8 million tonnes (21.1 million tonnes on a WMT basis). The Supreme Court recently issued a ruling that the Karnataka export ban is to be lifted from 20 April 2011. The final hearing of the case is expected in the first week of May 2011.

Sales of iron ore were 6.7 million tonnes (7.5 million tonnes on a WMT basis) in Q4 as compared with 6.6 million tonnes (7.4 million tonnes on a WMT basis) in the corresponding prior quarter. Sales for the year were 18.1 million tonnes (20.4 million tonnes on a WMT basis), in line with 18.4 million tonnes (20.5 million tonnes on a WMT basis) sold during the prior year.

The iron ore capacity expansion programme is on track for completion by the end of FY 2012-13. Expansion of the pig iron capacity to 625 ktpa and the associated expansion of metallurgical coke capacity to 560 ktpa is progressing well for commissioning by Q3 FY 2011-12.

Note: All iron ore volumes are reported on a dry metric tonne (DMT) basis as against earlier basis of wet metric tonnes (WMT), as international sale prices are quoted in DMT.

Copper – India and Australia

Copper cathode production at the Tuticorin smelter was 80,000 tonnes in Q4, in line with the corresponding prior quarter. Annual copper cathode production was 304,000 tonnes, 9% lower due to the planned bi-annual shutdown in June-July for 22 days and a temporary shutdown following the High Court order in end September. The company's petition challenging the High Court order is being heard by the Supreme Court, and the unit is currently operational at its full capacity.

Mined metal production at our Australian mines was 5,000 tonnes and 23,000 tonnes during Q4 2011 and FY 2010-11, respectively.

Copper – Zambia

Mined metal production in Q4 was 8% higher at 31,000 tonnes primarily due to increased production at the Nchanga open pit operations. Production of copper cathode in Q4 was 48,000 tonnes, 9% lower than the corresponding prior period, due to a reduction in custom smelting driven by reduced grades and blend optimisation in purchased concentrate.

Copper cathode production for the year was 25% higher at 217,000 tonnes. Integrated production for the year was 6% higher at 133,000 tonnes primarily due to the increased production at the Tailings Leach Plant operations. Production from custom smelting was 79%

higher at 84,000 tonnes, primarily due to the ramp up of the 300ktpa capacity Nchanga smelter in the corresponding prior period.

Production at the Konkola Deep operation is ramping up with ore and waste rock being hoisted from the fully operational mid-shaft loading station at the new Shaft-4. Further mine development at Konkola is progressing well. The balance infrastructure for bottom-shaft loading at the new Shaft-4 is on schedule for completion by Q3 FY 2012-13. The new concentrators and the TLP debottlenecking project at Nchanga are progressing on schedule.

Aluminium

Aluminium production was a record 170,000 tonnes and 641,000 tonnes during Q4 and the full year, 7% and 20% higher, respectively, as compared with the corresponding prior periods. The 500ktpa Jharsuguda aluminium smelter ramped up during the year and contributed 385,000 tonnes. Alumina production at Lanjigarh in Q4 was 26% higher than Q3 at 184,000 tonnes.

Construction at the 1,200 MW CPP at BALCO is progressing well and the first unit is expected to be synchronized in Q1 FY 2011-12.

Energy

Power sales were 1,526 million units and 4,782 million units during Q4 and the full year, as compared with 956 million units and 3,279 million units during the corresponding prior periods, respectively. The operation of two 600 MW units of the Jharsuguda 2,400 MW IPP contributed to the increase.

The remaining two units of the Jharsuguda 2,400 MW IPP are expected to be synchronized in Q2 and Q3 of FY 2011-12, respectively. The first 600 MW unit of the Jharsuguda 2,400 MW IPP was capitalised on 1 March 2011. Transmission lines are being set up to enhance the existing evacuation capacity of 1,050 MW. The additional transmission capacity is expected to be completed by Q3 FY2011-12.

Work at the 2,640 MW power project at Talwandi Sabo is progressing as scheduled. Six shiploads of material have been received, and erection of the first boiler structure is in progress.

