



VEDANTA LIMITED

ALUMINIUM

OIL & GAS

POWER

IRON & STEEL

VEDANTA 2.0

**BUILT
FOR THE FUTURE.**

In the REPORT



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About the REPORT

At Vedanta, we have always been committed to going beyond statutory disclosure requirements, empowering our stakeholders and providers of financial capital to make well-informed decisions. In alignment with this approach, we have adopted the content elements and guiding principles of the International Integrated Reporting (<IR>) Framework, developed by the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC), now part of the Value Reporting Foundation (VRF). We also ensure adherence to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) Guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures (APMs).

We commenced our Integrated Reporting journey in FY 2018, with a view to communicating our approach to value creation and key outcomes to our stakeholders. The integrated reports are prepared to assist our stakeholders, primarily the providers of financial capital, to make an informed assessment of our ability to create value over the short, medium and long term. At Vedanta, we remain committed to providing relevant disclosures pertaining to our material issues, with the highest standards of transparency and integrity, in line with our values.

Scope and boundary

The Integrated Report and Annual Accounts 2025-26 covers the reporting period from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, and provides holistic information on Vedanta Resources Limited.

It provides an overview of operations across our business units, namely, zinc-lead-silver, oil and gas, aluminium, power, iron ore, steel, nickel and copper. Our assets are spread through India, South Africa and Namibia, and across the value chain comprising exploration, asset development, extraction, processing and value-accretion activities.

This report aims to provide a concise explanation of Vedanta’s performance, strategy, value-creation model, business outputs and outcomes using an interlinked, multi-capital approach. It includes measures of engagement with identified material stakeholder groups and outlines the organisation’s governance framework, together with our risk-mitigation strategy.

Approach to stakeholder engagement and materiality

Our stakeholders include those individuals and organisations who have an interest in, and/or whose actions impact our ability to execute business strategy. We periodically engage with different stakeholder groups and actively respond to their concerns and issues. This report contains information that we believe is of interest to our stakeholders and presents a discussion on matters that can impact our ability to create value over the short, medium and long term.

Forward-looking statements

This report contains ‘forward-looking statements’ – that is, statements about business expectations and forecasts that are based on future, not past events. In this context, forward-looking statements address our expected future business and financial performance, and often contain words such as ‘expects’, ‘anticipates’, ‘intends’, ‘plans’, ‘believes’, ‘seeks’, or ‘will’. Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, in 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 environmental, climatic, natural, 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. These forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainties, and although we believe that the assumption on which our forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate and, as a result, the forward-looking statement based on those assumptions could be materially incorrect.

Our Reporting SUITE

VEDANTA LIMITED

Sustainability Report (SR) 2025-26



Information coverage: Disclosures on triple bottom line performance
Standards/Guidelines used: Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards

Transparency Report (TTR) 2025-26



Information coverage: Voluntary disclosure of profits made and taxes paid (only Indian company to publish a TTR)
Standards/Guidelines used: Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Integrated Report (IR) and Annual Accounts 2025-26



Information coverage: Holistic disclosure of performance and strategy
Standards/Guidelines used: International Integrated Reporting Framework, Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Indian Secretarial Standards

TCFD Report 2025-26



Information coverage: Climate-related financial disclosures
Standards/Guidelines used: Approach to climate action, climate strategy and climate risk management

TNFD Report 2024-25



Information coverage: Nature related financial Disclosure
Standards/Guidelines used: Approach towards biodiversity strategy and risk management

Delivering record, all-round performance

Historic Best Annual Results

\$21,012 million
Revenue

⬆ 15% Y-o-Y

\$6,770 million
EBITDA

⬆ 24% Y-o-Y

\$2,454 million
PAT (before special items)

⬆ 182% Y-o-Y

1.6x
Group Net Debt/ EBITDA

30%
RoCE

Record Volumes

2,456 kt
Aluminium

⬆ 1%

2,916 kt
Alumina

⬆ 48%

1,114 kt
Zinc India Mined Metal

⬆ 2%

Cost of Production

1,752 US\$/t
Aluminium

⬇ 5% Y-o-Y

959 US\$/t
Zinc India

⬇ 9% Y-o-Y

Both lowest in last 5 years

■ Integrated thinking at Vedanta

Vision behind THE TRANSITION

Integrated thinking remains central to how Vedanta evolves and creates long-term value by combining financial performance and operational excellence with ESG priorities, stakeholder interests and emerging market opportunities. It informs our strategic choices, including our transition to Vedanta 2.0. Through this strategic transformation, we are repositioning our portfolio aligned with India’s needs in energy transition, critical minerals, advanced manufacturing, and clean technologies, while harnessing AI, automation, and innovation to drive agility and future-readiness. Our ‘Transforming for Good’ ESG framework remains a guiding force. Embedded across operations, it supports responsible growth, disciplined risk management and strengthens business resilience.

Supported by our business activity


Exploration


Asset development


Extraction


Processing


Value addition and marketing

 Read more on page 14

Our value creation is propelled by


Mission
To create a world's leading natural resources company


Vedanta 2.0 Values

- Care
- Integrity
- Innovation
- Agility
- Ownership


Strategic focus areas

- S1** Championing world-class ESG performance
- S2** Augment Reserves & Resources (R&R) base responsibly
- S3** Delivering growth opportunities
- S4** Optimise capital allocation and maintain a strong balance sheet
- S5** Operational excellence and cost leadership

 Read more on page 62



And influenced by key factors in our operating environment

Megatrends and opportunities

T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
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 Read more on page 58

Material issues

M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13
M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26

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Risks

R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	R12	R13
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Resulting in an impact across the capitals and for stakeholders

Capitals


Financial Capital


Manufactured Capital


Intellectual Capital


Human Capital


Social & Relationship Capital


Natural Capital

 Read more on page 8

Value creation for stakeholders


Shareholders, investors and lenders


Community


Employees


Industry


Governments


Civil societies

 Read more on page 90

Capital Highlights FY 2025-26

Strength across
THE GROWTH ENGINES



Financial capital

We are focussed on disciplined capital allocation to support sustainable growth, maintain a strong balance sheet, and generate robust free cash flows. All investment decisions are carefully evaluated in the context of the Group's financial resources, with the objective of driving long-term growth and maximising returns for shareholders, as the Group undergoes a strategic demerger into five independent, sector specific and pure-play companies.

Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

US\$ 21,012 million
Revenue
15% Y-o-Y ▲

US\$ 6,770 million
EBITDA
24% Y-o-Y ▲

1.6x
Group Net Debt/ EBITDA

40%
EBITDA margin¹
403 bps Y-o-Y ▲

30%
ROCE
387 bps Y-o-Y ▲

US\$ 3,348 million
Cash and Cash Equivalents

US\$ 2,454 million
PAT (before special items)
182% Y-o-Y ▲

US\$ 2,025 million
PAT

BB/stable
S&P Rating

US\$ 1.7 billion
Growth capex

US\$ 10,550 million
Net debt

US\$ 13,898 million
Gross Debt

Footnote: 1. Excluding copper business and one-off gain



Manufactured capital

Continuous investment in high-quality assets strengthens operational reliability and responsiveness to evolving market demand. Advance technologies, vertical integration and expansion initiatives enhance efficiency, safety and long-term stability

Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

Business Highlights

Zinc India
1,114 kt
Historic high mined metal production
2% Y-o-Y ▲

Zinc India
1,048 kt
Second-best refined metal production

Zinc India
627 tonnes
Saleable silver production
9% Y-o-Y ▼

Zinc International
225 kt
Annual mined metal production
27% Y-o-Y ▲

Aluminium
2,456 kt
India's largest primary aluminium producer with record-high annual output
1% Y-o-Y ▲

Aluminium
2,916 kt
Record annual calcined Alumina production
48% Y-o-Y ▲

Iron Ore
895 kt
Record annual pig iron production
10% Y-o-Y ▲

Oil & Gas
87.2 kboepd
Average gross operated production
16% Y-o-Y ▼

Power
4,180 MW
Operational capacity
expanded by 1,300 MW ▲

Steel
1,301 kt
Annual Saleable production
3% Y-o-Y ▼

Ferro Alloys
101 kt
Highest ever Ferro Chrome production
21% Y-o-Y ▲

Copper India
170 kt
Highest ever Cathode production
14% Y-o-Y ▲

Copper Zambia
129 kt
Finished Metal Production
~2.7x Y-o-Y ▲





Intellectual capital

Knowledge, technology and innovation drive operational excellence and competitiveness. Ongoing investments in digital transformation, analytics and technology adoption strengthen efficiency, resilience and future readiness.

Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

US\$ 2.7 million
R&D Spend

8
Patents received in FY 2025-26

25
Patents under active application

US\$ 9.4 million
Investment in digitalisation programmes



Human capital

Our skilled workforce powers operational success and long-term growth. We invest in capability building, leadership development, health, safety and well-being, guided by a zero-harm philosophy. Inclusive practices foster collaboration, innovation and a high-performance culture.

Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

1,22,168
Total Workforce

23%
Women employees

2,580
Employees covered under mentoring and support programmes

13.7%
Attrition rate

1.02
TRIFR - basis Full time employees

45
Transgender workforce



Social and relationship capital

Strong stakeholder relationships built on trust and shared value reinforce our licence to operate. Continuous engagement with communities, partners and institutions supports responsible operations, strengthens reputation and enables effective strategy execution.

Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

12,769
Nand Ghars built

8.1 million
Total CSR beneficiaries

US\$ 58 million
Total CSR spend

31.09 million
Cumulative Women and children benefited from CSR programmes

5,926
Youth benefited from employment-based training



Natural capital

Our world-class resource base across India and Africa provides long-term operational visibility. Responsible resource management and environmental stewardship remain central to minimising ecological impact while generating sustainable social and economic value.

Key FY 2025-26 outcomes

Zinc India R&R
468.6 million tonnes
Combined R&R

Oil and Gas R&R
1,321 mmb
Gross proved, and probable reserves and resources

10,900 tonnes
Silver Reserves

13.9 million tonnes
Metal Reserves

29.2 million tonnes
Zinc-Lead metal R&R

Zinc International R&R
655 million tonnes
Combined R&R

5.51 tCO₂e per tonne of metal
GHG Intensity

0.64 times
Water Positivity Ratio

98%
HVL waste recycled



■ Vedanta at a Glance

The one GROWTH ENGINE

Vedanta Limited, a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited, is a global natural resources conglomerate with a diversified portfolio spanning zinc-lead-silver, iron ore, steel, copper, aluminium, power, nickel, and oil and gas. Our strategic, tier-1 asset base across India, Africa and the Middle East positions us to serve growing global demand.

With the world around us changing, we are building for the future by embarking on a strategic transformation to Vedanta 2.0. We are moving beyond traditional minerals to integrate high-potential critical minerals with a focus on energy transition and clean energy, aiming to reshape 70% of our portfolio. We are investing in artificial intelligence-driven systems, automation and innovation to ensure the next phase of growth is smarter, more efficient and value accretive.

At Vedanta, we are building a foundation for India's clean energy future, where access to critical minerals supports innovation, economic growth, and global competitiveness. As we do so, we continue to be guided by our ESG leadership to ensure that India's critical resources are harnessed responsibly, while empowering communities and delivering enduring value for all stakeholders.

We are among the
leading natural resources
companies globally

Resources and reserves

468.6
million tonnes
Zinc India

655
million tonnes
Zinc International

1,321
mmboe
Oil and Gas

Economic value added

1,00,000+
Total employment generation

36
million
tCO₂e in avoided emissions from
FY 2020-21 baseline

US\$ 7.3
billion
exchequer contribution





Exploration
Expanded Reserves and Resources (R&R) through brownfield and greenfield exploration, extending mine and oilfield life



Asset development
Delivered projects on time and within budget, strengthened resource development, and established strategic processing infrastructure to optimise output.



Extraction
Focussed on exploration and production of metals, oil and gas, along with power generation; operate across zinc-lead-silver, iron ore, steel, copper and aluminium, with three producing oil and gas blocks in India



Processing
Process and smelt extracted minerals into refined metals across facilities in India and Africa, supported by captive power generation with surplus sales



Value addition
Convert primary metals into value-added products such as sheets, rods, bars and rolled products across zinc, aluminium and copper businesses to meet market demand

Our value chain

ESG purpose and mission



Transforming communities

Aim 1
Keep community welfare as the guiding principle for our business decisions

Aim 2
Empower 2.5 million individuals with enhanced skillsets

Aim 1
Uplift 100 million women and children via social welfare interventions



Transforming the planet

Aim 4
Net Zero Carbon by 2050 or sooner

Aim 5
Achieving net water positivity by 2030

Aim 6
Enhance our business model by incorporating innovative green practices



Transforming the planet

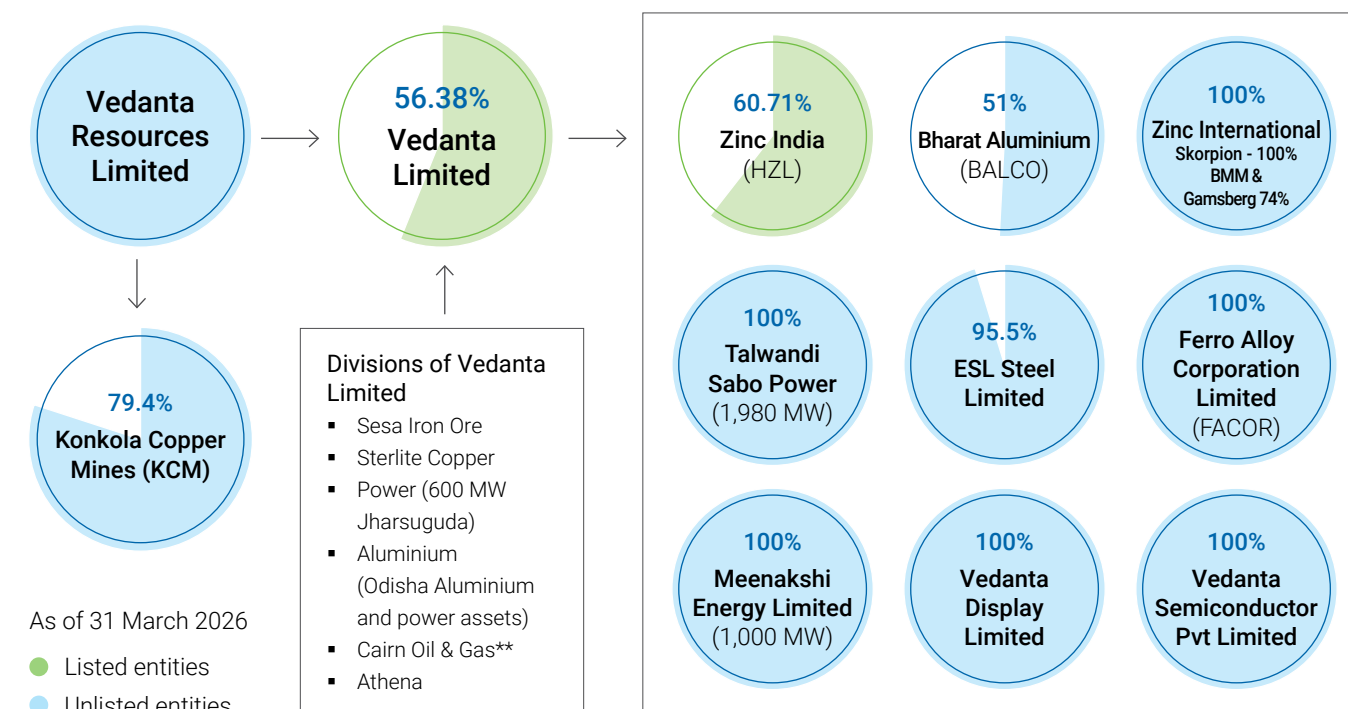
Aim 7
Prioritise the safety and health of our workforce

Aim 8
Promote gender parity, diversity and inclusivity

Aim 6
Align with global standards of corporate governance

Operating structure

Our diversified structure and wide geographic presence enable efficient operations and serviceability.

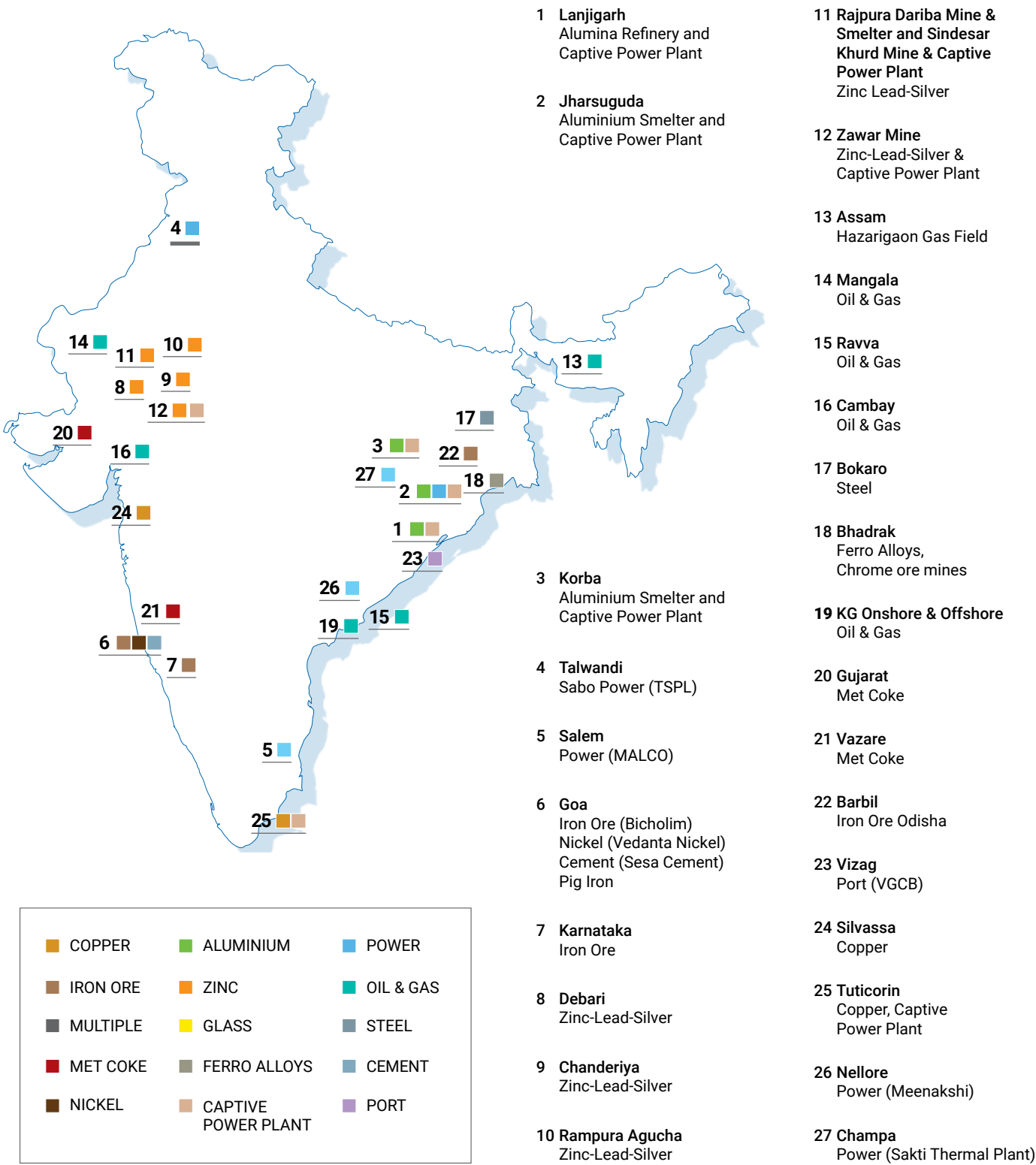


**50% of the share in the RJ Block is held by a subsidiary of Vedanta Limited

■ Presence

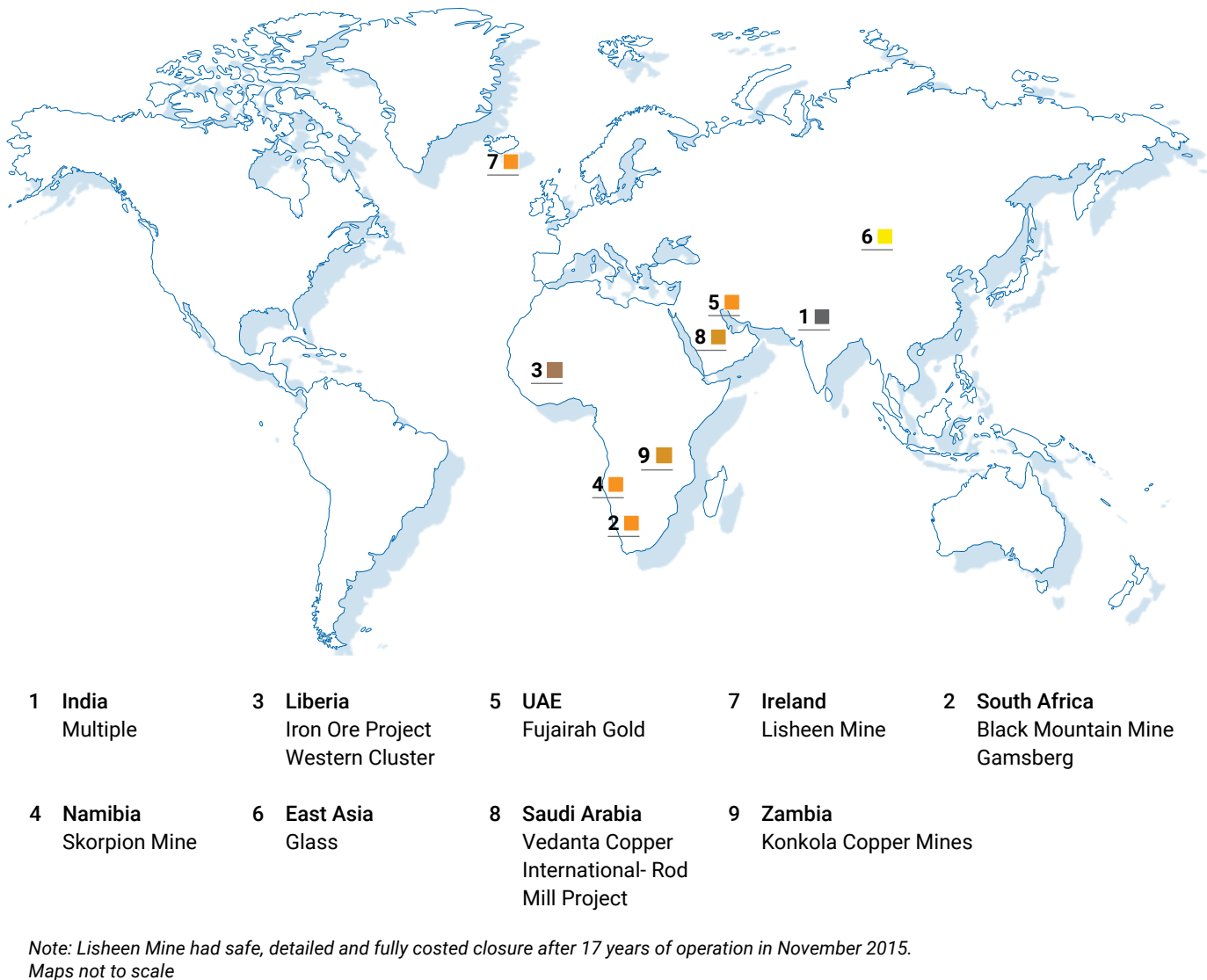
Stronger footprint across strategic GLOBAL MARKETS

India



Aluminium	Oil	Iron Ore & Steel	Zinc & Silver
Largest capacity in India and to be the 3 rd largest capacity globally (ex-China) post expansion capacity globally (excluding China)	One of India's largest private sector crude oil producers	One of the largest producers and exporters of iron ore in India	Largest Integrated producer of Zinc and among the top 10 producers of silver globally
FY 2025-26 EBITDA US\$ 2,886 million	FY 2025-26 EBITDA US\$ 500 million	FY 2025-26 EBITDA US\$ 132 million	FY 2025-26 EBITDA US\$ 2,496 million Zinc India US\$ 138 million Zinc International

Global



■ Asset Overview

Assets that power OUR GROWTH AMBITION

Zinc-Lead-Silver

Business

Zinc India (HZL), Zinc International (VZI)

74%

Indian market share

22%

Value-added products

Asset highlights

- World's largest zinc-lead mine at Rampura Agucha, India
- Among top 10 silver producers globally
- Zinc India has an R&R of 468.6 million tonnes with a mine life of 25+ years
- Zinc International has an R&R 655 million tonnes
- Hindustan Zinc ranks #1 in S&P Global CSA '25 for the 3rd consecutive year
- HZL becomes the 1st Indian Company to become a Member of International Council Of Mining & Metals

Application areas

Zinc: Infrastructure & Mobility, Advanced & emerging applications - zinc air batteries
Silver: Energy & Electronics, Lifestyle & Consumer

Contribution to the Group

EBITDA

\$ 2,496 mn
(HZL)

\$ 138 mn
(VZI)

Production volume

HZL

851 kt **197 kt** **627 tonnes**
Zinc Lead Silver

VZI

225 kt

Metal in concentrate



Power

Business

Vedanta Merchant Thermal Power

4,780 GW

Merchant Power Capacity

Merchant business

- TSPL: 1,980 MW supercritical plant
- Jharsuguda: 600 MW IPP capacity
- Meenakshi Energy Andhra Pradesh: 1,000 MW
- Sakti Thermal Plant, Chhattisgarh: 1,200 MW (Unit-2 600 MW under construction)

Contribution to the Group

EBITDA

\$ 164 mn

Power Sales

16,398
million units



Aluminium

Business

Vedanta Aluminium Limited & BALCO

46%

Indian market share

60%

Value-added products

Asset highlights

- Largest aluminium production capability in India at 2.44 MTPA
- Integrated 4.6 GW Captive Power and 5 MTPA Alumina refinery
- Diverse product portfolio – ingots, wire rods, primary foundry alloy, rolled products, billet and slab

Application areas

Automotive, Aerospace & Defence, Cables & Conductors, Packaging, Construction

Contribution to the Group

EBITDA

\$ 2,886 mn

Production volume

2,456 kt
Aluminium

2,916 kt
Alumina



Oil & Gas

Business

Cairn India

44

Total No. of Blocks

50%

Vision to contribute to India's Oil Production

Asset highlights

- Total acreage of >47,000 sq km across India
- Gross 2P & 2C R&R of 1,321 mmboe
- World's longest continuously heated pipeline from Barmer to Gujarat Coast (~670 kms)
- Gas Discovery in Ambe block- first DSF Block to be monetised on India's West Coast, with R&R addition of ~13 mmboe.
- Executed one of the largest polymers EOR projects in the world.

Application areas

Crude oil- hydrocarbon refineries.
Natural gas- City Gas Distribution and Industrial sector.

Contribution to the Group

EBITDA

US\$ 500 million

Average daily gross operated production

87.2 kbopd
units

Iron Ore

Business

Iron Ore India

One of the largest merchant iron ore miners in India and one of the largest producers and exporters of merchant pig iron in India

Asset highlights

- Karnataka iron ore mine with reserves of 60 million tonnes
- Goa Iron Ore mines; R&R of 57 million tonnes
- Value-added business: 3 blast furnaces (1.2 MTPA), Coke Plant Gujarat (0.4 MTPA), Power Plant (65 MW)
- Coke-Vazare: One merchant coke plant of capacity 0.12 MTPA

Application areas

- Essential for steel making
- Used in construction, infrastructure and automotive sectors

Contribution to the Group

EBITDA

US\$ 113 million

Production volume

6.5 million
DMT Saleable iron ore production

895 kt
Pig iron



Facor

Business

Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd

145 kt

High Carbon
Ferrochrome capacity

Asset highlights

- Ostapal and Kalarangiatta Mines with 1.15 MTPA mining capacity
- 45 MVA Charge chrome plant of 80 KTPA, 33 MVA Charge chrome plant of 65 KTPA and captive power plant of 100 MW

Application areas

- Used for making stainless steel, carbon steel, ball-bearing steels, tool steels and other alloy steels

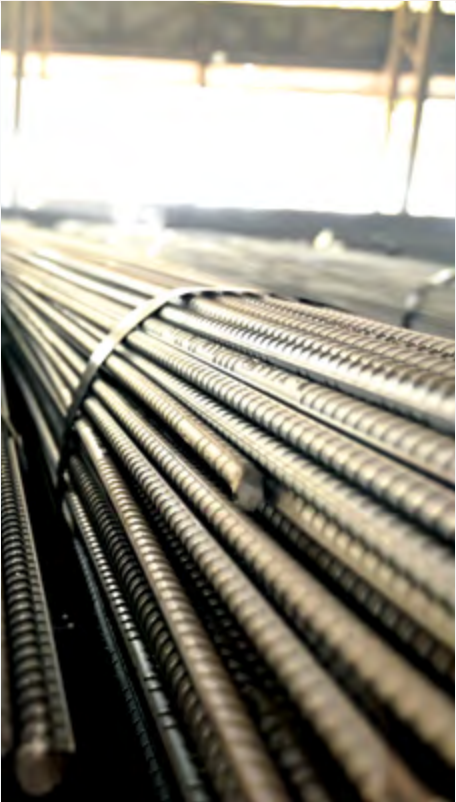
Contribution to the Group

EBITDA

US\$ 22 million

Production volume

101 kt
Ferro Chrome



Steel

Business

ESL Steel

1.6 MTPA

Hot Metal Design Capacity

Asset highlights

- Largely operates in long steel products

Application areas

- Construction, infrastructure, transport, energy, packaging, appliances and industry
- Product portfolio includes pig iron, billets, TMT bars, wire rods and ductile iron pipes

Contribution to the Group

EBITDA

US\$ 19 million

Production volume

1,301 kt
Steel



Copper

Business

Copper India, Zambia

One of largest Copper deposits globally. One of the largest copper production capacities in India

Asset highlights

- Tuticorin smelter and refinery are currently not operational
- Tuticorin Smelter Capacity: 400 KTPA
- Silvassa Refinery Capacity: 216 KTPA
- KCM Nchanga Smelter Design Capacity: 311 KTPA

Application areas

- Used for making cables, transformers, castings, motors and alloy-based products

Contribution to the Group

Production volume

India
170 kt
Cathode

Zambia
129 kt
Finished Metal

■ Investment Case

Growth in motion

ACROSS MULTIPLE ENGINES

India's natural resources sector is central to economic growth, industrial resilience and the global commodity landscape. As India's largest diversified natural resources company, we are positioned to support this transition through scale, integration and disciplined execution. Strategic investments, strong government partnerships and a focus on sustainable, inclusive development continue to unlock long-term value across our portfolio.

DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE VALUE THROUGH

World-class natural resources powerhouse with low cost, long-life and diversified asset base

Well-placed to contribute to and capitalise on India's growth with an attractive commodity mix

Proven track record operational excellence with high productivity and fast-growing portfolio of high-quality assets

Focussed on digitalisation and innovation to drive efficiency and resilience

Disciplined capital allocation framework with emphasis on superior and consistent shareholder returns

Robust financial profile with strong ROCE, increasing EBITDA and a stronger balance sheet

Committed to ESG leadership in the natural resources sector

World-class natural resources powerhouse with low cost, long-life and diversified asset base

- Our portfolio reflects scale, depth and structural resilience. A diversified presence across commodities, backed by long reserve lives and cost-focussed operations, supports consistent performance across cycles.
- Strengthening their cost leadership in first decile and first quartile respectively, both Zinc India and Aluminium businesses achieved lowest cost of production in last 5 years
 - Continued its strong growth momentum and witnessed steady volume performance across all businesses, with aluminium and Zinc, Steel, Iron Ore, Pig Iron, Ferrochrome businesses delivering record performance

Asset base



Aluminium

1.85 MTPA	0.6 MTPA	5 MTPA	4.6 GW	2.6 MTPA
Jharsuguda Smelter	BALCO Smelter	Lanjigarh Refinery	Captive Power	Coal Mines



Zinc-Lead-Silver

HZL			Zinc International
1.14 MTPA	17 MTPA	654 MW	325 KTPA MIC
Smelters	Captive mines	Captive Power	BMM and Gamsberg Mine



Iron and Steel

15 MTPA	1.2 MTPA	1.6 MTPA
Iron Ore Mines	Pig Iron Capacity	Hot Metal Capacity
- Karnataka Mines - Goa Mines - Odisha Mines		



Power

1,980 MW	1,200 MW	1,000 MW	600 MW
TSPL	Athena	Meenakshi	JSG IPP



Oil and Gas

Total acres	R&R	Primary Oil fields
Footprint > 44,000 square km	Gross 2P reserves and 2C resources of 1,321 mmboe	Mangala, Ravva, Cambay, KG- On/Offshore



Copper

216 KTPA	400 KTPA	300 KTPA ¹
Silvassa Refinery	Tuticorin	Zambia

¹Design Capacity



Facor

145 KTPA
FACOR capacity

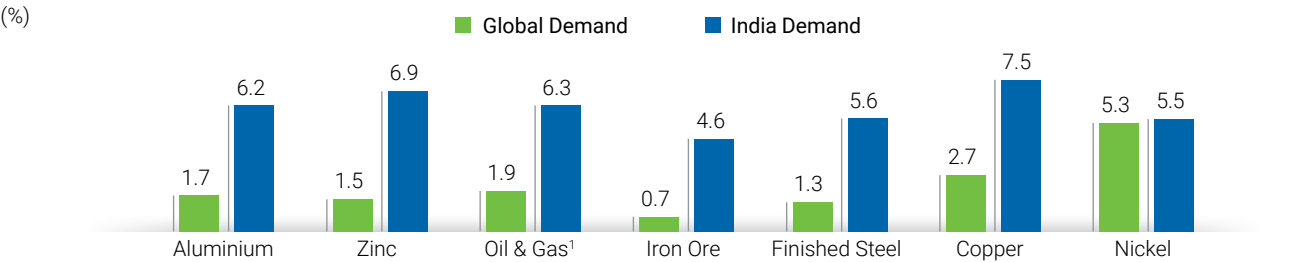
Well-placed to capitalise on India's growth with an attractive commodity mix

India's growth continues to be anchored in strong domestic demand, providing a stable backdrop for core industries. The economy sustained momentum through 2025-26, navigating external volatility with resilience, reflected in real GDP growth of 7.3% and is expected to grow 6.8% in the current financial year (S&P Global; February 2026 estimate). Urbanisation and industrialisation, supported by government initiatives on infrastructure and housing, as well as increase in capital outlay announced in the Union Budget 2025-26 will continue to drive strong economic growth and generate demand for natural resources.

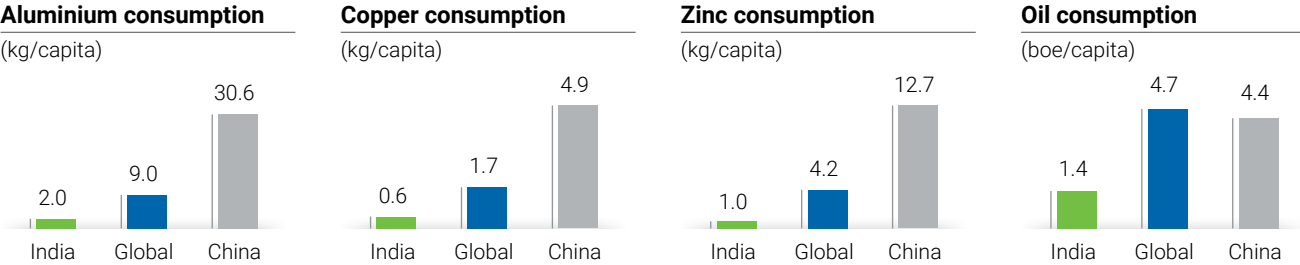
Key advantages

- Championing India's natural resources:** Operating a wide and scalable commodities portfolio that supports the nation's growth
- Strong market leadership:** India's largest base metals producer and largest private sector oil producer
- Proven execution capability:** Experienced operating team with a strong track record of project delivery and growth in India

Demand 2024-2030 CAGR

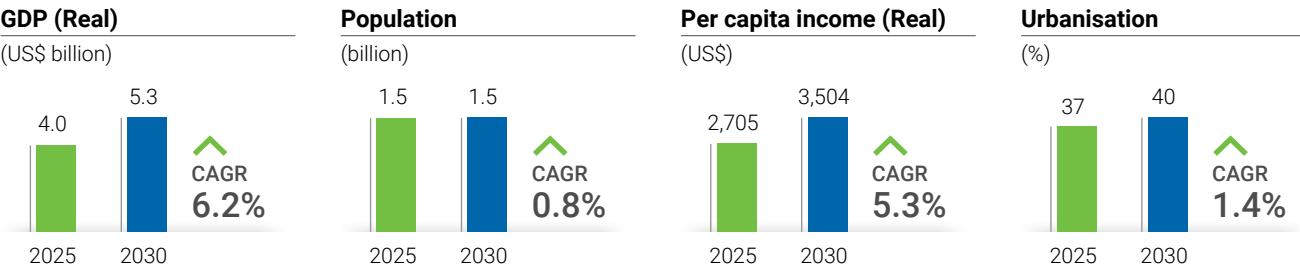


Source: Wood Mackenzie ¹OPEC World Oil Outlook 2025



Source: Wood Mackenzie, IHS Markit, OPEC World Oil Outlook 2025
Note: All commodities demand correspond to primary demand; figures are for 2025

India Growth Potential



Source: IMF

India mineral reserves ranking globally

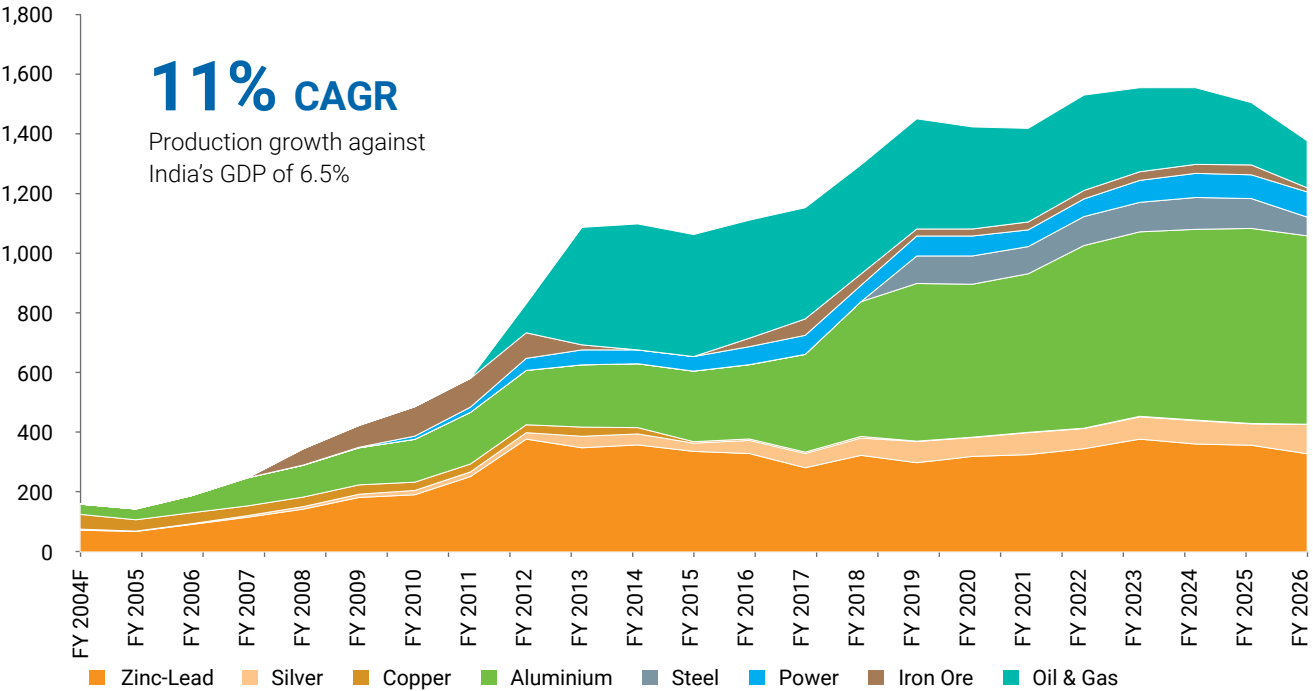
5th Zinc Reserves: 10.0 million tonnes	7th Iron ore Reserves: 5.5 billion tonnes	Oil Reserves: 4.9 billion barrels	9th bauxite Reserves: 650 million tonnes
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Source: USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2026, OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2025

Proven track record of operational excellence with a fast-growing portfolio

Our management team brings diverse sectoral and global experience, enabling efficient, responsible and disciplined operations across the portfolio. This depth of expertise has supported steady production growth, backed by a continued focus on efficiency, cost optimisation and project execution. Since our listing in 2004, our assets have delivered significant production growth, reflecting the strength of our operating model and long-term development approach.

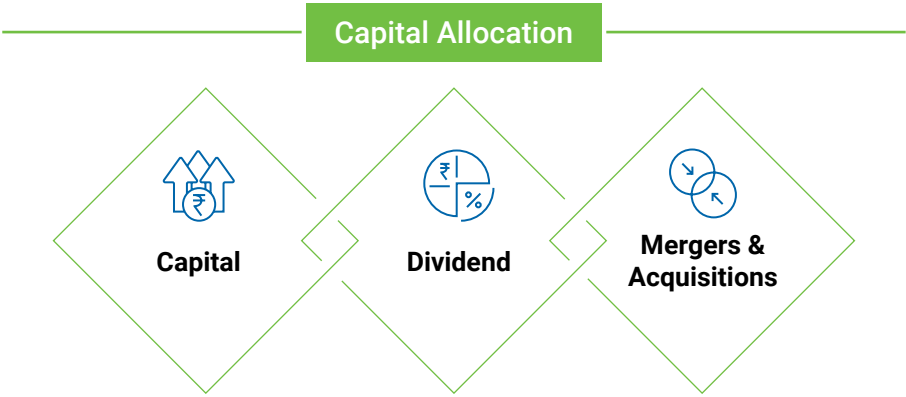
Total production copper equivalent (kt)



* All commodity and power capacities rebased to copper equivalent capacity (defined as production x commodity price / copper price) using average commodity prices for FY 2025-26. Power rebased using FY 2025-26 realisations, Copper custom smelting production rebased at TC/RC for FY 2025-26, Iron ore volumes refer to sales with prices rebased at realised prices for FY 2025-26

Disciplined capital allocation with a focus on shareholder returns

We have introduced a structured capital allocation policy focussed on growth and shareholder returns. It aligns capital expenditure, dividend policy and selective inorganic growth through disciplined and balanced capital deployment, while maintaining balance sheet strength, optimal leverage and long-term shareholder value.



Robust financial profile with a strengthened balance sheet

Strong earnings growth, improving capital efficiency and consistent deleveraging underpin Vedanta's financial resilience.

- Revenues of US\$ 21 bn and EBITDA of US\$ 6.8 bn
- Strong ROCE of ~30%
- Committed towards Deleveraging, achieved Group ND/EBITDA ratio of 1.6x
- Strong and robust FCF (Post Capex) of US\$ 0.7 billion
- Cash and liquid investments of US\$ 3.3 billion
- A strong balance sheet, with respect to Net Debt/EBITDA and gearing, compared with our global diversified peers
- Highest-ever Profit (before special items) at US\$ 2.5 billion

Committed to ESG leadership in the natural resources sector

We are embedding sustainability into the way we grow, operate and create value. Our focus is on being a sustainable and lowest-cost producer, while advancing safer workplaces, stronger communities, inclusive growth and responsible resource use. Guided by our Group objective of 'zero harm, zero waste and zero discharge', we continue to adopt global best practices across our operations and strengthen transparency through disclosures aligned with international frameworks.

- Adopting global best practices across communities, planet and workplaces, aligned with 'zero harm, zero waste and zero discharge'
- Implementing critical risk management across the business to improve workplace safety
- Promoting diversity to build an inclusive workplace culture
- Targeting Net Carbon Neutrality by 2050 and a 25% reduction in absolute emissions by 2030 from the 2021 baseline
- Advancing decarbonisation through 2.5 GW RE RTC by 2030, operational efficiency, fuel mix transition, 100% LMV fleet decarbonisation by 2030 and 75% mining fleet decarbonisation by 2035
- Exploring greener business opportunities and developing a low-carbon product portfolio
- Targeting water efficiency and net water positivity by 2030
- Keeping community welfare central to decision-making and strengthening our position as a developer of choice
- Positively impacting 100 million women and children through upskilling, education, nutrition and healthcare
- Strengthening transparency and completeness of disclosures in line with global frameworks such as GRI and TCFD

Focussed on digitalisation and innovation to drive efficiency and resilience

Vedanta is leading digital transformation in the natural resources sector with a digital-first culture that drives innovation and workforce digital literacy. We continue to invest in Industry 4.0 technologies – such as Digital Twin and Advanced Process Control – to boost operational efficiency. Our advanced digital deployments, including remote mine operations, set us apart in safety and productivity. Strategic collaborations with startups and partners have further supported volume growth, cost optimisation and EBITDA improvement.

Chairman's Message

Ushering In A NEW ERA OF GROWTH

*Dear
Stakeholders*

I have spent most of my life believing that India's greatest wealth lies below the ground. And that it holds the key to prosperity for Bharat. This year, Vedanta delivered its best-ever financial performance. But more importantly, it continued to create tremendous value for the nation, for our communities, for our shareholders, business partners and our workforce.

Anil Agarwal
Chairman



The path forward is full of promise as we have demerged into pure-play businesses with each capable of becoming a Vedanta in its own right. There is no shortage of opportunity.

Vedanta 2.0: Built for a Changing World

We are living through a defining moment in human history. Energy transition, technological advancement, and AI reshaping global priorities. As the fastest growing major economy in the world, India is pivotal in this new world. For us, rapid industrialisation, large-scale infrastructure build-up, an AI and digital-driven economy, and exponential energy demand are all converging at once.

This entire economy is underwritten by minerals, metals and energy. To cut imports, tomorrow's India will need far greater investments in these sectors. And Vedanta is perfectly positioned and ready.

Our portfolio spanning 15 major commodities, oil & gas, and 5 GW of merchant power capacity makes us strategically vital to India's progress. But the

scale of transformation demands we rise even higher. That is the genesis of Vedanta 2.0 – to be a global leader in critical minerals, energy, and technology, while creating long-term value for our shareholders, communities, and the planet.

Vedanta 2.0: Where We Stand

The demerger of Vedanta into five independent, pure-play entities is complete. All four resulting entities are now listed and trading on the exchanges along with the flagship Vedanta Limited. Each business has been structurally fortified with independent focus, sharper strategy, and stronger capital structures to independently unlock shareholder value and compete with the best in the world.

Scale is central to Vedanta 2.0. and FY 2025-26 marked a breakthrough year. We successfully commissioned major expansion projects across aluminium, zinc, oil & gas, and power, with a capex spend of US\$ 1.7 billion. We have US\$ 2.1-2.3 billion earmarked for growth capex in FY 2026-27. Zinc India's Board has separately approved Phase I capex of ~US\$ 2 billion to expand refined metal capacity from 1.14 to 2 million metric tonnes. Our total capex outlay now stands at ~US\$ 8 billion, of which ~US\$ 4 billion has already been deployed as of 31 March 2026.

We are also reshaping our portfolio for the future. We have secured 3 new strategic mineral blocks, taking our total critical mineral composite licences to 10, spanning copper, nickel, chromium, cobalt, vanadium, potash, manganese, tungsten, gold, and rare earth elements. Resource security through domestic processing is not optional for India. It is imperative. And we are leading the charge.

US\$ 1.7 billion

Capex spend

BB

S&P Rating

A Defining Year of Performance

FY 2025-26 was a milestone year with record production across our global assets, sustained global cost leadership, and our highest-ever financial performance.

Revenue grew 15% to US\$ 21 billion. EBITDA grew 24% to US\$ 6.8 billion, with EBITDA margins expanding sharply by 403 basis points to 40%. PAT before special items grew 182% year-on-year to US\$ 2.45 billion. These numbers reflect the disciplined execution of our teams across every asset and every geography.

Our total exchequer contribution during the year was US 7.25 billion. It is a reaffirmation that nation-building is our core purpose.



Over the past five years, we have created a cumulative wealth impact of nearly ₹ 2,500 crore for employees through ESOP grants, covering nearly 40% of our workforce across plants, functions, and career levels.

Financial Discipline in Action

Growth and prudence are not opposites at Vedanta. We have built a culture that balances both.

We deleveraged VRL's debt by US\$ 4.5 billion over four years to US\$ 5.1 billion, while achieving a best-in-class Net Debt/EBITDA of 1.6x at group level. Proceeds of ~₹ 6,300 crore from the Hindustan Zinc stake sale further strengthened our capital profile.

Our improved performance has been recognised globally. CRISIL and ICRA reaffirmed Vedanta's "AA" rating. S&P upgraded VRL to "BB" with a stable outlook. Moody's upgraded us to "Ba3" with a positive outlook and with clear room for further improvement.

Stewardship at Scale

Sustainability is not a parallel agenda at Vedanta. It is embedded in our strategy and our soul.

Over the past year, we made meaningful ESG progress, improving our water positivity ratio to 0.64x and significantly expanding our community development reach to nearly 5 million women and children. Our CSR spend stood at US\$ 58 million, benefiting 8.1 million people, with 12,769 Nand Ghars now operational.

Our efforts are receiving global recognition. Hindustan Zinc and Vedanta Aluminium ranked first and second respectively in the S&P Corporate Sustainability Assessment for their peer groups for the third consecutive year. Our oil & gas business ranked in the top five globally in its very first participation. And Hindustan Zinc became the first Indian company to join the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), a truly historic milestone.



Vedanta is uniquely positioned to be both a beneficiary and an enabler of this transformation

Powered by 1,20,000 Passionate People

Vedanta is its people. Our 1,20,000-strong workforce brings expertise, passion, and ownership to everything they do.

We invest in their safety, growth, and financial wellbeing. Over the past five years, we have created a cumulative wealth impact of nearly ₹ 2,500 crore for employees through ESOP grants, covering nearly 40% of our workforce across plants, functions, and career levels. That is what it means to make our people partners in our success.

The Road Ahead

Metals, minerals, energy, and technology will define India's journey to becoming a developed nation. But India cannot depend on global supply chains. We must own our resources, process them domestically, and lead from the front.

Vedanta is uniquely positioned to be both a beneficiary and an enabler of this transformation. Our priorities are clear: disciplined execution of growth projects and steadily building a future-ready, multi-metal enterprise that serves India and the world.

I am filled with deep confidence in our strategy, our people, and our ability to create enduring value. The journey ahead is very exciting. Vedanta's DNA is entrepreneurial, nimble and hardworking. We have consistently sought opportunity. Now, we are ready to multiply our potential.

My sincere gratitude to our shareholders, the Government of India, our partners, employees, and the communities we serve. You are our constant source of strength.

This is just the beginning!

Anil

CASE STUDY

Powering Marine Logistics with Renewables

As part of our endeavour to be an ESG-forward operator in maritime logistics, we launched Project Uday at our Iron Ore operations in Goa. The project involves installing solar auxiliary power systems on barges to support cleaner onboard energy use. It reduces dependence on diesel-based generation for routine auxiliary loads, improves energy efficiency, lowers emissions and enhances the reliability of essential onboard systems.

Impact statement

The solar system installed on motor vessel Mogri helps reduce around 6.5 tonnes of carbon emissions every year, equivalent to nearly 297 trees planted per barge



Our approach

- Installed a 2.2 kW onboard renewable energy system using high-efficiency 550 Wp Mono PERC solar modules
- Deployed a 24V, 200 Ah lithium-ion battery bank to store solar energy for use during night-time and low-sunlight conditions
- Integrated MPPT-controlled charging to improve battery life, charging efficiency and system stability
- Enabled clean solar-battery power for critical auxiliary loads, including accommodation lighting and ventilation
- Reduced reliance on diesel-based generation for routine onboard power needs, while retaining the primary propulsion system
- Lowered engine running hours, supporting longer service intervals, lower maintenance requirements and improved asset life

Way forward

Project Uday represents a practical step in our net zero pathway. Marine logistics continues to depend heavily on diesel, even for smaller accommodation and auxiliary loads. Shifting these requirements to renewable energy creates meaningful emission reductions and strengthens our Scope 1 decarbonisation efforts. Building on the success of the MV Mogri pilot, we aim to scale an improved and optimised solar

powered system across the 21 barge RFS fleet, with extension currently progressing across 10 barges through quick installation and minimal structural modifications. At full scale, the initiative is projected to reduce nearly over 130 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions annually, while also improving air quality around riverine communities.

CASE STUDY

Accelerating Development at Ambe Block through Conductor Supported Platform

We are advancing offshore blocks across India's East and West coasts to accelerate production from domestic offshore reserves. At the Ambe block, we adopted lightweight Conductor Supported Platform technology, supported by early engineering and financial commitment, integrated cross-functional execution, phased development planning, and readiness of pipelines and surface facilities.

Problem statement

The Ambe offshore asset is a marginal field that requires a capital-efficient development approach to ensure commercial viability. Conventional offshore solutions involve higher capex, longer timelines and larger offshore scope, creating the need for an innovative, fit-for-purpose strategy that can optimise project economics and accelerate installation.



Our approach

- Adopted a fit-for-purpose offshore development approach built around the principle of 'design one, build many'
- Evaluated multiple development concepts before selecting the Conductor Supported Platform as the optimal solution for the Ambe marginal field
- Established a strategic partnership with 2H Offshore for end-to-end platform delivery, covering design, engineering, fabrication and installation
- Used CSP technology, where well conductors act as structural support for the topsides, removing the need for conventional heavy jackets
- Retained dry-tree well capability while simplifying offshore infrastructure
- Reduced structural complexity, installation duration and offshore construction scope to enable faster, more efficient execution
- Retained the exploratory well as a keeper well, improving project economics and supporting faster monetisation
- Enabled around 30% reduction in platform capex, accelerated first production timelines and improved project IRR

Milestones

- Installed India's first subsea template in December 2025, establishing the foundation for CSP platform deployment and accelerated offshore development
- Notified a hydrocarbon discovery in January 2026 in the Western Offshore DSF block
- Marked a key step towards accelerated field development and early production
- Advanced the field development plan with production targeted by FY 2026-27
- Created an execution-ready development model that avoids conventional long-cycle offshore execution
- Enabled a faster first oil pathway through a cost-efficient and fit-for-purpose offshore solution

Way forward

We plan to replicate CSP-led development across suitable marginal offshore assets. This approach will strengthen capital efficiency, accelerate resource monetisation and reinforce sustainable value creation across our offshore portfolio.

CASE STUDY

Smelting Progress at BALCO

At BALCO, we continue to build on a legacy defined by industrial firsts, technical excellence and nation-building contribution. As one of India's iconic aluminium producers, BALCO has supplied metal for strategic national programmes, operated India's highest amperage smelter and established the country's first 525 kA smelter. This progress reflects our focus on advanced technologies, process optimisation and continuous capability-building.

Impact statement

599 kt

BALCO's highest-ever hot metal production during FY 2025-26 reinforcing our position as one of India's most advanced and reliable aluminium producers

Key interventions

- Advanced current creep by 3.7 kA year-on-year through a new relining design and thermal modelling
- Developed India's first Cu insert design and transformed 29% of the potline using this innovation
- Completed RCC++ pot modelling and installed the pilot pot, marking a first-of-its-kind initiative in India
- Implemented advanced pot modelling and design improvements to extend operating life and strengthen smelter reliability
- Pioneered nano ceramic coating technology in India and shared this best practice across group smelters
- Continued to enhance smelter performance through technical upgrades, process control and operational discipline
- Integrated AI/ML powered pot reaction early alert control tool (PREACT) predicting pot health and improving pot availability

Milestones

~105.7%

Capacity utilisation achieved across the GAMI smelters in India

2,133 Days

Benchmark pot life reached

2,000+ Days

Pot life consistently sustained at BALCO

RCC++

Installed pilot pot, which is expected to increase pot life beyond 2,400 days

Strengthened BALCO's role

as a hub of smelting innovation and capability-building within Vedanta

Way forward

We will continue to advance BALCO's smelting performance through technology-led interventions, improved pot design, thermal efficiency and stronger process reliability. Our focus will remain on extending pot life, improving asset productivity and scaling proven innovations across our smelter network.

CASE STUDY

Expanding Gamsberg's Scale with Phase II Concentrator

We are progressing one of our most important growth projects to strengthen zinc production and resource conversion at Gamsberg. The Phase II expansion will double mining capacity from 4 MTPA to 8 MTPA and add a new 200 KTPA concentrator plant, taking Gamsberg's total MIC capacity to 450 KTPA. The project is advancing towards commissioning in FY 2026-27 and stood at nearly 94% completion at the close of FY 2025-26.

Problem statement

The Phase II expansion will strengthen Gamsberg's position among the leading global mining operations, while creating significant employment during construction and peak operations.

Enhancing the capacity

- Expanding mining capacity from 4 MTPA to 8 MTPA
- Constructing a new concentrator plant with 200 KTPA MIC capacity
- Increasing Gamsberg's total MIC capacity to 450 KTPA
- Developing a new tailings dam facility north of the existing Phase I tailings dam
- Augmenting bulk services, including electricity and water infrastructure
- Building a 19.5 km transmission line to meet the additional power requirement of 26.2 MVA
- Developing an additional water reservoir of 8.5 MLD with a clarifier to support Phase II requirements

Execution progress

- Completed civil work for the plant, with road work currently in progress
- Completed delivery and installation of all major equipment
- Commissioned the crusher ore circuit to Phase I
- Started on-ground execution for the wet TSF, comprising the tailings storage facility and return water dam
- Completed design for the full TSF complex
- Completed and commissioned external water infrastructure in May 2024
- Reached 99% progress on external power infrastructure, with final Commissioning and handover to the Eskom grid.
- Additional water reservoir of 8.5 MLD with a clarifier to support Phase II commissioned and put into operation.

Operational momentum

- Resolved mining challenges through a significant ramp-up in ore production and rock mined
- Achieved the highest-ever total rock mined of 85.1 MnT in FY 2025-26
- Delivered MIC production of 185 kt from Gamsberg in FY 2025-26
- Advanced the project with an estimated investment of US\$ 595 million, including IDC
- Targeting ore charging by July 2026

93.77%

Overall completion rate as of March 2026

Way forward

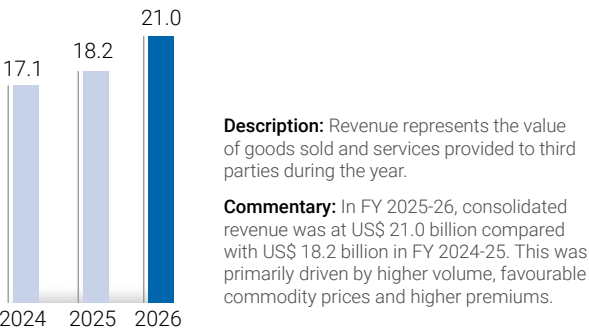
We will continue to advance Phase II execution with a focus on commissioning readiness, infrastructure integration and operational ramp-up. As the project moves towards completion, the expansion is expected to add 200 KTPA of MIC, strengthen Gamsberg's global production standing and support large-scale employment, with around 2,000 to 2,500 jobs during construction and a further 800 to 1,000 jobs during peak operations.

■ Key Performance Indicators

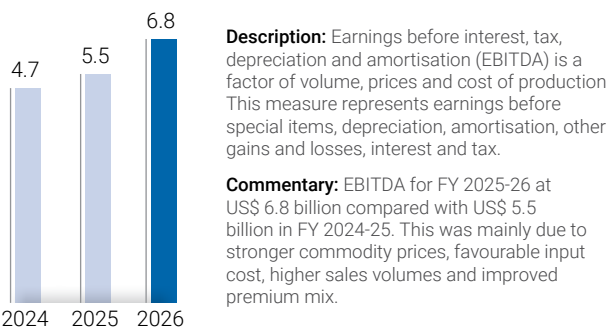
Testament to SUSTAINED VALUE CREATION

Growth

Revenue (US\$ billion)

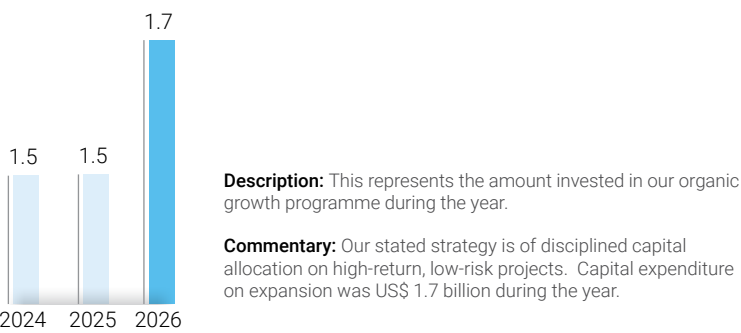


EBITDA (US\$ billion)

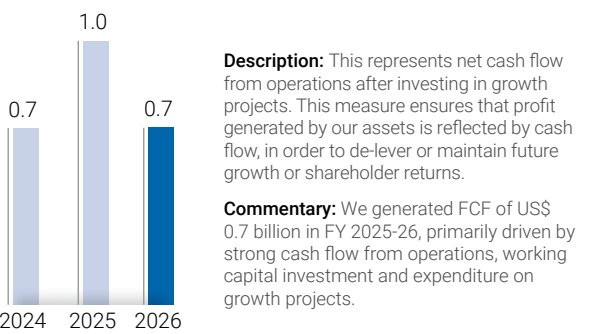


Long-term value

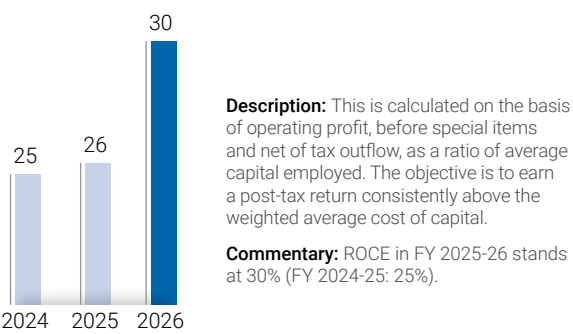
Growth Capex (US\$ billion)



FCF post-capex (US\$ billion)



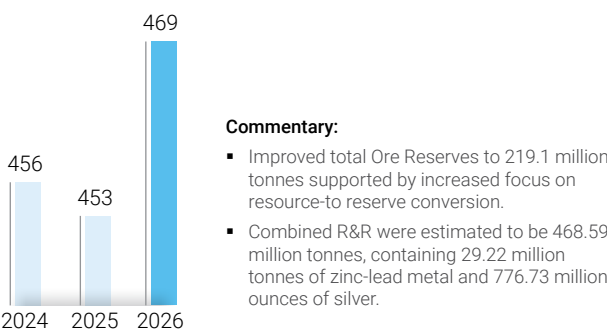
Return on capital employed (ROCE) (%)



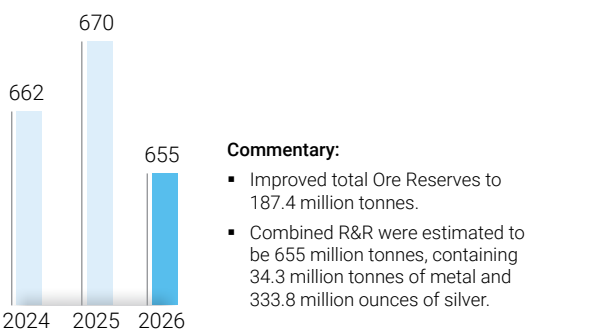
Reserves and Resources (R&R)

Description: Reserves and resources are based on specified guidelines for each commodity and region.

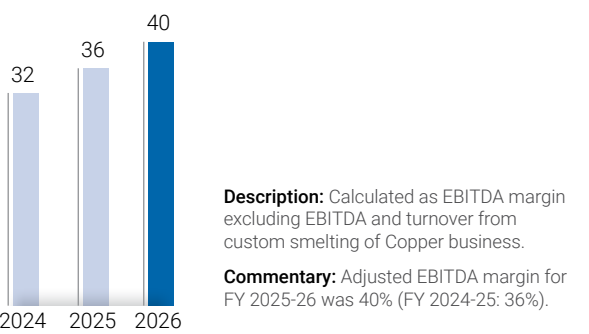
Zinc India (million tonnes)



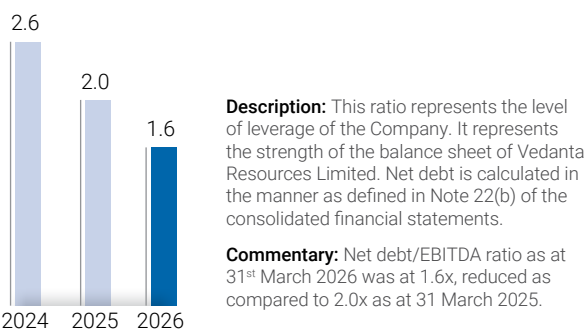
Zinc International (million tonnes)



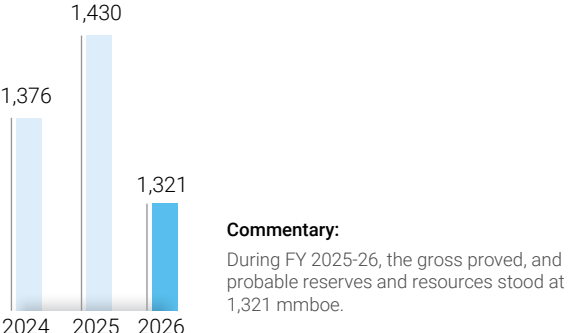
Adjusted EBITDA margin (%)



Net debt/EBITDA (consolidated) (x)



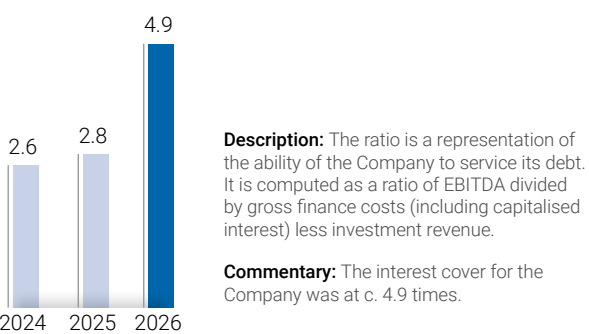
Oil & Gas (mmboe)



Copper Zambia:

- Improved total Ore Reserves to 54 million tonnes
- Combined R&R were estimated to be 770 million tonnes during FY 2025-26.

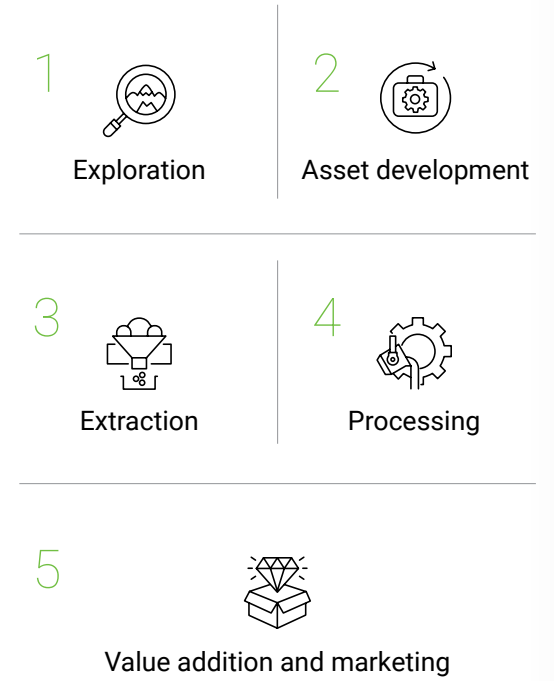
Interest Cover (x)



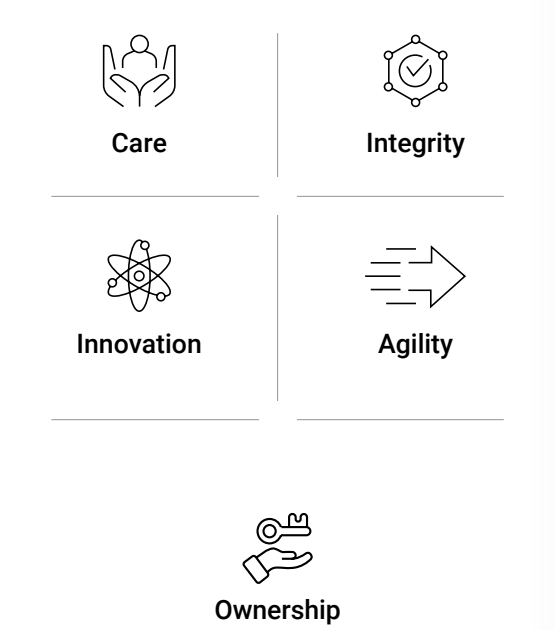
Value Creation Model

The integrated system of
VALUE CREATION

Our Value Chain Activities

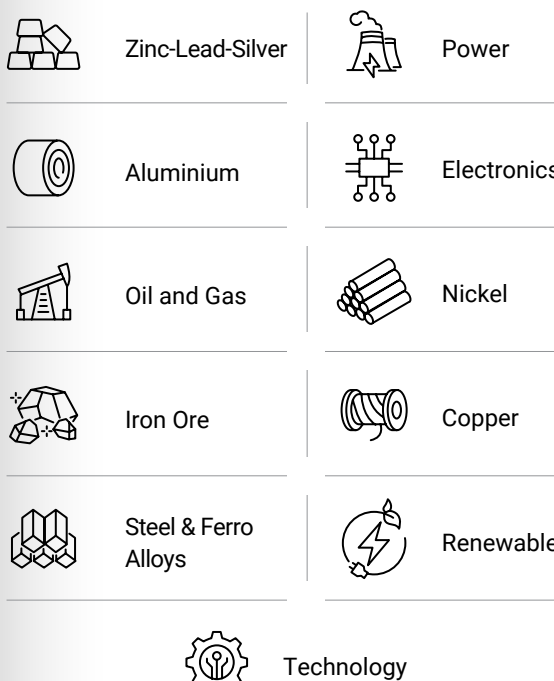


Vedanta 2.0 Values

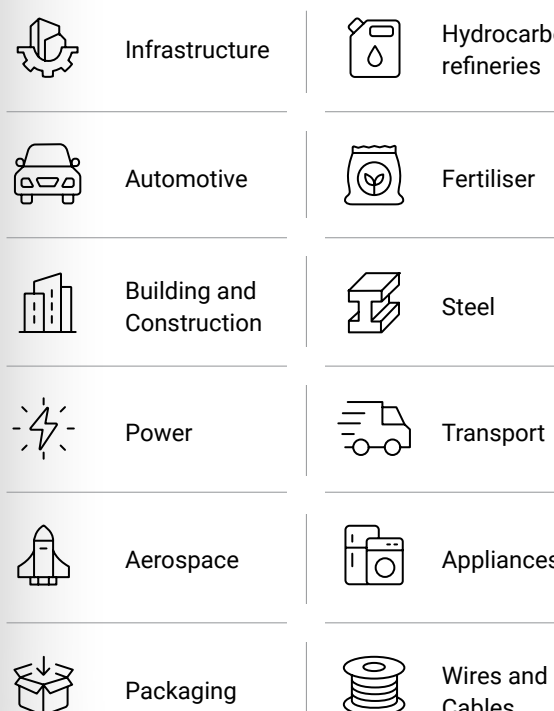


Resources and Relationships Deployed		Availability, affordability and accessibility of capital and trade-offs faced
Financial Capital 	- Gross debt: US\$ 13,898 million - Cash and cash equivalent: US\$ 3,348 million - Growth capex: US\$ 1.7 billion - EBITDA Margin: 40%	Financial Capital - Operating in a fast-growing economy where the focus is on infrastructure development and sustainability, Vedanta has adequate access to capital - The increase in interest rates has increased interest costs - Maintained strong liquidity with consistent record EBITDA delivery - Accessibility to capital is maintained through diverse funding sources
Manufactured Capital 	- Implementation of capex projects on schedule - Property, Plant and Equipment: US\$ 16,934 million - Reliable availability of services from service providers and contractors - Ensuring optimal performance of assets	Manufactured Capital - Ensuring continued access to manufactured assets through targeted investments in maintenance and necessary replacement - Robust R&R base ensures steady raw material availability - All capex projects are progressing well for scheduled completion - Strategically located manufacturing plants ensure easy access to raw materials and logistical efficiency
Intellectual Capital 	- Purpose and long-term goals-driven culture with continued investments to align strategy - Ongoing investments in digitalisation, innovation and process automation - Investment towards growth projects: US\$ 1.7 billion	Intellectual Capital - Focussed approach and programmes for R&D, skill development and attracting and retaining top talent - Modernised processes and high-end technology ensure alignment with the evolving world
Human Capital 	- Total workforce: 1,22,168 - HSE workforce: 980 - No. of geologists: 250+ - Training: 4,68,542 hours - Safety training: 23,83,007 hours - Employees covered under mentoring and support programmes: 2,580	Human Capital - Ready availability of skilled and semi-skilled people across global operations - Continued investments in skilling and well-being initiatives for people ensuring high retention
Social And Relationship Capital 	- Community investment: US\$ 58 million - Strong global and domestic banking relationship: 30+ - Constructive dialogues with unionised and non-unionised workforce - Established credibility with local communities, civil society organisations, NGOs and the media	Social And Relationship Capital - Increased stakeholders' expectations for enhanced ESG performance - Negative sentiments towards companies in the metal and mining sector
Natural Capital 	- Resources consumed (in million): - Energy: 728.6 GJ - Water: 239.4 m³ - Coal: 42.74 million tonnes - HVLT waste generated: 23.4 million tonnes - Ash generated: 16.9 million tonnes - R&R Zinc India: 469 million tonnes, containing 29.2 million tonnes of metal and 776.7 million ounces of silver - R&R Zinc International: 655 million tonnes, containing 34.3 million tonnes of metal and 333.8 million ounces of silver - R&R Oil & Gas: 1,321 mmbœ gross proved, and probable reserves and resources	Natural Capital - Healthy and long-life asset with an adequate R&R base - Natural and mineral resources being finite, we maintain a strong focus on managing them carefully

Business Segments



Industries Served



Value Creation Model

Utilising the six capitals

Zinc India	Oil & Gas	Power	Aluminium	Iron Ore	Zinc International	Steel	Copper
Mined Metal 1,114 kt Integrated Metal 1,048 kt	87.2 kboepd	16.77 billion units	Alumina 2.916 million tonnes Aluminium 2.456 million tonnes	6.5 million tonnes	225 kt	1,301 kt	170 kt Copper India 129 kt Zambia

Outcomes Delivered In FY 2025-26						
	 Financial Capital	 Manufactured Capital	 Intellectual Capital	 Human Capital	 Social and Relationship Capital	 Natural Capital
Outcomes	- Revenue from Operations: US\$ 21,012 million - EBIDTA: US\$ 6,770 million - PAT (before special items): US\$ 2,454 million - FCF post-capex: US\$ 0.7 billion - RoCE: 30% - Net Debt to EBITDA: 1.6x - Total exchequer contribution: US\$ 7.25 billion	- Implementation of capex projects on schedule - Ensuring optimal performance of assets - Lowest Cost of Production at Zinc and Aluminium business in last 5 years - First metal from India's largest 525 kA aluminium smelter at BALCO	- R&D Spend: US\$ 2.7 million - Patents received in FY 2025-26: 8 - Patents under active application: 25 - Investment in digitalisation: US\$ 9.4 million	- Attrition rate: 13.7% - Diversity ratio: 23% - Total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR): 1.30 - Fatalities: 4 - Successful inclusion of LGBTQ+ colleagues with supportive policies	- CSR beneficiaries: 8.1 billion - Nand Ghars built till FY 2025-26: 12,769 - Contribution to the exchequer: US\$ 7.2 billion - Youth benefited from employment-based skills training: 5,926	- GHG Emissions: - Scope 1 – 68.2 million tCO₂e - Scope 2 – 3.2 million tCO₂e - Water recycled: 90 million m³ - HVLT utilised/utilisation: 22.9 million tonnes / 98% - Ash utilised/utilisation rate: 17.2 million tonnes / 101%
Actions to enhance outcomes	- Focus on value-added products with better margins - Prudent capital allocation for capacity expansion - Demerger approved by the NCLT creating 4 new resulting entities - Focus on deleveraging balance sheet - Raising capital through strategic stake sale in HZL	- Continued efforts to reduce costs and enhance productivity - Significant investments committed towards capex projects - Augmented critical mineral portfolio to 10 strategic composite licenses for high-value critical minerals like nickel, cobalt, and rare earth elements - Commissioned key projects including 1.3 GW at Meenakshi and Athena, India's largest 435 KTPA smelter at BALCO, and Train-2 expansion at Lanjigarh from 3.5 to 5 MTPA of alumina capacity	- Sustained investments in innovation and phase 2 implementation of organisation-wide digital transformation project to maintain the competitive edge - MoU with Virginia Tech, USA for advanced research for silver recovery improvement - AI based computer vision and asset monitoring to enable predictive maintenance of critical and rotary equipment, thermal hotspot monitoring of switchyards and chemical consumable optimisation	- Rolling out critical risk management to cover major risk areas - Strive for zero harm and zero discrimination workplace - Invest in employee skilling, health & safety and well-being	- Seek newer ways to engage and build healthy relationships with stakeholders - Maintain a robust ESG framework	- R&D to convert operational by-products into raw materials for application in other industries and internal consumption - Partnerships for circular economy solutions - Initiated renewable energy utilisation at Zinc India and Aluminium Business
Stakeholder affected	  	     	     	  	        	     
SDGs positively impacted		  	  	   	         	     
	 Shareholders  Investors  Lenders  Employees  Suppliers  Customers	 Government  Local Community  Environment  NGOs  Civil Society Groups				

■ Opportunities

Guided by values

DRIVING INNOVATION-FUELLED GROWTH

We are operating in an evolving industry landscape, marked by shifting geopolitical trends and emerging opportunities for growth and innovation. Vedanta is steadily ahead of the curve with its robust, yet agile business model, that enables implementing industry-defining practices to fortify our competitive edge. This strategic foresight ensures our enduring presence, holding us in good stead for future success and creating sustainable, long-term value for all stakeholders.



T1

Purpose-Driven Mining

The mining industry is shifting towards purpose-driven operations, focussing on ethical and sustainable practices to create value for stakeholders and serve as trusted partner for inclusive development. This approach requires a leadership commitment and presents mining companies with an opportunity to play a pivotal role in driving economic development and advancing social progress.

Vedanta response

Vedanta believes in mining with a mission and is at the forefront of the industry's transition towards a purpose-driven future. Our operations go beyond extracting resources, aiming to enrich lives and create a sustainable legacy of positive change for future generations. Guided by the philosophy of giving back, we positively impacted **7.8 million lives** during FY 2025-26 through

initiatives in childcare, nutrition, women's empowerment, healthcare and education. Our flagship Nand Ghar project is revolutionising early childhood development in rural India, having transformed **12,769 Anganwadis**, and aiming to reach all **14 lakhs** nationwide.

As one of India's leading social investors, we have pledged an additional **₹ 5,000 crore** aiming to empower **2.5 million families**

annually with essential skills training and uplift over **100 million women and children**.

Our dedication to sustainability is unwavering. Vedanta's investment strategies are designed to support and drive industry-wide sustainable practices, reflecting our commitment to global environmental stewardship.

T2

Critical Minerals at the Core of National Security

As India advances towards becoming a global manufacturing and energy powerhouse, the importance of a strong domestic metals and mining ecosystem has never been greater. Rising demand from infrastructure, electrification, and clean energy is converging with national priorities around critical mineral security and supply-chain independence, positioning the sector at the heart of India's growth story.

Vedanta response

Out of 15+ commodities that we operate in, we have presence in 9 minerals are critical to the global energy transition goal. Vedanta is steadfast in its contribution towards development of critical mineral ecosystem in India as well as globally. With a rich portfolio of long-life assets, we are expanding organically across Aluminium, Zinc, Silver, Nickel and Copper.

Vedanta is also continuously evaluating any opportunities for securing critical mineral value chains and making further efforts towards full integration. We have secured 10 critical mineral blocks spanning Copper, Nickel, Tungsten, Graphite and others auctioned as Composite Licenses by the Ministry of Mines, which are at various stages of exploration and statutory clearances. During FY 2025-26, Vedanta was

declared preferred bidder for a manganese block CL while HZL secured 2 additional blocks.

T3 | Propelling Sustainability Adaptation

Mining companies are positioned to lead in sustainability by swiftly implementing comprehensive ESG strategies. Adopting pioneering sustainability practices and undertaking collaborative efforts across the value chain can significantly contribute to climate change mitigation and create a credible transition.

Vedanta response Vedanta is committed to achieving Net Zero by 2050, supported by a planned investment of US\$ 5 billion during this decade. We are advancing our clean energy transition through the deployment of ~1,906 MW of renewable energy capacity, with an ambition to secure 2.5 GW of round-the-clock renewable power by 2030, positioning us among the world's largest renewable energy consumers. We are also pioneering sustainable logistics within the mining sector through the deployment of battery-operated electric vehicles in underground mining operations, reducing emissions while driving operational innovation. Our sustainability agenda extends beyond carbon reduction. Three of our businesses have achieved	water positivity, reinforcing our commitment to responsible water stewardship and resource conservation. In biodiversity conservation, we have planted nearly 4 million trees across India as part of our pledge to plant 7 million trees under the World Economic Forum initiative. Our efforts continue to receive global recognition. Hindustan Zinc and Vedanta Aluminium secured the 1 st and 2 nd positions respectively among peers in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment, with Hindustan Zinc being recognised as a global leader in sustainability. Vedanta consistently monitors diverse internal and external data sources to stay ahead of climate-related developments and evolving physical climate risks.	Our decarbonisation strategy is anchored around four key levers: renewable energy, fuel switching, energy efficiency, and carbon offsets where required. We remain committed to investing in innovative technologies and scalable solutions to reduce emissions while enhancing operational efficiency. Vedanta Limited's approach to physical and transition risks is comprehensive, proactive, and deeply integrated into its business strategy. Through strong climate governance, ambitious decarbonisation targets, investments in renewable energy and low-carbon technologies, and active stakeholder engagement, Vedanta is not only managing climate-related risks but also positioning itself as a frontrunner in the global energy transition.
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T4 | Scaling AI to Redefine Operational Performance

AI is rapidly evolving from a productivity enabler to a core pillar of operational excellence in the metals and mining industry. Beyond improving efficiency and output, AI is helping companies enhance safety, strengthen asset reliability, address workforce challenges, bolster cybersecurity, and drive smarter decision-making across the value chain. Organisations that embed AI strategically across their operations will be better positioned to anticipate risks, protect their people, and capitalise on emerging growth opportunities.

Vedanta response One of the primary technology themes used in Vedanta Groups is asset monitoring , within which computer vision has emerged as a key enabler. Computer vision allows for continuous, real-time observation of critical operational assets and early identification of abnormal conditions. A notable application of this capability is AI-based switchyard monitoring , where vision systems are used to detect thermal hotspots and potential electrical failures.	In parallel, Vedanta is applying AI beyond plant operations into procurement and inventory decision-making , automate purchase decisions, optimise inventory levels, and reduce turnaround times. Running across all these initiatives is a strong and consistent safety-first approach . Vedanta has deployed more than 500 AI-based cameras across the Group for unsafe act detection, surveillance, and man-machine interaction monitoring.	These systems move safety management from reactive audits to proactive, real-time prevention. Taken together, this layered approach – starting from group level technologies, moving into metal and process-specific applications, and reinforced by a strong digital safety backbone, demonstrates how Vedanta converts innovation into a repeatable, scalable, and value generating capability across the enterprise.
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T5 | Driving Digitally Integrated Operations

Operational technologies and analytical tools are revolutionising decision-making in the mining industry, driving a paradigm change in functions like mining, smelting as well as power plant operations. These technologies enable digital replication of assets, facilitating visualisation and strategic simulation, optimising decisions on investments and processes. This innovative approach, supported by accessible simulation software, maximises value from existing assets.

Vedanta response Vedanta takes pride in being innovation-led and technology-driven, integrating advanced technologies to enhance the value of existing assets and drive operational efficiency. We are utilising drone-based surveillance technology across applications in open-cast and underground mining operations.	This includes successful implementation of Digital Twin which allows us to create a virtual model of critical assets, facilitating simulation and optimisation of operations. Additionally, we have implemented Advanced Process Control (APC) which uses real-time data and analytics to fine-tune production processes, ensuring maximum efficiency and minimal waste.	We also actively collaborate with established multinationals and vibrant Indian startups to source cutting-edge digital solutions with applications across worker wearable tech, traffic management, equipment health monitoring, operator training and safety supervision. This helps enhance our operational processes with highest safety standards.
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T6 | Scaling a Growth-Focussed Asset Portfolio

In the pursuit of sustainable growth and quicker access to essential minerals and metals, companies are reevaluating their investment strategies. They are exploring non-traditional avenues like joint ventures (JVs) and strategic alliances to secure resources vital for sustainability and expedite the launch of new production capacities. They must also adopt innovative thinking regarding investment structures potential investors, providers of capital along with governments and Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), to facilitate this process and integrate crucial metal supplies into the market more rapidly.

Vedanta response Vedanta is at the forefront of sustainable development, ensuring timely access to vital minerals and metals. We are innovating our investment strategies, embracing JVs and strategic alliances to secure resources essential for a sustainable future.	These partnerships are key to fast-tracking new production capacities and futuristic application development. We are not confined to conventional investment methods; our approach includes creative investment structures and engaging diverse investors like technology providers, governments,	OEMs as well as academia and research institutions. This broadens our resource base and accelerates the integration of crucial supplies into the market.
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■ Strategic Priorities

Strengthening the Engines OF FUTURE GROWTH

Our strategy brings together ambition and discipline. We are focussed on expanding our reserves, delivering growth projects, strengthening operational excellence and allocating capital with prudence. These priorities help us build a stronger, more competitive and responsible entity focussed on creating long-term value.



S1

Championing world-class ESG performance

We advance ESG excellence through the principles of zero harm, zero discharge and zero waste. Guided by our 'Transforming for Good vision', initiatives across communities, the planet and the workplace create stakeholder value while reducing environmental impact.

S2

Augment Reserves & Resources (R&R) base responsibly

We expand our R&R base through disciplined exploration programmes. Teams focus on safe and responsible discovery of mineral and oil deposits to sustain long-term resource availability.

S4

Optimise capital allocation and maintain a strong balance sheet

Strong cash flows support investment in high-IRR projects. A disciplined capital allocation framework and proactive liability management strengthen balance sheet resilience and shareholder returns.

S3

Delivering on growth opportunities

Our diversified portfolio of long-life, low-cost assets offers strong expansion potential. Brownfield and selective inorganic opportunities are pursued using strict return criteria to support long-term value creation.

S5

Operational excellence and cost leadership

Operational efficiency remains central to performance. Asset debottlenecking, technology adoption and focussed marketing initiatives improve productivity, optimise costs and enhance realisations.

S1

Championing a world-class ESG performance

We embed ESG across all aspects of our business. We strive to deliver measurable impact for stakeholders while advancing towards zero harm, zero discharge, and zero waste.

FY 2025-26 updates		
▪ Total Nand Ghars in FY 2025-26: 12,769	▪ Water positivity ratio: 0.64	▪ Women in leadership positions: 9%
▪ Skill-based training impacting: 1.75 million youths	▪ HVLt waste utilisation: 98%	▪ Trees planted: ~4 million
▪ Variation in GHG emissions: ~7% Y-o-Y	▪ Fatalities reported: 4	▪ Water recycled: 38%
	▪ LTIFR: 0.44	▪ Ash utilisation: 101%
	▪ TRIFR: 1.30	▪ Legacy waste: 8.74 million tonnes
	▪ Women employees: 23%	

ESG Pillars

Transforming Communities

Aim 1: Keep community welfare as the guiding principle for our business decisions

Aim 2: Empower 2.5 million individuals with enhanced skillsets

Aim 3: Uplift 100 million women and children via social welfare interventions

Transforming the Planet

Aim 4: Net Zero Carbon by 2050 or sooner

Aim 5: Achieving net water positivity by 2030

Aim 6: Enhance our business model by incorporating innovative green practices

Transforming the Workplace

Aim 7: Prioritise the safety and health of our workforce

Aim 8: Promote gender parity, diversity, and inclusivity

Aim 9: Align with global standards of corporate governance

Objectives for FY 2029-30

▪ Total Number of Nand Ghars: 29,000	▪ Reduction in absolute GHG emission (vs FY 2020-21 Baseline): 25%	▪ To plant 7 million trees as a part of the World Economic Forum's 1 trillion trees campaign
▪ Enhance skillsets of 2.5 million families	▪ Round-the-Clock Renewable	▪ Habitat restoration: 2,500 hectares
▪ Positively impact: 10 million women and children through programmes in education, healthcare, nutrition	▪ Energy in operations: 2.5 GW	▪ Zero fatalities
	▪ Investment in energy transition: US\$ 5 billion	▪ LTIFR: 0.37
	▪ Water positivity ratio: 1x	▪ Zero governance issues
	▪ Legacy waste: 23 million metric tonnes	

KPIs measured to track progress

▪ Total Number of Nand Ghars	▪ Absolute GHG emissions	▪ Fatalities
▪ Skillset imparted to families	▪ RE power in operations	▪ LTIFR
▪ Impact of CSR programmes in education, healthcare, nutrition	▪ Metals and Mining GHG intensity	▪ % of women employees
	▪ Annual waste utilisation	▪ % of women in leadership roles
	▪ Water positivity ratio	▪ Zero governance-related issues
	▪ Habitat restoration	▪ Annual disclosures

Capitals impacted



UNSDGs linked



Material matters linked

M1	M2	M3	M4
M5	M6	M7	M8
M9	M10	M11	M14
M16	M22	M23	

Related risks

R1	R4
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S2

Augment Reserves & Resources (R&R) base

Expand R&R base through targeted exploration programmes, focussed on safe and responsible discovery to replenish resources and support future growth.

FY 2025-26 initiatives

Hindustan Zinc

- Increased total ore reserves to 219.1 MnT (net of production of 16.6 MnT), as against 189.1 MnT at the end of FY 2024-25; total exclusive mineral resource stood at 249.5 MnT at the end of FY 2025-26
- Combined R&R stood at 468.6 MnT with 29.2 MnT of zinc-lead metal and 24.2 KT of silver, supporting the vision of 2x production
- Highest-ever metal reserves since underground transition at c.13.9 MnT and record silver reserves of c.10.9 kt

Iron ore

- Possess world's largest iron ore resource bases in Liberia, with an estimated R&R life of over 50 years
- Secured a 50-year mining licence in Goa and is expanding the Bicholim mine capacity to 4.32 MTPA
- Received a letter of intent for the Janthakal mine in Karnataka and is operationalising the Cudnem mine in Goa
- Current JORC R&R: IOG: 57.1 MnT, IOK 60 MnT, IOO 82.8 MnT

Aluminium

- Operationalising major captive mines, including the Sijimali bauxite mine (+9 MTPA) and several coal blocks like Kuraloi (+8 MTPA) and Ghogharpalli (+20 MTPA) to achieve 100% backward integration

Oil and Gas

- Gas Discovery in Ambe block, marking first DSF Block to be monetised on India's West Coast, with Reserve and Resource (R&R) addition of ~13 mmboe
- Commenced onshore exploration drilling in Rajasthan, with a strategic focus on Deep Gas zones
- Construction of ASP facility completed for injection and under commissioning in Mangala field
- Infill wells drilled across PSC blocks to mitigate natural decline
- Gross proved and probable reserves and resources stands at 1,321 mmboe

FACOR

- Combined mineral resources and ore reserves are estimated at 36.7 million tonnes for Ostapal chromite mines
- New ore body containing one million tonnes has been discovered

Zinc International

- Combined mineral resources and ore reserves estimated at 655 million tonnes, containing 34.3 million tonnes of metal

Power

- Secured 100% coal requirement for TSPL and JSG IPP
- Secured 1.15 MnT linkage coal for VLCTPP and 1.64 MnT for MEL
- Sourced coal for MEL and VSTP through SHAKTI and other domestic channels to support power sold through short-term contracts
- Consumed ~25% domestic coal at MEL in FY 2025-26
- Initiated plant-level modifications at MEL to enable higher domestic coal usage

Power

- Vedanta Power operates Talwandi Sabo Thermal Plant & Jharsuguda Thermal Plant with 100% linkage coal
- Sakti Thermal Plant (VSTP) and Meenakshi Energy has secured domestic linkage coal of 2.7 MnT and 2.64 MnT respectively
- Sakti Thermal Plant is located in close proximity to coal mines (SECL & MCL) and plans to maximise SHAKTI coal consumption for cost competitive power generation

Objectives FY 2026-27

Hindustan Zinc

- Add c.12 MnT mineral resources, upgrade c.45 MnT ore reserves
- Add metal of c.0.6 MnT from resource addition and c.2.5 MnT from reserve upgradation
- Active participation in base metal block auctions (focus on zinc and lead)
- AI/ML-led 3D deposit modelling and advanced geophysical surveys to identify potential target

Iron ore

- Augmentation of R&R at IOG-Cudnem mine will be carried out through exploratory drilling and other exploration activities with an upside potential of 6.0 MnT
- Augmentation of R&R and Conversion of reported Resources to Reserves (Reported Resources 12.5 MnT) through exploratory drilling and other exploration

- activities at Janthakal, with an upside potential of 7.5 MnT
- Identification of exploration targets in Sasoli iron ore Mine by Geological & structural Mapping, Geochemical sampling & geophysical studies

Zinc International

- Execution of 52 km of drilling across greenfield and brownfield projects in RSA and Namibia
- Focus on confidence upgradation to increase metal in reserve class

Objectives FY 2027-28 Hindustan Zinc ▪ Add c.10 MnT mineral resources, upgrade c.50 MnT ore reserves to support doubling of capacity ▪ Add metal of c.0.5 MnT from resource addition and c.3.0 MnT from reserve upgradation ▪ Continue to bid for base metal and critical and strategic mineral blocks ▪ Deepen technology-led exploration target generation with advanced geophysical surveys, AI/ML-driven analytics, 3D geological modelling, etc.	FACOR ▪ Deploy AI to study geological data and identify high potential mineral zones ▪ Optimise the extraction and processing technique to maximise ore production and minimise waste by adopting advanced beneficiation method	Iron Ore ▪ Unlocking of the Iron Ore Potentials to the fullest within the Sasoli iron ore block- CL and proving the Ore up to G2 level for conversion to ML through exploratory drilling with +200 MnT of upside potential
Objectives FY 2029-30 Hindustan Zinc ▪ Sustain existing leases and acquire new mining leases through auctions ▪ Continue leveraging exploration technology ▪ Achieve 50 MnT of ore reserves and 25 years+ mine life	Oil and Gas ▪ Establish diversified R&R portfolio to support the vision of contributing to India's 50% of domestic O&G production FACOR ▪ Establish diversified R&R portfolio ▪ FACOR Mines will be largest Producer of chrome ore production in Sukinda Valley	Iron Ore ▪ Addition of new mining licences Zinc International ▪ Completion of drilling programmes and studies at All Gamsberg deposits Power ▪ Vedanta Power aims to secure 100% domestic linkage coal for all 4 operating units TSTP, MEL, STP, JTP
KPIs tracked ▪ Total R&R in Zinc India and Zinc International ▪ Total 2P+2C Reserves & Resources in O&G ▪ Increase total R&R for FACOR	▪ ROM Production of 1.5 MTPA on Sustainable basis in Ostapal mine ▪ End-to-end exploration and augmentation of R&R of ongoing and upcoming projects	▪ Shakti coal maximisation at Sakti Thermal Plant ▪ 100% domestic coal consumption at Meenakshi Energy by FY 2027-28

Capitals impacted





UNSDGs linked




Material matters linked

M1	M2	M3	M4
M5	M8	M10	M13
M11	M17	M20	M22

Related risks

R1	R2
R5	R9

S3

Delivering on growth opportunities

Pursue organic and inorganic growth through brownfield opportunities within our diversified, low-cost and long-life asset portfolio, guided by disciplined return criteria and long-term stakeholder value creation.

FY 2025-26 initiatives

Hindustan Zinc

- Commissioned a new 160 KTPA roaster at Debari, securing continuous feed to the cell houses and enhancing refined zinc production
- Debottlenecked the hydrometallurgical zinc smelters at Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (CLZS) (Hydro-II) and Dariba Smelting Complex (DSC) with current increment from 200 kA to 212 kA, enhancing refined zinc capacity by 21 kt
- Initiated Phase-1 projects: Completed groundbreaking for the 250 KTPA integrated zinc smelting complex (ZSC) at Debari and 10 MTPA tailings reprocessing plant at Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM)
- Technical and drilling partners are locked in for Rajpura Dariba and Zawar for advancing the 2x exploration programme
- Debottlenecked the shafts at RAM and Sindesar Khurd Mine (SKM)
- Excavated the box cut of Maa Annapurna portal at Rajpura Dariba Mine (RDM), along with associated surface civil works for further expansion

Iron ore

- Ductile Iron Pipe Project is progressing towards completion as major equipment is underway. Commissioning is targeted by Q2 FY 2026-27
- At Karnataka mines, process has been established and piloted through an innovative approach to treat low grade ore
- Under Project Uday, a trial solar powered auxiliary energy system was commissioned successfully on MV Mogri, reducing

~6.5 tonnes of CO₂e emissions and saving ~2,500 litres of diesel, equivalent to planting nearly 300 trees per

Aluminium

- 1st Metal produced from Nation's 1st ever 525 kA Potline at Balco
- Balco Commissioned 50 KTPA Wire Rod mill at CH2 and 90 KTPA new PFA line at CH1
- Commissioned Train-II expansion Project at Lanjigarh taking overall production capacity from 2 to 5 MTPA with an exit run rate of 4 MTPA
- Commissioned 101 kt Rolled Product facility at Balco

FACOR

- Engineering work completed for all three projects (UG Mines, Concentrator & Smelter Plant)
- Main process equipment received at site for Concentrator & Smelter plant
- Overall project progressing as per plan

Oil and Gas

- Infill drilling in Mangala, Bhagyam Aishwariya, Tight Oil (ABH) and Tight Gas (RDG) & Saraswati fields, to augment reserves and mitigate natural decline
- 21 infill wells drilled across all assets
- Drilled nine exploration wells across our portfolio in OALP and Rajasthan Barmer regions
- Drilling campaign is underway in North-East region to explore the prospects in the block

Zinc International

- Gamsberg Phase 2 project includes the mining expansion from 4 MTPA to 8 MTPA and

construction of new concentrator plant of 4 MTPA, taking the total capacity to 8 MTPA. MIC production capacity will be 200 KTPA, taking the total South Africa capacity to >500 KTPA. Target date of completion of project is December 2025

- Black Mountain Iron Ore project – intends to recover iron ore (magnetite) from the BMM tailings. Best in class quality iron ore will be produced from the new plant with Fe grade >68%
- Finalise Gergarub Feasibility study to enable investment decision

Critical minerals

- Secured 10 strategic mining blocks for high-value minerals such as nickel, chromium, cobalt, vanadium, manganese, and rare earth elements to support the global energy transition

Power

- Meenakshi Energy was acquired through NCLT in 2023 and full capacity of 1,000 MW was commissioned in ~2 years
- MEL increased generation from 160 MU in FY 2024-25 to 1,637 MU in FY 2025-26
- Meenakshi Energy reported positive EBITDA of ₹ 182 crore in FY 2025-26, showcasing Vedanta Power turnaround capabilities of stressed assets
- Vedanta Power acquired Sakti Thermal Plant in 2022 through NCLT and commissioned Unit 1 (600 MW) in ~3 years
- Sakti Thermal Plant delivered EBITDA of ₹ 451 crore in FY 2025-26, driven by strong reliability and low cost of power generation

Objectives FY 2026-27

Hindustan Zinc

- Commission 510 KTPA fertiliser plant at Chanderiya
- Commission a hot acid leaching plant to recover an additional c.6 kt of lead and c.27 MT of silver through the zinc route
- 20% productivity gain across the mines and new mining production centres at RDM and RAM
- Commence debottlenecking and redesigning work to enhance concentrator capacity from 18 MTPA to 35 MTPA
- Debottleneck Hydro-I in CLZS to increase current from 200 kA to 212 kA, adding 10 kt refined zinc capacity
- Commencing construction of a 200 KTPA lead smelter, a 650 TPA silver refinery, and a 400 KTPA zinc smelter (to be integrated into the initial 250 KTPA smelter)
- Install a packed gas cooling tower in the sinter plant to unload additional feed of 1 TPH
- Unlock 100% capacity at the Fumer plant to produce 30 MT of additional silver
- Change from batch to partial continuous operation in Ausmelt phase-1, adding 5 kt of metal and 10 MT of silver annually

Iron ore

- Entering market with value-added downstream product for value enhancement by commissioning of Ductile Iron Pipe plant

- Setting up wet modular beneficiation plant at Karnataka mines to treat low grade Silicious ores
- Establishing dedicated corridor to enhance transportation capacity to cater to higher mining volumes
- Kick-starting project for setting up integrated pellet plant at Odisha mines

Aluminium

- Ramp up of metal production at Balco to 435 KTPA capacity
- VAP expansion to 1.6 MTPA at Jharsuguda and 1.1 MTPA at BALCO
- Ramp up Alumina production to 4.6 MTPA run rate
- Operationalise Kurloi North & Ghogharpalli coal blocks
- Commence initial production from Sijimali Bauxite block

FACOR

- Achieve 1st tonne production of underground ore & complete commissioning of UG mine infrastructure
- Commence construction activities for concentrator plant

Oil and Gas

- Infill wells across the onshore and offshore producing blocks for incremental volumes
- Commence injection of Alkaline Surfactant Polymer (ASP) project at Mangala through cluster approach to deliver incremental volume

- Monetisation of discoveries from OALP, DSF and PSC block
- Establish secondary methods of oil recovery in offshore fields

Zinc International

- Gamsberg Phase 2 project is 93.6% completed as of March 2026. Focus is on C2 completion by June 2026 end and ore charging by W2-July 2026
- Full ramp-up of Gamsberg Phase 2 project by H1 FY 2026-27
- Crusher ore circuit commissioning to Phase-1 completed
- MV, LV substation charging and Sag mill, Ball mill commissioning trials completed
- SZRC - Awaiting confirmation on power supply and tariff
- Black Mountain Iron Ore Project's overall progress is 86% as on FY 2024-25. The project is shifted to FY 2027-28. BMM is exploring further opportunities with strategic partners for earlier completion of project
- Gergarub: Feasibility study is progressing, with the final report expected in August 2026

Power

- Meenakshi Energy is transitioning from import coal dependency to 100% domestic coal by FY 2027-28. In FY 2026-27, Meenakshi Eeergy plans to consume ~65% domestic coal
- Sakti Thermal Plant Unit 2 is in project phase and expected to commission by end of FY 2026-27, thereby taking Vedanta Power operating capacity to 4,780 MW

Objectives FY 2029-30

Hindustan Zinc

- 2x capacity
- Ramping up the 250 KTPA integrated zinc smelter at Debari
- Commissioning of 400 KTPA zinc and 200 KTPA lead smelters to scale refined metal capacity to 2,000 KTPA
- Commissioning of the new 650 TPA silver refinery to scale overall silver refining capacity to 1,500 TPA
- Enhance concentrator capacity to 35 MTPA along with equivalent total mine capacity enhancement

Iron ore

- Fully integrated downstream value-added product portfolio including specialty steel at VAB
- Fully integrated pellet plant at Odisha mines for value enhancement

Aluminium

- Achieve balanced fully vertically integrated supply chain from mine to metal
- Sijimali Bauxite mine operating at 12 MTPA
- Lanjigarh Refinery operating at 5 MTPA
- Overall, 3+ MTPA operational Hot Metal capacity
- 100% value-added product portfolio focussed on India domestic market
- All coal blocks operating at 100% of permitted capacity to enable captive, low-cost supply for captive thermal power plants with Kuraloi & Ghogharpalli supporting JSG and Barra catering to Balco

FACOR

- Progressive ramp-up of UG mines, Concentrator, and Smelter operations to achieve design capacity

Oil and Gas

- Full field scale ASP project execution across MBA fields in Rajasthan block to monetise reserves
- Continuation of monetisation opportunities across asset portfolio (supported by organic and inorganic strategies)

Zinc International

- Iron Ore Phase 2: Construction of an additional plant to treat 2 MTPA of current tailings storage facility with opportunity to construct a pig iron plant
- Gamsberg Smelter planned to treat all zinc concentrate from current operation. Planned first production in FY 2029-30. First phase planned to produce 300 KTPA
- SZRC-Completion of refinery conversion

KPIs tracked

- Volume
- Revenue

- ROCE
- FCF post-capex
- Growth capex

- Operationalisation of Sakti Thermal Plant Unit 2

Capitals impacted



UNSDGs linked



Material matters linked



Related risks



- Supply delays on account of logistics disruption
- Business partner contract



S4

Optimise capital allocation and maintain a strong balance sheet

We maintain disciplined capital allocation by prioritising high-IRR investments, strengthening cash flows and actively managing liabilities to sustain a robust balance sheet and long-term shareholder value.

FY 2025-26 updates

- Group Net Debt/ EBITDA at 1.6x, vs 2x in FY25

- Vedanta Resources Limited successfully refinanced US\$ 550 million of high-cost debt, reducing its interest rate to below 10% and extended its average debt maturity profile to ~4 years
- Executing a US\$ 1.7 billion annual growth CAPEX programme focussed on high-IRR projects
- Maintained healthy liquidity of US\$ 3,348 million in cash and cash equivalent

Objectives for FY 2029-30

- Generate healthy-free cash flow from our operations
- Disciplined CAPEX across projects to generate healthy ROCE
- Improve credit ratings
- Reduce working capital

KPIs tracked

- FCF post-capex
- Net Debt/EBITDA (Consolidated basis)
- Interest cover ratio
- Dividend
- EPS (before exceptional items)

Capitals impacted

UNSDGs linked

Material matters linked

M6

M7

M13

M21

Related risks

R9

R10

R11

R13



S5

Operational excellence and cost leadership

Pursue all-round operational excellence by debottlenecking assets, enhancing production, strengthening digital and technology capabilities, optimising costs and improving realisations through prudent marketing strategies.

FY 2025-26 initiatives

Hindustan Zinc

- Achieved a 5-year lowest zinc cost of production (COP) of US\$ 959/MT (ex-royalty) through volume enhancement, improved operational and energy cost efficiencies, better grades, higher recoveries, and digital improvements, leading to cost savings of c.US\$ 93/MT
- Reduced energy costs through:
- Sourcing c.18% RE power, including a 530 MW round-the-clock agreement at cheaper, inflation and exchange-insulated rates
- Improving efficiency and the percentage of Indian coal in the blend, which reduced power generation costs by 10%
- Undertook various alternative fuels innovations, thereby pushing operational efficiencies
- Enhanced minor metal recovery leading to higher by-product credits
- Reduced equipment cost, increased productivity, and rationalised deployment and improved utilisation of machines underground, leveraging digital tools

Aluminium

- Record aluminium production at 2,456 kt, up 1% Y-o-Y
- 4% Y-o-Y increase in Domestic sales (1,217 kt) and 25% Y-o-Y increase in Low Carbon Aluminium sales (~ 89 kt)
- Highest-ever Alumina production (2,916 kt) with exit run rate of 4 MTPA
- Alumina COP down by 9% Y-o-Y due to increased captive production and decreased prices of critical input commodities
- Aluminium Hot Metal CoP at 1,752 US\$/t, down by 4.5% Y-o-Y, due to decrease in commodity prices, coal and carbon cost as well operational improvements

Zinc International

- Gamsberg production stood at 185 kt, higher 39%, while total MIC production stood at 225 kt, higher 27% Y-o-Y due to increased ore availability

Power

- Talwandi Sabo achieved 83% PAF in FY 2025-26 showcasing reliable plant operation
- 5.21% biomass co-firing was achieved in Talwandi Sabo through operational excellence and robust supply chain
- Sakti Thermal Plant achieved 68% PLF in FY 2025-26, well above industry benchmark for first year of operation
- Vedanta Power continued focus commissioning of Sakti Thermal Plant Unit 2 in FY 2026-27 and reliable operational performance
- Meenakshi Energy achieved 70% PAF in FY 2025-26 - First year of operating full 1,000 MW capacity
- Meenakshi Energy consumed ~30% domestic coal in FY 2025-26 and aims to achieve ~65% domestic coal consumption in FY 2026-27 thereby enabling cost competitive power generation

FACOR

- Ore production of 0.37 million tonnes
- Recorded production of High Ferro Chrome of 100 kt
- Maintained cost of production below US\$ 900 per tonne with improved operational efficiency

Oil and Gas (Crain)

- Average gross operated production of 87 kboepd for FY 2025-26, down 16% Y-o-Y, owing to natural field decline
- 21 infill wells drilled across all assets.
- Opex optimisation through improved efficiency in polymer injection & maintenance activities, along with a cost-effective chemical spend approach

Iron ore

- Saleable Ore Production: 6.5 million DMT with 5% Y-o-Y growth
- Coastal shipping capacity was expanded to 0.3 MTPA through the addition of three IVSOC (Inland Vessel statement of compliance) compliant barges, up from one vessel earlier this enables transportation of cargo along the west coast of India, improving logistics flexibility and coastal movement efficiency

Objectives FY 2026-27

Hindustan Zinc

- BMM achieved production of 40 kt in FY 2025-26 with declining grades at Deeps impacting production
- Gamsberg production was 185 kt in FY 2025-26. Low production volumes mainly due to availability of GB Phase II and waste stripping backlog and ore availability challenges, equipment availability & breakdowns
- Skorpion remained under care and maintenance following geotechnical instabilities in the open pit

Oil and Gas

- Increase production from existing assets using leading-edge technologies, large-scale AIML (artificial intelligence and machine learning enabled base)
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) model in partnership with best-in-class partners
- Continue to operate at a low cost-base and generate free cash flow post-capex

Iron ore

- Bicholim Mine capacity expansion to 3.6 MTPA
- Cudnem Mines startup
- DIP plant commissioning with all safety measures intact
- OK Mine capacity expansion to 7 MTPA
- Dedicated Corridor Project – This project aims to enhance the dispatch target more than 3 MTPA
- Hot Metal production to cross 1 MnT, with over 11% increase from FY 2025-26

FACOR

- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) model in partnership with best-in-class partners
- Highest-ever annual production and targeting for 115 kt
- Improved raw materials (Ore, Coke and Coal) security with ramp-up of owned mines
- Continuous focus on quality, asset reliability and optimisation, digitalisation, innovation, and R&D

Aluminium

- Highest-ever production of alumina from refinery (4.1-4.2 million tonnes)
- Highest-ever annual aluminium production projected at 2,600-2,700 kt
- Meaningful reduction in aluminium production COP, through unlocking potential in operational & buying efficiency
- Improved raw material (bauxite & coal) security from local sources with ramp-up of owned mines
- Reduced power purchase due to higher operational efficiency of captive thermal power plants
- Increased rail share of domestic overland transport

Zinc International

- Achieving ~350 kt MIC production from South African operations, with significant ramp-up at the Gamsberg Phase 2 concentrator plant

Power

- TSPL aims to achieve and maintain 88% PAF
- MEL will stabilise post plant retrofitting for domestic coal consumption and targets PLF of 69%

Objectives FY 2029-30

Hindustan Zinc

- Cost leadership at 2x capacity
- Maintain zinc COP (ex-royalty) at c.US\$ 950/MT via proactive cost savings, increased scale of production, and continued operational efficiencies

Iron ore

- Integrated downstream value-added portfolio at VAB, including specialty steel, driving NSR enhancement, margin expansion, and reduced volatility through product diversification
- Integrated pellet plant at Odisha mines to enable value uplift from low-grade ore, logistics and cost optimisation, and sustained NSR improvement

FACOR

- Maintain cost of production through efficient operation, higher volume, improved grades and higher productivity
- Deploy innovation and technology for setting a new benchmark in operation

Aluminium

- 100% backward and forward integration: 3+ MTPA Aluminium, 5 MTPA Alumina, 100% VAP, 100% coal & bauxite security (Captive + Linkage)
- First Decile position on global aluminium cost curve

Oil and Gas

- Leverage win-win partnership models for operations through global technology leaders to achieve best-in-class operational efficiencies
- Continue to operate at a low cost-base and generate free cash flow post-capex

Zinc International

- 1 MTPA production from South Africa at a low cost of production

Power

- TSPL aims to achieve PAF of 90%
- VLCTPP targets PLF of 84% post stabilisation of Unit 2
- MEL targets 69% PLF to maximise PLF instead of increasing volume

KPIs tracked

- EBITDA
- Adj. EBITDA margin
 - FCF post-capex
- ROCE
 - PLF, APC, NSHR

Capitals impacted



UNSDGs linked



Material matters linked



Related risks



Objectives FY 2027-28

Hindustan Zinc

- Continue FY 2026-27 efforts and sustain zinc COP below US\$ 1,000/MT
- Increase RE power share to 70%

Iron ore

- Janthakal Mines Startup

FACOR

- Venturing into diversified VAP products, including Ferro Manganese product
- Aggressive expansion in domestic and foreign market

Aluminium

- Lower hot metal cost of production through increased captive Alumina & Coal consumption
- Further increase in rail share for coal and other bulk commodities driving lower costs
- Continued focus on quality, asset reliability and optimisation, digitalisation, innovation, and R&D
- Further ramp-up of VAP production, including introduction of new innovative alloys, to capture increased share of domestic market and realise higher net effective premium

Zinc International

- Around 490 kt of MIC production expected in FY 2027-28 from South African operations, with significant ramp up at the Gamsberg Phase 2 concentrator plant

■ Risk Management

Resilience across EVERY GROWTH ENGINE

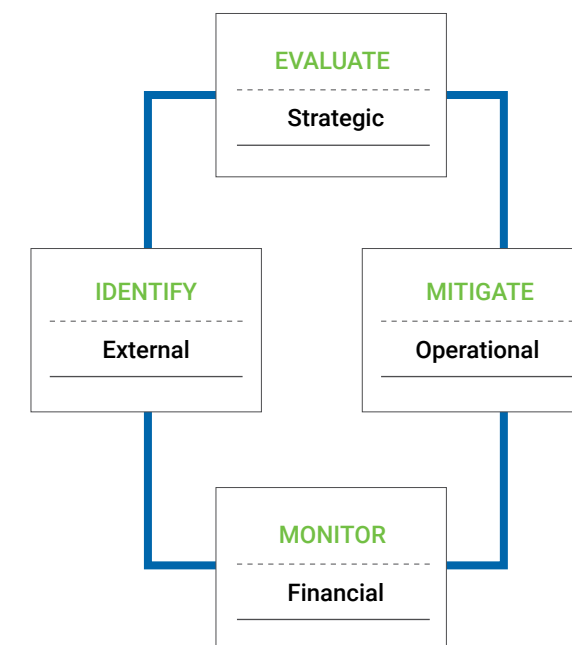
Our approach to risk management focusses on building resilience across the organisation through a well-defined framework and strong governance oversight. Structured processes support the early identification and evaluation of risks across our global operations, allowing timely mitigation and informed decision-making. Risk perspectives remain closely connected with strategic planning and operational execution, enabling the business to respond effectively to changing market, regulatory and operational conditions.

During the year, the framework underwent a comprehensive refresh, including the articulation of risk appetite statements, recalibration of scoring methodologies, reassessment of risk scales, and identification of key risk indicators, strengthening the structure and objectivity of risk insights. Continuous monitoring and refinement of the risk landscape ensure preparedness for emerging challenges, reinforcing risk awareness throughout the organisation and protecting long-term value while enabling pursuit of opportunities.

Risk governance framework



Group Risk Governance Framework



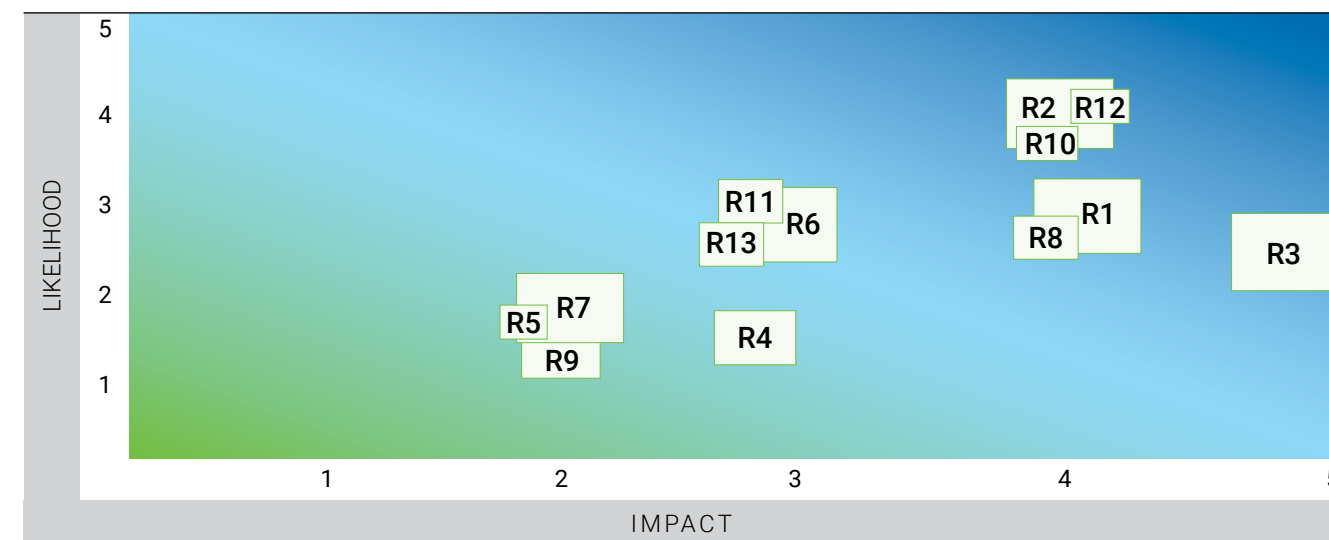
Note:

1. GMRC: Group Risk Management Committee 2. Executive Committee

Enterprise Risk Management

Our risk framework balances materiality and defined risk tolerance levels to provide reasonable assurance against significant losses. A structured and consistent process enables clear identification, assessment and reporting of risks to the Board. Established management systems, operating processes and strong ethical standards guide the way risks are monitored and addressed across the organisation.

Risk heat map



Heatmap represents residual risk profile

Changes made to Risk Matrix:

1. Residual risk for "Managing Relationship with Stakeholders" increased. The risk has been modified to include "licence to operate" within its ambit.
2. Both inherent risk and residual risk increased for "Cairn-Related Challenges".
3. Reassessed inherent and residual scores for 'Tax related matters' basis revised scales.

Approach to Risk Identification

Risks across existing operations and ongoing projects are identified using a standardised assessment methodology and designated risk officers are responsible for coordinating risk management activities. Risk reviews are conducted during quarterly business-level meetings to assess exposures and decide on mitigation actions.

Risk identification process

- Risks across operations and projects are identified at the business level using a consistent methodology applied across all divisions
- Quarterly review meetings formally assess risks and discuss mitigation actions

Risk review and control

- Each business maintains a risk matrix reviewed by the management or executive committee chaired by the CEO, with participation from CEOs, CXOs, senior management and functional heads
- Risks, exposures and control measures are regularly evaluated as part of this process

Aggregation and evaluation

- Risks from various registers are aggregated to determine the Group's principal risks, forming a key element of the internal control framework and providing assurance to the Board

Risk governance

At both business and Group levels, risk officers promote risk awareness and strengthen a risk management culture across the organisation. Risk mitigation actions are embedded into the Key Result Areas (KRAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of process owners, integrating risk management into everyday business activities through Key Risk Indicators (KRIs).

Role of risk officers

- Promote risk awareness and strengthen the Group's risk management culture
- Integrate risk mitigation plans into the KRAs and KPIs of process owners

Committee roles

- The Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) supports the Board by assessing risk exposure, reviewing controls and approving required remedial actions
- The Group Risk Management Committee (GRMC) evaluates the effectiveness of risk mitigation programmes and control systems
- The Risk Management Committee meets periodically to review risks and mitigation measures, assess the robustness of the framework and track progress on key risk actions

Board responsibilities

- The Board oversees risk management and reviews ARMC reports on risk exposures, control effectiveness and identified gaps
- Identified weaknesses are addressed through strengthened procedures and enhanced controls

Key committees

- Committee of Directors (COD): Reviews and approves borrowing and investment proposals. Invitees include the CEO, business CFOs, Group Head Treasury and BU Treasury Heads, depending on agenda items
- Audit and Risk Management Committee: Reviews sustainability-related risks
- Group-level Committees (ManCom): Address risks across areas such as commercial, finance, sustainability and corporate social responsibility

Internal audit

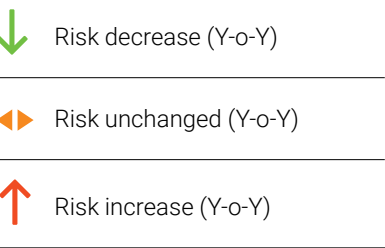
The scope, authority and resources of Management Assurance Services (MAS) are periodically reviewed by the Audit Committee. MAS recommends improvements to the control environment and reviews adherence to the Company's philosophy, policies and procedures.

Internal audit planning follows a risk-based approach, incorporating inputs from senior management, business teams and the Audit Committee to align audit coverage with key risk areas. Financial analysis and prevailing economic and business conditions are also considered to ensure focus on the most relevant risks.

Audit planning

- Internal audits are planned based on the risk matrix and inputs from senior management
- Planning considers financial analysis, past audits and the prevailing business environment
- The Audit Committee ensures audit coverage addresses critical risks

FY 2025-26 risk trend



Managing our risks

The key risks identified for FY 2025-26 that may affect our operations are outlined below. The order does not indicate their likelihood, potential impact or velocity. Each risk has been assessed considering events, economic conditions, business dynamics and regulatory developments during the year.



Potential impact on the Group

Compliance with stringent health, safety and environmental (HSE) regulations remain critical, with stakeholder expectations expected to intensify over the coming decade. Environmental degradation and climate change mitigation failure continue to feature among the key areas of focus across the industry. Our global operations are subject to evolving emission regulations, which may increase compliance costs, levies, litigation exposure and administrative requirements. Tightening greenhouse gas (GHG) regulations, including carbon pricing and emission reduction targets, could further elevate costs and influence demand dynamics.

Mitigating actions

Prioritising Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE)

- Compliance with HSE regulations to safeguard employees, communities and the environment while reducing operational disruptions
- Policies established to address HSE risks, supported by periodic reviews and updates focussing on high-risk areas
- Strengthened incident investigations and knowledge-sharing to prevent recurrence
- Integration of safety KPIs into performance evaluations to reinforce safe behaviour and risk management

Sustainability

- Sustainability framework aligned with global standards, covering HSE, community relations and human rights
- Comprehensive health and safety policies supported by technology to enhance employee well-being
- Integration of safety KPIs into performance evaluations to reinforce safe behaviour and risk management

Climate change action

- Carbon Forum develops and recommends carbon reduction strategies to the Board
- Increasing renewable energy adoption across operational sites to meet energy requirements
- Task force evaluating flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) requirements and engaging stakeholders on emission control solutions

R2

Managing relationship with stakeholders-
including license to operate

Capitals at risk



Strategy at risk S1 | S3

Potential impact on the Group

Our success relies on strong relationships with local communities. Failing to address their concerns may weaken trust, affecting our reputation and licence to operate and grow.

Mitigating Actions**Building strong stakeholder relationships**

We prioritise constructive engagement with stakeholders through a multi-pronged approach to manage social and regulatory risks.

Comprehensive CSR strategy

- CSR initiatives aligned with the Companies Act, CSR guidelines, National Voluntary Guidelines and UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) to support local development
- Business units engage communities through structured programmes that encourage collaboration
- Social Performance Steering Committee (SPSC) periodically reviews strategy, while Executive Committees determine focus areas and budgets

Effective grievance redressal

- All business units follow procedures to record and resolve grievances, alongside clear social investment processes

Dedicated resources

- Community Development Officers, supported by a professional team for consistent engagement and project implementation in order to prevent further associated risks.

Building trust and transparency

- Regular engagement between leadership teams and local communities to strengthen trust and shared value
- Proactive identification and mitigation of potential social impacts through transparent and ethical conduct

Stakeholder engagement and communication

- Strengthened outreach through CSR communication, stakeholder meetings and social media platforms
- Regular social and environmental risk assessment discussions occur across BUs and ESG performance reporting to enhance transparency and accountability.

R4

Operational challenges in Aluminium and Power business



Capitals at risk



Strategy at risk S3 | S4 | S5

Potential impact on the Group

Operations face challenges related to raw material sourcing, infrastructure constraints, and issues around ash utilisation and evacuation.

Mitigating Actions**Improved margins and production**

- Aluminium business achieved record production and improved EBITDA driven by favourable commodity prices, operational efficiencies and higher value-added production

Operational efficiency, vertical integration, and raw material security

- Expansion of alumina refinery capacity to strengthen vertical integration and secure raw material supply

- Increased domestic sourcing alongside exploration of global supply options
- Reliability improvements leading to record power load factor (PLF), stronger operating parameters and higher production volumes
- Expansion of value-added product facilities to enhance product mix and increase margins through higher net effective premiums (NEP)
- Deployment of captive rakes and shift from road to rail transport to improve safety, reduce logistics costs and strengthen supply security, with additional rakes planned
- Collaboration with cement companies, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and brick manufacturers for ash evacuation, alongside mine backfilling and validation of a patented process to reduce Red Mud generation and improve alumina yield

R3

Stability of tailings dams & process water reservoirs



Capitals at risk



Strategy at risk S1 | S3 | S5

Potential impact on the Group

Mining operations generate waste that can cause injuries, loss of life, environmental damage and production disruptions. Tailings dam failure, although rare, remains a critical risk with significant financial and reputational consequences.

Mitigating Actions

Tailings dam safety is prioritised through a multi-pronged approach.

Accountability and continuous improvement

- Business units manage tailings facilities with oversight from the Executive Committee (ExCo)
- Annual third-party assessments verify adherence to best practices. Every three years, independent reviews evaluate operations, recommend

improvements and assess implementation of Operational Maintenance and Surveillance (OMS) manuals

- Continued digitalisation of monitoring systems and follow-up reviews conducted based on results including alignment review of compliance to tailings management standards aligned with the UNEP/ICMM Global Tailings Standard

Enhanced standards and procedures

- Strengthened standards through annual independent reviews and half-yearly CEO signoffs confirming adherence to design parameters
- Transition to dry tailings facilities where feasible
- Regular training for dam management personnel delivered by third-party experts and international consultants

R5

Discovery risk



Capitals at risk



Strategy at risk S2 | S3 | S4

Potential impact on the group

Growing operations require accelerated exploration to replenish reserves faster than depletion. Failure to discover new resources or expand existing ones may constrain growth. Reserve estimates for ore, oil and gas involve uncertainties linked to geological, technical and economic assumptions, which may change as new information emerges.

Mitigating Actions**Governance mechanism**

- Exploration Executive Committee oversees strategy and reviews projects across the Group
- Dedicated exploration cell focusses on strengthening exploration capabilities

Robust exploration practices

- Onboarding global expertise, adopting advanced technologies and capital allocation for exploration, prioritising reserves and resources (R&R) growth
- Applications for new exploration tenements under relevant legislative regimes
- Due diligence for exploration/mining projects with promising reserves /resources
- Collaboration with international technical experts to enhance exploration capabilities

R6

Breaches in IT/cybersecurity ◀▶

Capitals at risk



Strategy at risk S5

Potential impact on the Group

Increasing reliance on digital technologies heightens exposure to cybersecurity risks. Breaches could result in data theft, financial loss and operational disruption, affecting business continuity and system integrity.

Mitigating Actions**Framework development and implementation**

- Policies and procedures aligned with global standards and industry best practices
- Deployment of advanced security tools and technologies to strengthen cyber defence
- A group-wide Cybersecurity Guiding Framework has been rolled out; entities align their policies accordingly
- Gap assessment completion and implementation of actions under the 23 rules of DPDP Act

Risk assessments and controls

- Regular Risk Control Matrix (RCM) and IT General Controls (ITGC) assessments under SOx/ICOFR frameworks
- Strengthening security across plant technical systems through targeted initiatives

Training, awareness and external assessments

- Mandatory cybersecurity training for employees, including leadership and the Board
- Periodic penetration testing by external agencies with timely remediation
- Annual phishing simulations and red teaming exercises for employees as well as the leadership and Board are conducted
- Awareness programmes on social engineering risks and adoption of global standards for information security, disaster recovery, IT risk management and business continuity

R8

Cairn-related challenges ↑

Capitals at risk



Strategy at risk S2 | S3 | S4

Potential impact on the Group

Cairn India holds a 70% interest in the Rajasthan Block. The production sharing contract (PSC) was extended for 10 years under the Pre-NELP policy; however, the revised terms are less favourable and subject to conditions. Delays in the planned production ramp-up could affect profitability.

Mitigating Actions**Rajasthan PSC extension**

- A 10-year extension (15 May 2020 to 14 May 2030) was executed on 27 October 2022
- Applicability of the Pre-NELP Extension Policy to the Rajasthan Block remains under judicial review

Production and project management

- Production decline managed through infill wells, recovery projects and exploration drilling across key fields
- Dedicated Project Management and Operating Committees support partners, resolve issues, ensure quality and drive timely execution of growth projects

R7

Loss of assets or profit due to natural calamities ◀▶

Capitals at risk



Strategy at risk S1 | S2 | S3 | S4 | S5

Potential impact on the Group

Operational risks such as equipment failure, infrastructure damage, geological uncertainties, technical issues, extreme weather and natural disasters may disrupt production and increase costs.

Mitigating Actions**Insurance management and oversight**

- Comprehensive Group insurance cover overseen by the Insurance Council, which monitors coverage, adequacy and claims
- Engagement with reputable insurers and third-party experts to review the risk portfolio and ensure adequate coverage

- Structured mechanism for periodic reviews across entities, recognising that certain events may remain uninsured

Function monitoring and capability building

- Regular assessment and strengthening of security and insurance functions
- Strengthen ongoing control measures for both security and insurance.
- Ongoing capability building to enhance internal risk management and insurance expertise

COMPLIANCE RISK

R9

Regulatory and legal risk ◀▶

Capitals at risk



Strategy at risk S2 | S3 | S4

Potential impact on the Group

Operations across multiple jurisdictions expose the Group to evolving legal and regulatory requirements. Changes in regulations may increase costs or introduce restrictions such as higher royalties, taxes, export duties or revisions to mining rights and related legislation.

Mitigating Actions**Proactive regulatory monitoring and compliance**

- Ongoing monitoring of legal and policy developments across operating geographies
- Business units ensure timely compliance and adapt to regulatory changes
- Engagement with governments and industry bodies to advocate responsible mining practices

Sustainability practices and governance

- Compliance monitoring system maps legal requirements and assigns accountability across the Group
- Strong in-house legal teams, supported by senior professionals, manage compliance, governance and disputes.
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) promote consistent compliance practices across businesses
- Contract management framework uses standardised clauses and contract structures to reduce legal risk
- Structured anti-bribery and corruption framework ensures monitoring and ethical conduct

R10 | Tax-related matters ◀▶

Capitals at risk ⚙️ Strategy at risk S4 | S5

Potential impact on the Group

Changes in tax structures or tax-related litigation may affect the Group's profitability.

Mitigating actions

Tax management approach

- Regular engagement with tax authorities to track regulatory developments and respond proactively
- Maintaining high standards of integrity in tax compliance and reporting

- Participation in relevant national and international tax policy consultations
- Internal controls in place for timely identification and mitigation of global tax risks.

Internal and external expertise

- Experienced tax teams at both business and Group levels to manage complex tax matters effectively

FINANCIAL RISK R11 | Price (metal, oil, ore, power, etc.), currency and interest rate volatility ◀▶

Capitals at risk ⚙️ Strategy at risk S4 | S5

Potential impact on the Group

Product prices and demand are influenced by global economic, political, environmental and social factors. Operations across multiple currencies also expose the Group to exchange rate fluctuations that may affect earnings, cash flows and reserves.

Mitigating actions

Ensuring operational resilience

- Maintaining a diversified commodity portfolio
- Focus on technology adoption, vertical integration and operational efficiencies to sustain margins and stable cash flows across cycles

Deploying effective forex strategies

- Products are generally sold at prevailing market prices, while back-to-back hedging is used for custom smelting arrangements and purchased alumina. Strategic hedging may be undertaken with Executive Committee approval
- A strict no-speculation policy governs forex exposure. Short-term currency risks are actively hedged on a back-to-back basis. The Finance Standing Committee regularly reviews forex and commodity risk positions and advises business units on mitigation strategies
- Significant foreign exchange movements are escalated to the Group Management Committee (ManCom). Forex and commodity risk management follow well-defined policies disclosed in the Annual Report

R12 | Major project delivery ◀▶

Capitals at risk ⚙️ 🏭 🌱 Strategy at risk S2 | S3 | S4 | S5

Potential impact on the Group

Failure to achieve expansion project objectives may delay key business milestones.

Mitigating actions

Centralised and effective project management

- Dedicated Group-level cell monitors project progress using market insights, data analytics and industry benchmarking
- Streamlined governance and empowered structures supported by fortnightly reviews with senior leadership to ensure accountability and value tracking
- Collaboration with key partners to improve cost efficiency and meet timelines

Excellence in project execution

- Focus on safety and adoption of advanced technologies to ensure timely and high-quality project delivery
- Collaboration with global firms for life-of-mine planning and capital efficiency
- Robust quality control to maintain service, design and construction standards
- Engagement of specialised agencies for modelling and technical support where required

R13 | Access to capital ◀▶

Capitals at risk ⚙️ 🏭 🧑🏻💻 Strategy at risk S4 | S5

Potential impact on the Group

Constraints in accessing capital could limit the availability of funds required to support operations, meet liquidity needs, and refinance obligations, while failure to maintain the Group's credit rating could adversely affect borrowing costs and access to financing on competitive terms.

Mitigating Actions

Prudent financial management

- Dedicated team executing cost-effective refinancing initiatives to extend debt maturities
- Optimise debt portfolio management system to track cost, tenor, and covenant compliance

- Building a pipeline of long-term funding to support refinancing and capital expenditure needs
- Business units adhere to the Group's treasury policies for disciplined financial risk management

Building strong partnerships

- Maintaining strong relationships with banks to ensure access to funding
- Regular engagement with rating agencies to reinforce confidence in performance. CRISIL and ICRA upgraded VEDL ratings to 'AA', while India Ratings revised to 'AA-', with all ratings placed on 'Watch with Developing Implications'. S&P and Fitch have upgraded VRL ratings to BB with stable outlook and Moody's upgrade to Ba3 with positive outlook.

■ Stakeholder Engagement

Listening across THE GROWTH ECOSYSTEM

Partnering for lasting impact

Our stakeholders are integral to who we are and how we grow. We cultivate trust and collaboration with every group connected to our business, listening actively, responding meaningfully, and ensuring that diverse perspectives shape the decisions that matter most. This includes communities, employees, investors, regulators, and business partners, each of whom contributes to strengthening our understanding of risks, opportunities, and expectations.

This continuous exchange does more than inform. It sharpens our strategy, strengthens our decision making, and ensures our actions remain aligned with the expectations of those we serve and those we impact. Together, these relationships drive long-term value creation and form the foundation on which sustainable, inclusive growth is built.



Community



**Investors,
Shareholders,
and Lenders**



**Employees
and Workers**



**Industry Forums,
Suppliers,
Customers and
Business Partners**



**NGO and
Civil Society**



**Government/
Regulators**

OUR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Our stakeholder engagement framework enables structured and ongoing dialogue with key groups, including communities, employees and workers, NGOs and civil society, government and regulators, investors and shareholders, and industry partners, suppliers, and customers.

For each stakeholder group, the framework systematically covers key dimensions: who they are, how we engage, the frequency of engagement, what we aim to achieve, stakeholder expectations, our actions, and outcomes, ensuring a consistent and comprehensive approach to engagement.



Community



Pillar 1: Transforming Communities · Aim 1 · Aim 2 · Aim 3

Who they are

Individuals, households, and organised groups whose lives and livelihoods intersect with our operations: including farmers, indigenous communities, women's collectives, youth, local entrepreneurs, and elected village bodies across our areas of presence

How we engage

- Community and village council meetings
- Social impact assessments and public hearings
- Site-level grievance redressal channels
- Community development initiative through Vedanta Foundation
- Cultural outreach via participation in cultural event

What we aim to achieve

- Build trust through transparent, two-way dialogue
- Advance socio-economic wellbeing in our areas of presence
- Reduce community-level risks through proactive collaboration
- Champion local economic participation
- Uphold the rights and cultural identity of indigenous and marginalised communities

Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Greater investment in local infrastructure responsive to community-defined needs
- Expanded access to employment and income-generating opportunities nearby
- Strengthened transparency and grievance redressal mechanisms

Vedanta's actions

- Preference for local hiring and suppliers reinforced across business units; 27,397 local employment generated
- Grievance redressal active at every operational site; 160 complaints filed and 155 resolved

Outcomes in FY 2025-26

US\$ 58 million

Of CSR expenditure

8.1 million

Stakeholders impacted through CSR

0.89 million

Nand Ghar beneficiaries

Frequency

Monthly

Material matters

M9M12

Key Capital impacted





Employees and Workers



Pillar 3: Transforming the Workplace · Aim 7 · Aim 8

Who they are

Engineers, metallurgists, frontline site workers, and corporate functions across nine business verticals, working in operationally demanding environments across India, where the quality of the workplace shapes both professional and personal lives

How we engage

- Chairman's workshops and CEO/Chairman town halls
- Structured feedback and performance management systems
- Regular plant-level operational alignment meetings
- V-Connect mentor programme for employee development
- Inclusive initiatives like the Event Management Committee and Welfare programmes

What we aim to achieve

- Performance & feedback driven by structured management and open communication
- Workplace safety ensured through focussed training in health, safety, and sustainability
- Career growth supported by talent recognition and skill development
- Advance gender parity and diversity through equitable workforce practices
- Leverage technology to expand capability and opportunity

Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- A safe workplace backed by rigorous risk management and training beyond compliance
- Transparent career advancement and recognition of performance
- Higher gender representation and an inclusive workplace culture

Vedanta's actions

- Safety training scaled across all operations;
- Top talent developed through structured workshops; global recruitment strengthened via universities

Outcomes in FY 2025-26

2.38 million

Safety training hours

23%

Of Women recruited (Full time)

9%

Women in decision-making

50

Avg. training hrs/employee

84

Employee satisfaction score

Frequency

Monthly

Material matters

M8M10M11M15M16M17M24M26

Key Capital impacted



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Investors, Shareholders, and Lenders

8

8. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

10

10. MATERIALITY

17

17. PERFORMANCE FOR THE FUTURE

Pillar 3: Transforming the Workplace · Aim 9

Who they are

Capital providers whose confidence in Vedanta's strategy, governance, and long-term value creation underpins our ability to operate, invest, and grow, spanning equity shareholders, institutional and retail investors, and lenders who assess our risk profile and disclosures

How we engage

- Investor or presentations and Annual General Meeting
- Quarterly results calls for financial and operational updates
- Bi-weekly investor briefings between reporting periods
- Dedicated contact channels: ir@vedanta.co.in · esg@vedanta.co.in

What we aim to achieve

- Ensure governance structures are legible and credible shaped by stakeholder feedback and strategic inputs
- Build and sustain investor confidence through transparent financial and ESG disclosure
- Focus on ESG priorities and responsible business practices
- Regular updates to keep investors informed on performance
- Shareholder insights guide financial and operational strategies
- Transparent project execution enhances stakeholder confidence employees, and expand work opportunities

Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Consistent, comparable ESG disclosures for year-on-year performance tracking
- Open, regular communication on business operations and strategic direction
- Clear governance accountability and ESG risk management visibility at Board level
- Responsive engagement on climate, water, and supply chain sustainability concerns

Vedanta's actions

- Full disclosure suite published (BRSR, IR, SR, Climate Action, and TNFD reports); reporting aligned with VSAP and Vedanta-led audits
- Bi-weekly briefings and quarterly calls maintained, AGM conducted with full shareholder participation
- Board committee mandates and ESG governance structure disclosed
- Dedicated ESG channel active; investor queries addressed

Frequency

Bi-annually, Quarterly

Material matters

M19M20M22M23

Key Capital impacted





Industry Forums, Suppliers, Customers and Business Partners

8

8. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

12

12. RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

17

17. PERFORMANCE FOR THE FUTURE

Pillar 3: Transforming the Workplace · Aim 9

Who they are

The commercial ecosystem through which Vedanta's products reach the world: customers, suppliers, industry forums, trade bodies, and business partners whose practices and standards become an extension of our own ESG footprint

How we engage

- Customer satisfaction surveys for structured feedback
- Vendor scorecards assessing quality, delivery and compliance
- Direct in-person visits to customers, suppliers, and vendors
- Confidential ethics and whistle-blower channel for all partners

What we aim to achieve

- Ethical practices and trust built through integrity and customer-focussed strategies
- Innovation and product development aligned with customer needs
- Sustainable operations via optimised logistics and timely deliveries
- Business competitiveness driven by innovation and efficiency

Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Strict adherence to Code of Business, Conduct and Ethics in all interactions
- Full transparency in fulfilling contractual obligations and supplier commitments
- Data privacy and cybersecurity standards upheld across all digital interactions
- Sustainable supply chain practices aligned with our own ESG commitments

Vedanta's actions

- Ethics and compliance framework reinforced; confidential whistle-blower channel maintained
- Vendor needs assessment strengthened; structured scorecard process maintained
- Data privacy protocols embedded in partner frameworks; Zero incidents FY 2025-26
- Sustainable supply chain programme advanced

Outcomes in FY 2025-26

14%

Significant suppliers assessed

22

Industry forums

60%

Complaints resolved

Frequency

Quarterly

Material matters

M3M7M14M24

Key Capital impacted



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NGO and Civil Society

Pillar 1: Transforming Communities · Pillar 2: Transforming the Planet



Who they are

Independent organisations; international, national, and local; bringing sectoral expertise, community access, and advocacy capacity that complement Vedanta's reach across human rights, environmental stewardship, health, and social welfare

How we engage

- Strategic partnerships with UNGC, CII, and IBBI
- Project-specific collaborations with international, local and national NGOs
- Conferences, workshops, and sector forums
- Dedicated communication channels for ongoing dialogue

What we aim to achieve

- Impact assessment and development with NGO partnerships for CSR evaluation and growth
- Strengthen credibility of sustainability commitments through external scrutiny
- Align with international standards on human rights and environmental responsibility (SDGs, Modern Slavery Act, and National Alliance for People)
- Public health partnerships supporting community healthcare programmes

Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Responsible practices integrated consistently across all operations, not selectively
- Human rights commitment visible in operational practice, not just policy
- Meaningful investment in health, education, and skills with measurable outcomes

Vedanta's actions

- Alignment with SDGs, Modern Slavery Act and National Alliance for People maintained
- Human rights framework applied across operations; 100% due diligence scope FY 2025-26
- Health and skill programmes delivered through NGO collaborations

Outcomes in FY 2025-26

1.75 million

Skill programme beneficiaries

100%

Operations assessed for human rights

100%

Sites have biodiversity management plans

Frequency

Periodic consultations; project-specific engagements

Material matters

M5M9M15

Key Capital impacted





Government/Regulators

Pillar 3: Transforming the Workplace · Aim 9



Who they are

Central ministries, state departments, district authorities, statutory bodies, and industry associations (CII, IBBI, FIMI, FICCI, and UNGC), that constitute the institutional framework within which Vedanta operates and through which we contribute to national development

How we engage

- Participation in government consultation programmes
- Engagement with national, state and regional government bodies at business and operational levels both directly and through industrial associations

What we aim to achieve

- Contributing to national development through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, economic value creation, and broader nation-building efforts
- Engaging in policy advocacy and collaborating with local stakeholders to drive high-impact projects, including effective utilisation of DMFT funds
- Upholding transparent tax practices to ensure regulatory compliance while contributing to the economy
- Aligning with global trade policies to enhance market access and strengthen overall competitiveness

Their expectations in FY 2025-26

- Full compliance with all legal, environmental, and regulatory requirements across operations
- Constructive participation in policy dialogue on mining, environment, and responsible business

Vedanta's actions

- Compliance frameworks maintained across all geographies
- Active engagement through CII, IBBI, FIMI, FICCI; UNGC participation maintained

Outcomes in FY 2025-26

US\$ 7.25 billion

Exchequer contribution

CII · IBBI · FIMI · FICCI · UNGC

Associations actively engaged

Zero

Cases of conflict of interest

Frequency

Continuous

Material matters

M20M21

Key Capital impacted



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■ Double Materiality Assessment

Focussing on WHAT MATTERS FOR THE FUTURE

Defining what matters for lasting impact

Sustained business performance and responsible operations are two sides of the same commitment. In FY 2025-26, we conducted our Double Materiality Assessment through an independently facilitated process, engaging approximately 1,600 internal and external stakeholders across surveys, interviews, focussed group discussions, and 14 site visits. The assessment examined 26 material topics through two lenses:

Financial materiality: Considering how sustainability issues affect our business performance and capital.

Impact materiality: Considering how our operations affect people, ecosystems, and economies.

The results directly shape how we allocate resources, set targets, and strengthen disclosures across our **Transforming for Good** framework. A clearer understanding of which topics carry the highest financial and impact significance enables us to manage emerging risks proactively, respond to evolving stakeholder expectations, and pursue opportunities that create lasting value for our business and the communities we serve.

Purpose of Double Materiality Assessment (DMA)

We conduct a detailed materiality assessment every two years, with an annual management review, to identify and prioritise the topics that matter most to our stakeholders and our business. Our previous assessment was conducted in FY 2022-23, guided by GRI Standards 2021. Building on that foundation, our FY 2025-26 exercise was independently facilitated and aligned with the principles of the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and leading sector standards, including GRI, ICMM, and SASB, and evaluated positive and negative impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with each of our 26 material topics. The findings inform how we set targets, allocate resources, and strengthen disclosures across the Vedanta Group. Additionally, the key KPIs for our material topics are aligned with annual independent assurance and audit requirements, ensuring we consistently meet our own standards and relevant industry benchmarks. The findings enable us to align our reporting with evolving stakeholder expectations, integrate material ESG risks into our enterprise risk management processes, and reinforce our commitment to long-term value creation and responsible business performance across the Vedanta Group.

Materiality determination process

Our approach to materiality determination examines each topic through the lens of strategy, risk, capital, and global sustainability priorities to ensure that what we disclose and manage genuinely what matters most. By integrating these elements, we aim to deliver long-term value for our stakeholders while contributing to broader societal and environmental goals and ensuring alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. For each of our 26 material topics, we ensured that our sustainability commitments remain focussed, resilient, and accountable across the Vedanta Group.

Approach and methodology

Our Double Materiality Assessment followed a structured methodology, independently facilitated and informed by leading international frameworks. We analysed both dimensions of materiality, systematically examining how sustainability issues affect our business and how our business affects the world around it across the full breadth of our operations and stakeholder universe.

1 Identification of potential material topics

Identify potential material topics by analysing company disclosures and benchmarking against peer reports, global standards (including GRI 11, GRI 14, ICMM, and SASB), rating methodologies, and expert inputs, followed by consolidation of these insights to develop a mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive list of ESG topics.

2 Map Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (IRO)

Identify and map positive and negative impacts, and financial risks and opportunities for each material topic using internal sources (risk registers, human rights and community assessments) and external inputs (peer reports, media, GRI, SASB, and rating methodologies). This resulted in 250+ IROs, with key risks further assessed for potential financial impact.

3 Stakeholder engagement

Engage key internal and external stakeholders through surveys, interviews, and focussed discussions to validate and prioritise IROs. Over 1,625 internal and external stakeholders were consulted, and inputs were scored to assess impact significance (scope, scale, likelihood, irremediability) and financial risks and opportunities (magnitude and likelihood).

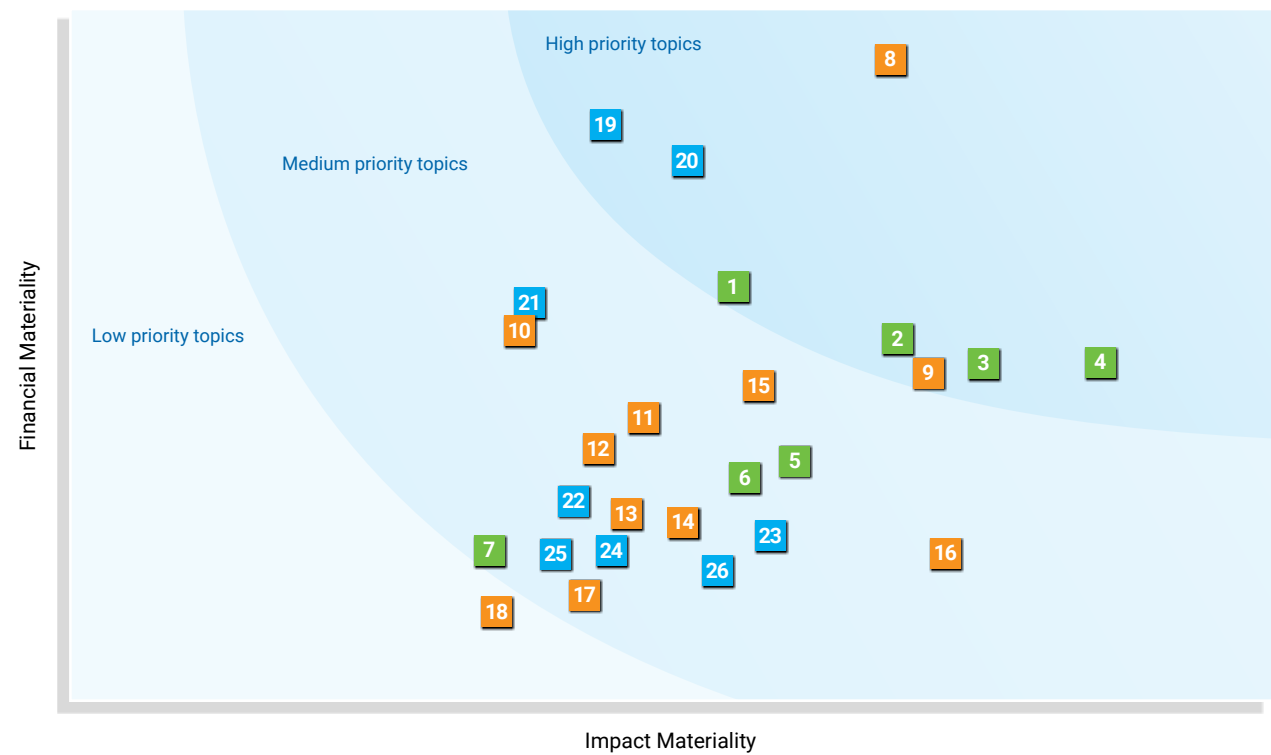
4 Development of materiality matrix

Score material topics based on stakeholder inputs and apply weightings for stakeholder influence and interest, along with revenue-based weightages to derive group-level prioritisation, resulting in a consolidated materiality matrix across financial and impact dimensions.

5 Validation and review

Review and validate the materiality outcomes with senior leadership, followed by final approval from the Board-level ESG Committee. The overall process and results were also subjected to independent third-party assurance to ensure transparency and credibility.

Double Materiality Matrix



Environment	Social	Governance
1. Tailings Management	8. Health, Safety and Well-being	19. Risk Management and Controls
2. Water and Wastewater Management	9. Community Engagement and Development	20. Business Ethics and Corporate Governance
3. Climate Change and Energy Transition	10. Talent Attraction and Retention	21. Responsible Advocacy
4. Air Emissions and Quality	11. Labour Practices	22. Macro-economic and Geopolitical Context
5. Biodiversity and Ecosystems	12. Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage	23. Long-term Growth and Profitability
6. Circularity and Waste Management	13. Decommissioning, Closure and Rehabilitation	24. Data Privacy and Cybersecurity
7. Materials Management	14. Sustainable and Inclusive Supply Chain	25. Product Stewardship
	15. Human Rights	26. Technology and Innovation
	16. Learning and Development	
	17. Diversity, Equal Opportunity and Inclusion	
	18. Artisanal and Small Scale Mining	

Translating materiality into strategy

The priorities identified through this assessment directly shape Vedanta’s **Transforming for Good framework**: its three pillars, nine Aims, and the KPIs that track progress against each. Where the assessment has surfaced new or elevated material topics, additional KPIs are being developed and mapped, informed by stakeholder inputs.

Additionally, the key KPIs for our material topics are aligned with annual independent assurance and audit requirements, ensuring we consistently meet our own standards and relevant industry benchmarks. The findings enable us to align our reporting with evolving stakeholder expectations, integrate material ESG risks into our enterprise risk management processes, and reinforce our commitment to long-term value creation and responsible business performance across the Vedanta Group.

Addressing our material issues

Health Safety and Well-Being

High Priority

Social · Aim 7

Importance and KPIs

Ensuring a secure and productive environment for employees, minimising risks and promoting overall organisational success

KPIs

- Zero fatalities
- TRIFR
- LTIFR
- CAPA compliance target

Performance FY 2025-26

- Fatalities: **4**
- TRIFR: **1.30**
- LTIFR: **0.44**
- CAPA** Compliance

Targets for FY 2029-30

- 0.8 TRIFR** per million-man hours
- No** employee exposure to red zone areas

GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018

BRSR Principle 3

Strategic response

S1

Related risks

R1

UNSDGs linked

Capitals impacted

Stakeholder group most concerned



Air Emissions and Quality

High Priority

Environment · Aim 6

Importance and KPIs	KPIs	Performance FY 2025-26	Targets for FY 2029-30
Reducing environmental impacts and maintaining air quality while ensuring compliance with regulations, and safeguarding public health	- SOx emissions - NOx emissions - PM	- SOx emissions: 4,21,680 MT - NOx emissions: 1,15,992 MT - Particulate matter: 15,534 MT	-

GRI 305: Emissions 2016		BRSR Principle 6	
Strategic response	S1	Related risks	R1
Capitals impacted	 	Stakeholder group most concerned	  
		UNSDGs linked	 

Climate Change and Energy Transition

High Priority

Environment · Aim 4

Importance and KPIs	KPIs	Performance FY 2025-26	Targets for FY 2029-30
Reducing carbon footprints through renewable power adoption, complying with regulations, and positioning us as a leader in sustainability	- GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) - GHG emission intensity (tCO₂e/MT) - Renewable energy in operations (%) - Energy consumed (GJ) - Biomass usage (GJ)	- Scope 1 and 2 GHG: 71.45 million tCO₂e - GHG emission intensity (tCO₂e/MT): 5.51 tCO₂e/MT (~14% reduction from baseline FY 2020-21) - RE in operations: 2.6% - Energy consumed: 728.6 million GJ - Biomass usage: 5.24 million GJ	25% reduction in absolute GHG emissions (FY 2020-21 baseline) 20% reduction in GHG emission intensity across metal businesses by FY 2025-26 (FY 2020-21 baseline) 2.5 GW RE RTC or equivalent - Hydrogen fuel adoption pathway

GRI 302: Energy 2016 · GRI 305: Emissions 2016		BRSR Principle 6	
Strategic response	S1 S5	Related risks	R7
Capitals impacted	 	Stakeholder group most concerned	  
		UNSDGs linked	 

Water and Wastewater Management

High Priority

Environment · Aim 5

Importance and KPIs	KPIs	Performance FY 2025-26	Targets for FY 2029-30
Conserving water resources, preventing contamination, and supporting sustainable operations in water scarce regions	- Water recycling rate (%) - Freshwater consumption (m³) - Water positivity ratio	- Water recycling: 38% - Net Freshwater Consumption: 165.6 million m³ - Water positivity: 0.64 - Zero water related incidents	>1 ratio of net water positivity Zero category 4 and 5 incidents related to water

GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018		BRSR Principle 6	
Strategic response	S1	Related risks	R3 R7
Capitals impacted	 	Stakeholder group most concerned	  
		UNSDGs linked	  

Business Ethics and Corporate Governance

High Priority

Environment · Aim 9

Importance and KPIs	KPIs	Performance FY 2025-26	Targets for FY 2029-30
Fostering trust, transparency, and accountability are essential for maintaining stakeholder confidence and long-term business integrity	% of Independent Board members - Gender diversity in the Board - Transparent disclosures	- Gender Diversity: 23% - Data Breaches: Zero - Percentage of employees trained on code of conduct: 100%	Continued training of 100% of employees on the Code of Conduct

GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016 · GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021		BRSR Principle 1	
Strategic response	S1	Related risks	R1 R10
Capitals impacted	 	Stakeholder group most concerned	  
		UNSDGs linked	 

Tailings Management

High Priority

Environment · Aim 6

Importance and KPIs Ensuring responsible mining practices that reduce ecological harm and mitigate long-term liabilities	KPIs - All tailing facilities audited (%) - Third-party audit coverage (%) - GISTM conformance rate (%) - Real-time monitoring coverage	Performance FY 2025-26 All tailings facilities audited, and critical actions closed with real-time monitoring All facilities audited by third party - ISTM conformance is being re-calibrated	Targets for FY 2029-30 - Align with GISTM conformance - All tailing facilities are audited, and actions are closed with real-time monitoring
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GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016 · GRI 306: Effluents and Waste 2020		BRSR Principle 6	
Strategic response	S1	Related risks	R3
Capitals impacted		UNSDGs linked	
Stakeholder group most concerned			

Community Engagement and Development

High Priority

Social · Aim 1 · Aim 2 · Aim 3

Importance and KPIs Ensuring a secure and productive environment for employees, minimising risks and promoting overall organisational success	KPIs - Total CSR expenditure (₹ crore) - Total community outreach (persons) - Nand Ghars in operation - Grievance resolution rate (%)	Performance FY 2025-26 - CSR expenditure: \$ 58 mn - Number of individuals to be impacted through skill development and training: 1.75 million - Nand Ghars operational: 12,769	Targets for FY 2029-30 2.5 million individuals to be impacted through skill development and training 29,000 Nand Ghar's to be completed
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GRI 413: Local communities 2016		BRSR Principle 8	
Strategic response	S1 S3	Related risks	R2 R7
Capitals impacted		UNSDGs linked	
Stakeholder group most concerned			



Our ESG Strategy

TRANSFORMING FOR GOOD

Vedanta’s “Transforming for Good” strategy is central to its vision of integrating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles across all aspects of its operations. This approach is aimed at enabling inclusive, responsible, and sustainable growth, while delivering long-term value to stakeholders. The strategy is built on three core pillars – Transforming Communities, Transforming the Planet, and Transforming the Workplace – each underpinned by clearly defined objectives and measurable targets.

At its core, Vedanta seeks to create stakeholder value through a purpose-led transformation that positions the company for the future by investing in sustainable practices. These pillars shape the company's efforts to uplift underserved communities, adopt environmentally responsible mining practices, expand its portfolio of green products, and cultivate a workplace that is safe, inclusive, merit-driven, and supportive.

To operationalise this vision, Vedanta has identified nine key aims that are closely linked to its business activities. These aims focus on addressing priority stakeholder concerns such as climate change and decarbonisation, water stewardship, biodiversity conservation, health and safety, diversity and inclusion, equal opportunity, responsible supply chains, and community development. Each aim is supported by time-bound, practical targets and well-defined sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs) to track progress. The strategy is further reinforced by robust policies and frameworks aligned with globally recognised standards.

For more information on these initiatives and Vedanta’s broader sustainability approach, please visit the **Reporting with Transparency | Vedanta’s Sustainable ESG Reports** section on our website, which provides detailed insights into our key aims, progress against targets, and the frameworks guiding our actions.

Our Response to Climate Change

As a diversified natural resources company with operations across India, Southern Africa, and the United Arab Emirates, Vedanta Limited is directly exposed to the physical impacts of a changing climate and to the transition pressures arising from the global shift towards a lower-carbon economy. The scale and geographic breadth of our operations means that climate-related risks and opportunities are material to our long-term business performance, asset base, and stakeholder relationships.

This climate-related financial disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Sections 414CA and 414CB of the Companies Act 2006. It covers our governance arrangements in

relation to climate-related risks and opportunities, the processes by which we identify, assess, and manage those risks, the actual and potential impacts on our business model and strategy, an analysis of the resilience of our strategy under different climate scenarios, and the targets and key performance indicators we use to measure and manage our climate performance. These disclosures are intended to provide shareholders and stakeholders with a factual and balanced account of how Vedanta is managing climate change as a material business issue.

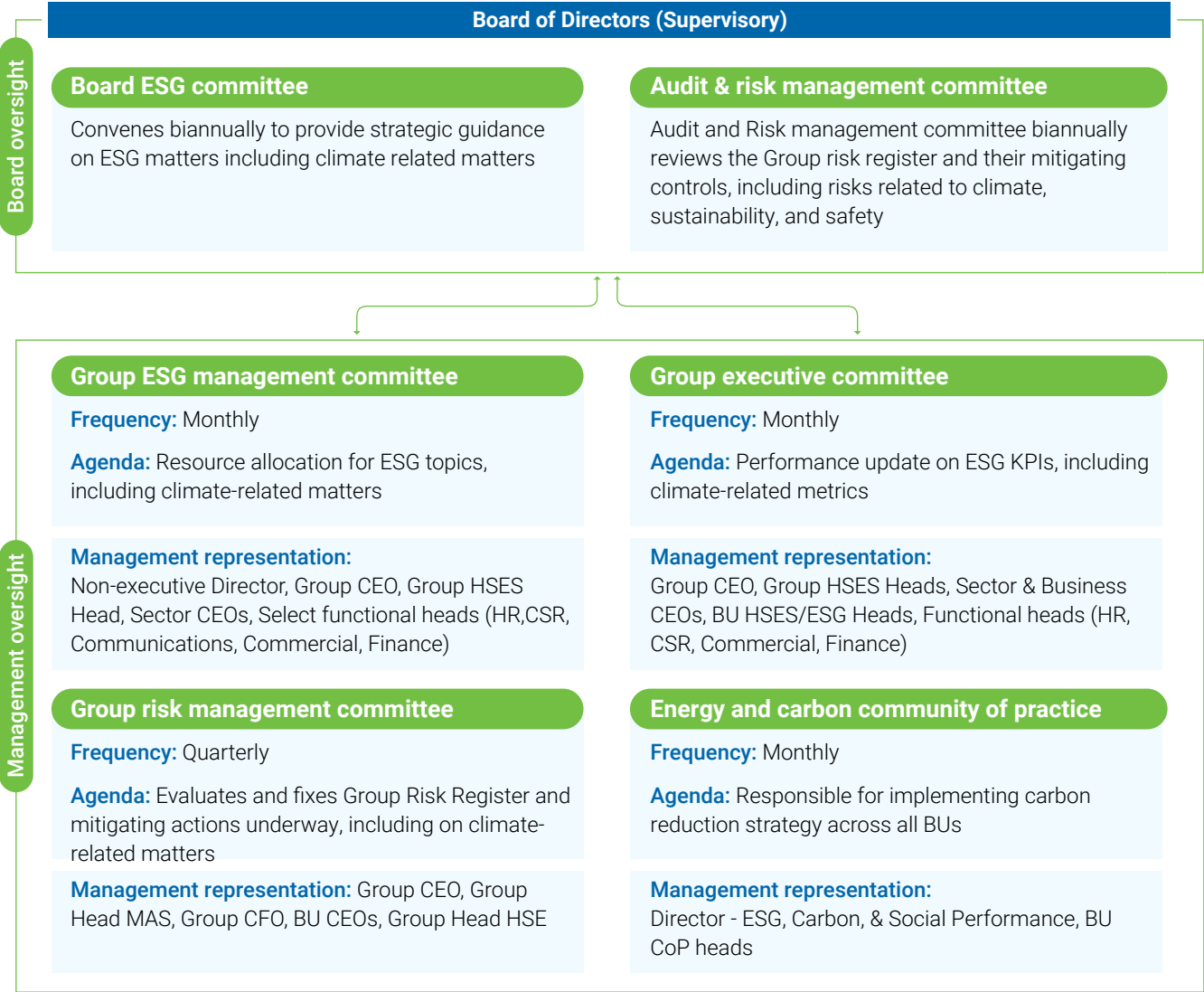
Climate Oversight and Governance

Vedanta operates across energy-intensive sectors including aluminium, zinc, iron ore, oil and gas, and power generation, that carry both significant

carbon exposure and a direct role in supplying materials essential to the global energy transition. Strong governance of climate-related risks and opportunities is therefore a core requirement of the Group's overall corporate governance framework.

Our climate governance framework ensures accountability for climate-related risks and opportunities at all levels of the organisation. Climate considerations are integrated into existing governance and decision-making processes at Board, committee, and management level to support strategic planning and long-term business resilience. The framework operates through a dual-tiered structure of Board Oversight and Management Oversight, described in the sections below.

Climate Governance Structure



BOARD OVERSIGHT

The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for climate-related decision-making and oversees the Company's strategic direction, organisational culture, ESG commitments, and stakeholder engagement. The Board ensures that business performance and governance are aligned with sustainability targets, integrating a risk management framework that addresses climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Board exercises its climate oversight principally through two mechanisms: the Board ESG Committee, which provides focused strategic guidance on climate-related matters; and the Audit and Risk Management Committee, which ensures that climate-related exposures are adequately addressed within the Group's Enterprise Risk Management framework.

Board ESG Committee

The Board ESG Committee comprises the Group Chief Executive Officer and two Independent Directors and

- meets biannually. The Committee is responsible for:
- Guiding the development and oversight of climate-related policies and management systems
 - Monitoring relevant regulatory developments and advising the Board on compliance with evolving requirements
 - Reviewing the effectiveness of the Group's climate targets and monitoring progress towards the Net Zero commitment
 - Evaluating sustainability initiatives and emerging climate-related risks
 - Supporting governance and disclosure related to carbon management and ESG performance

Audit and Risk Management Committee

Climate-related risks are considered within the Group's broader risk management framework, overseen by the Audit and Risk Management Committee, which reviews the Group risk register on a quarterly basis.

Within this framework, climate-related risks are identified, assessed, and monitored alongside other strategic and operational risks. The Committee reviews risk mitigation and control measures, evaluates emerging risks, and works with the Internal Group Risk Executive Management Committee to strengthen mitigation strategies where necessary.

Climate related risks and opportunities are identified and technically validated on an ongoing basis by the Energy & Carbon Community of Practice (CoP). Validated risks and opportunities are communicated to relevant Business Unit management teams and to Group level leadership through the Group Executive Committee, supporting timely operational and strategic consideration where required. For the purposes of formal governance and oversight, climate related risks are incorporated into the Group Risk Register as part of the quarterly risk review cycle, where they are assessed, prioritised and monitored alongside other enterprise risks by the Audit & Risk Management Committee.

This layered structure, from monthly ESG ManCom and ExCo reviews to quarterly Group Risk Management Committee oversight, ensures that climate KPI performance is escalated to Board-level visibility at regular intervals. The Energy and Carbon Community of Practice plays a particularly important role as the operational engine of the carbon reduction effort, translating Group strategy into site-level action across all business units.

Operational and investment decisions relating to climate risks and opportunities are primarily taken at the Business Unit level, reflecting differences in asset profiles, geographic exposure and operational context. Business Unit management teams use climate risk assessments and decarbonisation planning outputs to inform decisions on asset management, energy sourcing, operational resilience and technology deployment.

At Group level, climate risks and opportunities are **monitored, reviewed and overseen** through established governance forums, including the Energy & Carbon Community of Practice, Group Executive Committee and Group Risk Management Committee. These bodies provide consistency of methodology, review material exposures and performance trends, and channel guidance, priorities and escalation requirements back to Business Units. Climate related risks

integrated into the Enterprise Risk Management framework influence risk prioritisation, mitigation expectations and escalation to the Board where appropriate.

Integration of Climate Targets into Executive Compensation

Vedanta's executive compensation framework and workforce incentive structures incorporate ESG performance metrics, ensuring that climate accountability carries financial consequence at all levels of the organisation. Climate and sustainability performance is assessed annually and reflected in both short-term bonus outcomes and long-term incentive plan conditions.

ESG-Linked Bonus Structures

15% of the total annual bonus for all employees, including executive leadership, is linked to ESG performance metrics. This allocation comprises 5% linked to safety performance and 10% linked to sustainability achievements, including GHG emission reductions and resource efficiency improvements. Bonus outcomes against the ESG component are assessed annually against the climate KPIs and are reviewed by the Board Remuneration Committee.

Balanced Scorecard Approach to Performance Bonuses

The annual performance bonus is structured around a balanced

scorecard incorporating financial, operational, sustainability, and strategic metrics. Safety and sustainability indicators are key determinants of performance-linked incentives, with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Program (VSAP) serving as an integral variable pay component.

Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP): Employee Stock Option Schemes (ESOss)

ESG considerations, including climate targets, are embedded in Vedanta's Long-Term Incentive Plan. Employee Stock Option Schemes (ESOss) are directly linked to both business performance and individual contributions towards predefined sustainability milestones and mature over a three-year performance period. Contingent upon achieving the sustainability milestones, with a key performance criterion being a 20% reduction in our GHG emissions intensity by FY27.

Company Car Policy: Electric Vehicle Kicker Incentive

Vedanta's Company Car Policy includes an Electric Vehicle Kicker incentive, which encourages employees at all levels to select battery electric vehicles in their company car allocations. The scheme is active across all business units and supports the Group's overarching target of achieving full decarbonisation of its light motor vehicle fleet by FY2030.

MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT

Vedanta's management-level oversight of climate-related matters is exercised through four dedicated bodies, each carrying a defined mandate, membership, and escalation path. Operating across monthly, and quarterly cadences, these committees collectively ensure that climate strategy is translated into measurable operational action and that material issues are escalated to Board level without delay.

Governance Body	Composition and Cadence	Principal Climate Responsibilities
ESG Management Committee (ESG ManCom)	Group HSES Head, Environment Head Frequency: Meets monthly	Oversees resource allocation for ESG topics including climate-related matters; directs the operational execution of the 2050 Net Zero roadmap; reviews performance data, emerging risks, and initiative progress; ensures alignment of climate-related actions across all business units
Group Executive Committee (ExCo)	Group CEO, Group HSES Heads, Sector and Business CEOs, BU ESG Heads Frequency: Meets monthly with reporting to the Executive Board	Embeds climate and sustainability priorities into operational and strategic planning; monitors GHG intensity, renewable energy capacity, and low-carbon product KPIs; collaborates with ESG ManCom to provide climate guidance to the Board ESG Committee
Energy & Carbon Community of Practice	Director of ESG, Carbon & Social Performance and BU Community of Practice heads; Frequency: Meets monthly	Energy & Carbon Community of Practice (CoP), headed by the Director – Carbon, is responsible for implementing the carbon reduction strategy across all business units, overseeing energy efficiency initiatives, and providing recommendations to the ESG Management Committee and Group Executive Committee on decarbonisation progress. The CoP is also responsible for conducting Group wide physical and transition climate risk analysis, consolidating business unit inputs, and escalating material risks and opportunities through the governance framework.
Group Risk Management Committee	Group CEO, Group Head MAS, Group CFO, BU CEOs, Group Head HSE; Frequency: Meets quarterly	Evaluates and fixes the Group Risk Register and mitigating actions, including climate-related matters; ensures climate risks are systematically identified, assessed, and managed within the Group's Enterprise Risk Management framework



RISK MANAGEMENT

Vedanta's approach to climate risk management is embedded within the Group's established Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, ensuring that climate related risks influence overall risk prioritisation and governance in a manner consistent with other principal risks. Physical and transition climate risks are assessed using the same risk rating methodology applied across the Group, enabling comparability and informing prioritisation, mitigation planning and escalation decisions.

Comprehensive climate risk assessments are conducted every three years, covering site level physical risks across key asset locations and transition risks across all major business units. In addition, climate related risks are monitored on an ongoing basis through Business Units and the Energy & Carbon Community of Practice, ensuring that emerging regulatory, environmental and market developments are captured between formal assessment cycles. Where material new risks are identified, these are reviewed by management and communicated through Group level governance forums rather than being deferred solely to the next formal review cycle.

Climate related risks are subject to defined processes and controls in line with the Group ERM Policy, including risk scoring, assignment of risk owners, mitigation actions and escalation thresholds. Risks assessed as material are incorporated into the Group Risk Register, which is reviewed quarterly by the Audit & Risk

IDENTIFICATION OF CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Climate risk identification at Vedanta is conducted through a structured process. The process combines external scientific climate modelling with internal operational intelligence. For physical risks, site-specific assessments and asset-based evaluations are conducted, supplemented by climate modelling aligned with IPCC AR6 Shared Socioeconomic Pathway scenarios SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, and SSP5-8.5, covering all major operational sites. For transition risks, a qualitative and quantitative assessment process examines policy and legal risks, technology risks, market risks, and reputational risks across each business unit.

Risks and opportunities are identified at business unit level and reported through the governance structure for Group-level consolidation and prioritisation. This bottom-up approach, combined with Group-level strategic horizon scanning, ensures that the assessment captures both site-specific exposures and systemic trends affecting the Group's overall risk profile.

Assessment Methodology

Physical climate risks are assessed using a quantitative risk index that scores each risk across two dimensions: exposure, derived from asset-level hazard scores rated on a scale of 0 to 100 and converted into a standardised exposure rating of 0 to 3; and sensitivity, reflecting the degree of damage or disruption an asset would experience if a hazard materialised, rated on a scale of 1 to 3 based on asset type and operational characteristics. The assessment was conducted using the Jupiter Intelligence ClimateScore Global analytics engine, which evaluates climate hazards at approximately 90-metre spatial resolution across asset locations. The final risk rating is the product of these two dimensions, ranging from 0 to 9, with scores of 7 to 9 classified as High, 3 to 6 as Medium, and 0 to 2 as Low. Physical risks assessed as High under the extreme scenario (RCP 8.5/SSP5-8.) scenario are designated as principal risks for the purposes of this disclosure.

Transition risks are assessed using a likelihood and consequence index. Likelihood is rated on a five-point scale from Rare to Almost Certain, and consequence is rated from

Manageable to Critical, assessed with reference to both the relevant time horizon and the recovery period from the impact. The resulting risk index ranges from 1 to 25, with scores of 17 or above classified as High, 9 to 16 as Medium, and 8 or below as Low.

Time Horizons

The time horizons applied in the climate risk assessment are aligned with Vedanta's long-term strategy and key external commitments:

- **Short term (2025-2030):** aligned with the period covered by Vedanta's near-term GHG emissions intensity reduction target
- **Medium term (2030-2040):** aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contribution, which targets a reduction in the emissions intensity of the economy by 2030, and with Vedanta's absolute reduction target of 25% by FY2030 from the FY2021 baseline
- **Long term (2040-2050):** aligned with Vedanta's public commitment to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 or sooner, and with the Group's Net Zero roadmap for decarbonisation of energy-intensive business units through

Management Committee, providing structured oversight, validation and monitoring at Group level.

Climate related opportunities are identified alongside risks, primarily at the Business Unit level and through the Energy & Carbon Community of Practice and are reviewed through the members of ESG Management Committee and Group Executive Committee. Opportunities arising from energy transition, efficiency improvements and low carbon technologies are considered within strategic planning and capital allocation discussions, ensuring they are managed through the same governance channels as climate related risks.

renewable energy, hydrogen-based pathways, and carbon management technologies

Climate Scenarios

The physical risk assessment applies three IPCC AR6 Shared Socioeconomic Pathway scenarios: SSP1-2.6, representing a sustainability-focused pathway with strong mitigation and an estimated global temperature increase of approximately 1.3–2.2°C by 2100; SSP2-4.5, the middle-of-the-road pathway reflecting moderate mitigation efforts and an estimated increase of approximately 2.1–3.5°C by 2100, which serves as the central reference scenario for all asset-level hazard scoring and business unit risk ratings; and SSP5-8.5, a high-emissions stress scenario with an estimated increase of approximately 2.6–4.8°C by 2100, applied as an upper-bound stress case to assess maximum physical risk exposure. Material divergence in physical risk outcomes across the three emission scenarios is not expected before 2050, as emissions pathways remain relatively similar over the near to medium term. More pronounced differences consistent with SSP narratives typically emerge post-2050, as emissions trajectories diverge more significantly. It is important to note that climate hazards do not always scale linearly with emissions scenarios, except for temperature-driven perils such as heat and cold stress.

The transition risk assessment applies three IEA-aligned scenarios: the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), which serves as Vedanta's central planning baseline and reflects currently implemented policies including India's NDC, EU CBAM, and the UK CBAM; the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario (NZE2050), used as a stress test for transition risk, mapping out an increasingly narrow path to reach net zero emissions by mid-century in a way that limits global warming to 1.5°C; and the Current Policies Scenario (CPS), representing a low-ambition baseline against which business-as-usual emission trajectories are assessed.

Vedanta uses climate scenario analysis as a strategic risk assessment tool to test the resilience of its business model under a range

of plausible physical and transition pathways. Based on the scenarios assessed, the Group considers its business model to be resilient across the scenarios in the near to medium term, supported by ongoing decarbonisation initiatives and operational adaptation measures.

Scenario analysis is used to understand the directional financial and operational implications of climate risks, including potential impacts on operating costs, capital expenditure requirements and asset resilience, rather than to generate precise financial estimates at this stage. Insights from the scenarios inform strategic discussions, including prioritisation of renewable energy procurement, energy efficiency measures, and technology pathways, and help guide capital allocation towards actions that are robust across multiple future outcomes.

Key assumptions underlying the scenarios are informed by externally recognised climate pathways, regulatory and policy trajectories, and assumptions on the pace of technology development and adoption. These scenarios are considered decision useful in informing the Group's long term strategic direction and risk management approach, and Vedanta expects to progressively enhance the integration of scenario outputs into strategic planning and financial analysis as methodologies and data maturity continue to evolve.

SSP1 2.6 / IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario

Under a low emissions, rapid transition scenario, Vedanta's business model is expected to remain **strategically aligned** with the global decarbonisation pathway. Demand for transition enabling commodities such as aluminium, zinc and copper is expected to strengthen, supporting core revenue streams, while tighter climate policies and carbon pricing increase the importance of accelerated decarbonisation across energy intensive operations. Strategically, this scenario reinforces the Group's focus on renewable energy procurement, energy efficiency, low carbon technology adoption and development of lower emissions product offerings. Capital allocation under this scenario is directed towards transition aligned

assets and technologies that enhance long term competitiveness in a low carbon economy.

SSP2 4.5 / IEA Stated Policies Scenario

Under a moderate transition scenario, Vedanta's business model is assessed as resilient, with manageable impacts from a combination of gradual regulatory tightening and increasing physical climate risks. Transition pressures materialise unevenly across business units, requiring phased investments in emissions reduction and operational resilience, while physical risks such as heat stress and water availability begin to influence asset level performance and operating costs. Strategically, this scenario supports a balanced approach, prioritising cost effective decarbonisation measures, targeted resilience investments, and flexibility in technology pathways. Capital allocation decisions under this scenario focus on actions that are robust under multiple future outcomes, while maintaining competitiveness and operational continuity.

SSP5 8.5 / High Emissions Scenario

Under a high emissions, limited mitigation scenario, Vedanta assesses that its overall business model is not expected to undergo major structural change in the near to medium term, as the physical risk change scores across most operational sites do not indicate significant deterioration relative to baseline conditions. While exposure to hazards such as heat stress and water availability increases under this scenario, the assessment indicates that these changes are largely incremental across the Group's asset portfolio rather than abrupt or systemic.

Operationally, this scenario underscores the continued importance of monitoring physical climate risks and maintaining asset level adaptation and resilience measures, particularly at locations identified as more exposed. Strategically, the scenario does not materially alter Vedanta's core business model but reinforces the need to integrate climate resilience considerations into long term asset planning and maintenance decisions, ensuring operational continuity and sustained performance under higher warming conditions.

MANAGEMENT OF CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

Climate risks that are assessed as principal are managed through a combination of site-level operational controls, Group-level strategic programmes, and business unit climate action plans. Physical and transition climate risks are integrated into the Group risk register with assigned risk owners, and control and mitigation responses are developed in proportion to risk priority. The governance structure through which these risks are managed from the monthly Energy and Carbon Community of Practice through to the biannual Board ESG Committee is described in the Climate Oversight and Governance section above.

Climate Risk Integration in Enterprise Risk Management

Vedanta's climate risk management processes are integrated into the Group's Enterprise Risk Management framework. Physical and transition climate risks are assessed using the same methodology applied to other principal risks within the Group risk

register, with identical governance oversight, review cadence, and escalation procedures. This integration operates across three levels:

Governance Integration

Climate risks are governed at the highest organisational levels, with clear lines of oversight and accountability. The Board ESG Committee oversees Vedanta's climate strategy, ensuring alignment with the Group's net-zero target of 2050 or sooner and intermediate goals, including a 25% absolute reduction in emissions by FY2030 from the FY2021 baseline. The Board Audit and Risk Management Committee reviews the Group risk register on a quarterly basis, including climate-related risks and mitigating controls. Where new risks emerge between formal review cycles, the Energy and Carbon Community of Practice has the authority to escalate material developments to the ESG Executive Committee and, where appropriate, to the Board ESG Committee.

Operational and Strategic Integration

Each business unit has dedicated sustainability personnel who continuously assess climate-related risks and mitigation strategies. Risks identified through scenario analysis are incorporated into strategic decisions including asset investment, infrastructure upgrades, energy sourcing, and resilience planning.

Financial Integration

Climate risks are directly integrated into financial planning and capital allocation processes. Investment decisions incorporate climate risk exposure, including scenario analysis findings and potential carbon pricing implications. An internal shadow carbon price of USD 15/tCO₂e, representing the weighted average internal carbon price for the Group, is applied across operations and in capital expenditure approval processes to ensure that investment decisions account for the cost of carbon emissions and favour lower-carbon alternatives. This shadow price is reviewed annually to ensure alignment with the Group's decarbonisation plan.



STRATEGY

Vedanta recognises that climate change presents both material risks and identifiable commercial opportunities for the Group. The Group's strategic response is structured to manage the principal physical and transition climate risks to which its operations are exposed, while capitalising on the opportunities that the global transition to a lower-carbon economy creates for its core product portfolio.

The physical and transition risks identified through the FY2026 climate risk assessment, and the commercial opportunities arising from the energy transition, are described in the sections that follow. The actual and potential impacts of these risks and opportunities on

Vedanta's business model, strategy, and financial position are assessed across short, medium, and long-term time horizons, consistent with the time horizon definitions set out in the Risk Management section above.

Based on the assessments undertaken to date, Vedanta has not identified any climate related impacts that are material to the Group's financial statements in the current reporting period, including impacts on asset valuations, impairment considerations, useful lives or provisions. Climate related considerations are included within existing asset management, risk review and capital planning processes.

The Group has undertaken asset and geography specific assessments

of physical and transition climate risks to understand exposure across its operations. These assessments inform the Group's qualitative evaluation of climate related risks and resilience of the business model at the current stage.

Vedanta will continue to apply a proportionate approach to climate related impact assessment, consistent with the Group's risk governance framework and the materiality of identified impacts.

Further, Quantification will be considered where climate related risks are assessed as potentially financially material and where methodologies are sufficiently robust to provide decision useful information.

CLIMATE RELATED RISKS

Physical Climate Risks

Across the Group, physical climate risks, particularly water stress, extreme heat, and precipitation variability, have the potential to affect operational continuity, workforce productivity, infrastructure durability, and capital expenditure requirements. These risks are most acute at specific locations: ESL Steel face the highest combined heat and drought exposure; VGCB

is subject to multi-hazard coastal exposure; and Cairn Oil and Gas, FACOR, and the Aluminium business face high heat risk ratings across their principal operating sites.

Physical risks under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5

Physical climate risks presented below reflect assessments undertaken under the SSP2 4.5 and SSP5 8.5 climate

scenarios. The SSP2 4.5 scenario is used as the primary reference case for assessing medium term operational exposure, while the SSP5 8.5 scenario has been applied as a higher warming stress scenario to understand potential escalation of physical hazards. The qualitative analysis highlights how the severity and significance of physical risks vary by business unit and asset location under different climate pathways.

S. No.	Business	Wind		Flood		Heat		Hai		Drought		Fire		Precipitation		Cold	
		SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 5-8.5
1	Power	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	Fujairah Gold FZC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	Iron Ore Business	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	VGCB	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5	Sterlite copper	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	Steel	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7	FACOR	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	Oil & Gas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	Konkola Copper Mines	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	VZI	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11	HZL*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12	Aluminium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● High ● Medium ● Low

*HZL's risk assessment has been referenced from an independent assessment conducted by the Business Unit Separately. Accordingly, the methodology applied may differ from that used in the current report and results may not be directly comparable.

For the purposes of this disclosure, **principal physical risks** are those assessed as ‘High’, **defined as a risk rating of 7 to 9 on the 0 to 9 scoring scale, under the extreme SSP5-8.5 scenario**. A High risk rating indicates that a site has both high exposure to a climate hazard and high sensitivity to its impacts. The **principal physical risk findings by business unit** are set out below.

Physical Risk (Chronic)	Overview	BU Impacted	Key Impacts	Financial Implications
Drought	Water scarcity poses operational, social, and health risks, potentially leading to resource competition and regulatory scrutiny	Vedanta Power-Mansa, HZL-Rajasthan, and Fujairah Gold FZC-Fujairah	Operational Disruptions: Reduced water availability can hinder production. Community & Social: Water stress may cause conflicts with communities. Health & Safety: Limited water compromises sanitation and increases health risks.	CapEx: Invest in water management infrastructure. OpEx: Higher water procurement and energy costs.
High Temperatures (Heat)	Rising temperatures risk infrastructure, worker safety, and business efficiency	Iron Ore Business-Goa, VGCB-Vizag, ESL-Bokaro, FACOR-Bhadrak, Cairn Oil and Gas-Rajasthan, HZL-Rajasthan, and Vedanta Aluminium-Jharsuguda	Operational & Infrastructure: Extreme heat reduces equipment efficiency and compromises infrastructure. Health & Workforce: High temperatures reduce productivity and increase health risks.	CapEx: Invest in cooling technologies and heat-resilient infrastructure. OpEx: Higher cooling, water, and health & safety costs.
Physical Risk (Acute)				
Rainfall (Precipitation)	Heavy rainfall poses operational and safety risks, particularly in mining.	ESL-Bokaro, FACOR-Bhadrak, Cairn Oil and Gas-Rajasthan area	Operational Challenges: Flooding disrupts work activities and damages equipment. Health and Safety: Rainfall increases the risk of flooding, landslides and structural damage.	CapEx: Invest in flood-resistant infrastructure and drainage. OpEx: Costs due to operational delays and increased safety expenses.



Transition Risks

Transition risks for Vedanta arise from policy and legal, technology, market, and reputational changes associated with the global shift to a lower-carbon economy. Transition risks, including carbon market mechanisms, evolving environmental regulations, and shifting market demand, present financial and strategic challenges across multiple business units, most immediately for the Aluminium, Power, and Steel businesses. At the same time, growing demand for metals essential to renewable energy infrastructure and electric vehicles, including aluminium, zinc, and copper, positions Vedanta's core product portfolio as a direct beneficiary of the global decarbonisation agenda.

Vedanta's assessment indicates that **transition risk exposure does not differ materially across the climate scenarios assessed**, reflecting the regulatory and policy context in which the Group primarily operates. Most of Vedanta's assets are located in **India**, which has adopted a national net zero target of **2070**, implying a comparatively gradual transition pathway across scenarios. Against this backdrop, Vedanta's own **2050 net zero commitment** represents a more ambitious transition trajectory than the national baseline. As a result, the nature of transition risks—such as policy, market and technology related risks—remains broadly consistent across scenarios, with differences primarily relating to the pace of transition rather than fundamental changes in risk type or severity.

The principal transition risks identified through the FY2026 assessment, and the Group's response to each, are set out below.

Type of Transition Risk	Business Units Impacted	Implications	Mitigation Response	
Policy and Legal Risk	Vedanta Aluminium (High Risk Index in short-term, Medium in medium- and long-term)	New and upcoming carbon pricing mechanisms and emission reduction regulations aligned with country commitments may increase operational costs for BUs, with higher risks of asset impairment or write-offs, and penalties if found non-compliant.	We are implementing an energy transition strategy focused on increasing renewable energy capacity and low-carbon production methods to mitigate these financial impacts.	
	Vedanta Power (High Risk Index in short-term, Medium in medium- and long-term)			
	ESL Steel (High Risk Index in short-term, Medium in medium- and Low in long-term)			
	FACOR (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)	BUs may bear increased operating costs and tax burdens. CAPEX investments may become redirected towards mandated decarbonisation and technology upgrades. BUs may have to undertake operating model changes, portfolio shifts, supply-chain realignment and accelerate their R&D towards low-carbon alternatives.		
	Zinc International (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)			
	VGCB (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)			
	Iron Ore (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)			
	Cairn Oil & Gas (Low Risk Index in short-term, Medium in medium- and long-term)			
	Sterlite Copper (Low Risk Index in short-, medium and long-term)			

Type of Transition Risk	Business Units Impacted	Implications	Mitigation Response
Technology Risk	Vedanta Power (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium-term and High in long-term)	Technology risks arise largely due to the push towards moving to cleaner and low-carbon technology alternates. Evolving customer preferences, investor and stakeholder perception and a changing competitive landscape are key considerations in switching to low-carbon technologies.	We are planning for renewable PPAs, green hydrogen studies, Procurement of RECs, efficiency upgrades, and transitioning to renewable power and electric equipment in our various businesses.
	Sterlite Copper (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	FACOR (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	Iron Ore (Low Risk Index in short-term, Medium in medium- and long-term)		
	Cairn Oil & Gas (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	ESL Steel (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
Market Risk	Vedanta Aluminium (High Risk Index in short-term, Medium in medium- and long-term)	Market risks arise due to shifting consumer and investor preferences, changing input costs, and evolving commodity prices. BUs may face reduced demand for carbon-intensive products, increased pressure from ESG-focused investors, and higher costs for raw materials tied to carbon pricing.	We are diversifying the source of energy in our business divisions, capitalizing on the green demand for our metals by using renewables like biomass in our Power division, and are planning to implement carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) in our Oil and Gas business.
	ESL Steel (High Risk Index in short-term, Low in medium- and long-term)		
	Zinc International (High Risk Index in short-term, Medium in medium- and long-term)		
	Vedanta Power (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	FACOR (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	Cairn Oil & Gas (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	VGCB (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	Iron Ore (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	Sterlite Copper (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		

Type of Transition Risk	Business Units Impacted	Implications	Mitigation Response
Reputation Risk	Vedanta Aluminium (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)	Reputation risks stem from stakeholder perceptions regarding a BU's environmental and social performance. BUs with high carbon footprints or poor environmental records may face backlash from investors, customers, and local communities.	We are communicating our sustainability efforts, including our renewable energy adoption and low-carbon products, engaging with our communities, and undertaking pilot studies for new green technologies.
	Vedanta Power (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	Zinc International (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	Cairn Oil & Gas (Medium Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	ESL Steel (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	FACOR (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	Iron Ore (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	VGCB (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		
	Sterlite Copper (Low Risk Index in short-, medium- and long-term)		

Climate-Related Opportunities

Vedanta recognises that the global shift towards a lower-carbon economy, while presenting material transition risks, simultaneously generates a range of strategic and commercial opportunities across its diversified portfolio of natural resource businesses. The principal opportunities identified through the assessment are set out below.

Business Unit	Opportunity	Description	Potential Impact
Vedanta Aluminium	Increase in demand	India's Vision Document on Aluminium Sector, launched in July 2025 by the Ministry of Mines, sets out a strategic roadmap targeting India achieving a 10% share of global aluminium production by 2047, aligned with the Viksit Bharat national development agenda. As one of India's largest aluminium producers, Vedanta Aluminium is positioned to capture a larger share of both domestic and export markets as overall sector output expands.	A key player such as Vedanta Aluminium can scale-up their production to capture a larger market share (domestic and exports) as the country looks to scale-up aluminium. As per the strategy, aluminium players can target newer customer segments and introduce newer applications of aluminium in the market.
	Development of new applications due to changing preferences	Customer and investor preferences are moving towards more low-carbon products	Vedanta Aluminium can explore the development of low-carbon products, the properties of which may potentially extend their product portfolio and also be used for newer applications
	Increasing renewable energy in operations	Scaling up renewable energy reduces energy costs for organizations as renewable energy costs continue to decrease, it can also place the organization at the forefront of renewable innovations and technologies..	Vedanta Aluminium can reduce their energy costs by scaling up renewable energy and also place themselves at the forefront of the aluminium sector in terms of technological advancement by incorporating current and future RE technologies

Business Unit	Opportunity	Description	Potential Impact
ESL Steel	Investment in renewable energy for shifting towards cleaner energy sources	India's Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) framework requires obligated entities including steel manufacturers to source a certain per cent of total electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2030 - 31.	For ESL Steel, this could be an opportunity to increase renewable energy capacity and use clean, sustainable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydropower, and bioenergy for powering purposes, through the direct reduced iron DRI (direct reduced iron)– EAF (electric arc furnace) route. Investing in renewable energy can reduce operational costs without changes in production process and reduce exposure to future fossil fuel price increases.
	Lower emissions from shifting towards low-carbon fuel	Under National Green Hydrogen Mission, Government of India will specify a minimum share of consumption of green hydrogen or its derivative products such as green ammonia, green methanol etc. by designated consumers as energy or feedstock.	For ESL Steel this could be an opportunity to replace traditional high-carbon fossil fuels with alternatives that emit lesser emissions in blast furnaces and gas-based shaft furnaces, such as green hydrogen. This could increase revenue with shifting consumer preferences towards steel production involving lower emissions.
	Supporting policy incentives from carbon-reduced/ neutral steel products	Green steel is a major opportunity for steel companies to lead in low-carbon industrial growth. With government support through pilot projects, financial incentives, and upcoming procurement mandates, there could be a competitive green steel ecosystem	For ESL Steel this could be an opportunity to move towards production of green steel by adopting cleaner production methods. This could lower emissions, improve access to government incentives and market reputation among stakeholders. This could also improve long-term revenue generation as customers shift towards sustainable alternatives.
Vedanta Power	Upgradation and development of infrastructure and facilities within thermal power plants	National Electricity Plan (NEP) 2023 - the NEP 2023 supports India's goal of 50% non-fossil installed capacity by 2030. The plan aims to meet peak energy demand through infrastructure expansion, energy efficiency measures and scaling up of renewable energy. Ministry of Power has also prioritised thermal capacity addition.	For Vedanta power this could be an opportunity for thermal plants to secure new investments, extend operational lifespans through efficiency measures and position themselves as reliable baseload providers complementing variable renewable energy.
	Biomass co-firing mandate (MoP modification; 5% to 7% timetable)	MoP revised biomass co-firing policy (modification dated 16-06-2023): mandates 5% co-firing from FY24-25, rising toward 7% from FY25-26 where technically feasible.	For Vedanta this could be an opportunity for thermal plant to qualify for 'greener' fuel mixes, access biomass supply chains and improve compliance with emission expectation. This policy could also lead to potential extension of revenue life by years.
VGCB	Improved stakeholder reputation	With increasing emphasis on ESG performance of companies, improved transparency and accountability in ESG reporting is an opportunity to build trust among stakeholders and attract investor capital.	For VGCB this could be an opportunity to improve its brand as a leader in sustainable port management by implementing practices for emissions reductions across port operations and report under ESG frameworks for providing transparent disclosures. By strengthening transparency and accountability in ESG reporting, it can build trust with stakeholders to demonstrate strong commitment towards responsible practices.
	Investing in greener ports	Investing in green infrastructure is a significant opportunity for port companies to lead in low-carbon logistics. With government support through investments, a competitive green steel ecosystem can be fostered, creating a synergistic effect that drives decarbonisation across the supply chain	For VGCB, the government's support for a green port infrastructure is a significant opportunity to lead in low-carbon logistics. By strategically investing in green infrastructure, VGCB can serve Vedanta's shift towards decarbonisation. This positioning allows VGCB to attract investments, meet sustainability targets, and mitigate risks from international carbon regulations, strengthening its competitive advantage in a decarbonizing economy
Iron Ore	Increase in Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI&SP) policy(ies)	The National Steel Policy 2017 targets 300 MT steel production by 2030, driving increased demand for iron ore and offering opportunities to scale up production and secure long-term supply contracts. It aims to increase per capita steel consumption to 160 kg by 2030–31 through increased focus on infrastructure, housing, and the automobile sector leading to increase in demand of iron ore.	This presents Vedanta with a significant opportunity to strengthen its financial outcomes by supplying the steel manufacturing sector.

Business Unit	Opportunity	Description	Potential Impact
Sterlite Copper	Viksit Bharat@2047: The Amrit Kaal Journey	Based on the Vikshit Bharat@2047 vision, many key sectors including copper plants is expected to experience an increase in demand as the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology received a 52% jump in 2024- 25 budget than last years, leading to increase in percentage of electronics manufacturing as well as semiconductors by 2030 and 2032 respectively.	This growing demand could enable the Sterlite Copper to secure long-term supply contracts with electronics and semiconductor manufacturers, potentially ask for premium pricing as and diversify its product portfolio into high-purity copper required for advanced technological applications.
	Global policy change in copper export	The Global copper industries are undergoing significant policy driven changes that are aiming to enhance their domestic processing capacities and control flow of raw materials, which ultimately causing India to increase their domestic production and reduction in export. For example, Indonesia has imposed a complete export ban on copper concentrate. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has banned export of copper and cobalt. Many such restrictions and change in policy has been taken by USA, UK, China, etc to increase their domestic produce.	This creates an opportunity to scale up domestic processing and refining capacity, improve bargaining power with buyers, and benefit from potentially higher copper prices driven by tighter global supply. Strategically, this could also position Sterlite Copper as a reliable domestic supplier aligned with India's self-reliance agenda, reducing the country's import dependency.
Vedanta Zinc International (VZI)	Portfolio Diversification	The Minerals Policy Review (2024) and the White Paper on a Minerals and Mining Policy for South Africa outline South Africa's mineral beneficiation strategies, including Zinc-ion batteries (ZIBs). Studies show that ZIBs can support environmental goals and advance economic empowerment.	VZI could become a pioneer in ZIBs and similar emerging technologies. This would require investments in R&D and resources to expand their product portfolio. Business strategies may also have to re-evaluated to incorporate the business case and growth projections for such products.
	Increase in renewable energy usage	Integration of processes with lower carbon footprints and emerging technologies such as smart technologies and data analytics could become differentiating characteristics for the Zinc sector.	VZI could leverage these technologies to become a differentiator in the market. Revenue may increase due to increasing demand of zinc products.
FACOR	Development of new applications due to changing preferences	Steel and other industries are expanding their product portfolio, so the applications for ferro-alloy products may also expand.	FACOR can explore the development of low-carbon products, the properties of which may potentially extend their product portfolio and be used for newer applications.
	Increasing renewable energy in operations	Scaling up renewable energy can reduce energy costs for organizations as renewable energy costs continue to decrease, it can also place the organization at the forefront of renewable innovations and technologies.	FACOR can reduce their energy costs by scaling up renewable energy and also place themselves at the forefront of the ferro-alloys sector in terms of technological advancement by incorporating current and future RE technologies.
Cairn Oil & Gas	Investment in renewable energy for shifting towards cleaner energy sources	Intra-State Green Energy Corridor Phase-2 supports renewable energy investment by strengthening transmission infrastructure within key Indian States, including Rajasthan enabling efficient evacuation of 20 GW of green power. It reduces challenges in supply from grid and transmission costs, improving project viability and attractivity among investors. With 12,000 crore funding, including 33% central assistance it lays the groundwork for large-scale renewable energy deployment across India.	For Cairn Oil and Gas this could be an opportunity to increase renewable energy capacity and use clean, sustainable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydropower, and bioenergy in upstream and downstream activities. Investing in cheaper renewable energy can reduce operational costs, reduce exposure to future fossil fuel price increases.
	Improved stakeholder reputation	With increasing emphasis on ESG performance of oil and gas companies. Improved transparency and accountability in ESG reporting is an opportunity to build trust among stakeholders and attract investor capital.	For Cairn Oil and Gas this could be an opportunity to select suppliers committed to responsible and sustainable business practices and implement sustainable procurement practices across supply chain. This could improve access capital as investors prefer companies undertaking ESG initiatives. It improves long-term revenue generation as customers shift towards sustainable energy solutions.

Following the implementation of identified mitigation measures, Vedanta does not currently expect material residual climate-related risks that would significantly affect the Group's operations or financial performance in the reporting period. Residual risks may nonetheless remain at a manageable level, reflecting uncertainties associated with regulatory developments, market conditions and physical climate variability. These residual risks continue to be monitored through existing business unit controls and the Group's Enterprise Risk Management framework, with additional mitigation considered where risk profiles change or escalate.

Building Resilience: Our Climate Strategy

Vedanta's climate resilience strategy is structured across three pillars: Policy and Governance, Risk Management, and Targets and Metrics, each with defined short, medium, and long-term actions. Together, these pillars set out how the Group is embedding climate considerations across its value chain, from governance and policy integration through to operational risk management and performance measurement.

Pillar	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Policy & Governance	We have integrated climate-related risks into our risk register; are screening projects for climate impacts, including cost and market considerations; are implementing emissions reduction initiatives; embedding climate targets into our strategy; engaging suppliers to enhance resilience; and collaborating with communities.	We're investing in green initiatives like renewables and planning to implement CCUS technology, responding to market demand for green products and the declining competitiveness of coal.	We plan to collaborate with technology providers for pilot programs on green hydrogen and addressing the long-term shift in energy demand in energy intensive sectors like iron and steel.
Risk Management	We're adapting risk processes for climate threats and setting internal policies for emission reduction, focusing on financial risks from carbon pricing.	We're developing climate risk plans for each business unit, working with suppliers on data and mitigation of supply chain disruptions from climate events.	We'll develop contingency plans to minimise the impact of climate events on our people, assets, and operations.
Targets & Metrics	We have set up emission reduction targets (intensity and absolute by 2030). In addition, we are working towards increasing renewable energy use in our business operations.	We're developing a renewable energy procurement strategy with 1030 MW RE-RTC PDAs already in place	We'll assess our targets during the milestone years and update these targets, if need be. In addition, we'll set procurement targets for cleaner technologies like renewables, CCUS and green hydrogen to ensure our long-term viability.

Vedanta monitors the potential impacts of climate-related physical and transition risks across the short, medium, and long term. A significant focus of the Group's efforts is directed towards decarbonising operations, commencing with energy efficiency and fuel switching initiatives and progressively expanding into large-scale deployment of renewable power.

As of FY2026, evaluations have been completed that identify the broad areas of potential impact across the Group's business segments. As this analysis continues to mature, the Group expects to further assess how emerging climate-related risks and opportunities may influence financial performance, with such findings to be incorporated into future disclosures.

Metrics and Targets

Vedanta's overarching climate commitment is to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 or sooner for scope-1 and scope-2 emissions, a commitment publicly made in 2021 and aligned with India's national net-zero ambition of 2070. This commitment is embedded in Aim 4 of Vedanta's Transforming for Good sustainability strategy and is reflected in the Group's business planning, capital allocation decisions, and executive incentive structures.

While Vedanta reports and discloses its Scope 3 emissions footprint, the Group does not currently plan to integrate Scope 3 emissions into formal targets in the short term, prioritising robust and decision-useful Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets within its direct operational control.

All targets are anchored to a FY2021 emissions baseline, covering Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions under the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Targets are structured across three-time horizons: near-term milestones in FY2026; medium-term targets

in FY2030; and the long-term 2050 Net Zero commitment. Vedanta's climate-related targets are aligned with the principal transition risks and strategic priorities identified through its climate risk assessment and scenario analysis. Emissions intensity reduction and renewable energy targets address transition risks arising from evolving regulatory requirements, carbon pricing mechanisms and market expectations under lower-emissions scenarios. Fleet electrification and energy efficiency targets support mitigation of longer-term transition costs and enhance operational resilience across different climate pathways. Collectively, these targets are intended to reduce Vedanta's exposure to identified climate risks and support the robustness of the Group's strategy under the scenarios assessed, rather than being standalone performance measures.

Vedanta has not achieved its targeted 20% emission intensity reduction in FY2025, primarily due to operational challenges beyond the company's direct control. These include delays

in the commissioning of renewable power projects arising from systemic issues such as Right-of-Way (RoW) constraints and regulatory approvals. Such challenges are sector-specific and continue to impact project timelines across the industry.

Despite these setbacks, the company has made meaningful progress, achieving approximately a 15% reduction in emission intensity from its 2021 baseline. While the annual target was not met due to the aforementioned delays, current performance trends are encouraging. Vedanta is exiting the year at a monthly emission intensity already below its target level of 5.2. Based on this trajectory and expected resolution of project delays, the company remains confident of achieving its overall 20% emission intensity reduction target by FY2027.

A complete account of FY2026 target outcomes and the factor behind any shortfalls is provided in the sections that follow.



Climate KPI Scorecard*

Vedanta's decarbonisation roadmap is structured around time-bound interim milestones, near-term targets for FY2026 and medium-term targets for FY2030, anchored to the FY2021 emissions baseline and designed as measurable waypoints toward the commitment to net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 or sooner.

FY2025 was a milestone year against which performance fell short on near-term targets. GHG emissions intensity improved from 6.44 tCO₂e/MT at the FY2021 baseline to 5.51. tCO₂e/MT, representing a reduction of approximately 14% against a target of 20%. Absolute GHG emissions increased by approximately 19% from the FY2021 baseline to 71.45. Mt tCO₂e. Renewable energy usage reached 454 MW against a target of 500 MW RE-RTC, a shortfall of 46 MW. LMV decarbonisation reached approximately 14% against a target of 50%. The FY2026 targets are accordingly being carried forward into FY2027. We would like to emphasize that our 2050 commitments remain unchanged.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Baseline (FY2021)	FY2026 Target	FY2026 Progress	FY2030 Target
Absolute GHG Emissions (% reduction from FY2021 baseline)	60.24 Mt tCO ₂ e	-	71.45 million tCO ₂ e	25% reduction vs FY2021 baseline
GHG Emissions Intensity (tCO ₂ e/MT - 6.44 tCO ₂ e/MT metals operations)		20% GHG intensity reduction by FY2026	5.51 tCO ₂ e/ MT of metal	
Renewable Energy (MW - RTC or equivalent)	67 MW	500 MW	454 MW	2.5 GW RE-RTC or equivalent
LMV Decarbonisation (% of fleet that is electric)	-	50%	14%	100% of LMV fleet electric
Capital Allocation for Net Zero Transition (USD)	-	-	USD 1.00 billion	USD 5 billion cumulative by FY2030
Hydrogen as Fuel (Qualitative indicator)	-		Remains open for future exploration	Commitment to diversify into H ₂ fuel or related businesses

KPI Descriptions and Calculation Methodologies

Vedanta's climate KPIs provide the quantitative backbone of the Net Zero strategy, translating decarbonisation commitments into measurable outcomes that can be tracked, verified, and acted upon. These indicators inform decision-making across operational planning, capital allocation, and technology deployment at every level of the organisation. The table below sets out each KPI, what it measures, and the methodology used to calculate it.

Climate-related KPIs are calculated at the Business Unit level by designated sustainability and operations teams and consolidated by the Group ESG and Carbon function. KPI performance is monitored on a monthly basis by the Energy & Carbon Community of Practice, with periodic reviews through Group-level committees to assess progress against targets and determine any required actions.

KPI	What It Measures	Calculation Methodology
GHG Emissions Intensity (tCO₂e/MT)	The carbon efficiency of metals production: GHG output per tonne produced. The primary near-term decarbonisation indicator, it shows whether emissions reductions are keeping pace with production growth across the portfolio	Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ e) divided by aggregate metals production output (MT). Emission factors per IPCC AR6 and applicable national grid emission factors
Absolute GHG Emissions (tCO₂e)	Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emitted by Vedanta's operations on an unweighted, absolute basis. The headline measure against which the FY2030 and 2050 net-zero commitments are assessed	Aggregate of direct (Scope 1) and purchased electricity (Scope 2) emissions across all operating units using activity data and IPCC AR6 emission factors. Scope 2 applies the market-based method where renewable energy certificates are in place; location-based otherwise
Renewable Energy (MW)	Total renewable energy capacity contracted or commissioned across all operations on a Round-the-Clock or equivalent basis. Tracks build-out progress toward the 2.5 GW FY2030 target and the consequential reduction in grid-sourced carbon emissions	Total certified renewable energy procured (MWh per annum) divided by 8,760 hours to derive average MW equivalent. Where direct capacity metering is available, that figure is used
LMV Decarbonisation (%)	The share of the Group's light motor vehicle fleet that is fully battery electric. Tracks progress toward 100% electrification of the LMV fleet by FY2030 and the elimination of tailpipe emissions from road-based transport	Number of battery electric LMVs in the Group fleet divided by total LMV fleet count, expressed as a percentage
Capital Allocation for Net Zero (USD)	Annual capital deployed by Vedanta against decarbonisation and low-carbon transition objectives. The financial proof point behind the Net Zero commitment and the primary metric tracking progress toward the USD 5 billion cumulative FY2030 pledge	Total capital expenditure (USD) tagged as Net Zero-aligned through the Group's formal investment approval process
Hydrogen as Fuel (Qualitative)	Progress toward incorporating hydrogen as a decarbonisation fuel in operations. At present, the Group does not have formal climate-related opportunity targets or KPIs established for hydrogen as a fuel through 2030. Progress is monitored using qualitative indicators, including the number of pilot projects initiated, feasibility studies completed, and strategic partnerships formed	At present, Vedanta does not have formal quantitative targets or KPIs established for hydrogen as a fuel through 2030. Progress is monitored using qualitative indicators, including the number of pilot projects initiated, feasibility studies completed, and strategic partnerships formed during the reporting year

Key Performance Indicators

Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Year	Scope 1 (Mt CO ₂ e)	Scope 2 (Mt CO ₂ e)	Scope 3 (Mt CO ₂ e)
FY2026	68.22	3.23	42.09
FY2025	63.3	3.6	45.8
FY2024	60.64	4.6	34.9
FY2023	57.2	8.2	38.2
FY2022	59.4	3.3	37.2
FY2021 (Baseline)	58.9	1.3	36.3

GHG Emissions Intensity by Business Unit

Business Unit	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	Unit
Aluminium	8.88	9.25	8.02	8.60	7.19	tCO ₂ e/MT
Copper	0.76	0.52	0.55	0.65	0.77	tCO ₂ e/MT
FACOR	6.61	5.97	6.36	6.67	6.82	tCO ₂ e/MT
Steel (ESL)	1.87	2.27	2.73	2.72	2.77	tCO ₂ e/MT
Zinc India (HZL)	4.98	4.54	4.40	4.33	4.84	tCO ₂ e/MT
Zinc International	1.07	0.92	5.06	1.59	1.51	tCO ₂ e/MT
Iron Ore	2.57	2.51	2.27	2.31	2.35	tCO ₂ e/MT

Total Energy Consumption*

Year	Non-Renewable Energy Consumption (Million MWh)	Renewable Energy Consumption (Million MWh)
FY2026	197	5.25
FY2025	184	2.61
FY2024	178	2.23
FY2023	156	2.33
FY2022	153	4.06

* Does not include KCM data



■ People and Culture

People at the CENTRE OF PROGRESS

We are building a culture that enables our people to realise their potential and contribute meaningfully to business goals. Our people strategy focusses on performance, capability-building and empowerment, supported by an inclusive workplace anchored in health, safety, diversity, equity and inclusion. This approach helps us unlock talent across the organisation and strengthen long-term business performance through varied skills, experiences and perspectives.

Promoting Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

Our commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion is embedded in our culture and guides our people practices. We promote gender parity and welcome individuals from diverse backgrounds across leadership, operations and partner workforces. We are also committed to building an LGBTQIA+ friendly workplace where every individual feels respected, included and valued.

Our initiatives include role identification, infrastructure improvements and policy upgrades that support a more inclusive work environment.

Parenthood and Childcare Policy

We have strengthened our Parenthood Policy to support women employees during their transition to motherhood and extend childcare support across genders and orientations. The policy reflects our value of Care and recognises parenthood as a phase of personal growth rather than a career pause. It also supports women and LGBTQIA+ employees through more inclusive benefits and childcare provisions.

Gender Reaffirmation Policy

We respect the rights and needs of transgender individuals and remain committed to equality and non-discrimination. Our Gender Reaffirmation and Leave Policy support individuals from transgender communities through financial and wellbeing assistance during the gender reaffirmation process.

40+

transgender individuals working across the organisation, largely within our business partner workforce

Women CXOs in the Making: V-LEAD

We are building a strong pipeline of women leaders through V-LEAD, our flagship Women Leadership Development Programme. The programme provides a structured, fast-track pathway for high-potential women to move into senior leadership roles. It supports their participation in key decision-making

forums and helps create visible role models across the organisation.

The programme is supported by senior leadership mentorship and tracked through a structured scorecard covering promotions, role elevations, executive committee representation, retention, mentorship effectiveness, rewards and recognition.



Professional Leadership and Collaborative Decision-Making

We operate through a strong management framework led by an Executive Committee, which enables collective decision-making at the corporate and business-unit levels. Each business is led by its CEO and operates with clear accountability, supporting a federated structure that combines entrepreneurial agility with group-level discipline.

Cultivating Excellence Through Recognition

We keep our workforce motivated through transparent recognition, reward and incentive frameworks. Our programmes acknowledge employees and business partners who contribute meaningfully to business performance, operational excellence and long-term value creation.

Our recognition platforms include the Chairman Individual Awards, Chairman Award for Business Partners, Leadership Icon Award, ESG Guardian Award, Digital AI Champion Award,

business performance-linked incentive schemes and the Employee Stock Options Scheme. The ESOP scheme also covers campus hires, encouraging young talent to participate in Vedanta’s growth journey from an early stage.

Our appraisal and compensation frameworks include ESG-linked elements, aligning performance with safety, sustainability and carbon footprint reduction. High-performing employees are supported through incentives, development programmes and competitive compensation.

Strengthening Leadership Profile

We continue to strengthen leadership hiring through technology, external expertise and objective assessment. These initiatives improve hiring quality, reduce bias and help us identify leaders who can support Vedanta’s next phase of transformation.

AI-Enabled Screening for Leadership Hiring

We have integrated AI-enabled screening into our lateral hiring process to improve speed, precision and objectivity. Developed in partnership with Unberry and integrated with Darwinbox, the system automates early-stage evaluation and strengthens the quality of leadership hiring.

Key capabilities

AI-led role deconstruction to break job descriptions into skills, capabilities and behavioural indicators

Context-driven candidate shortlisting aligned with Vedanta’s leadership competency model

Automated first-round screening through AI interviews and resume scoring to accelerate the funnel and reduce bias



External Expert Panels for CXO Hiring

We have introduced External Expert Panels to bring independent, outside-in perspectives to CXO hiring. These panels include seasoned industry leaders who support leadership assessment through

global insight, functional depth and unbiased judgement. The panels help us reduce unconscious bias, strengthen decision-making and assess candidates across

strategic, behavioural and cultural dimensions. This approach brings greater balance, rigour and impartiality to critical leadership appointments.

90+

Expert interactions conducted through the External Expert Panel initiative

40+

Leadership and niche roles supported through external expert assessment

10

Distinguished specialists forming a curated expert network for leadership hiring

Exemplary Talent Management and Leadership Practices

We believe in giving people opportunities early in their careers and valuing their views in key decisions. Our talent development approach reflects our philosophy of growth from within. We identify high-potential employees through structured programmes and provide accelerated career pathways that prepare them for larger roles across the Group.

V-Aspire: Talent Search Initiative

We launched V-Aspire, our flagship internal talent discovery initiative, under the leadership of Ms Priya Hebbar. The programme identifies and nurtures the next generation of high-potential leaders through tailored development opportunities, challenging assignments and future-focussed exposure.

The selection process was designed with global HR consultants and included AI-enabled interviews, business simulations and psychometric tools. Candidates were shortlisted through a multi-stage evaluation based on performance, potential and pedigree. Finalists were assessed by a leadership panel comprising internal and external industry experts.

The identified talent will undergo structured developmental interventions in the coming year, strengthening our future-ready leadership cadre.

200

High-potential leaders identified as top-tier talent and placed in elevated leadership roles

500

Emerging leaders identified from junior and mid-level cohorts to strengthen the leadership bench

Talent Mobility and Internal Job Posting

We see talent mobility as a strategic lever for building leadership capability. Our approach is rooted in leadership from within, and we encourage employees to gain diverse exposure across roles, businesses and geographies.

Our Internal Job Posting (IJP) process provides transparent, merit-based access to career opportunities. It empowers employees to take ownership of their growth while supporting business continuity and performance delivery. We also take a long-term view of potential, often backing people when they are partly ready for a role, as stretch assignments build confidence, capability and leadership depth.

Our career philosophy, expressed as ‘3 Roles, 3 Businesses, 3 Locations’, provides holistic exposure through structured role movements and stretch opportunities. This builds a Group-wide perspective and prepares high-potential talent for critical leadership positions. As a result, most roles across Vedanta are filled internally, while external hiring is focussed on niche skills, deep domain expertise and select leadership roles requiring specialised capabilities.

We also follow a structured job rotation practice, guided by clear policies and strong governance. Employees are encouraged to take up new roles at periodic intervals, supporting continuous learning, succession planning and business continuity.

ACT-UP: Business and Technical

The Accelerated Competency Tracking and Upgradation Process (ACT-UP) is a strategic talent development programme that identifies and prepares high-potential employees for key roles. Conducted with leading external consultants, the programme uses aspiration questionnaires, case studies, online personality profiling and group assignments.



Employees selected through this rigorous process receive the Star of Business designation. This recognition provides exclusive benefits, enhanced responsibilities and opportunities for accelerated career growth within Vedanta.

Growth Workshops

Our Growth Workshops are tailored development programmes for specific cohorts, including functional teams and selected executive pools. They are designed around evolving business needs and help identify high-potential employees for elevated roles.

The workshops support cross-business and cross-functional movement, giving employees exposure to different geographies and business domains. Participants are selected

through a structured evaluation process based on performance, pedigree and potential. Past workshops include the HR Growth Workshop and the Commercial and Marketing Growth Workshop.

500+

High-potential employees each year identified and developed through Growth Workshops

Embedding Continuous Learning in Leadership

Continuous learning is central to our leadership development approach. We have built a learning ecosystem that helps leaders upgrade skills, broaden perspectives and stay aligned with evolving business and societal expectations.

We partner with leading institutions, including ISB, XLRI, IIM Raipur, IIM Mumbai and IIM Udaipur, to deliver bespoke executive education programmes that combine academic rigour with real-world application. Our hybrid learning model blends immersive in-person experiences with virtual modules, ensuring wider access while staying aligned with organisational priorities.

Executive education and C-suite coaching programmes focus on strategic thinking, transformation, innovation and people leadership. Through these interventions, we are building agile, future-ready leaders equipped to navigate complexity and create sustainable value.

Building the Next Generation of Leaders

Nurturing young talent is central to our people strategy. Our fresher hiring programme attracts high-calibre talent from premier institutions while advancing diversity, regional inclusion and accelerated career growth. We provide young professionals with business-relevant roles, senior leadership mentorship, immersive exposure to real challenges and best-in-class rewards, including ESOPs. This approach helps us build a future-ready and purpose-driven workforce.

Talent Attraction with Diversity at the Core

We bring young talent from leading engineering, management and allied institutions into the Vedanta ecosystem. Our hiring approach focusses on building a balanced talent pool across gender, geography and socio-economic backgrounds.

We are expanding entry-level opportunities for women professionals, especially in roles traditionally underrepresented in mining and manufacturing. Women engineers and management graduates bring fresh perspectives, collaborative leadership, and a stronger focus on safety, sustainability and innovation. Their inclusion strengthens workplace diversity and supports a more agile, inclusive and future-ready organisation.

Through V ENGAGE, we also hire young professionals from underrepresented regions, including

the North-East, Jammu & Kashmir and Leh. This ensures that promising talent from remote geographies receives equitable access to career opportunities.

35%

Gender diversity target guiding our efforts to expand women's representation across the Group

Holistic Learning, Mentorship and Fast-Track Growth

Our fresher development ecosystem is built on experiential learning, cross-functional exposure and structured capability building. Young professionals gain business and functional exposure through rotations, real-time projects and structured assessments.

Each participant receives mentorship from senior leaders and CXOs, enabling capability development and real-world problem solving.

Transparent performance reviews, cross-business mobility and stretch roles support faster career progression compared with industry benchmarks.

Our Role Model Campus Minds initiative identifies and recognises high-potential campus hires who demonstrate strong performance, pedigree and potential. It gives young professionals early opportunities to contribute to critical business areas, including volume growth, cost optimisation, business partnering, innovation, digital solutions and best-practice adoption.

High performers are supported through competitive compensation, performance-linked rewards and ESOPs, enabling them to grow with the organisation and participate in long-term value creation. Select young leaders also receive the opportunity to work closely with the Chairman for a short period through the Chairman's Young Leader Programme.





Vedanta Leadership Development Programme

The Vedanta Leadership Development Programme (VLDP) is our flagship campus hiring and development initiative. It attracts top-tier talent from premier institutes, including IITs and IIMs, and prepares them for future leadership roles.

VLDP participants receive challenging assignments, cross-functional rotations, diverse business exposure and dedicated mentorship. The programme follows our career philosophy of “3 Roles, 3 Businesses, 3 Locations”, enabling holistic development and preparing participants for critical leadership positions.

VLDP Growth Workshops are conducted to fast-track top-performing participants by giving them elevated responsibilities and early leadership opportunities.

6-8 years

Structured development journey under VLDP

Vedanta Internship Programme

Our internship programme attracts high-calibre students from premier engineering and management institutions and provides them with immersive, high-impact learning. The programme continues to scale in reach and impact, reinforcing our leadership pipeline.

Interns work across businesses and contribute to critical projects from the first day. Their areas of exposure include innovation, digital transformation, sustainability and operational excellence. The programme combines hands-on learning with structured modules, leadership interactions and cross-functional problem solving.

200 interns

From leading business schools and engineering institutes in the latest cohort

50% female cohort

supporting stronger gender representation at the early talent stage

YUVA: Young Upcoming Vedanta Achievers

YUVA is our comprehensive induction programme for campus hires. It includes interactions with the leadership team, business CEOs, functional heads and industry experts at business locations.

The programme helps new hires understand Vedanta's businesses, culture and operating expectations through business and functional

sessions, site visits, CSR activities and campus-to-corporate modules.

V-Campus

V-Campus complements YUVA by offering every new campus hire a digitally driven platform for structured anchoring, performance tracking and continuous engagement. It supports learning, recognition and measurable performance through defined KPIs.



Appreciation and awards

Vedanta Group certified as a **Great Place to Work** in the Great Place to Work Study 2026 capturing exceptional opinion of our stakeholders, setting new benchmark

Awarded as Best Employer amongst India's Nation Builders' 2025 consecutively over the years by Great Place to Work Study

Significant achievement in HR excellence awards recently bestowed by CII on Vedanta BUs highlight our Group's focus on nurturing talent and driving organisational excellence

Recognised as “**Companies with Great Managers**” amongst the Top 50 Companies from over 175 participating organisations by **Great Manager Awards 2025**. 15 of our leaders from various BUs have made it to the list of **Top 100 Great Managers of India**

Featured as **Arogya World Healthy Workplaces Award 2025** by Public Health Foundation of India showcasing our commitment to people well-being, innovative health initiatives & a caring workplace. Ranked in top 10 as **Platinum Awardee** among 75+ participating organisations

Honoured at the **PeopleFirst HR Excellence Awards** spanning multiple categories—including **Talent Management & Development** and **HR Technology**—underscoring our holistic approach to people and innovation

Featured in the **Top 10 Happiest Workplaces in Happiness & Wellbeing Awards** by Economic Times HR World along with other prominent brands. Over 100 nominations were received and Bus making it to the top among the ranking in a list of top 30 organisations

AUSTRADE in partnership with Women in Mining has recognised 4 young women of Vedanta in the “Hall of Fame” category for their significant contributions to the mining industry

Management Discussion & Analysis

Market Review



Economic Outlook

The year 2025-26 was marked by moderate and uneven global economic growth, as economies adjusted to increased trade protectionism, financial market volatility, and ongoing geopolitical uncertainties. While inflation eased and recession risks declined, structural challenges continued to shape the global outlook.

2025 – The Year of Uncertainty

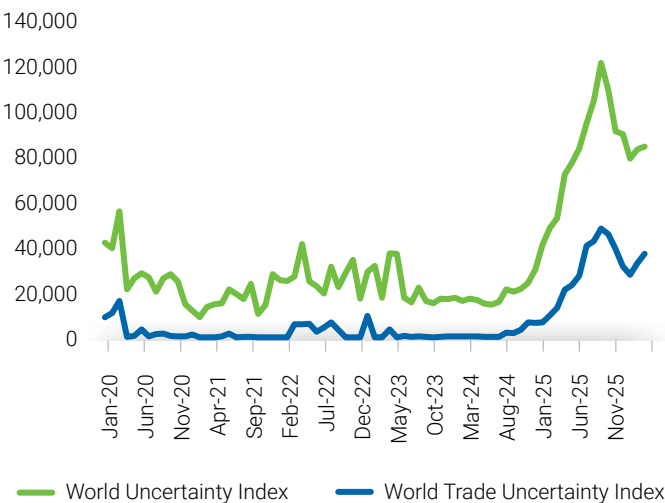
The last fiscal started with President Donald Trump’s sweeping “Liberation Day” tariffs announcements in April 2025 introducing a baseline 10% global tariff alongside specific “reciprocal” tariffs scaling up to 50% for countries with high trade surpluses. This was followed by a series of negotiations, multiple changes in tariff rates and heightened trade tensions among the countries as they attempted to make trade deals with the US to achieve a favourable tariff structure. However, in February 2026, the US Supreme Court ruled the initial tariffs illegal, stating that the emergency powers cited under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) did not permit the President to bypass Congress to regulate international commerce. In response to the Supreme Court’s decision, the US administration instituted a 10% blanket global tariff under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, which was again ruled out by the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) in May 2026.

The year was marked by increased number of conflicts amidst failed attempts to end Russia-Ukraine war and fragile ceasefire in Gaza. New frontier opened in Middle East when the US, Israel and Iran engaged into the 12-Day War intensive conflict in June 2025 involving Israeli strikes on Iranian military and nuclear sites, followed by direct U.S. intervention.

Towards the end of the fiscal year, the fierce war broke out in Middle East between Iran and the US-Israel which rattled global energy market.

All these things culminated in heightened uncertainty regarding global business environment which is reflected in World Uncertainty Index which touched all-time high in September 2025, dwarfing the previous spikes like Covid-19 pandemic of 2020 or Global Financial Crisis of 2008.

Rising Global Uncertainty



Resilient Global Economy

Despite all the odds, global economy expanded by 3.4% in 2025, indicating stable but modest expansion. Growth remained strong in emerging economies which grew by 4.4%, but moderate in advanced economies with 1.9% rise in 2025. The United States maintained steady growth of 2.1% driven by consumption and technology investment. China managed to achieve the target 5% growth, supported by policy measures but constrained by real estate issues. India remained one of the fastest-growing major economies at 7.6%. Euro Area saw slower growth of 1.4% due to structural weaknesses. Overall, global growth was resilient but remained below long-term averages.

Pace of decline in inflation slowed down in 2025 and global inflation largely remained steady. Inflation in the US remained above target level while that in India and EU started moving up during Q4 of FY 2025-26. As a result, the Federal Reserve kept its benchmark interest rate unchanged at 3.50–3.75% during meetings in January, March, and April in 2026 while the European Central Bank did not reduce interest rates after June 2025.

Global manufacturing in 2025 experienced a slow but steady recovery, characterised by moderate output growth. Global manufacturing PMI consistently remained in expansionary zone since August 2025 and reached 52.6 in April 2026 - marking a 49-month high and signalling a strengthened expansion in worldwide manufacturing output despite rising geopolitical risks. Global trade in 2025 reached a record high of US\$ 34.65 trillion in total value, a 7% increase over 2024. Growth was driven by strong demand for electronics and AI-related hardware. However, sustenance of such positive developments are overshadowed by the ongoing war between Iran and the combined forces of US and Israel.

Middle East Crisis Risks Global Growth Prospect

The US-Iran war which started since 28 February 2026 has emerged as a major geopolitical shock with wide-ranging consequences for the global economy. Given the strategic importance of the Middle East in global energy supply and trade routes, the conflict has affected growth, inflation, trade, and financial stability worldwide.

The most immediate impact has been a sharp rise in global oil prices. The conflict disrupted the Strait of Hormuz, through which about 20% of global oil supply flows. Oil prices surged above US\$ 100 per barrel in some phases. Rising oil and commodity prices have led to global inflation pressures. Many economies face the risk of imported inflation due to energy dependence. Higher cost of living (fuel, food, utilities), reduced purchasing power, pressure on low-income households.

Disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz have impacted several commodity markets, affecting both energy and related sectors. The Gulf region, which accounts for about 8% of global aluminium supply, is also affected. Roughly 5 million tonnes are shipped annually through the Strait from countries like Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, impacting construction, manufacturing, and energy technologies.

Fertiliser supply is especially vulnerable, with over 30% of global urea trade and around 20% of ammonia and phosphate shipments passing through the Strait. This raises concerns for food prices and security. There are also indirect energy implications, as some countries rely on imported LNG to power fertiliser production.

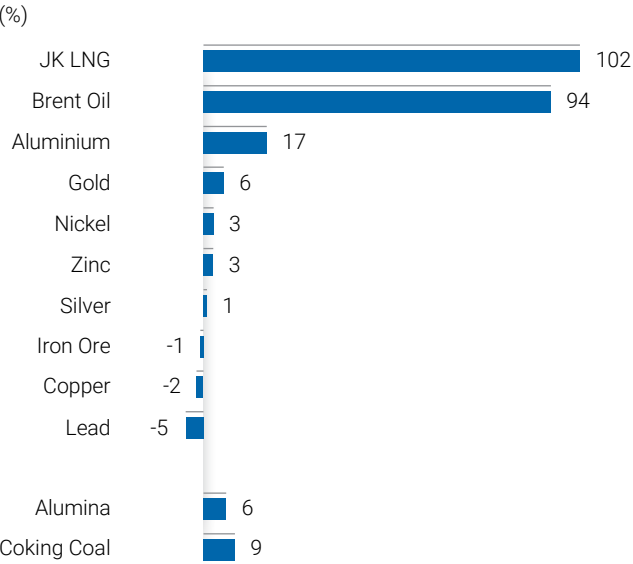
In addition, nearly half of global seaborne sulphur trade moves through this route. Sulphuric acid derived from it is essential for fertilisers, chemicals, petroleum refining, and processing key minerals such as copper, nickel, and zinc.

Oil and gas prices almost doubled and aluminium price also jumped due to supply disruption in Q4. While copper

and silver prices reached all-time high earlier in the quarter, they retreated in the later part of the quarter due to profit booking, strengthening US dollar, fear of interest rate hike and concern of adverse impact of manufacturing.

The United States and Iran agreed to a fragile, two-week ceasefire on 8 April 2026, following which oil and gas prices pulled back. However, the ceasefire is currently in a state of tension following the failure of high-stakes negotiations. Resumption of the war and continuation of that may keep the commodity market extremely volatile.

Commodity price changes during Q4 FY 2025-26 (31 December 2025 to 31 March 2026)



Global Economic Outlook

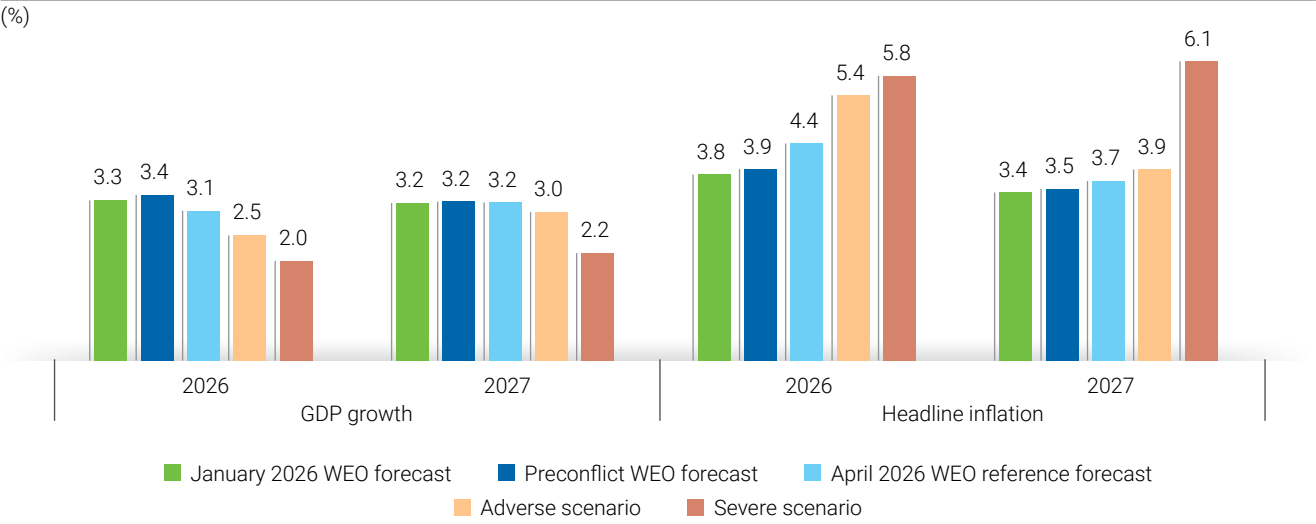
The demand outlook has weakened as the conflict in the Middle East has disrupted fuel supplies, which will take time to recover once the Strait of Hormuz is fully reopened. But even that will not lead to a speedy return to normal as oil and gas production facilities and infrastructure have been damaged. As such, the fallout from the conflict could be felt for many months as it will take time for other producers to increase production to make up for the lasting losses in incurred by the affected Middle Eastern countries.

Central banks face a policy dilemma as inflation is likely to rise due to oil shocks while growth slowing due to economic uncertainty. This could delay interest rate cuts and possible tightening if inflation persists. This creates risks of stagflation which is a condition of low growth and high inflation, slower growth, and financial instability.

World industrial production growth for 2026 has been revised down from 3.1% to 2.5% as a result of the fallout of the conflict. With Asia and Europe highly dependent on Middle East oil and gas, higher-for-longer energy prices, energy rationing and the inflationary implications of these, means that there is a risk that broader markets turn bearish and that weighs on sentiment in the base metals.



Global Growth and Inflation Forecasts by IMF



In the baseline outlook by IMF, global growth is expected to reach 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027. This represents a slowdown from the roughly 3.4% pace observed in 2024-25, with growth stabilising at a similarly lower rate over the medium term – well below the historical average of 3.7% recorded between 2000 and 2019. Compared with the January 2026 WEO Update, the 2026 forecast has been revised down by 0.2 percentage points, while the 2027 projection remains unchanged. Meanwhile, global headline inflation is projected to rise to 4.4% in 2026 before easing to 3.7% in 2027, with both figures revised upward.

In a downside scenario characterised by larger and more sustained increases in energy prices, global growth would weaken further to 2.5% in 2026, while inflation would climb to 5.4%. Under a more severe scenario involving greater damage to energy infrastructure in the conflict-affected region, the consequences would intensify: global growth would fall to around 2% in 2026, and headline inflation would exceed 6% by 2027. Emerging market and developing economies would bear a disproportionately larger burden, experiencing impacts nearly twice as severe as those faced by advanced economies.

China

China's economy in 2025 achieved 5% growth, driven by robust manufacturing and exports despite persistent deflationary pressures, a prolonged property slump, and weak domestic demand.

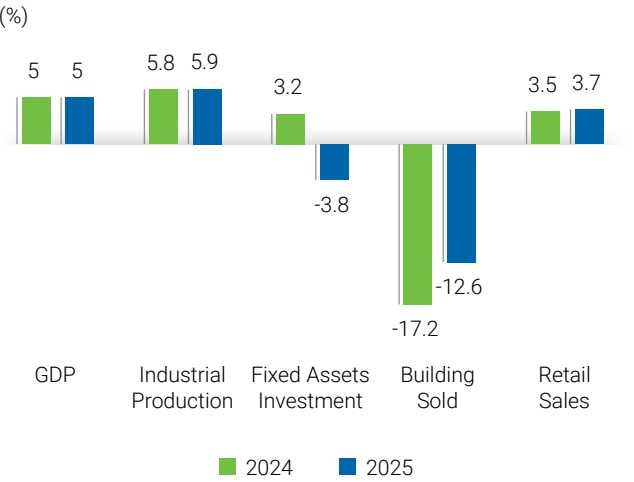
In industrial sector, high-tech manufacturing outpaced the overall growth rate, with significant expansion in sectors like civil drones, embedded intelligence, and industrial robots. Fixed assets investments (FAI) registered a negative growth of 3.8% in 2025 – first time since 1989, mainly dragged down by 17% degrowth in investment in real estate sector. China's "anti-involution" drive to curb "race-to-the-bottom" competition, overcapacity, and destructive price wars, particularly in manufacturing also severely impacted FAI in manufacturing which could merely grew by 0.6% in 2025.

Depressive situation in property market extended in 2025 as well with 12.6% decline in building sold which calls for more structured and extended policy support from the Chinese government.

In March 2026, China adopted 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-2030) which focusses on technological self-reliance, "new quality productive forces," and security-driven development. It sets a pragmatic 2026 GDP growth target of 4.5-5.0%. This shift prioritises high-quality development, technological self-reliance (AI, quantum computing), and service-sector growth over rapid speed. China has also stepped up efforts to launch major projects and boost investment in new types of infrastructure. The plan aims to manage domestic structural adjustments and weak demand, marking the lowest target in decades.

IMF has projected China's GDP growth to decelerate to 4.4% in 2026 and 4% in 2027 from 5% in 2025 due to ongoing structural issues, specifically a prolonged property sector downturn, weak domestic consumption, an ageing labour force, and mounting trade tensions.

Economic Performance of China



USA

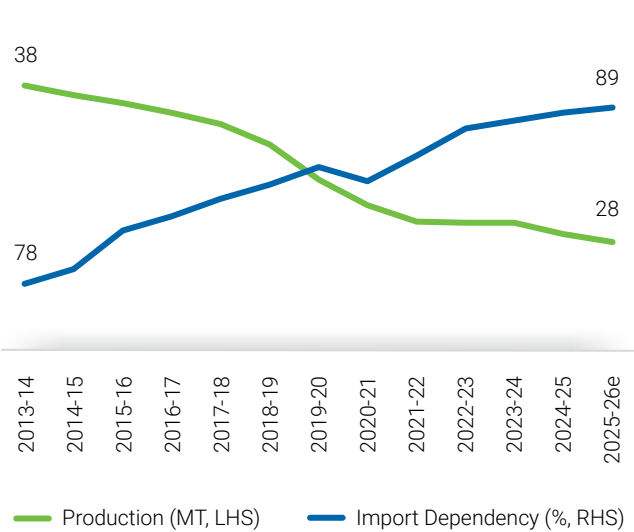
The U.S. economy in 2025 showed steady and broad-based growth – growing by 2.1%. This was driven mainly by strong consumer spending, a robust labour market, and AI-led technological investment. Despite challenges from high interest rates and global risks, the economy remained resilient and one of the strongest among advanced nations. Household consumption remained the largest driver of GDP, supported by strong labour market, rising wages and excess savings from previous years. US unemployment rate remained at 4.3% by the end of April 2026. But inflation rate jumped to 3.8% in April from 2.4% during January and February 2026 from rising energy cost.

US Fed adopted a cautious, data-dependent approach to interest rates in 2026, balancing inflation risks with concerns about economic growth due to ongoing Middle East war and rising fuel cost. As of early 2026, the Fed has kept the federal funds rate at 3.50%–3.75%. The Fed’s “dot plot” indicates only one rate cut in 2026 of 25 basis points, indicating a cautious “higher-for-longer” stance.

In February 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that President Trump's tariffs, imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), were unlawful, ruling that only Congress has the authority to set import taxes. However, Donald Trump immediately activated Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, which allows for a temporary 15% general tariff to handle balance-of-payments issues. A 10% general tariff was subsequently slated to take effect by 24 February 2026, which is temporary (150 days) without Congressional approval.

The US economy is likely to be least affected by the Middle East war. IMF expects US GDP to grow by 2.3% in 2026 and 2.1% in 2027.

India's growing oil import dependency



European Union

The European Union's real GDP increased by 1.6% in 2025. This represented an acceleration from the 1.2% growth recorded in 2024. Economic performance varied significantly across the bloc, with smaller and island nations generally outpacing larger economies. Domestic demand remained a primary driver, supported by a resilient labour market and real wage increases as inflation cooled. Inflation stabilised around 2.1% for the year, significantly lower than previous peaks, which helped restore consumer purchasing power. As a result, ECB kept interest rates unchanged at 2.15% since June 2025. Manufacturing activities considerably improved as reflected in PMI reading which moved up to 52 in April 2026.

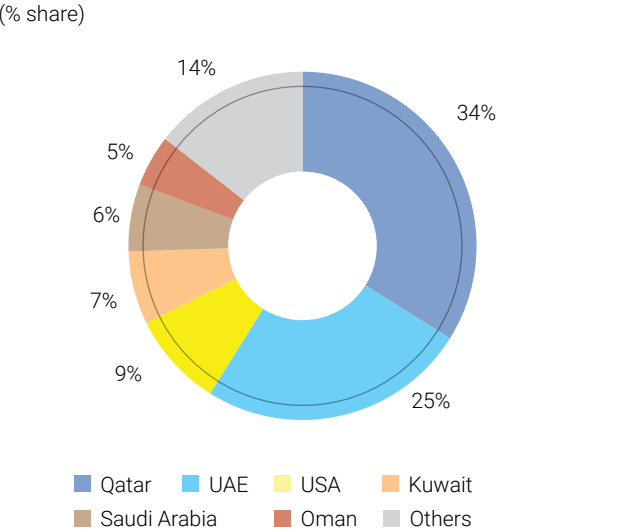
However, the war in the Middle East has brought renewed uncertainty and the economic outlook is clouded again. Disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, a key route for global oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) trade. The baseline projections of IMF foresee annual real GDP growth of 1.3% in 2026 and 1.4% in 2027 and gas price-led cost push weighs on cost of living.

India

India's economy stayed resilient in 2025-26, with real GDP growth of 7.6% under the Second Advance Estimates (base year 2022-23). Growth was mainly driven by strong private consumption and fixed investment, while net external demand remained weak. On the supply side, real GVA rose 7.7%, supported by robust services and manufacturing.

However, the ongoing conflict has increased volatility in global energy and commodity prices, creating uncertainty for the near-term growth and inflation outlook of India. Roughly 45% of crude oil and 60% of natural gas imports of India originate from the Middle East, making India's energy

India's gas import by countries



security highly vulnerable to regional conflicts and shipping disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz. Higher global energy costs have pushed up prices of fuels like premium petrol, LPG, and industrial diesel.

The Indian rupee hit an all-time low of 95.75 against the US Dollar on 14 May 2026, driven by intense pressures from the Middle East conflict, surging oil prices, and significant foreign capital outflows.

Indian domestic industries also initially experienced disruptions due to constrained availability of natural gas, as the Indian government had prioritised natural gas and LPG allocation to households and transport over industrial users following supply disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz. Subsequently, government gradually increased the allocation of bulk non-domestic LPG to industrial sectors closure to their pre-March 2026 consumption levels.

The Government of India has launched several emergency measures to support domestic industries and exporters facing disruptions due to the US-Iran conflict and related volatility in West Asia.

- **The RELIEF Scheme:** The Ministry of Commerce and Industry introduced the ₹ 497 crore RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) scheme to mitigate rising freight and insurance costs for exporters targeting 10 West Asian countries. It assists exporters facing high freight costs, rising insurance premiums, and logistics delays in West Asia, covering regions like the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and expanding to include Egypt and Jordan.
- **Risk Coverage:** ECGC Ltd. (Formerly Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.) offers up to 100% risk coverage over and above the existing ECGC cover for existing policies from 14 February 2026 till

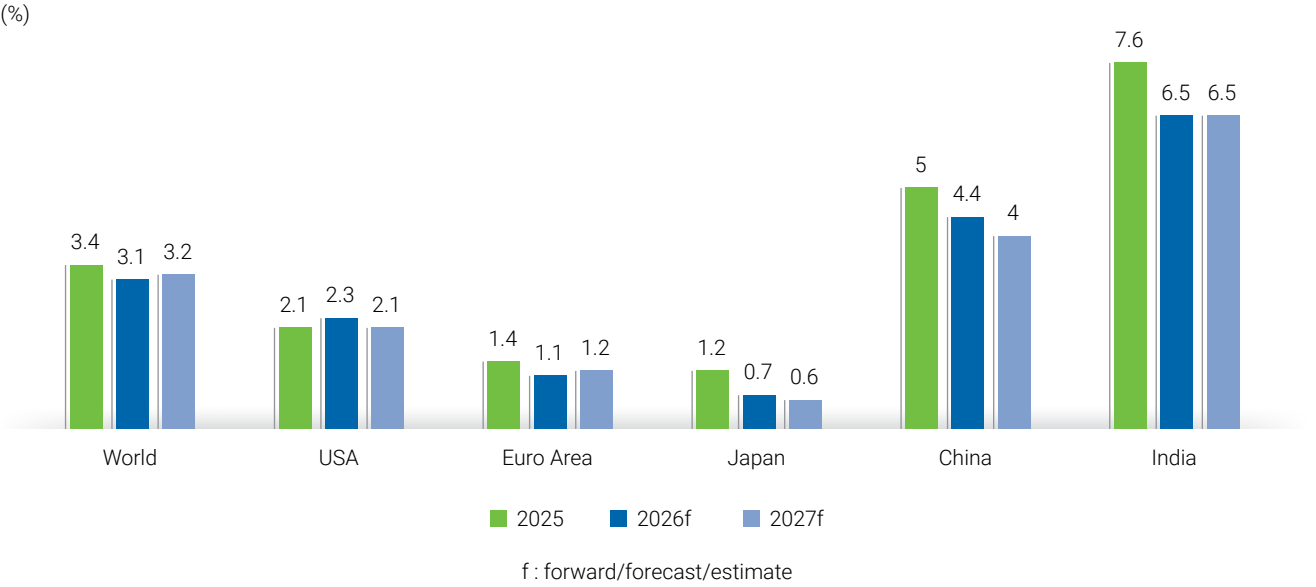
15 March 2026 and 95% for new shipments between 14 February and 15 June 2026, keeping premiums at pre-conflict rates.

- **MSME Support:** Provides up to 50% reimbursement (capped at ₹ 50 lakhs) for extraordinary shipping/ insurance surcharges.
- **Restoration of Duty Benefits:** Government fully restored RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products) rates and value caps till 30 September 2026 for the benefit of exporters, reversing a February reduction of 50%.
- **Logistical Support:** Govt launched US\$ 1.5 billion Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool with sovereign guarantee to secure shipping risks.

Looking ahead to 2026-27, high energy and commodity prices and potential supply disruptions (e.g., Strait of Hormuz) may weigh on production. Global financial volatility and trade disruptions could also impact growth, especially exports due to higher shipping and insurance costs. However, strong services momentum, GST rationalisation, rising manufacturing capacity use, and healthy corporate and financial balance sheets should support demand. With government initiatives to boost domestic manufacturing, GDP growth is projected at 6.9% (Q1: 6.8%, Q2: 6.7%, Q3: 7.0%, Q4: 7.2%) by RBI, higher than 6.5% projected by IMF. Risks remain from prolonged conflict, wider geopolitical tensions, energy infrastructure damage, and weather shocks.

Taking these factors into account, CPI inflation for 2026-27 is projected at 4.6% (Q1: 4.0%, Q2: 4.4%, Q3: 5.2%, Q4: 4.7%). Upside risks remain due to persistently high energy prices from the West Asia conflict and potential El Niño conditions that could affect the southwest monsoon.

GDP Growth Forecast by IMF





Executive summary:

We had a strong operational and financial performance in FY 2025-26. The company continues to focus on controllable factors such as resetting cost base through diverse cost optimisation initiatives, disciplined capital investments, working capital initiatives, marketing initiatives and volume with strong control measures to ensure safe operations across businesses within framed government and corporate guidelines.

In FY 2025-26, we recorded EBITDA of US\$ 6.8 billion, 24% up Y-o-Y and robust adjusted EBITDA margin¹ of 40%. (FY 2024-25: US\$ 5.5 billion, margin 36%).

Cost and marketing initiatives resulted in increase in EBITDA by US\$ 48 million, driven by improved efficiencies in Aluminium and copper business.

Market factors resulted an increase in EBITDA by US\$ 1,109 million (net of strategic hedging). This was primarily driven by strengthening of commodity price and favourable input commodity price and benefit from foreign exchange movement.

Gross debt at US\$ 13.9 billion in FY 2025-26 (FY 2024-25: US\$ 13.8 billion). Higher borrowings at Vedanta Limited Standalone, THL Zinc Ventures were largely offset by debt reduction at Zinc India, BALCO and TSPL..

Net debt as on 31 March 2026 was US\$ 10.6 billion, decrease by US\$ 0.6 billion since 31 March 2025 (FY 2024-25: US\$ 11.1 billion), primarily driven by better cash flow from operations and strategic actions like HZL stake sale partially offset by working capital investment and capex outflow.

The balance sheet of Vedanta Resources Limited continues to remain strong with cash & cash equivalents, of US\$ 3.3 billion and Net Debt to EBITDA ratio at 1.6x (FY 2024-25: 2.0x).

Consolidated operating profit before special items

Operating profit before special items increased by 28% in FY 2025-26 to US\$ 5.1 billion. This was mainly due to strengthening of commodity prices, cost savings and improved marketing and favourable input commodity price.

¹ Excluding custom smelting at Copper Business and one-off gain

Consolidated operating profit summary before special items

(US\$ million, unless stated)

Consolidated operating profit before special items	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25 ¹	% change
Zinc	2,140	1,747	22%
- India	2,089	1,644	27%
- International	51	103	(51%)
Oil & Gas	(6)	136	-
Aluminium	2,587	1,803	43%
Power	92	19	-
Iron Ore	64	76	(15%)
Steel	(25)	16	-
Copper	(166)	(206)	(19%)
- India/UAE	(12)	(32)	(63%)
- Zambia	(154)	(174)	(12%)
FACOR	14	0	-
Others	375	359	5%
Total	5,075	3,950	28%

¹ Restated, refer note 2(e): Restatement of the comparative period financial information

Consolidated operating profit bridge before special items:

(US\$ million)

Operating profit before special items for FY 2024-25	3,950
Market and regulatory: US\$ 1,109 million	
a) Prices, premium / discount (Net of strategic hedging)	712
b) Direct raw material inflation	153
c) Foreign exchange movement	244
Operational: US\$ 151 million	
d) Volume	132
e) Cost savings and marketing	48
f) Others	(29)
Depreciation and amortization	(135)
Operating profit before special items for FY 2025-26	5,075

a) Prices, premium/discount

Commodity price fluctuations have a significant impact on the Group's business. During FY 2025-26, we saw a net positive impact of US\$ 712 million (net of strategic hedging) on operating profit due to increase in commodity prices.

Zinc, lead and silver: Average zinc LME prices during FY 2026 increased to US\$ 2,970 per tonne, up 3% Y-o-Y; lead LME prices decreased to US\$ 1,954 per tonne, down 5% Y-o-Y; and silver prices increased to US\$ 53 per ounce, up 75% Y-o-Y. The cumulative impact of these price fluctuations increased EBITDA by US\$ 512 million

Aluminium: Average aluminium LME prices increased to US\$ 2,775 per tonne in FY 2025-26, up 10% Y-o-Y, this had a positive impact of US\$ 572 million on EBITDA.

Iron & Steel: Lower realisations negatively impacted EBITDA at steel by US\$ 101 million while lower average iron ore prices negatively impacted EBITDA at Iron business by US\$ 22 million.

Strategic hedging: This primarily includes opportunity loss on pricing due to strategic hedging impacting EBITDA negatively by US\$ 328 million.

b) Direct raw material inflation
Prices of key raw materials such as imported alumina and carbon have decreased in FY 2025-26, positively impacting EBITDA by US\$ 153 million, primarily at Aluminium business partly offset by coal prices.

c) Foreign exchange fluctuation
Key exchange rates against the US dollar:

	Average year ended 31 March 2026	Average year ended 31 March 2025	% change	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Indian rupee	88.36	84.55	5%	93.87	85.47

d) Volumes
Higher volume led to a net EBITDA increase by US\$ 132 million, with impact from the following businesses:

HZL: Positive impact of US\$ 36 million primarily due to increase in Zinc volume Y-o-Y from 827 kt to 851 kt

Athena: Positive impact of US\$ 51 million since Unit-1 (Athena 600 MW) commenced operations in July 2025 with average PLF of 68%

Aluminium: Positive impact of US\$ 25 million due to increase in sales volume from 2,414 kt to 2,451 kt.

Meenakshi: Positive impact US\$ 31 million since PLF increased from 7% to 32%.

KCM: Positive impact of US\$ 77 million due to increase in sales volume from 45 kt to 129 kt.

Partly offset by:

Oil & Gas: Negative impact of US\$ 115 million due to lower sales volume (working interest), down from 67.3 kboepd to 57.1 kboepd in FY 2025-26.

e) Cost savings and marketing
Cost and marketing initiatives resulted in increase in EBITDA by US\$ 48 million, driven by improved efficiencies in Aluminium and copper business.

Income statement			
(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25 ²	% Change
Revenue	21,012	18,220	15%
EBITDA	6,770	5,452	24%
EBITDA margin (%)	32%	30%	-
EBITDA margin without custom smelting (%)	40%	36%	-
Special items	(506)	353	-
Exploration cost written off	(110)	(52)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,585)	(1,450)	9%
Operating profit	4,569	4,303	6%
Operating profit without special items	5,075	3,950	28%
Net interest expense	(1,223)	(1,891)	(35%)
Interest cost-related special items	-	1,272	-
Other gains /(losses)	(245)	(70)	-
Profit before taxation	3,101	3,614	(14%)
Profit before taxation without special items	3,607	1,989	81%
Income tax expense	(1,153)	(1,119)	3%
Income tax (expense)/credit (special items)	77	(97)	-
Profit for the year from continuing operations	2,025	2,398	(16%)
Profit for the period/year from continuing operations before special items	2,454	870	-
Profit for the year from discontinuing operations	-	-	-
Profit for the period /year	2,025	2,398	(16%)
Profit for the period /year without special items	2,454	870	-
Non-controlling interest	1,621	1,268	28%
Non-controlling interest without special items	1,799	1,201	50%
Attributable profit	404	1,130	(64%)
Attributable profit without special items	655	(331)	-
Underlying attributable profit	900	(401)	-

1. Restated, refer note 2(e): Restatement of the comparative period financial information.

Consolidated Revenue
Revenue for the year was US\$ 21,012 million, up 15% Y-o-Y. This was primarily driven by favourable commodity prices, higher premiums, higher volumes and sulphuric acid realization at HZL.

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Consolidated revenue	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25 ²	% change
Zinc	4,970	4,355	14%
- India	4,420	3,892	14%
- International	550	463	19%
Oil & Gas	1,084	1,306	(17%)
Aluminium	7,452	6,921	8%
Power	1,002	733	37%
Iron Ore	731	720	2%
Steel	827	938	(12%)
Copper	4,846	3,116	56%
- Copper India	3,517	2,726	29%
- Zambia	1,330	390	-
Facor	124	109	14%
Others	(26)	23	-
Total	21,012	18,220	15%

1. Includes ASI, Malco Energy Limited, port business, Vedanta Display, Vedanta Semiconductor and eliminations of inter-segment sales.
2. Restated, refer note 2(e): Restatement of the comparative period financial information.

Consolidated EBITDA

The consolidated EBITDA by segment is set out below:

(US\$ million, unless stated)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	%change	Key drivers	EBITDA margin % FY 2025-26	EBITDA margin % FY 2024-25
Zinc	2,635	2,210	19%		53%	51%
- India	2,496	2,054	22%	Higher LME partially offset by higher cost	56%	53%
- International	138	156	(12%)	Higher volumes offset by higher costs	25%	34%
Oil & Gas	500	557	(10%)	Lower volume	46%	43%
Aluminium	2,886	2,104	37%	Higher LME and better margins.	39%	30%
Power	164	84	96%	Full capacity at Meenakshi and Athena Unit-1 (600 MW) commenced operations with 68% PLF	16%	11%
Iron Ore	113	120	(6%)	Lower market prices offset by improved costs	15%	17%
Steel	19	62	(70%)	Lower volume and decline in market	2%	7%
Copper	47	(52)	-		1%	-
- Copper India	(6)	(14)	58%	Higher LME and precious metal sale	-	-
- Zambia	52	(38)	-	Production ramp up at KCM	4%	-
FACOR	22	5	-	Higher ore and ferrochrome production	17%	4%
Others ²	386	363	7%		-	-
Total	6,770	5,452	24%	EBITDA margin	32%	30%
				Adjusted EBITDA margin ¹	40%	36%

1. Excludes customs smelting at Copper business.
2. Includes ASI, Malco Energy Limited, port business, Vedanta Display, Vedanta Semiconductor, and eliminations of inter-segment sales.

EBITDA and EBITDA Margin

EBITDA for the year was US\$ 6,770 million, 24% higher Y-o-Y. This was mainly due to strengthening of commodity prices, higher volumes and improved marketing along with favourable input commodity price.

We maintained a strong double digit adjusted EBITDA margin1 of 40% for the year (FY 2024-25: 36%)

Special items

In FY 2025-26, special items stood at US\$ (506) million. For more information, refer note [6] on special items is set out in financial statement.

Net Interest

The blended cost of borrowings was 9.3% for FY 2025-26 compared with 11.3% in FY 2024-25.

Finance cost for FY 2025-26 was US\$ 1,485 million, 31% lower compared to US\$ 2,164 million, in FY 2024-25, mainly on account of decrease in blended cost of borrowings.

Investment income before special items for FY 2025-26 stood at US\$ 262 million, 4% down Y-o-Y. This was mainly due to higher income tax refund in FY 2024-25.

Other gains/(losses)

Other gains/(losses) for FY 2025-26 amounted to US\$ (245) million, compared to US\$ (70) million in FY 2024-25.

Taxation

Normalised ETR for FY 2025-26 is 32% vs 34% in FY 2024-25 (excluding special items & one-offs).

Profit after tax (after special items)

Profit after tax (after special items) was US\$ 2,025 million in FY 2025-26 (FY 2024-25: US\$ 2,398 million). This decrease was mainly due to gain on reconsolidation of Copper Zambia of US\$ 1,272 million in FY 2024-25.

Attributable profit/(loss) after tax (before special items)

Attributable PAT before special items was US\$ 655 million in FY 2025-26 compared to US\$ (331) million in FY 2024-25.

Fund flow post-capex

The Group generated free cash flow (FCF) post-capex of US\$ 0.7 billion (FY 2024-25: US\$ 1.0 billion), primarily due to strong cash flow from operations, working capital movement and expenditure on growth projects.

Fund flow movement in net debt

Fund flow and movement in net debt in FY 2025-26 are set out below.

(US\$ million, unless stated)		
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Profit before taxation	3,101	3,614
Add: Depreciation and amortisation	1,585	1,450
Add: Finance costs	1,485	2,164
Less: Investment revenues	(262)	(273)
Add: Other (gains) and Losses	245	70
Add: Exploration cost written off	110	52
Add/(Less): Special items	506	(1,625)
EBITDA	6,770	5,452
Add: Working capital changes	(1,221)	(537)
(Less): Changes in non-cash items	(39)	(67)
Less: Net interest	(1,407)	(1,730)
Less: Tax paid	(976)	(428)
Less: Dividend paid to equity shareholders	(100)	(15)
Add: Dividend received	4	4
Add: Depreciation allocated to joint ventures and other adjustments	6	4
Net cash inflow from operating activities	3,037	2,683
Less: Purchases of property, plant and equipment, intangibles, exploration and evaluation assets	(2,516)	(2,021)
Add: Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangibles, exploration and evaluation assets	15	34
Add: Dividend	100	15
Add: Other adjustments	52	315
Free cash flow (FCF) post capex	688	1,026
Less: Depreciation allocated to joint ventures and other adjustments	(6)	(4)
Less: Dividend paid to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	(829)	(1,364)
Add: Proceeds from sale of equity shares of subsidiaries without loss of control	712	848
Add: Issue of ordinary shares	-	1,005
Less: Dividend paid to equity shareholders	(100)	(15)
Less: Other adjustments	98	(257)
Movement in net debt	563	1,239

Debt, maturity profile and refinancing

Gross debt at US\$ 13.9 billion in FY 2025-26 (FY 2024-25: US\$ 13.8 billion). Higher borrowings at Vedanta Limited Standalone, THL Zinc Ventures were largely offset by debt reduction at Zinc India, BALCO and TSPL.During FY 2025-26, Net debt reduced to US\$ 10.6 billion, decrease by US\$ 0.6 billion since 31 March 2025 (FY 2024-25: US\$ 11.1 billion), primarily driven by better cash flow from operations and strategic actions like HZL stake sale partially offset by working capital investment and capex outflow.

Our total gross debt of US\$ 13.9 billion comprises:

- US\$ 13.4 billion as term debt (March 2025: US\$ 13.2 billion);
- US\$ 0.3 billion of short-term borrowings (March 2025: US\$ 0.5 billion); and
- US\$ 0.2 billion of working capital loans (March 2025: US\$ 0.1 billion)

The maturity profile of term debt of the Group (totalling US\$ 13.4 billion) is summarised below

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30 & beyond
Debt at Vedanta Resources	5.2	5.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	3.7
Debt at subsidiaries	8.2	8.2	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.6
Total term debt	13.4	13.2	2.8	2.3	2.0	6.3

Cash and liquid investments stood at US\$ 3.3 billion on 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: US\$ 2.6 billion). The portfolio continues to be invested in debt mutual funds, and in cash and fixed deposits with banks.

Going Concern

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. The Directors have considered a number of factors in concluding their going concern assessment.

The Group monitors and manages its funding position and liquidity requirements throughout the year and routinely forecasts its future cash flows and financial position. The key assumptions for these forecasts include production profiles, commodity prices and financing activities.

Prior to current period, the last going concern assessment carried out for the period ended 30 September 2025 was approved by the Board of Directors in December 2025. The Directors were confident that the Group will be able to operate within the levels of its current facilities for the foreseeable future, that the Group will be able to roll-over or obtain external financing as required and that prices will remain within their expected range.

Since then, while the other mitigating actions as highlighted in the period ended 30 September 2025 financial statements remain available to the Group, several recent significant developments have had a positive bearing on liquidity and company's ability to continue as going concern. [For more information, please refer to, Note 1(c) of the Consolidated Financial Statements]

Notwithstanding the uncertainties, the Directors have confidence in Group's ability to execute sufficient mitigating actions. Based on these considerations, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and the Company will meet its commitments as they fall due over the going concern period. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements and Company's standalone financial statements.

Covenant Compliance

The Group's financing facilities, including bank loans and bonds, contain covenants requiring the Group to maintain specified financial ratios. The Group has complied with all the covenant requirements up to and including 31 March 2026.

The Directors of the Group are confident that the Group will be able to comply requisite covenants for the going concern period and will be able to execute mitigating actions [as per note 1(c) of the Consolidated Financial Statements] to ensure that the Group avoids, or secures waivers or relaxations for future period breaches, if any, of its covenants during the going concern period.

Credit rating

As on March 31, 2026, VRL was rated B+/Positive by S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings, and B1/Positive by Moody's. The Positive outlook reflected strengthening credit fundamentals, supported by improved operating performance, proactive refinancing, a well-spread debt maturity profile, lower borrowing costs, reduced gross debt, and stronger liquidity.

Subsequently, all three agencies upgraded VRL's ratings. Fitch upgraded VRL to BB-/Stable in April 2026 and further to BB/Stable in June2026, while S&P upgraded VRL to BB/Stable in May 2026. Moody's upgraded VRL's Corporate Family Rating to Ba3/Positive while the Bond rating was upgraded by 2 notches to Ba3 from B2. The upgrades were driven by stronger earnings, improved liquidity, lower leverage, enhanced financial flexibility, and stronger credit metrics.

On September 29, 2025, VRL successfully raised US\$ 500 million through a senior unsecured bond issuance and subsequently prepaid a high-cost private credit facility in October 2025, demonstrating strong market access, financial flexibility, and investor confidence.

The Group remains in a very comfortable position to address all its debt maturities with a strong balance sheet, robust liquidity at its operating subsidiaries and strong track record of raising funds through capital markets and relationship banks. The Group remains committed to maintaining healthy liquidity, a low gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening balance sheet. The following table captures the rating movements and key monitorable.

(US\$ million, unless stated)

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025 ¹
Goodwill	135	135
Intangible assets	54	66
Property, plant and equipment	16,934	17,019
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	344	296
Other non-current assets	1,862	1,810
Cash and liquid investments	3,675	2,667
Other current assets	4,136	3,672
Total assets	26,766	25,665
Gross debt	(13,898)	(13,766)
Other current and non-current liabilities	(9,959)	(9,598)
Net assets	3,282	2,302
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	(514)	(807)
Non-controlling interests	3,796	3,109
Total equity	3,282	2,302

¹ Restated, refer note 2(e): Restatement of the comparative period financial information.

Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent was US\$ (514) million on 31 March 2026 compared with US\$ (807) million on 31 March 2025. Non-controlling interests increased to US\$ 3,796 million on 31 March 2026 compared with US\$ 3,109 million on 31 March 2025.



Property, plant and equipment (including exploration and Evaluation Assets)

As at 31 March 2026, PPE was at US\$ 17,332 million broadly in line with FY 2024-25 at US\$ 17,381 million. The decrease of US\$ 49 million was primarily driven depreciation charge US\$ 1,430 million, FCTR loss~ US\$ 1,038 million, exploration cost written off ~ US\$ 142 million, partly offset by additions US\$ 2,561 million (Aluminium division US\$ 623 million, Zinc India US\$ 641 million, Zinc International US\$ 240 million, Oil & Gas US\$ 247 million, Athena US\$ 184 million and Exploration asset by US\$ 208 million at OALP and RJ block in O&G).

Project capex

(US\$ million)

Capex in Progress (In \$ million) (Converted at Convenient Exchange Rate)	Approved Capex ²	Spent up to FY 2024-25 ²	Spent in FY 2025-26 ²	Unspent ³ as on 31 March 2026
Aluminium Sector				
Jharsuguda VAP capacity expansion and others	176	140	33	4
Coal & Bauxite Mines (Jamkhani, Radhikapur, Kurloi, Ghograpalli,Sijimali)	878	99	99	680
Lanjigarh Refinery: 2 to 5 MTPA	701	549	83	69
Balco smelter and VAP capacity expansion	1196	830	240	126
Zinc India				
Roaster (Debari)	109	104	5	1
250 KTPA Integrated Zinc metal complex	1278	0	29	1249
RA Tailing Reprocessing	407	0	16	392
Others (Fertilizer, Smelter etc.)	346	168	108	71
ESL				
1.5 to 3 MTPA hot metal	304	165	52	87
FACOR				
150 to 450 KTPA ferro chrome	282	23	90	169
Meenakshi				
Meenakshi Power	96	38	14	43
Athena				
Athena Power	412	162	127	123
Iron Ore				
DIP Plant VAB	77	14	12	51
Avanstrate				
Furnace Expansion and Cold Line Repair	125	42	5	78
Capex in Progress (In US\$ million)				
Cairn India¹				
Mangala, Bhagyam & Aishwariya Infill, ASP Facility, ABH Infill, RDG Infill, Exploration (OALP & PSC).	990	376	337	276
Zinc International				
Gamsberg Phase II Project	595	325	158	112
Iron Ore Project	37	26	1	10
WCL				
3 MTPA Magnetite Iron ore Concentrator plant at Liberia	280	1	1	278
Vedanta Copper International				
Copper Rod Plant - KSA	31	1	6	25
Copper Zambia				
Konkola Deep Mining Project	110	0	15	95

¹ Capex approved for Cairn represents Net capex; however Gross capex is US\$ 1.3 billion.

² At closing exchange rate as on 31 March 2026.

³ Unspent capex represents the difference between total capex approved and cumulative spend as on 31 March 2026.

Operational Review



ZINC INDIA

The year in brief

Zinc India is the world's largest integrated zinc producer and amongst the Top 10 silver producers globally. During the year, the Company achieved a record mined metal production of 1,114 kt, driven by higher ore production and improved mined metal grades. Refined metal production stood at 1,048 kt, supported by the commissioning of debottlenecking projects and the 160 KTPA roaster, including a record refined zinc output of 851 kt, up 3% Y-o-Y. Refined lead production was 197 kt, reflecting a 13% Y-o-Y decline, primarily due to prior-year pyro operations being partially in lead mode and lower plant availability. Refined silver production for the year was 627 tonnes.



ESG Update

In August 2025, Hindustan Zinc achieved a historic milestone by becoming the 25th member of the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM), and notably, the first new entrant since 2021. With this achievement, Hindustan Zinc also became the first Indian company to get this prestigious membership, a moment of great significance for both the organisation and the Indian mining industry. As ICMM represents the global benchmark for responsible mining, encompassing leadership in social performance, environmental stewardship, safety, and ethical practices, the Company's membership marks a transformative step that positions India prominently on the global stage of sustainable and responsible mining.

Furthermore, for the third consecutive year, Hindustan Zinc has been recognised as global ESG leader in S&P Global Corporate Assessment 2025, being ranked 1st among 235 companies globally in metals and mining sector. With an improvement in overall score to 90 out of 100, the Company also got featured in the Sustainability Yearbook 2026 amongst the top 1% most sustainable organisations globally for the ninth consecutive year.

Occupational Health and Safety

At Hindustan Zinc, ensuring the safety, health, and well-being of our employees and business partners remains a core organizational priority. Guided by our 'Zero Harm' philosophy, we continue to strengthen systems, leadership accountability, and risk management practices to create a workplace where every individual returns home safely. However, during the year, we had two unfortunate fatalities in our operations.

Following detailed investigation, we implemented strong corrective and preventive measures with utmost urgency, and the learnings were disseminated across the organization. The safety and well-being of every individual remain paramount, and these incidents serve as a reminder of the need for constant vigilance and continuous improvement.

During the year, the Company reinforced its safety governance framework through enhanced risk management systems, leadership capability building, and structured engagement with employees and business partners.

A significant milestone during the year was the rollout of a Critical Risk Management (CRM) centric Safety Management System across operations. The CRM framework focuses on identifying high-consequence risks and ensuring the implementation of effective critical controls to prevent fatalities and serious incidents. As part of this program, five additional critical risks were launched during FY 2025-26, including risks related to Heavy Earth

Moving Machinery (HEMM) fire, ventilation failure, corrosive substances and acids, excavation hazards, and exposure to hazardous gases, strengthening the organization's ability to proactively manage high-risk operational scenarios.

Implementation of the CRM framework has significantly strengthened safety monitoring and reporting. During the year, CRM inspections were conducted across operations to ensure the effectiveness of critical controls. Additionally, Safety Action Plans (SAPs) were developed during FY 2025-26, ensuring systematic closure of identified safety gaps. Hazard and Operability Studies (HAZOP) were also conducted across all units to identify emerging risks and strengthen preventive measures.

To further strengthen leadership capability in safety, we conducted S.A.F.E. (Safety Awareness for Excellence in Leadership) Workshops for 42 employees, including 33 Hindustan Zinc employees and 9 business partners. These workshops were designed to enhance frontline leadership capability, strengthen risk ownership, and reinforce behavioral safety practices across operations. Six one-to-one coaching sessions have been completed for 10 identified leaders for strengthening leadership accountability and enhancing safety culture to drive behavioral change.

We also initiated a Safety Culture Survey pilot at Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter, aimed at understanding workforce perceptions, identifying improvement areas, and strengthening the safety culture across operations. Complementing this initiative, focused Safety Action Meetings were conducted with HEMM operators and engineering teams to address and prevent hand injuries related to HEMM operations.

Business partner engagement remained a key focus area during the year. We conducted Business Partner CEO Connect sessions, creating a platform to reinforce safety accountability, strengthen partnerships, and align business partners with Hindustan Zinc's safety standards and expectations. We also launched the Mine Safety Assurance Program, aimed at strengthening safety governance in mining operations through structured assurance mechanisms, periodic reviews, and enhanced oversight of risk controls.

The Company continues to invest in strengthening infrastructure safety through the Infrastructure Inframatrix framework, addressing critical infrastructure risks and enhancing operational reliability.

The Company conducted Quantitative Exposure Assessment (QNEA), PPE fit assessments and ergonomic studies. As a result, 42 high-exposure zones were successfully converted into green zones.



The usage of renewable energy has also enabled Hindustan Zinc to launch Asia's first low carbon zinc, EcoZen, which boasts a carbon footprint of less than 1 tCO₂e per tonne of zinc produced, about 75% lower than the global average.

In line with our commitment to capacity building, the Company launched the SAKSHAM UTKARSH campaign in partnership with Nettur Technical Training Foundation (NTTF), aimed at strengthening technical competencies of operators and shopfloor employees through trade-based skill development. During FY 2025-26, 69 training batches covering 17 technical topics were successfully completed, enhancing workforce capability and operational safety.

These initiatives reflect Hindustan Zinc's continued commitment to strengthening safety culture, enhancing leadership accountability, and adopting proactive risk management practices across operations.

During the year, the Company received the following recognition:

- Hindustan Zinc's rescue team won British Safety Council "Team of the Year Award" 2025
- Zawar Captive Power Plant (CPP) secured a 5-Star rating in the British Safety Council Five Star Audit Multiple accolades at British Safety Council International Safety Awards 2026 with 'Distinction' for Zawar captive power plant, followed by 'Merit' for Dariba Smelting Complex (DSC), Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM), Zinc Smelter Debari (ZSD), Kayad Mine (KYM), Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (CLZS), fertiliser project, and Pantnagar Metal Plant (PMP)
- Rampura Agucha, Kayad, and Sindesar Khurd Mines received the prestigious 5-star rating from Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)

Environment

As part of Hindustan Zinc's Sustainability 2.0 movement, ambitious, globally benchmarked sustainability goals were set for FY 2029-30, which were built onto the baseline of FY 2019-20. The Company's Science Based Targets include a commitment to 50% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and further reduction of 25% of absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by FY 2029-30 from the base year FY 2019-20 and further achieving net-zero emissions across the value chain by FY 2049-50.

As part of our ongoing 530 MW round-the-clock renewable energy (RE-RTC) power delivery agreement with Serentica in addition to the captive solar and waste heat recovery boiler (WHRB) capacity, we sourced around 18%of the renewable energy against the overall power requirement for FY 2025-26. The 530 MW RE-RTC will help in reducing our GHG emissions significantly by 3.5 MtCO₂e per annum by FY 2027-28.

The usage of renewable energy has also enabled Hindustan Zinc to launch Asia's first low carbon zinc, EcoZen, which boasts a carbon footprint of less than 1 tCO₂e per tonne of zinc produced, about 75% lower than the global average. In FY 2025-26, the Company has strengthened its the long-standing partnerships with Tata Steel and Silox India through adoption of EcoZen across their manufacturing operations..

In FY 2025-26, as part of our commitment to green logistics, we signed two MoUs with Greenline Mobility Solutions Limited to accelerate decarbonisation of supply chains. The first marks India's first such commercial-scale initiative of deploying 100 electric vehicle (EV) trucks with battery swapping for concentrate movement between mines and smelters. The second adds liquified natural gas (LNG) trucks to our finished goods logistics fleet, doubling our LNG capacity, advancing cleaner, more sustainable logistics. Hindustan Zinc, in collaboration with Enviuro Wheels Mobility Pvt Ltd., has flagged off first 10 EV bulker trucks at Zinc Smelter Debari, resulting in total 20 EV trucks for interunit transport of goods.

Our other initiatives in reducing our Scope 3 emissions include deploying 3 battery-electric vehicles (BEVs) in our underground operations at Sindesar Khurd Mine, as well as deployment of 180 LNG-powered trucks in partnership with Greenline, for upstream & downstream transportation.

We have effluent treatment plants (ETPs) and water treatment plants (WTPs) at all our operations which recycle processed water, which is then reused in operations making the Company maintain its zero liquid discharge. The most recent addition is water treatment plant at Rampura Agucha Mine. We have two operational dry tailing plants (DTP), one at Zawar Mines and one at Rajpura Dariba Mine, each of which recirculate more than 80% of the process water present in tailings.

We ensured effective waste management practices during the year, with the fumer technology at Chanderiya continuing its ramp up to recover lead and silver cake from jarosite. Through the fumer plant, we achieved a reduction of 100,758 MT of jarosite, while a further 653,931 MT of jarosite and jarofix was utilised across the cement industry, road construction and railway infrastructure, reinforcing our commitment to sustainable waste utilisation.

We have engaged with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for preparing biodiversity management plans (BMPs) for all of our locations, except the Pantnagar Metal Plant, to support Hindustan Zinc to achieve its target of no net loss of biodiversity against a 2020 baseline. The implementation plans are under place, and implementation is under progress at all sites.

In FY 2025-26, Hindustan Zinc has filed 2 Indian patents concentrating in fields of sustainable metal valorisation from smelters waste, automation of product quality check while running electrowinning process and mineral processing - generation of pyrite from tailings. Furthermore, the Company has signed two MoUs with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) - National Metallurgical Laboratory (India) and Virginia Tech University, US, focusing on strengthening process related to metal grade improvements in mineral processing coupled with innovative techniques for strategic metal extraction across the Company.

As part of our continued collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras and Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), we are working on advancing the development of next-generation battery storage solutions. JNCASR has developed and demonstrated a zinc-ion pouch cell prototype. In parallel, IIT Madras is working on developing a zinc-air battery prototype and has successfully demonstrated it at lab scale, with ongoing work focused on vehicle-level demonstration as a range extender. These collaborations aim to enhance the viability of zinc-based batteries for a sustainable energy future.

We also organised a series of training sessions called "Wednesday for Transition", which were designed to provide suppliers with essential knowledge on ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) topics like psychological health & safety, safety, human rights, etc.

Our sustainability related activities received several endorsements during the year:

- Our Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) has been selected as best BRSR report under Manufacturing Large-Cap at the 4th ICAI Sustainability Reporting Awards
- Our Sustainability Report FY 2024-25 has won a Platinum in Materials category at the LACP Vision Awards 2024-25, including a Special Achievement Award of the Most Creative Report Worldwide, Technical Achievement Award, and Global Top 100 Recognition
- Hindustan Zinc was awarded 'Outstanding Accomplishment in Corporate Excellence' at CII-ITC Sustainability Awards. Further, Zawar Mines was presented the 'Environment Excellence Award'
- Our R&D project, 'HZL's Greener Steps towards Sustainable Operations', has been honored as an Excellent Environment Project at the CII National Award for Environmental Best Practices 2025
- The Company was awarded 'Excellence in Waste Management' - Sustainable Operational Award at the CEE Waste Management Summit & Awards 2025
- Hindustan Zinc ranked 7th among India's 60 Most Sustainable Companies across all sectors and claimed the No. 1 spot in metals & mining at the BW Businessworld India's Most Sustainable Companies (IMSC)
- The Company has been awarded at the ICC 16th India Corporate Governance and Sustainability Vision Awards 2026 in the category of "Water Stewardship as Runners Up"
- Recognised for remarkable contribution in sustainability at SAIL Value Chain Partner's Meet 2025-26
- Sindesar Khurd and Kayad Mines have been awarded the prestigious GreenCo Silver rating

Hindustan Zinc shone at 12th CII Supply Chain & Logistics Excellence Award (SCALE) under 'Green Logistics' category

Production performance

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Total mined metal	1,114	1,095	2%
Refinery metal production	1,048	1,052	(0%)
Refined zinc – integrated	851	827	3%
Refined lead – integrated ¹	197	225	(13%)
Production – silver (in tonnes) ²	627	687	(9%)

¹ Excluding captive consumption of 8.2 kt in FY 2026 vs. 7.5 kt in FY 2024-25.

² Excluding captive consumption of 40.9 tonnes in FY 2026 vs. 40.3 tonnes in FY 2024-25.

Operations

FY 2025-26 recorded the best-ever mined metal production of 1,114 kt compared to 1,095 kt in the prior year driven by higher ore production, improved mined metal grades, and operational efficiencies. For the full year, ore production was 16.6 million tonnes, 2% up Y-o-Y, supported by higher output at Rampura Agucha, Zawar and Kayad Mines.

Refined metal recorded the second-highest volume in FY 2025-26 at 1,048 kt, almost in line with FY 2024-25. Refined zinc production was 851 kt, up 3% Y-o-Y, supported by commissioning of smelter debottlenecking projects and the 160 KTPA roaster. Refined lead production was 197 kt, down 13% Y-o-Y, mainly due to prior-year pyro operations being partially in lead mode and lower plant availability.

Prices

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Average zinc LME cash settlement prices US\$ per tonne	2,970	2,875	3%
Average lead LME cash settlement prices US\$ per tonne	1,954	2,046	(5%)
Average silver prices US\$/ounce	53.09	30.39	75%

In FY 2025-26, zinc prices showed periods of strength on the London Metal Exchange (LME), supported by tightening concentrate markets and improved investor sentiment. Global refined zinc production reached 13.85 MT (+4% Y-o-Y) in CY2025 while consumption increased to 13.66 MT (+0.6% Y-o-Y). Concentrate tightness intensified through the year, pushing spot treatment charges down, significantly pressuring smelter margins. Despite weak construction demand globally, moderate improvements in industrial activity, particularly in China’s auto sector and India’s infrastructure push, supported overall metal demand. As a result, zinc prices averaged at US\$ 2,970/t in FY 2025-26, up 3% higher than FY 2024-25.

Global refined lead demand increased to 14.24 MT (+0.5% Y-o-Y) in CY2025; refined lead production increased to 14.35 MT (+1% Y-o-Y). Global primary mine output increased

to 4.44 MT (+3.4% Y-o-Y). Lead prices remained relatively softer in FY 2025-26, averaging at US\$ 1,954/t and settling below US\$ 1,900/t.

During FY 2025-26, silver prices advanced sharply, supported by expectations of monetary easing in the US, heightened geopolitical risks and tightness in the physical market. Investment participation strengthened alongside steady industrial demand from electronics and power infrastructure supply chains. Prices touched a historic high of US\$ 118.45 per troy ounce in January 2026 and averaged at US\$ 53.1 per troy ounce in FY 2025-26, reflecting a 75% year on year increase. With limited new mine capacity additions and structurally higher industrial consumption, market sentiment for silver remained constructive.

Its outlook is defined by a persistent physical tightness, as the market enters its sixth consecutive year of structural deficit. It sustains an optimistic environment where the metal’s dual role as a safe-haven hedge and a critical technology mineral has established a significantly higher price floor compared to previous years.

Zinc Demand – Supply

Zinc Global Balance in kt	CY2024	CY2025	CY2026E
Mine Production	12,212	12,910	12,385
Smelter Production	13,310	13,847	13,736
Consumption	13,574	13,659	13,799

Source: Wood Mackenzie

The global refined zinc demand is showing signs of improvement around the world with major momentum gains expected to be driven by the Asian economies. A pickup in global manufacturing activity and increased investments by Chinese authorities are expected to back this momentum.

In case of global zinc supply, if the existing delays in the major mine projects sustain, it can result in a continued tight concentrate market, impacting the refined metal production, which would also be impacted by profitability-related and environment-related smelter suspensions across the globe.

In CY2025, LME warehouse stocks trended downward, falling from 141 kt to 115 kt, with the year’s highest level of 195 kt recorded in April2025. Meanwhile, SHFE stocks moved in the opposite direction, increasing from 72 kt to a high of 149 kt.

The market has faced a persistent deficit driven by supply-side constraints, with stocks dropping to critical levels. This deficit is expected to persist into FY 2026-27, driven largely by supply side constraints and intensified further by the current conflict in the Middle East. This tightness is



underpinned by historically low visible inventories, persistent concentrate scarcity, and constrained mine supply. Although supply pressures may ease modestly toward the end of FY 2026-27 as new capacities ramp up, overall market tightness will continue to define the near-term outlook.

India’s manufacturing PMI stood at 53.8 in March 2026, indicating sustained expansion in manufacturing activity, while the global manufacturing PMI improved to 51.3, marking its second highest level since June 2022. According to industry data, India’s crude steel production increased by 10.4% to 164.9 MT during CY2025, significantly outperforming global trends and reflecting strong domestic demand momentum. In contrast, global crude steel production declined by 2.0% to 1,849.4 MT over the same period.

India’s economic outlook remains robust, with real GDP growth estimated at ~7.6% in FY 2025-26 and projected in the range of 6.4%-6.9% in FY 2026-27 as per various estimates. Steel demand in India is expected to remain among the strongest globally, with finished steel demand projected to grow by 5–7% in FY 2026-27, supported by continued public capital expenditure and infrastructure development. This growth is underpinned by the FY 2026-27 Union capex outlay of ₹ 12.2 lakh crore, along with sustained investments under large scale programmes such as the National Infrastructure Pipeline, rail and road expansion, and urban infrastructure initiatives. Consequently, India is expected to become the world’s third largest zinc consumer by 2030, driven by rising galvanisation demand from the construction and automobile sectors.

Unit costs

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Unit costs (US\$ per tonne)			
Zinc (including royalty)	1,370	1,440	(5%)
Zinc (excluding royalty)	959	1,052	(9%)

For the full year, Zinc COP excluding royalty recorded its 5-year lowest of US\$ 959 per tonne, down by 9% Y-o-Y. The reduction in COP has been achieved mainly driven by the lower power cost due to higher domestic coal usage, softened coal prices and increased renewable energy usage, higher by-product realisation and better metal grades, partly offset by higher mine development. This reflects the continuous improvement through various cost saving initiatives, strong operational performance and digital transformation which helped in achieving lowest zinc cost of production in last 5 years.

Financial performance

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	4,420	3,892	14%
EBITDA	2,496	2,054	22%
EBITDA Margin %	56%	53%	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	407	410	(1%)
Operating Profit before special items	2,089	1,644	(31%)
Share of Group EBITDA (%)	37%	38%	-
Capital expenditure	644	504	28%
- Sustaining	389	335	16%
- Growth	255	169	51%

Revenue from operations for the year was US\$ 4,420 million, up 14% Y-o-Y, primarily driven by adverse foreign exchange translation impact and lower volume, partially offset by higher zinc and silver prices, lead concentrate sales and higher by-product realisation.

EBITDA for FY 2025-26 was at US\$ 2,496 million, up 22% Y-o-Y in line with higher zinc and silver prices, lower cost of production and lead concentrate sale, partially offset by lower volume.

Awards & Accolades

- Integrated Annual Report FY 2024-25 ranked No.1 amongst Indian integrated reports and 6th globally, winning its 1st Platinum in LACP Spotlight Awards 2025, reinforcing our commitment to strong governance, transparency and global best-in-class reporting practices.
 - Honoured with Gold at the prestigious Brandon Hall Group Human Capital Management Excellence Awards in the category of Best in Leading Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging (DEIB) Initiatives
 - Won two Gold Awards at the 9th CII HR Circle Awards for Diversity & Inclusion, Employee Wellness & Mental Health Support
- Won ‘Best CSR in Private Sector’ award at the Mining & Minerals Excellence Awards 2025
 - Recognised at the India Risk Management Awards in large cap category by CNBC TV-18 for ESG risk management
 - Honored with Disrupter in Finance and Spend Management title at SAP ACE Awards 2025
 - Received Excellence in Metals & Mining award at Biz Next 2025 by News18 Network
 - Excelled at the 24th Chapter Convention of Quality Concepts (CQCC) with 38 Gold and 6 Silver awards across sectors

Projects

As Hindustan Zinc advances in the journey towards 2 MTPA integrated metal expansion, several projects have been undertaken throughout the year:

- 160 KTPA roaster project at Debari commissioned.
 - Cellhouse debottlenecking completed at Dariba Smelting Complex and Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter, enhancing the metal capacity by 21 ktpaA lead-silver recovery plant based on hot acid leaching technology is under progress at Dariba and is expected to be completed by Q2 FY 2026-27, enabling recovery of ~27 tpa additional silver and ~6 KTPA additional lead.
 - Bamnia Kalan Mine project is under progress, with excavation work ongoing for the portal box-cut.
 - The 510 KTPA fertiliser plant is under progress and coal commissioning has initiated in Q2 FY 2026-27.
 - In June 2025, the Board has approved plans for expanding the integrated refined zinc capacity by 250 KTPA along with associated mining & milling capacity with an investment of ₹ 12,000 crores. Key EPC partners were locked in, and detailed engineering and site mobilization is in progress, with expected completion by 2Q FY 2028-29
- In August 2025, the Board has approved India's first zinc tailings reprocessing plant at Rampura Agucha with a feed capacity of 10 MTPA and an investment of ₹ 3,823 crore. Key EPC partners have been locked in, with expected completion by 4Q FY 2027-28.
 - In January 2026, the Board approved a capex of ₹ 1,100 crores for exploration activities related to the 2x growth plan, with a target to increase the metal reserves from current 13 Mnt to 30 Mnt, primarily through Zawar and Rajpura Dariba clusters, thereby maintaining a strong reserves and resource base with a mine life of over 25 years. Technical and drilling partners were locked in for Rajpura Dariba and Zawar.
 - While the 250 KTPA integrated refined zinc capacity expansion and the tailings reprocessing plant fall under Phase 1 towards doubling the capacity, further projects forming the Phase 2 will be announced, as and when they are approved by the Board.

Exploration

Hindustan Zinc has driven exploration with an aim to add new resources, upgrade existing resources into reserves category and expand its overall R&R base. This strategy supports the company's goal of achieving a 2x growth in operations. The Company has established a dedicated exploration subsidiary named ‘Hindmetal Exploration Services Pvt Ltd (HESPL)’, a NABET accredited Category-A exploration agency in the mineral sector and currently all exploration initiatives are being driven by this agency.

The Company has undertaken initiatives to enhance reserve and resources within the leasehold areas. Accelerated technology adoption, technical competence and innovative operational approaches play key roles to improve exploration performance. New prospective targets were identified along with optimally designed drill holes to examine the continuity of mineralisation.

In line with previous years, the Mineral Resource is reported on an exclusive basis to the Ore Reserve, and all statements have been independently audited by SRK (UK).

On an exclusive basis, Hindustan Zinc's total Ore Reserves and Resources (R&R) stood at a record 468.6 million tonnes at the end of FY 2025-26. Ore Reserves amounted to 219.1 million tonnes, net of depletion of 16.6 million tonnes during FY 2025-26, while Mineral Resources totalled 249.5 million tonnes. The contained metal within Ore Reserves is estimated at 10.7 million tonnes of zinc, 3.3 million tonnes of lead, and 350.8 million ounces of silver. Mineral Resources contain approximately 10.8 million tonnes of zinc, 4.4 million tonnes of lead, and 426.0 million ounces of silver. At current mining rates, the robust R&R base supports metal production visibility for more than 25 years.

In addition to the existing zinc-lead-silver mining leases, the Company is actively pursuing exploration opportunities for the three earlier acquired critical mineral blocks – namely Tungsten in Andhra Pradesh, Potash in Rajasthan, and Rare Earth Elements in Uttar Pradesh. They are aimed at expanding and diversifying its mineral portfolio in critical minerals, positioning it as a future-ready multi-metal energy transition. Company has received the Letter of Intent (LOI) for all 3 blocks and is now working towards completing other regulatory approvals, post which the focus will be on completing the exploration in three years.

In addition to the above, currently, nine exploration projects of different commodities including Gold, Copper, Nickel-Chromium-PGE's, Tungsten, Cobalt, Manganese, Vanadium and Graphite are being managed under Hind-metal Exploration Services Private Limited (HESPL) across 7 states of India.

Strategic Priorities and Outlook

Our primary focus remains on enhancing overall output, cost efficiency of our operations, diversifying our portfolio, disciplined capital expenditure and sustainable operations. With the optimistic global economic outlook for Hindustan Zinc, our goals over the medium term remain unchanged.

Our key strategic priorities include

- Maintain a portfolio of mines with long life through continuous mineral resource addition and upgradation of the ore reserves through continuous exploration and active acquisition of new blocks of base metals and critical minerals
- Disciplined capital investments in organic and inorganic expansion of capacities with ramp up of underground mines and smelters towards their design capacity, delivering enhanced metal and silver output
- Sustain cost of production within the range of US\$ 1,000 per tonne through efficient ore hauling, higher volume and grades and higher productivity through ongoing efforts in automation and digitization, further supported by increasing share of renewable energy
- Building a diversified product portfolio while expanding the share of our value-added products in alignment with the evolving needs of the customers
- Continued focus on participating in the auction of the critical minerals blocks by Government of India as part of the long-term objective of becoming a multi metal energy transition enterprise.
- Progressing towards sustainable future with continued efforts towards reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, water stewardship, circular economy, biodiversity conservation and waste management, etc.



Operational Review



ZINC INTERNATIONAL

The year in brief

During FY 2025-26, Zinc International recorded annual production of 225 kt. The increase in production compared to FY 2024-25 was mainly driven by higher tonnes milled and higher feed grade.

Black Mountain production declined by 10% to 40 kt in FY 2025-26 due lower tonnes hoisted and treated. Declining zinc head grades and recovery also contributed to underperformance.

Gamsberg production for FY 2025-26 is 39% higher year on year at 185 kt with higher tonnes treated and higher grades.

Skorpion Zinc has been under Care and Maintenance since start of May 2020, following cessation of mining activities due to geotechnical instabilities in the open pit. Activities to restart the mine are still in progress.



ESG Update

Occupational health and safety

VZI incurred zero fatalities since the beginning of this financial year, of which both Gamsberg and Black Mountain remained fatality free since 01 April 2024. FY 2025-26 have seen a substantial decrease in safety injury frequency rates, compared to last year as well as – with the following key frequency rates displayed: Fatalities (0), LTIFR FY 2025-26: 0,92 vs LTIFR FY 2024-25: 1,49 (38% decrease Y-o-Y), TRIFR FY 2025-26: 3,5 vs TRIFR FY 2024-25: 3,95 (11% decrease Y-o-Y).

During the reporting period, several key governance, risk, and safety initiatives were implemented to strengthen organisational performance and oversight. These included the relaunch of HSE turn-around strategy, rollout of Quarterly Executive Visible Felt Leadership (VFL) engagements, the introduction of HIPO presentations with the CEO, and the implementation of cross audits supported by Risk Champions. Strategic capability enhancements were advanced through the launch of CRM 2.0, targeted CRM masterclass training, and the hosting of the Annual Safety Day. In addition, the SWOT analysis, MUE list, and critical controls were thoroughly reviewed, alongside the completion of the ICMM assessment. External benchmarking was also conducted with SAMI peers in order to align performance with industry best practice.

Zero classified occupational disease cases have been recorded in 2026. However, a new Occupational Exposure Limit have been put in force for both lead and silica dust exposure from 0.1 mg/m³ to 0.05 mg/m³ respectively. This is a 50% reduction which calls for stringent control implementation and monitoring to prevent exposure of employees. An essential Dust Management Strategy have been implemented to enable vital control and reduction in over-exposures. Approximately 65% of the milestones from the Risk Reduction Strategy Roadmap have already been implemented, a drive and focus to reduce exposure at source remains a priority.

In the new financial year, VZI will advance its safety and risk maturity through rigorous drive of the HSE Strategy, supported by the introduction of AI enabled safety solutions. Key initiatives include the operationalisation of Critical Risk Management into daily activities, compliance with CAS Level 9, and the deployment of advanced fatigue monitoring and missing person locator systems. These enhancements will strengthen proactive risk prevention, reinforce critical control effectiveness, and align safety performance with leading industry and ICMM practices.

Environment

The VZI site recorded two (2) level 3 incidents during the last quarter of the financial year. The two incidents involved spillage of water from the Plant control pollution dam, and

the return water dam by the tailings dam. A full investigation process to address shortfalls has been completed. It must be noted however that the spillage did not contaminate any streams, and therefore not classified as a reportable incident as per requirement by competent authority (Department of water affairs (DWS)). The Gamsberg phase 2 tailings dam application for the Environmental Impact Authorisation has been approved, which allows for construction of phase 2 TSF expansion. The Water Use License, however, is awaiting approval based on the final review of the designs requested by the DWS. For the Gamsberg underground phase EA, the Scoping and environmental management plan and report (EMPr) has been submitted to the competent Authority and awaiting final approval. This integrated application is in aligned with the previous Biodiversity offset commitments and the requirements for not impacting on the set aside areas declared on Gamsberg mine.

In support of the Vedanta commitment to Net Carbon Zero by 2050, VZI have embarked on wheeling of 40 MW renewable energy from an offsite independent Power Producer. The final PPA is in final negotiations targeting sign off during Q1 of FY 2026-27.

On Biodiversity section, in collaboration with Stellenbosch university, VZI has planned conservation research includes regional mapping of the occurrence, extent of target vegetation types, species conservation concern, and also planning restoration trials using nursery material to ensure progressive biodiversity rehabilitation in the mining disturbed areas.

BMM is currently working on a revision of the biodiversity management plan. The key component of this revision is a cumulative impact assessment at landscape, regional and footprint scale on the short for medium and long term. This will allow BMM to assess biodiversity risks at different spatial and temporal scales and clearly define the required biodiversity strategies for the operation. The biodiversity monitoring protocols will then also be revised to align with these impacts and risks and ultimately supporting the operational plans.

Together with the IUCN, BMM has initiated an integrated landscape approach (ILA) project. The ILA aims to identify other stakeholders and role players across the region (Northern Cape Industrial Corridor) in order to facilitate collaborative nature-based solutions (NbS) for ecosystem conservation while simultaneously contributing to social development in the Northern cape.

ESG

We are committed to promote diversity in all forms at VZI. In accordance with same, 21% of our workforce are female - with 26% of woman in leadership roles. Local employment remains consistent at 98%.

VZI have received the Award for Best Company to work for, for three years in a row.

The signing to advance the **Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)** marks a pivotal milestone in unlocking broader regional economic growth. Through mineral beneficiation, downstream industrial development, and increased localisation, the SEZ will play a critical role in diversifying and strengthening the Namakwa District economy. This initiative positions Aggeneys, where our operations are located to evolve from a traditional mining town into a resilient, future focused industrial hub with sustained long term value.

Construction of the Early Childhood Development Centre in Pofadder has been completed, with an inauguration planned in the near term. The centre is expected to significantly enhance early childhood education outcomes within the Khaima municipality and forms part of our broader commitment to sustainable social investment. The facility will be supported by the planned installation of solar panels to ensure reliable, uninterrupted educational operations.

The **Community Skills Centre in Pofadder** is fully operational and has to date provided skills training to 524 participants.

The Social Labor Plan of FY 2025-2029 has been finalised and approved by the Department of mineral Resources – and implementation thereof commenced.

Production performance

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Total production (kt)	225	178	27%
Production – mined metal (kt)			
BMM	40	44	(10%)
Gamsberg	185	133	39%

Operations

During FY 2025-26, total production stood at 225 kt, 27% higher Y-o-Y. This was primarily due higher throughput and higher Zn grades, partly offset by lower zinc grades and recoveries at BMM.



At BMM, production was 40 kt, 10% down Y-o-Y. This was mainly due to lower tonnes milled, lower zinc grades and recoveries, partly offset by higher lead grades being the main contributing factors.

Production for Gamsberg was at 185 kt, 39% higher Y-o-Y. This is mainly attributable to higher tonnes treated (supported by ramp up in waste mined to 81 MT in Year FY 2025-26) and higher grades partly offset by recoveries.

Skorpion Zinc remains under Care and Maintenance since May 2020 following cessation of mining activities due to geotechnical instabilities in the open pit, resulting in slope failures. The business is currently evaluating options to restart mining.

Unit costs

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Overall ZI COP including TcRc (US\$/t)	1,561	1,299	20%
Gamsberg Zinc COP including TcRc (US\$/t)	1,350	1,135	19%

Gamsberg COP excluding brand fees increased by 19% to US\$ 1,350 per tonne. The increase in the cost of production was driven by higher mining & ZAR depreciation against the USD offset by higher zinc production.

Overall Zinc COP including TcRc increased by 20% to US\$ 1,561 per tonne, from US\$ 1,299 per tonne in the previous financial year. This was mainly driven by higher treatment & refining charges, higher mining & other costs and ZAR depreciation against the USD, partly offset by higher concentrate production.

Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	550	463	19%
EBITDA	138	156	(12%)
EBITDA margin (%)	25%	34%	-
Depreciation and amortisation	87	53	65%
Operating Profit before special items	51	103	(51%)
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	2%	3%	-
Capital Expenditure	272	239	14%
Sustaining	97	138	(30%)
Growth	175	101	74%

Revenue for the year was US\$ 550 million, 19% up Y-o-Y, mainly due to significantly higher production.

EBITDA for the year was US\$ 138 million, 12% down Y-o-Y, primarily due to adverse foreign exchange translation impact.

Projects

Gamsberg Phase 2

Gamsberg Phase 2 project includes the mining expansion from 4 MTPA to 8 MTPA and the Construction of a New Concentrator plant of 4 MTPA, taking the total capacity to 8 MTPA and has been approved by the Vedanta Board in Q4 of FY 2021-22.

The Phase 2 concentrator with 4 MTPA ROM processing stand-alone capacity along with mine expansion has been initially conceptualised to be awarded on an EPC basis along with major long lead items to be ordered by VZI and freely issued to EPC Business Partner for erection and commissioning.

A new tailings dam facility also needs to be constructed north of the current Gamsberg Phase 1 tailings dam. The scope also includes additional requirements for bulk services such as electricity and water. Additional Power

requirement of 26.2 MVA and 19.5 km new transmission line must be constructed to the mine site. Additional water reservoir for 8.5 MLD with clarifier also included to cater to the requirement for Phase 2.

The soil-turning ceremony, led by Northern Cape Premier Dr. Zamani Saul, Vedanta Zinc Business CEO Arun Misra, Vedanta Zinc Executive Director Pushpender Singla, MEC Economic Development Mr. A Vosloo, and Mayors, took place where the Construction of the 4 MTPA Plant is currently over 91% complete

The status of the project is as follows:

- Overall Progress 93.61%
- Construction progress is at 95.4%
- Target commencing by end of H1 FY 2026-27.

Black Mountain Iron Ore project

VZI in support of the Vedanta Group ambition has adopted the ambitious goal to be water positive by 2030 focusing on the reduction of our water footprint of our current operations. Based on a water pinch point study conducted and then expanded by a water footprint assessment project pipeline for both onsite water reduction and projects within the community. Several of the community-based projects tie into the Social and Labour Plan with added benefits to the community in terms of business development and employment opportunities. Additional benefit from the descaling of the Tailings dam return water line was a significant

reduction of the pool volume at the Gamsberg Tailings dam that increased the stability of the tailings dam. The water treatment plant at Gamsberg was halted and the project will be relooked at later in the next financial year. Implementation of the plant in an optimised manner will contribute to achieving the water positive target in 2030. Implementation of a large-scale invasive tree (Prosopis glandulosa, Texas Honey Mesquite) removal project implemented as a social development project will increase water availability in the surrounding water catchment over a period of the next three years.

Exploration

- 6.7% decrease in resources from 26.4 MT to 24.6 MT metal and 1.4% increase in reserve metal tonnes from 9.5 MT to 9.6 MT.
- Total R&R for VZI decreased from 670 MT to 655 MT of ore, while metal decreased from 35.9 MT to 34.3 MT (4.5% decrease in total metal).
- The decrease is largely driven by higher mining cost translating into higher cut-off grades, to which a number of deposits are quite sensitive.

Strategic Priorities and Outlook

Zinc International continues to remain focused to improve its Y-o-Y Production by sweating its current assets beyond its design capacity, debottlenecking the existing capacity, and adding capacity through Growth Projects. Our Immediate priority is to ramp up the performance of

Gamsberg mining operations and simultaneously complete Gamsberg Phase 2 project to add another 190 kt to the total production of VZI. Likewise, BMM continues to deliver stable production performance and focus is to debottleneck its ore volumes. Skorpion is expected to remain in Care and Maintenance while management is assessing feasible & safe mining methods to extract ore from Pit 112. Zinc International continues to drive cost reduction programme to place Gamsberg operations on 1st Quartile of global cost curve with COP< US\$ 1,300 per tonne including treatment charges.

- Core Growth strategic priorities include the following:
- Completion of of Gamsberg Phase 2 project in H1 FY 2026-27.
 - Continue to improvise Business case of Gamsberg Smelter Project through Government support, Capex and Opex reduction.

Operational Review



OIL & GAS

The year in brief

During FY 2025-26, Oil & Gas business delivered gross operated production of 87.2 kboepd, down by 16% y-o-y, primarily driven by natural decline across fields. The decline was partially offset by addition of volumes through new infill wells brought online and in Mangala, Aishwariya, Tight Oil (ABH), Tight Gas (RDG) & Saraswati fields and well intervention activities across assets.

Occupational Health & Safety

There was one fatality and four lost time injury (LTI) in FY 2025-26. Loss time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) stood at 0.125 per million-man hours (FY 2024-25: 0.03 per million-man hours).

Our continued focus remains on reinforcing a strong safety culture by embedding Critical Risk Management, Behaviour Based Safety (BBS) practices and Stop Work Authority interventions across operations. Key initiatives undertaken during the year include:

- HSE Leadership Workshops conducted with business partners, with focused sessions on strengthening critical controls for rig moves and lifting operations, alongside Behaviour Based Safety interventions.
- Digital Safety Initiatives, including the rollout of an HSE Violation Reporting Application and deployment of AI enabled cameras to enhance real time HSE surveillance and compliance.
- Fire fighting training for Rajasthan operations employees conducted by ONGC’s Advanced Training Institute.
- Crisis Management Team orientation undertaken in line with Tier 3 emergency response protocols.
- Emergency preparedness mock drills, including a simulated airstrike scenario, carried out in coordination with district authorities of Barmer and Jalore

We were recognised with awards conferred by external bodies:

- Ranked among the highest-scoring companies in India and 6th globally within its sector in the S&P Global Private Corporate Sustainability Assessment 2025.
- Awarded the UNEP’s Gold Standard Pathway Certificate under the OGMP 2.0 Methane Mitigation Partnership for 2025.

Environment

Our Oil & Gas business remains committed to protect the environment, minimise resource consumption and drive towards our goal of ‘zero harm, zero waste, zero discharge’. Highlights for FY 2025-26 are as:

- Cairn NET Water Positive Impact (NPWI) index at 1.18.
- Segregation and reuse of Activated Carbon Filter (ACF) and Ultrafiltration (UF) backwash water for injection water make-up, enabling reuse of ~275 KLD of water.
- Utilisation of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) treated effluent for mud and chemical preparation, resulting in the reuse of ~30 KLD of water.
- Developed 115 rainwater harvesting structures in the Barmer community area, including 4 Nadis, 100 Khadins and 11 rooftop rainwater harvesting systems in schools, enabling the annual harvesting of ~0.23 million KL of rainwater.

- **Biodiversity/wildlife conservation initiatives**
 - a. **Van Mahotsav Plantation Drive:** Planted 45,550 saplings of indigenous species in RJ and Midstream areas.
 - b. **Biodiversity and Wildlife at Jorhat Forest area, Assam:** Provided surveillance vehicles and communication devices.
- **Reduction in GHG emission:**
 - c. Commenced sourcing of ~ 12 MW of renewable energy, resulting in avoidance of ~75 ktCO₂e of GHG emissions annually.
 - d. Submitted the first methane emissions report to OGMP 2.0, with a commitment to reduce methane emissions by 30% over the next five years.
 - e. RJ North & RJ South facilities certified under the Energy Management system (ISO 50001: 2018).
 - f. Installed Artificial Gas Lift at Raag Oil WP#1, replacing conventional gas lift, enabling recovery of 0.5 mmscfd gas and potential GHG emission avoidance of ~16,000 tCO₂e per annum.
 - g. Converted diesel-driven compressor to motor-driven compressor (Blasting & Painting compressor), resulting in avoidance of associated GHG emissions.
- **Waste diverted for gainful utilisation:** ~36,500 MT of Hazardous waste sent for co-processing at cement industries as an alternate raw material or fuel source.
- **Hydrocarbon recovery by processing of skimmed oil & oily sludge:** ~25,180 bbls.

Production performance

	Unit	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Gross operated production	kboepd	87.2	103.2	(16%)
Rajasthan	kboepd	70.4	84.3	(16%)
Ravva	kboepd	8.1	10.1	(20%)
Cambay	kboepd	5.3	5.1	6%
OALP	kboepd	3.4	3.8	(11%)
Oil	Bopd	70,195	81,757	(14%)
Gas	Mmscfd	102	129	(21%)
Net production – working interest*	kboepd	57.2	67.8	(16%)
Oil	Bopd	45,009	52,461	(14%)
Gas	Mmscfd	73	92	(21%)
Gross operated production	mmboc	31.8	37.7	(16%)
Net production – working interest	mmboc	20.9	24.7	(16%)

* Includes net production of 547 boepd in FY 2025-26 and 688 boepd in FY 2024-25 from KG-ONN block, which is operated by ONGC. Cairn holds a 49% stake.

Operations

Average gross operated production across our assets was 16% lower y-o-y at 87,201 boepd. The company's production from the Rajasthan block was 70,397 boepd, 16% lower y-o-y and from the offshore assets, was at 13,391 boepd, 12% lower y-o-y. The natural decline across fields has been partially offset by infill wells brought online across fields in Rajasthan and well intervention activities across assets.

Production details by block are summarised below:

Rajasthan block

Gross production from the Rajasthan block averaged 70,397 boepd, 16% lower y-o-y. The natural decline in the MBA fields has been partially offset by infill wells drilling campaigns and well intervention activities in Mangala, Bhagyam, Aishwariya, ABH and RDG fields.

Gas production from Raageshwari Deep Gas (RDG) averaged 86 million standard cubic feet per day (mmscfd) in FY 2025-26, with gas sales, post captive consumption, at 75 mmscfd.

The appeal against the Division Bench order (additional 10% profit sharing from 2020 onwards) was filed by us before the Supreme Court in June 2021. The matter was last listed on 27 March 2025. However, the matter could not be heard due to paucity of time and the next date of hearing is awaited The Government of India (Gol), acting through the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), had raised demand up to 14 May 2020 for Government's additional share of Profit oil based on its computation of disallowance of cost incurred over retrospective re-allocation of certain common costs between Development Areas (DAs) of Rajasthan Block; recovery of exploration costs incurred after the Exploration phase; and certain other matters aggregating to ₹ 9,545 crore (US\$ 1,162 million) and applicable interest thereon representing share of Vedanta Limited and its subsidiary.

We had disputed the aforesaid demand and invoked arbitration as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract. The Group had received the Final Partial Award dated 22 August 2023 from the Arbitration Tribunal ('the Tribunal') as amended by orders dated 15 November 2023 and 08 December 2023 ("the Award"), dismissing the Government's contention of the additional Profit Petroleum in relation to allocation of common development costs across Development Areas and certain other matters in accordance with terms of the Production Sharing Contract for Rajasthan Block, while allowing some aspects of the audit objections raised. Further, the Tribunal had decided that the Group was allowed to claim cost recovery of exploration cost as per terms of the Production Sharing Contract.

Pursuant to the award, the Group had recognised a benefit of ₹ 4,761 crore (US\$ 578 million) in revenue from operations in financial year ended 31 March 2024. The Group has adjusted the profit petroleum liability against the aforesaid benefit.

Gol had filed interim relief application on 03 February 2024 stating that the Group has unilaterally enforced the Award although the quantification of the same is pending. The Tribunal vide its order dated 29 April 2024 denied Gol's interim relief application. Gol filed an appeal before the Delhi High Court ("Section 37 Appeal") challenging Tribunal's order dated 29 April 2024. On 11 July 2025, the Delhi High Court dismissed Gol's Section 37 Appeal in Group's favour. Gol has filed a SLP before the Supreme Court challenging Delhi High Court's order dated 11 July 2025. The matter is listed for hearing on maintainability of the SLP on 29 July 2026. Without prejudice to its rights under the proceedings, the Group has paid a sum of ₹ 513 crore (US\$ 58 million) in the quarter ended 31 December 2025.

In the interim, Quantum Proceedings have commenced. The Group has filed its claim for US\$ 512 million before the Tribunal and Gol, while disputing the claim of the Group, has filed a claim of US\$ 210 million to the Tribunal. As Group's claim of US\$ 512 million is largely on account of disintegration of the Virtual Development Area ("DA") (that were created on account of Office Memorandum 13 & 19) into the main DA, the management believes it has a good case on merits. Gol's claim of US\$ 210 million is based largely on the argument that the Work Program & Budget ("WP&B") was not reviewed by Gol. It is Group's submission that the WP&B were submitted to DGH for review. Hearing in the matter was concluded in March 2026. The Arbitral Tribunal has issued its Final Partial Award on 10 June 2026 wherein the Tribunal has upheld the claims of the Group for recovery of US\$ 512 m from the Gol.

Gol had also filed a challenge against the Award on 07 March 2024 in Delhi High Court ("Section 34 Application"). Notice has been issued in the matter. Till date, no stay has been granted on operation of the Award. Next date of hearing is 13 August 2026. The Group believes that the Court may not re-appreciate the evidence in Section 34 Application, as the interpretation by the Tribunal is plausible.

Ravva block

The Ravva block produced at an average rate of 8,061 boepd, lower by 20% y-o-y, owing to natural field decline.

Cambay block

The Cambay block produced at an average rate of 5,330 boepd, higher by 6% y-o-y, owing to well intervention activities.

Prices

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Average Brent prices – US\$/barrel	70.5	78.9	(11%)

Crude oil prices declined to US\$ 70.45 per barrel in FY 2025-26 from US\$ 78.9 per barrel in FY 2024-25, reflecting a highly volatile oil price environment during the year, influenced by evolving geopolitical risks, shifting supply dynamics, inventory levels and broader macroeconomic conditions.

Prices softened in the early in the year amid macroeconomic uncertainty, financial market volatility, US–China trade tensions, rising crude inventories, and a strong US dollar. This was followed by a recovery in the mid-year period, supported by heightened geopolitical risks in the Middle East, particularly concerns around potential disruptions to oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz, which pushed prices above US\$ 70 per barrel.

In the latter part of calendar year 2025, prices again trended lower on account of subdued demand from major consuming economies, rising global inventories, steady OPEC+ production and increasing non-OPEC supply, alongside continued dollar strength. Prices strengthened in early 2026 amid escalating geopolitical tensions, notably involving the United States and Iran, renewed concerns over the security of key oil export routes in the Gulf region, and cautious market positioning ahead of OPEC+ output decisions.

Overall, Crude prices were marked by significant volatility in crude oil markets, with geopolitical and macroeconomic factors driving wide price fluctuations.

Financial performance

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	1,084	1,306	(17%)
EBITDA	500	557	(10%)
EBITDA margin (%)	46%	43%	-
Depreciation and amortisation	396	369	7%
Operating Profit before special items	(6)	136	-
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	7%	10%	(28%)
Capital Expenditure	370	328	-
Sustaining	20	31	(35%)
Growth	350	297	18%

Revenue for the year was US\$ 1,084 million (after profit petroleum and royalty sharing with the Government of India), 17% down Y-o-Y, primarily due to lower volume and price. EBITDA for FY 2025-26 was at US\$ 500 million, 10% down Y-o-Y in line with the lower revenue.

The Rajasthan operating cost was US\$ 16.4 per barrel in FY 2025-26 compared to US\$ 16.6 per barrel in the FY 2024-25, primarily driven by optimised polymer injection, efficiency in maintenance activities and cost-effective chemical spend approach.



A. Growth Projects Development

The Oil & Gas business has a robust portfolio of infill development & enhanced oil recovery projects to add volumes in the near term and manage natural field decline. Some of key projects are:

Infill Projects

Mangala Mangala ASP (Cluster C)

Alkaline Surfactant Polymer (ASP) project at Mangala shall enable incremental recovery from the prolific Mangala field. The project entails drilling of producers, injectors and disposal wells and developing infrastructure facilities at Mangala Cluster C (consisting of four well pads).

The construction of injection surface facility is completed and under commissioning, and soft water injection has been commenced. Injection of ASP is being targeted in first quarter of fiscal year 2027. As of 31 March 2026, 3 wells have been drilled and all are online.

Aishwarya Aishwarya Lower Fatehgarh (14 wells)

To further improve recovery from Lower Fatehgarh sands of Aishwariya field, additional infill wells were identified in Lower Fatehgarh sands. The project entails drilling of 14 wells (8 producers and 6 injectors) and 5 conversions.

As of 31 March 2026, project stands completed and all wells are online.

Tight Oil (ABH)

Aishwariya Barmer hill infill drilling program established confidence in reservoir understanding of ABH. Based on its success, drilling of 14 additional wells were conceptualised. Project stands completed and all wells are online.

Bhagyam Infill (4 wells)

To accelerate production and enhance recovery from Bhagyam field, infill drilling opportunities for 4 horizontal wells were identified in FB3 layers. As of 31 March 2026, 2 wells have been drilled and 1 well is online.

RDG Infill (5 wells)

To augment reserves and manage natural decline, we commenced additional 5 infill wells drilling campaign during fiscal year 2026. Project stands completed and all wells are online.

Satellite Fields

In order to monetise the satellite fields and increase recovery from Saraswati field, drilling campaign of 6 infill wells was conceptualised. Project stands completed and all wells are online.

B. Exploration and Appraisal

During fiscal year 2026, we drilled six exploration wells in OALP Cambay region [Jaya-03, Jaya-04, Simba, Dwarka-2, Ambe-2A, and Ambe-2B] and three wells in Rajasthan Barmer region.

We successfully announced the gas discovery in Ambe Block, marking the first Discovered Small Field (DSF) Block to be monetized on India's West Coast. The discovery has added ~ 13 mmbob of Reserves and Resources (R&R).

The Ambe discovery is being monetized through a Conductor Supported Platform (CSP) development concept. This approach enables lightweight, modular shallow water platforms by utilizing drilling conductors as the primary structural support, thereby significantly reducing offshore development timelines and capital costs. The project is being executed in collaboration with 2H Offshore Engineering, reinforcing our focus on innovative, cost efficient development solutions.

Drilling preparations are ongoing in North-East region to explore the prospects in the block.

Strategic Priorities & Outlook

Vedanta's Oil & Gas business has a robust portfolio mix comprising of exploration prospects spread across basins in India, development projects in the prolific producing blocks and stable operations which generate robust cash flows.

The key priority ahead is to deliver our commitments from our world class resources with 'zero harm, zero waste and zero discharge':

- Infill projects across producing fields to add volume in near term.
- Define new development projects to bring these Resources into production.
- Unlock the potential of the exploration portfolio comprising of OALP and PSC blocks.
- Continue to operate at a low cost-base and generate free cash flow post-capex.

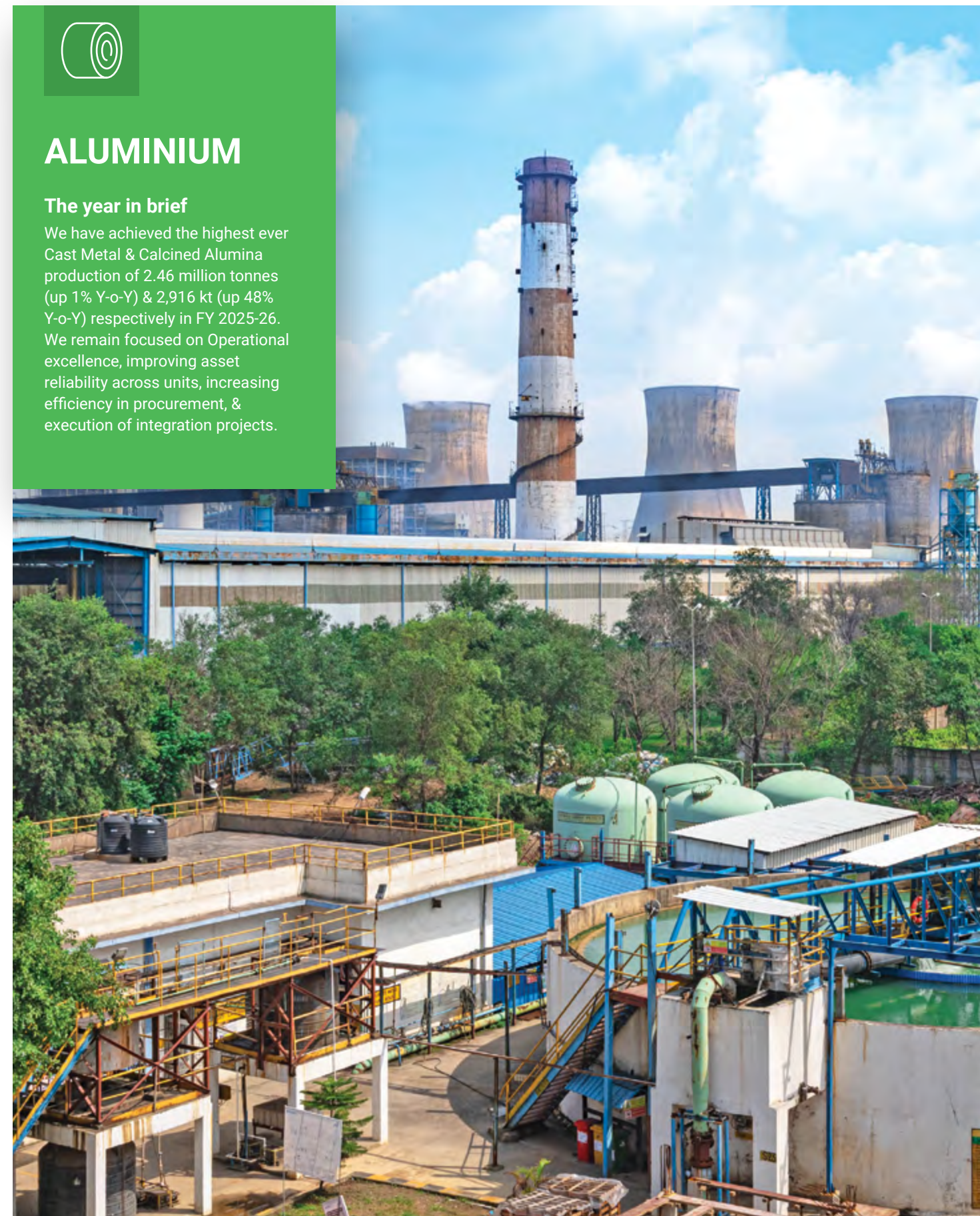
Operational Review



ALUMINIUM

The year in brief

We have achieved the highest ever Cast Metal & Calcined Alumina production of 2.46 million tonnes (up 1% Y-o-Y) & 2,916 kt (up 48% Y-o-Y) respectively in FY 2025-26. We remain focused on Operational excellence, improving asset reliability across units, increasing efficiency in procurement, & execution of integration projects.



ESG Update

Occupational health and safety

We report that there has been **1 Business Partner fatality** case in the Aluminium sector. We had a total of **22 LTIs** leading to an **LTIFR of 0.21 & TRIFR of 0.70**.

Summarizing below the key initiatives that were driven at the units to promote a safety-first culture at the workplace and beyond:

Jharsuguda

VPI Safety Improvements: To restrict vehicle–pedestrian interaction, 33 km of pedestrian pathways with hand railing have been completed. Additionally, a 2 wheeler parking facility has been developed outside the plant premises for 2,500+ vehicles

Safety Engagement with Family: More than 200 Business Partner families were engaged through the Suraksha Milap/ Bandhan Program to honor Business Partner workers by visiting their homes as positive reinforcement for improving safety culture

Suraksha Lahar is a focused safety awareness initiative aimed at reinforcing safe behaviors across the organization by creating continuous engagement, dialogue, and leadership involvement. As part of this initiative, a structured approach was adopted to strengthen the Behavior Based Safety (BBS) by actively involving five women leaders to drive safety conversations on five critical BBS topics, using the TCC model. Total 14 counselling sessions have been conducted by the assigned leaders so far.

The **HSFS Library** provides a centralised platform for easy access to safety standards, guidelines, procedures, and reference materials, ensuring timely and consistent information for all. Jeevan, the AI-powered chatbot, complements the library by offering quick, intuitive responses to HSFS-related queries, enabling faster decision-making and improved accessibility to critical safety information Lanjigarh

HMV Simulator: Technologically advanced training system designed to help drivers learn and practice heavy vehicle operation in a safe, controlled, and realistic virtual environment to improve safety, vehicle control, and hazard response skills

Surakshya Neeti SOP/SMP Mobile App: The app brings all Standard Operating and Maintenance Procedures to employees’ fingertips, enabling instant access anytime, anywhere, supporting efficiency, accuracy, and safer operations in the field.

Right to Refuse Mobile App: Empowers the workforce to report unsafe work conditions and formally refuse hazardous tasks, promoting a strong safety culture and proactive risk management.

Solar-powered CCTV surveillance camera for critical jobs: Enables real-time remote monitoring and live audio communication for immediate supervision, improving safety and operational control.

BALCO

Suraksha Pahal: BALCO Management directly engaged with Line Supervisors to enhance workplace risk perception, expectations, and safety accountability

Safety Steward Initiative: 70 Safety Champions were nominated, leading to 1,173 safety observations and 71 Toolbox Talks, promoting continuous safety dialogues and risk identification thus strengthening shop floor ownership and proactive safety engagement

Suraksha Prahari conducted at BALCO engaging 500 supervisors to improve risk perception and involvement of shopfloor leadership in safety

Structural integrity strengthened & reinforced for risk reduction at Cast house and Foundry.

Dark hour Visible Felt Leadership to increase leadership visibility on the shop floors during night shift

Safety Improvements (Vehicle Pedestrian Interaction): To restrict vehicle–pedestrian interaction, 15 km of pedestrian pathways with hand-railing have been completed in FY 2025-26

Installation of ergonomic seats in technological vehicles for driver fatigue management and Advanced driver assistance system for monitoring.

Strengthened 100% Online work permit system across BALCO.



Mines

Development of One-Way Haul Roads for HEMM along with separate LMV roads throughout the Mine for prevention of LMVs & HEMM interaction

Development of **One-Way Haul Roads** for HEMM along with separate LMV roads throughout the Mine for prevention of LMVs & HEMM interaction.

AI-integrated Drone is being used for Blasting Zone clearance & surveillance leading to enhanced blasting safety

Development of Empty Truck Parking yard to safely manage dispatches

Environment

During the year, Jharsuguda recycled 13.35% of the water consumed, while BALCO and Lanjigarh recycled 17.50% and 30.26% respectively. The fresh Water Consumption at Jharsuguda and BALCO stand at 52.20 million m³ and 30.19 million m³ respectively, while fresh Water Consumption at Lanjigarh is at 11.62 million m³.

In line with Vedanta’s de-carbonization plan, at BALCO and Lanjigarh, we have taken initiatives to co-fire biomass in the boiler, with defined safety measures, to reduce GHG emissions from the power plants. Furthermore, Jharsuguda has deployed 119 Lithium-ion forklifts making it India’s largest fleet of electric forklifts at a single location, resulting in 4465 TCO₂e/annum GHG reduction, along with reduction in diesel consumption by 1.67 million litres per year. Similarly, BALCO’s Transition of 22 diesel-operated

forklifts to electric vehicles, resulted in 600 TCO₂e/annum GHG reduction.

Under our Green product initiative, this year we sold the highest ever volume of low carbon Aluminium at ~91 kt.

In the current fiscal year, Jharsuguda reduced its GHG emission intensity by 15.69% compared to the FY 2020-21 baseline and had consumed 229 MW of Green Power. Also, Jharsuguda’s fly ash utilization stands at more than 100% of its generation. The GHG emission intensity at BALCO is at 16.02 TCO₂/T compared to 16.43 TCO₂/T of FY 2020-21 baseline. BALCO consumed 62 MW of Green Power and co-fired 1882 tonnes of Biomass. GHG emission intensity at Lanjigarh is at 1.05 TCO₂/T of alumina compared to 1.09 TCO₂/T of alumina of FY 2020-21 baseline.

Key Highlights

- Vedanta Aluminium published the 1 TNFD Report, adopting the globally recognised LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) framework to identify and manage nature-related risks and opportunities.
- Vedanta Aluminium released three ESG disclosure reports for FY 2024-25 – 6 Sustainable Development Report, Inaugural Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Report, and Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report.
- Vedanta Aluminium has been ranked 2nd in the world in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) 2025, a prestigious benchmark, among companies worldwide. In the latest assessment, Vedanta Aluminium has achieved its highest-ever score, securing 84 out of 100, a notable improvement from last year’s score of 77. We have secured the 2nd rank for the 3rd consecutive year, underscoring our consistent performance and strengthened position across key sustainability parameters.
- Out of over 9,200 companies across 59 industries that were assessed for this year’s Sustainability Yearbook, only 848 are Yearbook Members. Vedanta Aluminium Limited has been included in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2026 and has reached the Top decile for the first time.

Summarising some noteworthy milestones achieved at the units:

Jharsuguda

- A Milestone in Sustainability | 1,200th Fly Ash Rake Dispatched
- Vedanta Limited Jharsuguda dispatched more than 1,200 fly ash rakes and has successfully shipped approx. 4.8 million Tonnes of fly ash to leading cement manufacturers, empowering the production of eco-friendly green cement and promoting sustainable utilization of ash (20,638 tCO₂e reduction).

- In alignment with CPCB’s guidance on methodology for the disposal of SPL refractory, Jharsuguda has launched its first-ever SPL Refractory Disposal Project, with more than 140 kt disposed to Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, & Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF) in FY 2025-26

BALCO

- BALCO dispatched more than 3 LMT fly ash to leading cement manufacturers promoting sustainable utilization of ash. Balco is adding capability to dispatch fly ash through rakes.
- BALCO has dispatched more than 20 kt of SPL refractory & 19 kt of SBD to CHWTSDF in FY 2025-26.
- Noise barrier system installation at the 1,200 MW cooling tower reduced noise from 78 DB to 62 DB.
- 50 KW Solar panels installed at BALCO Ash Dykes for recycling water through solar powered pumps.
- The launch of Restora, Low-carbon product portfolio at Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) plant in Korba, Chhattisgarh.
- A total of 67 water structures have been created (21 Farm Ponds, 1 Community Pond and 45 lining ponds) with a combined water holding capacity of ~23,733.375 cum.
- Installation of 100 water-sprinklers completed at Ash Dykes for fugitive emission control.
- Installation of Solar powered remote-operated cameras at Ash Dykes for monitoring of seepage water.
- Installation of digital piezometers at ash dykes for real time monitoring of ash dyke stability

Jamkhani

- Jamkhani Coal Mine has established a Miyawaki forest using a selection of native species. This approach aims to create a dense, rapidly growing forest that enhances biodiversity and restores the local ecosystem. More than 85,000 saplings have been planted till date in 5.5 Ha area by Miyawaki method for habitat restoration.
- Installation of Wastewater treatment facilities like ETP & STP to reuse the treated water and maintain ZERO liquid discharge. Further wheel wash system has been installed at the exit area with recirculation system for outgoing vehicles.
- Initiated Project NIRMAL with installation of 7 Solar Borewells with purifier, 20 water purifiers,20 bio-toilets, & 225 solar lights near the villages of Jamkhani coal mine benefitting 5000+ community members including school students.

Lanjigarh

- **Vedanta Limited Lanjigarh** has been certified as Single Use Plastic free by the Confederation of Indian Industry

(CII) under the provision of CII Plastic Use Protocol. This recognition is yet another reflection of our unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and collective action.

- **61 water structures completed**, under Integrated water shed project increasing the water recharge potential by 11 lakh cubic meter.
- **Life Cycle Assessment of Alumina:** Completed study to quantify impacts, identify hotspots, support sustainability reporting, and guide carbon footprint reduction strategies.
- **Mo Gachha, Mo Parivar:** Planted 100,000 fruit trees, boosting biodiversity, food security, livelihoods, and offsetting 1.5 lakh tonnes of carbon emissions
- **Red mud utilization project Red-to-Green (R2G) Initiative:** Guided by ICAR, converted 2.7 million MT of red mud into green zones with eucalyptus plantations and soil remediation, achieving commercial closure, scientific validation, and sustainable agricultural potential through structured continuation.

Production performance

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Calcined Alumina Production (kt)			
Alumina – Lanjigarh	2,916	1,975	48%
Cast Aluminium Production (kt)	2,456	2,422	1%
Jharsuguda	1,857	1,830	1%
BALCO ²	599	592	1%

² Including production during stabilisation period

Alumina refinery: Lanjigarh

At Lanjigarh, Calcined alumina production for the year was at 2.92 million tonnes, up 48% Y-o-Y. The ramp up remains on track with achievement of exit run rate of 4 MTPA in March.

Aluminium smelters

Cumulative Aluminium production for the year was the highest ever at 2,456 kt, up 1% Y-o-Y. This milestone reflects our continued focus on operational excellence, efficiency enhancements, and sustainable growth in Aluminium production.

Coal Security

We continue to focus on the long-term security of coal supply to our thermal power plants at competitive prices. We have plans in place to operationalise our captive coal blocks of Radhikapur (West) (6 MTPA), Kuraloi (A) North (8 MTPA) and Ghogharpalli (20 MTPA). Additionally, Exploration has been completed for the Barra coal block and it is now under project phase. Post commencement, these captive mines will ensure 100% coal security for our Aluminium business. In the interim, We also have the option to continue our participation in linkage coal auctions to secure additional coal at competitive rates.

Prices

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Average LME cash settlement prices (US\$ per tonne)	2,775	2,525	10%

The Aluminium market in FY 2025-26 saw record price movements despite a weak start in Q1 FY 2025-26 on account of inventory buildup before the tariffs and demand weakness globally. Additionally, the announcement of reciprocal tariffs and an additional 25% tariffs on Aluminium imports into the US. Global sentiment for Aluminium was bearish across Q1 with looming uncertainty arising from the tariffs. However, as the year passed by a lot of bilateral trade deals between the US and other countries including China cooled off uncertainty and with Interest rate cuts in the latter half of 2025 in the US, demand levers improved globally with US being the largest economy and export hub.

However, a major reason for the price rally was on account of supply tightness due to China reaching its production cap of 45 MnT as well as closures of multiple smelters due to operational mishaps or terminating power contracts.

The weakening dollar also seemed to be a trigger for a broader metals rally with massive increase seen in copper prices on account of a market deficit. Aluminium prices also increased in tandem with Aluminium being a substitute for the metal.

LME prices which had fallen to levels of US\$ 2,300/tonne in April 2025 reached the highs of US\$ 3,300/tonne in January 2026. However, in the absence of fresh market drivers, prices reverted to previous support levels of around US\$ 3,000/t. However, in March, heightened geopolitical developments involving the United States, Israel, and Iran led to increased regional tensions and temporary disruptions to smelting operations, resulting in an uptick in prices. The rally in prices has been augmented by operational disruptions at EGA and Alba smelters on 28 March. The year concluded with an LME price of US\$ 3,585/t on 31 March, with a month average of US\$ 3,370/t.

The global demand for aluminum is anticipated to increase at a CAGR of ~3% from 2025 to 2030, with primary demand growing at 2% vis-vis secondary demand at 6%.

Unit costs

(US\$ per tonne)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Alumina - Lanjigarh	372	355	5%
Aluminium Total	1,752	1,835	(5%)
- Jharsuguda	1,728	1,761	(2%)
- BALCO	1,824	2,063	(12%)

Cost of production (CoP) of alumina was at US\$ 372 per tonne, up 5% Y-o-Y, majorly due to lower domestic bauxite mix.

CoP of molten aluminium for FY 2025-26 was at US\$ 1,752 per tonne, down 5% Y-o-Y, majorly due to reduction in Alumina and Power costs on account of higher captive Alumina mix, softened market alumina prices, & lower coal costs. This was offset to an extent by higher CPC prices & other processing cost.

Financial performance

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	7,452	6,921	8%
EBITDA	2,886	2,104	37%
EBITDA margin (%)	39%	30%	-
Depreciation and amortisation	299	301	(1%)
Operating Profit before special items	2,587	1,803	43%
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	43%	39%	-
Capital Expenditure	803	773	4%
- Sustaining	250	172	46%
- Growth	553	602	(8%)

Revenue for the year was US\$ 7,452 million, 8% up Y-o-Y, primarily due to higher LME and net effective premium supported by increase in volume during the year. EBITDA for the year was US\$ 2,886 million, 37% up Y-o-Y, majorly due to higher metal realisations as well as a reduction in cost.



Project Update

Jharsuguda
Value-Added Product (Cast house 4)

Vedanta Jharsuguda has completed its VAP projects. It has added the planned 250 KTPA billet lines taking its total capacity to 830 KTPA. It has also completed the 120 KTPA PFA project.

Carbon projects (GAP & ARS)

The new Green Anode Plant-5 (35 TPH) & Anode Rodding Shop-3 (40 RPH) stand completed increasing the carbon adequacy for Aluminium production up to 2 MTPA.

Coal Mines

Strategically based assets for creating unrivalled, unequalled competitive advantage. All mines are based in mineral rich areas and are in close proximity to our plants (within 50-100 Kms) and are well connected by rail network.

Jamkhani Coal Mine (2.6 MTPA)

Jamkhani Coal Mine, located in Jamkhani, Mendra, Girisuan, and Jharpalam villages under Hemgir Tehsil, Sundargarh district, is the first ever greenfield private coal mine operationalised in Odisha (Post CMSP Act 2015). It was operationalised in November 2022 and has an annual capacity of 2.6 MTPA.

Kuraloi (A) North Coal Block (8 MTPA)

Kuraloi (A) North Coal Block is the closest coal mine to the Jharsuguda Plant. The progress has been steady with overall project completion at 89%.

Ghogharpalli Coal Block (20 MTPA)

Ghogharpalli Coal Block is located in the vicinity of Jamkhani village. This mine has the capacity to provide the highest volume at the lowest cost among all Vedanta Coal Mines. The overall project completion stands at 60%.

Sijimali Bauxite Block (9 MTPA)

All critical statutory, land, and infrastructure actions are being pursued in parallel. The project remains firmly on track for operationalization as per committed timelines.

Lanjigarh

Lanjigarh refinery has successfully commissioned its 2 to 5 MTPA expansion project, producing its first alumina from Train 1 in March 2024 and from Train 2 in October 2025. The Refinery reached a run rate of 4 MTPA in the month of March 2026 and is expected to complete its ramp up to full capacity by FY 2026-27. The key enabler for the ramp up are the Power Plant Unit 3, which is under commissioning stage and expected to come into full operation by August 2026, Railway Y connection, which has already been constructed & commissioned and is expected to be operationalised post Permission from Railway Authorities by Q2 FY 2026-27, and the Twin Wagon Tippler, which is undergoing mechanical construction and is planned to be operationalised in Q2 FY 2026-27. With the operationalisation of these units, the growth journey to 5 MTPA will be completed.

BALCO
Smelter (435 KTPA, 525 KA technology)

BALCO is establishing the first ever 525 kA Smelter of the Nation abetting the Plant expansion from 0.59 to 1 MTPA. The facility achieved the 1st metal milestone on 06 October 2025. Sequential commissioning of Pots is currently under progress and ~25% of pots have been commissioned in FY 2025-26. We expect the completion of the project by end of FY 2026-27.

Cast House

As a part of our growth project, we have successfully started the **50 KTPA Wire Rod Mill, 90 KTPA Primary Foundry Alloy (PFA) line, and 50% of the 420 KTPA Billet line.**

Rolled Product

Debottlenecking of existing Rolled product capacity has been completed.



Awards & Accolades

Lanjigarh

- Earned Platinum and multiple category awards from FAME India for Environment and Sustainability Excellence.
- Honoured with the Energy Efficient Unit Award at the CII National Awards for achieving high energy efficiency and reliability.
- Secured Platinum distinctions at the EXCEED Safety & Security Awards and Kalinga Safety Excellence Awards.
- Recognised with the 6th ICC National Occupational Health & Safety Platinum Award in the steel and mining sector.
- Received the Apex India Green Leaf Award for Environment Excellence in the Alumina Refinery & Mining sector.
- Recognised with the Kalinga Energy Excellence Award – 5 Star Category.
- Recognised at the 11th CSR India Awards for outstanding Healthcare Promotion initiatives.
- Secured CSR Times Award 2025 for performance in Women Empowerment initiatives.
- Awarded BW People Gold for Digital Learning Transformation for LMS e-modules and learning dashboards.
- Received the BW People Silver for Best Learning Strategy for differentiated and knowledge-sharing-focused learning initiatives.
- Declared Winner at the IBAAS Paper Presentation for technical excellence.
- Recognised with the Productivity Excellence Award 2026 as seven refinery teams were honoured at the OSPC–NPC Productivity Day celebrations, Bhubaneswar:
 - Achieved 5 Star ratings for ISC reliability enhancement, mixing tank agitator reliability improvement, 720 m³/day FRW reduction in the 3 MTPA calciner, Innovation Portal implementation, and Red Mud value chain optimisation.
 - Received a 4 Star rating for the AAINA Model Compressor initiative.
 - Earned a 3 Star rating for improving slurry pump capacity enabling parallel operation of Calciner 3 and Calciner 4.

BALCO

- Secured the National Water Efficient CPP Coal Plant of the Year Award at the CEE National Water Management Awards.
- Conferred the Platinum Award for Excellence in Fire & Safety by Grow Care.
- Honoured at the ICC Social Impact Awards 2026 for impactful community initiatives.
- Won the Sustainable Livelihood Award at the 9th CSR Health Impact Awards 2025.

- Recognised with the International Bauxite, Alumina and Aluminium Society (IBAAS) ESG Awards 2025 for strong ESG performance
- Conferred the Environment Exceed Award for excellence in environment preservation
- Secured the National Award for Digitalisation in Manufacturing by CII.
- Awarded Sustainable Factory of the Year at the Green Manufacturing Excellence Awards 2025 for environmentally responsible manufacturing.
- Won the National Award for Digital Transformation in Safety by CII.

Mines

- Received overall Best Mine Award at the 43rd AMSF, DGMS awards ceremony.
- Received First Prize in Safety Management Plan and Mine Lighting & Illumination scheme at the 43rd AMSF
- Awarded Overall First Prize among Coal Mines operated by MDOs at the 43rd AMSF, DGMS awards ceremony.
- Jamkhani & Ghogharpalli coal mines received the Best CSR Award at the National HR Conference by the Kalinga Bharti Foundation, KMC, and Innovative Talent Solution.
- Jamkhani earned a prestigious 4-Star Rating from the Ministry of Coal for its outstanding performance.

Jharsuguda

- Recognised at the 16th India ICC Corporate Governance and Sustainability Vision Awards 2026 for strong governance framework and integrated sustainability practices.
- Honoured with ET Business Summit Award 2026 for Excellence in Aluminium Manufacturing and Innovation, in recognition of our operational efficiency and innovation driven performance.
- Recognised at the 15th Fly Ash Utilisation Conference 2026, organised by the Mission Energy Foundation, for leadership in sustainable fly ash utilization.
- Awarded with Grow Care India HR Excellence Award 2026 for effective human resource practices and employee centric initiatives.
- Conferred Platinum Awards in both the Metal and Smelter categories at the Kalinga Safety Excellence Awards 2025, reflecting strong safety culture and performance.
- Won PeopleFirst Excellence Awards for our people first approach and focus on talent development and engagement.
- Awarded with First Prize in the Quality Circle competition and First Prize (HR team) at the CII Industrial Carnival 2026, highlighting excellence in continuous improvement and functional practices.

Strategic priorities and outlook

- (i) Increasing production volume of aluminium,
- (ii) Reducing and delinking production cost from external volatility through backward integration, and
- (iii) Maximizing share of Value-Added Products (VAP) in our mix.

Aluminium Volume: Through BALCO's Growth Project, the company is well positioned to add 435 KTPA of smelter capacity, increasing the total capacity at Korba to 1 MTPA. This expansion is supported by additional downstream capacities, including Rolled Products, Primary Foundry Alloy, Wire Rod, and Billet. BALCO has also marked a key milestone with first metal production from India's largest 525 kA smelter.

Efforts continue towards achieving higher operational performance along with increased volume delivery through debottlenecking and planned projects.

Backward Integration: Lanjigarh refinery has successfully commissioned its expansion from 2 to 5 MTPA, producing its first alumina from Train-1 in March 2024 and from Train-2 in October 2025. With this, the overall capacity has increased from 2 to 5 MTPA, and full ramp-up is expected to be completed by FY 2026-27.

We are also on track for commissioning of Sijimali Bauxite mine with consent to operate expected in Q2 FY 2026-27.

Additionally, we are also focused on operationalisation of our coal mines, as per committed timelines, to ensure volume security for our captive power plants.

Increased VAP: Jharsuguda and BALCO are currently expanding their VAP capacities to secure enhanced product margins.

Sustainability: Safety and well-being of all our stakeholders, reduction of our carbon footprint, increased production of Low Carbon Green Aluminium (Restora, Restora Ultra), improved Workforce diversity, and promotion of Circular Economy.

Operational Excellence: Continual improvement in operational parameters.

Asset Optimisation: Achieving >100% capacity utilization of assets through implementation and adherence to our structured reliability and asset management program.

Quality: We are continually striving towards our goal of Zero product defects and customer complaints.



Operational Review



POWER

The year in brief

Vedanta Power has witnessed significant capacity addition taking the installed capacity to 4,180 MW in FY 2025-26 and expected to reach 4,780 MW by Q4 FY 2026-27.



Meenakshi Energy Ltd. (MEL), located in Andhra Pradesh, with a total capacity of 1,000 MW. All 1,000 MW are operationalised by Q2 FY 2025-26

Vedanta Ltd. Chhattisgarh Thermal Power Plant (formerly Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.), in Chhattisgarh, with a capacity of 1,200 MW, Unit 1 of 600 MW was operationalised in Q2 FY 2025-26.

Vedanta Power currently operates on 4 assets - **Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL)** with a capacity of 1,980 MW in Punjab, **Jharsuguda IPP** with 600 MW in Odisha, Meenakshi Energy Limited with 1,000 MW in Andhra Pradesh & Vedanta Limited Chhattisgarh Thermal Power Plant (VLCTPP) with Unit1 (600 MW) operationalised and Unit2 (600 MW) in Project Phase.

Vedanta Power's operationalisation of VLCTPP and Meenakshi displayed the turn-around capability, business and operational excellence. These recent addition of asset is poised to position Vedanta Power for sustained growth in coming years. VLCTPP and MEL addition will provide stable and sustainable cash flows, which will reinforce balance sheet and ensure long-term margin stability

ESG Update

Occupational health and safety

In alignment with Vedanta Power’s group philosophy, key safety risks have been identified, and risk committees have been formed for better integration of safety with work functions. This year, the focus was on advancing the Critical Risk Management (CRM) program, with a focus on preventing catastrophic events. Training and capability-building programs for line functions and business partners were prioritised. TSPL completed a comprehensive HAZOP study, developed CRM champions, and organised workshops on higher-risk assessments.

MEL also conducted HAZOP and LOPA studies to address potential hazards in processes, equipment, and facilities. Athena, TSPL and MEL reported zero fatalities, demonstrating the effectiveness of their safety measures. The focus on 'Visible Felt Leadership' through senior management presence and improved reporting on ground continued to strengthen safety efforts. Additionally, digital platforms were increasingly leveraged to improve HSE (Health, Safety, and Environment) and sustainability decisions.

Vedanta Power is undertaking in-depth baseline study to understand and correctly prioritise the needs of the community. Vedanta Power currently has LTIFR 0.32 and TRIFR 1.68. Vedanta Power has 100% Preventive medical examination and 83% Group Fatality CAPA closure.

Vedanta Power achieved Inframatrix compliance with 84% and rulematrix compliance of 92% and 33,284 critical control verification.

Additionally, it has closed 96% of the grievances. Local employment for FY 2025-26 was 65% and local procurement was 34%.

Environment

Vedanta Power is committed to environmental protection, with TSPL, Athena & MEL maintaining a green cover of 854 acres, 326 acres & 90 acres respectively and expanding it within the plant and surrounding communities.

In FY 2025-26, TSPL achieved 111% ash utilization with Athena at 76% and MEL at 68.5%, contributing to road construction and brick and cement production. Continuing its efforts towards minimizing its environmental impact through the implementation of a robust waste management system and the advancement of a circular economy, Meenakshi and Athena has achieved zero accumulated (Legacy) fly ash. In brief, MEL achieved Zero Legacy Ash (i.e. Zero ash in ash pond- old, accumulated ash utilised in road construction). TSPL Signed Long Term Ash Sales Agreement with Adani Cements, generating revenue of ~₹ 1,300 crores in its tenure of 16 years

TSPL recycled 23.1% of water used, reducing freshwater consumption through operational controls. MEL is also operating its unit entirely on saline water for plant operations and ensured that no fresh water is used, reinforcing its commitment to being net water positive.

Meenakshi has 0% freshwater consumption.

GHG emission for Vedanta Power is at 12.9 Million TCO2 and GHG intensity at 0.87 TCO2/MWH. 23% of LMV were decarbonised

As Punjab’s largest private power plant, TSPL took a proactive approach to combat the issue of stubble burning under its CSR Project Navi Disha, aiming to improve air quality and ensure better health for future generations. Toward this, TSPL partnered with local vendors, successfully saving more than 28,000 acres of farmland from being burned & redirecting it to sustainable uses such as manure and for biofuel production. TSPL co-fired a total 3,60,348 MT of torrefied biomass pellets (i.e., 5.21% of total fuel consumption) resulting in a reduction of 450,648.46 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) in GHG emissions.

Production performance

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Total Power	16,770	12,983	29%
HZL Wind power	372	348	7%
Athena	2,293	-	-
MEL	1,637	160	-
Jharsuguda 600 MW	2,604	2,244	16%
TSPL	9,863	10,230	(4%)
TSPL – availability	83%	81%	2%

Operations

Power sales for the year FY 2025-26 was 16,770 MU which is 29% increase Y-o-Y. TSPL has 25 years long term PPA with PSPCL till 2041 and equivalent amount of linkage coal requirement is secured. Punjab State Power Corporation Limited compensates TSPL based on the availability of the plant and power sales at TSPL was 9,863 MU with 83% availability in FY 2025-26, highest in past 5-years.

TSPL achieved 5.21% biomass co-firing in FY 2025-26, much higher than 0.35% in FY 2024-25. TSPL transition to >5% biomass cofiring was enabled through 2x500 TPD biomass pellet manufacturing plant. TSPL realised ₹ 250 crores from PSPCL post APTEL Favorable Order in Misdeclaration Matter

MEL secured 5 years 300 MW Mid-Term PPA with Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited starting February 2026 and balance volume is planned for sale through short-term tie-ups.

MEL achieved 70% PAF in FY 2025-26. MEL is currently transitioning from Import based plant to Domestic based plant, which will result in cost competitive power generation and shield from fluctuating market prices. In FY 2025-26, MEL achieved 20% domestic coal consumption and in FY 2026-27 MEL is planned to consume ~65% domestic coal and our end goal remain 100% consumption of domestic coal. This transition from Import based plant to Domestic based plant is executed through detailed study to accommodate higher ash content domestic coal and subsequent retrofitting in plant machinery to accommodate the same.

VLCTPP secured 5 years 200 MW Mid-Term PPA with Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited starting February 2026 and balance volume is planned for sale through short-term tie-ups.

VLCTPP achieved 78% PAF and 68% PLF in FY 2025-26, even in the first year of operation for Unit1. VLCTPP is in pithead which makes it ideal for low-cost power generation and fuel security. On April 14, 2026, an operational disturbance involving Boiler #1 at VLCTPP Unit 1 resulted in a high-pressure steam release, leading to the suspension of operations. VLCTPP is targeting the restart of Unit1 by Q2 FY 2026-27, while simultaneously progressing the ramp-up and commissioning of Unit 2 by Q4 FY 2026-27.

Shakti B III - 2.79 MnT linkage coal secured for Athena (1.15 MnT) and MEL (1.64 MnT) through Coal India Limited auctions for a period of 5 years. Shakti Window II – Meenakshi secured 1 MnT linkage coal for 25 years and VLCTPP secured 1.55 MnT for 5 years (Unit1). VLCTPP also secured 1.5 MnT for 25 years (Unit2)

Jharsuguda IPP 600 MW has 25 years long term PPA with GRICDO till 2037 and equivalent coal linkage is secured. JSG IPP achieved PAF 70% and PLF 53% in FY 2025-26.

Unit sales and costs

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Average sales realization (US cent/kWh) ¹	4.98	3.91	27%
Average cost of production (US cent/kWh) ¹	3.82	4.07	(6%)
TSPL sales realisation (US cent/kWh) ²	4.81	4.80	-
TSPL cost of production (US cent/kWh) ²	3.86	3.82	1%

¹ Power generation excluding TSPL

² TSPL sales realisation and cost of production is considered above, based on normative availability during the respective period

Average power sale prices for the year was US cent 4.98 per kWh, 27% up Y-o-Y, and the average generation cost was US cent 3.82 per kWh, 6% down Y-o-Y.

TSPL’s average sales price was US cent 4.81 per kWh, in line with last FY 2024-25, and power generation cost was US cent 3.86 per kWh, 1% up Y-o-Y.

Financial performance

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	1,002	733	37%
EBITDA	164	84	96%
EBITDA margin (%)	16%	11%	43%
Depreciation and amortisation	72	65	11%
Operating Profit before special items	92	19	-
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	2%	2%	58%

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Capital Expenditure	171	11	-
Sustaining	8	3	-
Growth	164	8	-

Revenue for the year was US\$ 1002 million, up 37% Y-o-Y. EBITDA for the year was US\$ 164 million, up 96% Y-o-Y.



Awards & Accolades

TSPL's Project TARA declared winner at 16th India CSR Awards for excellence in women empowerment under health and well-being

- TSPL wins prestigious International Safety Awards 2025 by British Safety Council
- TReDS rate reduced to 6.25%, lowest across Vedanta Group
- TSPL honored as “Shaan-e-Malwa” for powering Punjab's Growth and sustainability.
- TSPL awarded as Best National Water Efficient Power Plant by CEE.
- TSPL won the Sustainable Performance - Excellence in IPP Coal Unit above 1,500 MW Award
- Project SEHAT received Excellence CSR Plant of the year award – Healthcare
- Awarded with “Biomass Co-firing Excellence” Award & “Reducing Net Heat Rate – Super Critical Unit (Under 650 MW)” – Private Sector by Mission Energy Foundation
- TSPL Awarded with International Safety Award by British Safety Council

Strategic priorities and outlook

In FY 2026-27, our primary focus will be on ensuring plant availability, enhancing operational efficiency, cost competitive power generation, while remaining steadfast in our commitment to achieve commissioning timelines for VLCTPP Unit 2 (600 MW) by March 2027.

Our strategic priorities for the year are outlined as follows:

- Commissioning and operationalisation of VLCTPP Unit 2 by Q4 FY 2026-27
- Aim to achieve best-in-class performance across operational parameters & benchmarking against industry leaders
- Secure PPA for remaining capacity 1,100 MW un-tied capacity of VLCTPP, MEL and subsequently linkage coal
- Recover outstanding dues from disputed debtors to strengthen our topline performance
- Focus on optimization of coal costs, enhancing EBITDA margin and driving overall financial performance

Operational Review



IRON ORE

The year in brief

Sesa Goa is one of the largest private sector exporters of iron ore in India. Our total iron ore saleable production through IOK and IOG Mines is 6.5 million DMT, 5% up Y-o-Y. Pig iron production is at the highest levels with 895 kt production in FY 2025-26. Further, VAB commissioned GCP Silos for BF3 Debottlenecking (Blower upgradation, GCP & CA) project in April 2025. Additionally new ESP for sinter plant, PCI Mill and coke drying system were also commissioned, which has resulted into overall operational efficiency improvement.



ESG Update

Occupational health and safety

We are committed to Zero Harm with the goal of zero fatal accidents in our Iron Ore Business. In line with this Zero harm target, our focus areas remain to improve CRM verifications, work permit systems, and Contractor HSE Management. Our Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is 0.46 in FY 2026 compared to 0.89 in FY 2024-25. Our Current Infra-matrices compliance is 90% and our aim for 100% compliance on this over the next three years, by priority-based implementation. We have also improved our CRM inspections by 161% ensuring that we identify and mitigate life-altering risks before they manifest.

To enhance health and safety, we've implemented digital and engineering controls like man less weigh bridge automation, access control, and fleet management system. We prioritise eliminating hazards through engineering controls.

Monthly safety awareness programs involve over 1,200 employees, emphasizing Vedanta Safety Standards and incident learnings. We've rolled out a Safety improvement plan and monthly ESG review for better communication and compliance.

Environment

Sesa Goa, Iron ore Business has always been a Leader in adopting best in class environment technologies in aspects like mine reclamation, waste dump stabilisation, water treatment, dust suppression etc. All the sites have a well-defined environment management plan to implement various environment protective measures so as to ensure that all the environmental parameters are within limit. During the FY 2025-26, more than 78,000 saplings were planted within and outside our operational areas.

Sesa Goa, has committed to achieve net zero carbon by 2050, and continues to take various initiatives to reduce the carbon intensity across operations for instance, electrification of our mining fleet, the number of EV wheel loaders has now reached 11 (5 at VAB, 4 at IOG, & 2 at IOK) and have deployed 4 EV LMVs.

Value Added Business has also introduced a coke drying system that utilizes waste sinter hot flue gases to lower the moisture content in coke, thereby reducing overall fuel consumption. Furthermore, we have installed a solar power system to meet the auxiliary energy needs of the barge Mogri, with plans to extend this solution to more barges in the next financial year.



Awards & Accolades

- Vedanta Sesa Goa received the **'Great Place to Work'** certification in 2025 for the fourth consecutive year.
- Sesa Goa Corporate Communications secured **3 awards at the SABRE South Asia and 1 at the SABRE Asia Pacific Awards, and 1 Fulcrum Award** for the campaigns "Safety is Us" and "#IronLadiesIndia'25."
- IOG secured the **Overall 2nd Prize** in the category of 'Fully Mechanised Iron Ore Mines, along with two First Prizes and one Second Prize across categories at the **13th Mines Environment & Mineral Conservation Week 2024-25**.
- Team HR received the Digital Learning Transformation Award at the **16th L&D Leadership India Summit and Awards**.
- IOK secured the **State-level Overall 2nd Prize**, along with 9 awards across categories, at the **Mines Safety Observance Week 2025-26**.
- At the **CII National Kaizen Competition**, IOK secured the **Champion of Champions 2025 Award**, along with Platinum, Gold, and Silver Awards.
- At the **CII Challenger & Champions Trophies**, IOK received multiple Star Challenger and Jury Challenger Awards.
- Vedanta Sesa Goa – Iron Ore Karnataka (IOK) was awarded the 'OHC Mining Happiness ESG Award 2024 – 25' at the 59th AGM of Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI).
- Vedanta Sesa Goa – Iron Ore Karnataka (IOK) was conferred with the **'Sustainability Impact Award 2025'** & received recognition in the 'Sustainability Organization' category, at the 6th Edition of the Sustainability Summit & Awards 2025, held in Mumbai.
- All our mining SBUs won several during MEMC & safety week celebrations at the respective sites.

Production performance

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Production (million dmt)			
Saleable ore	6.5	6.2	5%
Goa	1.6	0.9	67%
Karnataka	5.0	5.3	(5%)
Pig iron (kt)	895	817	10%
Sales (million dmt)			
Iron ore	4.4	5.4	(19%)
Goa	1.5	0.6	158
Karnataka	2.9	4.8	(40%)
Pig iron (kt)	903	808	12%

Operations

- IOK had restarted dispatches from Gate-3 after 2 years and had taken technical initiatives to separate +4 mm fines to improve the grade. IOG had achieved highest ever monthly dispatch of 0.21 million DMT from Bicholim mines after mining restarted.
- Value Added Business has achieved the highest ever annual production of 895 kt in FY 2025-26 (Previous Best – 831 kt achieved in FY 2023-24).



Financial performance

(US\$ million, unless stated)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	731	720	2%
EBITDA	113	120	(6%)
EBITDA margin (%)	15%	17%	-
Depreciation and amortisation	49	44	9%
Operating Profit before special items	64	76	(15%)
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	2%	2%	-
Capital Expenditure	51	61	(16%)
Sustaining	15	15	1%
Growth	36	46	(21%)

Revenue for the year was US\$ 731 million, 2% up Y-o-Y.
EBITDA for the year was US\$ 113 million, 6% down Y-o-Y.

Project Update

Ductile Iron Pipe Plant (VAB)

The Ductile Iron Pipe Project is under construction with the civil work nearing towards completion. Structural & equipment erection is under process. The Phase 1 of the project is expected to get completed in later part of FY 2026-27 with production capacity of 1st Finishing Line.

Dedicated Corridor (IOG)

Dedicated corridor project has been started to develop a dedicated route for movement of mine trucks & subsequently increasing the capacity of ore transportation. The project is scheduled to be completed in FY 2026-27.

200 TPH Modular Plant (IOK)

200 TPH Wet Modular Plant is proposed to be installed. Commercial discussion is under progress. The project is scheduled to be completed by FY 2026-27

Strategic priorities and outlook

Our near-term priorities comprise:

- VAB – Commissioning of DIP Plant Project.
- IOK - Dumping outside of mine lease.
- IOG – Construction of dedicated road corridor from Mines to Jetty and commencement of mining operations at Cudnem mines in FY 2026-27
- Green Mining leveraging, digitalisation, and Renewable energy.

Operational Review



STEEL

The year in brief

ESL Steel limited or ESL is an integrated steel plant situated in Bokaro, Jharkhand, with a design hot metal capacity of 3.5 MTPA. Its current operating hot metal capacity is 1.5 MTPA with a diversified product portfolio of Wire Rod, Rebar, DI Pipe and Pig Iron which are sold across key sectors such as construction, infrastructure, transportation and energy.

ESL achieved hot metal production of 1.384 million tonnes down 3% Y-o-Y and saleable production of 1.301 million tonnes down 3% Y-o-Y primarily due to the maintenance activities in one of the furnaces and subdued demand in the DI pipe segment. Also, ESL achieved the highest ever annual production of Billet, TMT and Wire rod in the history of ESL.



ESG Update

Occupational health and safety

Safety is a top priority at ESL and is embedded in every layer of our operations. We consistently invest in training, strong safety systems, and real time monitoring to protect our employees, business partners, and surrounding communities. By upholding strict protocols and encouraging a proactive safety mindset across the organisation, we go beyond regulatory compliance to build a culture where every individual takes responsibility for safe operations. This unwavering commitment not only safeguards lives and assets but also reinforces trust, strengthens work discipline, and supports long term business sustainability.

Below are few Safety and health related projects undertaken to improve safety culture in our organisation:

- **Critical Risk Management:** Implemented a robust CRM system, reinforced through partner townhalls and a V&D workshop to address root causes and strengthen safety controls.
- **Workplace Safety Improvements:** Upgraded roads and yards, established an ITMS Control Centre for real time vehicle monitoring, eliminated line of fire risks, and modernised hot metal handling cranes.
- **Industrial Hygiene:** Achieved a **55.4% reduction** in IH red zone areas.
- **Medical Support:** Signed an MoU with a 350 bed super speciality hospital in Bokaro to enhance employee healthcare access.

GHG Emission and Climate Change

- GHG emissions reduced from 3.9 MT (FY 2024-25) to 3.8 MT (FY 2025-26).
- 10% RTC Renewable Power tied up through a new agreement with DVC.
- Green Pro certification achieved for V XEGA (TMT) as a certified Green Product by CII.
- 33+ Energy saving and decarbonisation projects have been completed in this financial year contributing significantly in the reduction of 70000 tCO2 emission.

Water Management

- Laid 2.2 km HDPE pipeline and installed four pumps across settling pits to improve ETP recycling efficiency under the ZLD initiative
- Fire-fighting line revamping done for 265.0 meters to reduce water losses.
- Increase in storm water collection 4000 m3/day to 4500 m3/day.
- Fresh water consumption has been reduced by approximately 4.0 lacs cubic meters.

Biodiversity

- Conducted a comprehensive bird survey within a 10 km radius to support avian conservation and strengthen regional biodiversity.
- Planted over 33,000 native trees within and beyond the plant boundary to enhance ecological resilience.

Waste Management

- Replaced paper cups with sustainable bagasse cups and leaf-based bowls in canteens.
- Eliminated PET bottles in offices by shifting to reusable steel and glass bottles.
- Achieved 100% utilization of high volume, low-toxicity waste

Production performance

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Production (kt)	1,301	1,337	(3%)
Pig iron	192	221	(13%)
Billet	64	43	48%
TMT bar	525	489	7%
Wire rod	445	413	8%
Ductile iron pipes	75	171	(56%)

Operations

Production of saleable product for the year was 1,301 kt, down by 3% Y-o-Y, mainly on account of maintenance in one of the furnaces and subdued demand in the DI pipe segment. Value added production has largely remained flat at 80% Y-o-Y. Although, ESL achieved the highest ever annual production of Billet, TMT and Wire rod.

In FY 2025-26, coking coal prices softened, while iron ore prices saw a marginal uptick. Improved fuel efficiency further supported a reduction in cost of sales. However, sales volumes and market prices remained under pressure due to subdued demand in the DI pipe segment and the prolonged, early monsoon.

Our priority remains to enhance production of value-added products viz. Rebar, Wire Rod and DI Pipe and hence improve margins.

Prices

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Average steel price (US\$ per tonne)	519	586	(11%)

Average sales realization for the year was US\$ 519 down by 11% Y-o-Y mainly due to softer steel prices in the domestic market, an unfavorable product mix caused by decline in the demand in the DI Pipe business and the impact of adverse currency movements.

Steel prices continue to be influenced by a broad set of macro-economic and sectoral factors. These include global economic conditions, geopolitical developments, changes in import and export duties, supply-chain destocking, government expenditure on infrastructure and development projects, demand–supply balance, the Purchasing Managers’ Index (PMI) in India, and production as well as inventory levels in major steel-producing regions, particularly China.

Unit costs

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Steel (US\$ per tonne)	503	540	(7%)

Cost for the year was US\$ 503 per tonne, down by 7 % Y-o-Y primarily supported by softer coking coal prices and sustained improvements in operational efficiencies. However, there has been substantial increase in losses from iron ore mines.

Financial performance

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	827	938	(12%)
EBITDA	19	62	(70%)
EBITDA margin (%)	2%	7%	
Depreciation and amortisation	44	46	(4%)
Operating Profit before special items	(25)	16	-
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	-	1%	(76%)
Capital Expenditure	53	69	-
Sustaining	5	10	(51%)
Growth	48	60	(20%)

Revenue for the year was US\$ 827 million, 12% down Y-o-Y, primarily by lower sales volumes and weaker realisations. EBITDA was US\$ 19 million, 70% down Y-o-Y, primarily due to the impact of lower volume, lower sales realisation and substantial increase in losses from Mines.

EC/CTO update

Regarding renewal of Consent to Operate (CTO) for the steel plant at Bokaro, please refer to ‘Note 2(d)Significant accounting estimates and judgements’ of the consolidated financial statements.

Strategic priorities and outlook

India’s steel demand is projected to remain robust, supported by sustained momentum across core consuming sectors such as infrastructure, construction, housing, automobiles and engineering. The World Steel Association forecasts a 9% annual growth in India’s steel consumption through 2025 and 2026, driven primarily by large-scale public capex and accelerating urban development.



Further, the Union Cabinet’s recent decision to extend and restructure the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) until December 2028 with an enhanced outlay of ₹ 8.69 lakh crore—strengthens demand visibility for DI pipes.

In this favourable environment, ESL remain committed to expanding our hot metal capacity from 1.5 MTPA to 3.5 MTPA by FY 2026-27 and downstream expansion in further years. This strategic capacity enhancement aligns with our vision to become a high grade, low cost steel producer, operating with the highest standards of environment, health and safety, while serving India’s growing requirement for quality steel products.

Key focus areas

- **Regulatory Compliance:** Achieve clean CTO and environmental clearances.
- **Technology & Sustainability:** Adopt advanced, energy-efficient technologies for reliable and low carbon steelmaking.
- **Product Expansion:** Develop low capex, high value products such as alloy steels and commission the new DI Pipe plant.
- **Logistics Efficiency:** Reduce logistics cost through enhanced railway siding infrastructure.
- **Safety & Environment:** Strengthen a 24x7 zero harm, zero discharge culture across all operations.
- **Raw Material Security:** Ensure stable iron ore and coking coal availability through long-term linkages and beneficiation.
- **Operational Excellence:** Improve yields, fuel rate and fixed cost absorption for cost leadership.
- **Workforce Development:** Build a future-ready, skilled workforce aligned with digital and sustainable steelmaking needs.

Operational Review



FERROCHROME

The year in brief

Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR) has a strong footprint in the ferro alloys industry, with operations spanning ferro chrome production, chrome mining, and captive power generation. The company operates a 145 KTPA ferro chrome plant, two operative chrome mine, and a 100 MW captive power facility. With the proposed expansion projects with an integrated 1.5 MTPA UG Mines, 600 KTPA Concentrator Plant and 300 KTPA Smelter Plant, FACOR will be the largest Ferro Chrome Producer in India by FY 2027-28.

In FY 2025-26, FACOR delivered its highest-ever operational performance, with ore production reaching 371 kt, ferro chrome output increasing to 101 kt, and captive power generation rising to 531 MU.

ESG Update

Occupational Health and Safety

- The theme “Safety a Way of Life” was inaugurated through a symbolic representation highlighting how safe behaviour enables continuous progress.
- Mass Health Check-up drive conducted at plant, 1,414 individuals, including employees, families, Business Partners to strengthen a healthier workplace.
- Two Onsite emergency Mock Drill were successfully conducted at CCP and in Power Plant witnessed by regulatory authority and state level mock drill organised on Chemical Disaster.
- Digital PPE matrix board displayed at site for visual demonstration of job specific PPEs.
- 83% Injury Reduction from FY 2023-24. (FY 2023-24: 65, FY 2024-25: 40, FY 2025-26: 11)
- Around 7000 CRM reported (60% increase Y-O-Y) and independent review of CRM verification by Senior Leadership as part of CEO initiative.
- Completed 100% Mechanical Machine Guarding for CCP and Power Plant.

Environment

- 13,215 saplings planted & distributed across plant & mines & nearby community villages.
- Phyto remediation pilot study conducted at both the mines in collaboration with the IMMT to reduce the Hexavalent Chromium level from the soil.
- Installation of automated Dry Fog system in ground hopper for Dust suppression.
- Reduced Ground Water Dependency by 20% by transitioning to Surface Water.
- Installation of dewatering plant at Ostapal Mines COB Plant with the capacity of 57,000 m³ of water saving annually.
- Increase in water recycling rate by installation of 33 MVA Metal Cooling Water Recirculation project ensuring recirculation of 34,000 m³ of water with significant reduction in freshwater intake.

Production performance

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Ore Production (kt)	371	250	49%
Ferrochrome Production (kt)	101	83	21%
Ferrochrome Sales (kt)	99	84	18%
Power Generation (MU)	531	438	21%

At Mining division, ROM production from Ostapal Mine was highest ever to the extent of 371 kt. CTO limit of Ostapal mines enhanced to 1,000 kt from 300 kt in record time. Production at the Kalarangiatta mine has been restarted in the month of November 25. The EC and CTO has been extended from 50 kt to 150 kt within record breaking timeline of 2 months.

At Charge Chrome Plant (CCP), we recorded Ferrochrome metal volume of 101 kt in FY 2025-26. We have recorded highest ever monthly ferro chrome production of 10,729 MT in the month of March 2026 and highest ever monthly Sales of 12,036 MT in December 2025.

At Power Plant, we recorded achieved highest ever annual Power Generation of 531 MU in FY 2025-26.

Financial performance

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	124	109	14%
EBITDA	22	5	-
EBITDA margin (%)	17%	4%	-
Depreciation and amortisation	8	5	72%
Operating Profit before special items	14	-	-
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	86	34	-
Sustaining	4	5	(20%)
Growth	82	29	-

Revenue for the year was US\$ 124 million, 14% up Y-o-Y, primarily due higher sales volume and increased power generation. EBITDA for the year was US\$ 22 million (US\$ 5 million FY 2024-25), mainly supported by recommencement of operations at the Kalangriatta Mines, better operational performance, and increased production volume.



Awards & Accolades

- International Safety Award 2025 British Safety Council
- Odisha Best Employer Awards
- Kalinga Environment Excellence National Award
- CII Safety, Health and Environment Excellence Award
- Kalinga Safety Excellence Award (GOLD CATEGORY)- Excellent Performance in Safety Front
- Mineral Conservation Bandhu Award
- Technology development in HR Award under the digital transformation in HR Category by HR Association India
- Grow Care India HR Award 2025 for HR Digitalization Under HR Management

Projects Update

Expansion of Mines project of 1.5 MTPA

The Underground Mines expansion project of 1.5 MTPA has achieved 54% overall progress. Till March 2026, over 1,676 metres of underground development has been completed. Batching Plant has been commissioned and Shaft-1 connected to ventilation drive.

Establishment of 600 KTPA Concentrator Plant

The 600 KTPA Concentrator Plant project has reached 28% completion as of March 2026. Detailed engineering has been completed, and one lot of process equipment from the technology partner has been received at site. Construction partner groundbreaking completed & mobilization underway.

Expansion of Growth Capex project of 300 KTPA Ferrochrome Production

The 300 KTPA Ferrochrome expansion project has achieved 49% progress. Basic engineering has been completed, and almost all major equipment supplied by the technology partner has been delivered to site. Civil construction activities have progressed to 36% completion, with the first-level furnace shell erection and sinter plant structure erection completed. Groundbreaking for the Raw Material Handling System Plant has been done in March 2026.

Strategic Priorities

- Receipt of First Tonne of Ore from Ostapal UG Mines
- Transition of the Kalarangitta mine from Open Cast to Underground by enhancing R&R
- Restarting of Katashi Manganese Mines.
- Ensuring long-term coal security at a lower cost to operate the power plant at full capacity and generating additional EBITDA



Operational Review



COPPER – INDIA / AUSTRALIA

The year in brief

Silvassa operations continued to deliver growth in Cathode production volume despite temporary disruptions in Q3 of the year on account of raw material availability.

The copper smelter plant at Tuticorin was under shutdown for the whole of FY 2025-26. The company filed a PIL filed before the Madras High Court seeking to demolish the Copper Smelter Plant and restore the site to its previous state by remediating the environment. The matter is tagged with the Writ Petition seeking directions for considering Green Copper Proposal by the state.



ESG Update

Occupational Health and Safety

The year saw a significant improvement in safety performance, driven by stronger engineering controls, behavioural initiatives, and enhanced digital and management systems. Proactive risk reporting increased by 61% Y-o-Y, supported by over 25,000 hours of safety training and a threefold improvement in training effectiveness.

Operational discipline strengthened through full implementation of all 14 PSM pillars, optimisation of PPE availability via a VMI model, and a 56% rise in recognition of safe behaviours. Targeted engineering upgrades—including a 275° intrusion detection camera in the CCPP charging area and back door panel interlocks on HT panels—further enhanced workplace safety.

Supervision and wellbeing improved with the deployment of female Night Duty Officers, 100% compliance in medical examinations, and preventive screenings such as 2D Echo and TMT for personnel aged 40+.

Collectively, these actions underscore Copper India’s commitment to proactive risk management, Zero Harm, and embedding safety as a core organisational value.

Environment and Sustainability

During the year, Copper India made strong advances in its low carbon and resource efficient operations agenda. Renewable energy usage increased significantly, with RTC renewable power meeting over half of plant demand and reducing Scope 2 emissions by more than 50% during supply periods. A comprehensive energy audit further identified targeted opportunities to enhance efficiency and lower emissions.

The Company strengthened responsible sourcing and product transparency by securing RMAP certification for FY 2025-26, completing a Life Cycle Assessment, and publishing India’s first EPD for a copper producer. Water stewardship improved with the complete elimination of groundwater use in rod plant operations. Additional initiatives included expanding the greenbelt by 3.5 acres and implementing chemical container take back systems to promote circularity.

Together, these efforts highlight Copper India’s integrated approach to decarbonisation, circular resource management, responsible sourcing, and environmental governance—reinforcing its commitment to Zero Harm and establishing it as a future ready, responsible metals producer.

Digital Transformation Initiatives

The Company accelerated its digital transformation journey through multiple first of their kind initiatives aimed at improving efficiency, quality, and safety.

A Digital Twin for Tank House operations was introduced, enabling real time monitoring, predictive analytics, and energy optimisation to enhance operational performance. An AI driven Smart Fuel Optimisation Model was deployed to regulate furnace burner operations more efficiently, resulting in reduced PNG consumption and improved energy usage.

To strengthen quality systems, the Company implemented an Integrated Quality Management Framework across the copper value chain, driving structured RCA–CAPA practices and lowering internal rejection rates.

Additional digital initiatives included AI enabled safety surveillance, IoT based vibration monitoring for critical equipment, RFID based material tracking for real time inventory visibility, and AI powered traffic management and safety systems. Together, these initiatives support greater reliability, operational discipline, and a stronger safety culture.

Production Performance

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Production (kt)			
India – cathode	170	149	14%
Sales (kt)	204	192	7%



Operations

Copper production in Silvassa increased by 14% to 170 kt which is highest ever production post closure of the Tuticorin unit. The increase in production volume largely driven by improved operational efficiencies through digitalisation and debottlenecking. Sales Volume have increased by 7% to 204 kt primarily on account of increase in exports by serving new geographical locations.

In the matter of restart of Tuticorin operations, The company filed a PIL filed before the Madras High Court seeking to demolish the Copper Smelter Plant and restore the site to its previous state by remediating the environment. For detailed information, please refer to ‘Note 2(d) of Significant accounting estimates and judgements’ of the consolidated financial statements.

Our copper mine in Australia has remained under extended care and maintenance since 2013. However, we continue to evaluate various options for its profitable restart, given the Government’s current favourable support and prices.

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Average LME cash settlement prices (US\$ per tonne)	10,818	9,371	15%

Average LME copper prices increased by 15% compared with FY 2025 primarily driven by a combination of strong demand, particularly from the green energy sector, supply constraints and volatility in commodity market due to geopolitical sentiments.

Financial performance

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	3,516	2726	29%
EBITDA	(6)	(14)	58%
EBITDA margin (%)	-	(1%)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	6	18	(67%)
Operating Profit before special items	(12)	(32)	(63%)
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	5	2	-
Sustaining	4	1	-
Growth	1	1	48%

Revenue for the year was US\$ 3,516 million, up 29% Y-o-Y. The increase in revenue was particularly due to increase in LME prices, precious metal sales revenue and rupee depreciation. EBITDA for the year was US\$ (6) million.

Strategic priorities and outlook

Over the following year our focus and priorities will be to:

- Improving operational efficiencies, increasing Sales Margin, reducing our cost profile;
- Upgrade technology and digitalisation to ensure high-quality products and services that sustain market leadership and surpass customer expectations; and
- Continuous debottlenecking and upgrading our processing capacities for increased throughput.

Projects

Vedanta Copper International (VCI), has formalised a strategic partnership with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Investment (MISA) and the Ministry of Industry & Mineral Resources (MIM) to invest USD 2 billion to establish an integrated copper industrial complex in Ras Al Khair Industrial City which includes the development of a large scale copper smelter, an electrolytic refinery, and a copper rod mill. This initiative aims to support Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030 goals by boosting self-reliance, creating jobs, and adding to the GDP.