48 MW of the 150 MW expansion in wind power generation capacity at Zinc- India announced in January 2011 was commissioned during the quarter, and the remaining 102 MW is expected to be commissioned in FY2011-12. Post the expansion, the Company's wind power generation capacity will increase to 273 MW.

Production Summary (Unaudited)

(in '000 tonnes, except as stated)

Particulars	Quarter ended 31st March			Year Ended 31st March		
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
Zinc India						
Mined metal content	231	194	19%	840	769	9%
Zinc - refined	194	150	29%	712	578	23%
Lead - refined ¹	18	20	(10%)	63	72	(13%)
Silver (in '000 ounces) ²	1,601	1,653	(3%)	5,758	5,671	2%
Zinc International ³						
Mined metal content - BMM and Lisheen	44	-	-	44	-	-
Zinc - refined - Skorpion	37	-	-	50	-	-
Iron Ore						
Saleable ore (in million dry metric tonnes) ⁴	5.49	6.94	(21%)	18.80	19.22	(2%)
Copper- India/ Australia						
Copper - Mined metal content	5	7	(29%)	23	24	(4%)
Copper - Cathodes	80	80	-	304	334	(9%)
Copper - Zambia						
Total copper	48	53	(9%)	217	173	25%
Integrated	33	33	(2%)	133	126	6%
Custom smelting	15	20	(25%)	84	47	79%
Alumina						
Korba I ⁵	-	-	-	-	43	-
Lanjigarh	184	203	(9%)	707	762	(7%)
Aluminium						
Total aluminium	170	159	7%	641	533	20%
Jharsuguda	108	91	19%	385	264	46%
Korba II	62	64	(3%)	255	250	2%
Korba I ⁵	-	4	-	-	19	-
Energy (in million units)						
Total power sales	1,526	956	60%	4,782	3,279	46%
SEL ⁶	563	-	-	856	-	-
BALCO 270 MW, MALCO, HZL Wind	698	617	13%	2,646	2,187	21%
Surplus from CPP's	265	339	(22%)	1,280	1,092	17%

1. Including captive consumption of 1,340 tonnes and 5,898 tonnes in Q4 and full year, as compared with 1,601 tonnes and 7,308 tonnes in corresponding prior periods, respectively.
2. Including captive consumption of 225,000 ounces and 996,000 ounces in Q4 and full year, as compared with 268,000 ounces and 1,216,000 ounces in corresponding prior periods, respectively.
3. Zinc International numbers are reported for the period post acquisition.
4. Iron ore is now reported on a dry metric tonnes basis. On a wet metric tonnes basis, saleable iron ore was 6.24 million tonnes and 21.08 million tonnes in Q4 and full year, as compared with 7.81 million tonnes and 21.41 million tonnes in the corresponding prior periods, respectively.
5. Plant no longer operational.
6. Includes 352 million units generated under trial run during Q4, and 646 million units during the full year.

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About Vedanta Resources plc

Vedanta Resources plc (“Vedanta”) is a London listed FTSE 100 diversified metals and mining major. The group produces aluminium, copper, zinc, lead, silver, iron ore and commercial energy. Vedanta has operations in India, Zambia, Namibia, South Africa, Ireland and Australia and a strong organic growth pipeline of projects. With an empowered talent pool of 30,000 employees globally, Vedanta places strong emphasis on partnering with all its stakeholders based on the core values of entrepreneurship, excellence, trust, inclusiveness and growth. For more information, please visit: www.vedantaresources.com.

Disclaimer

This press release contains “forward-looking statements” – that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance, and often contain words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “should” or “will.” Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. For us, uncertainties arise from the behaviour of financial and metals markets including the London Metal Exchange, fluctuations in interest and or exchange rates and metal prices; from future integration of acquired businesses; and from numerous other matters of national, regional and global scale, including those of a political, economic, business, competitive or regulatory nature. These uncertainties may cause our actual future results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements.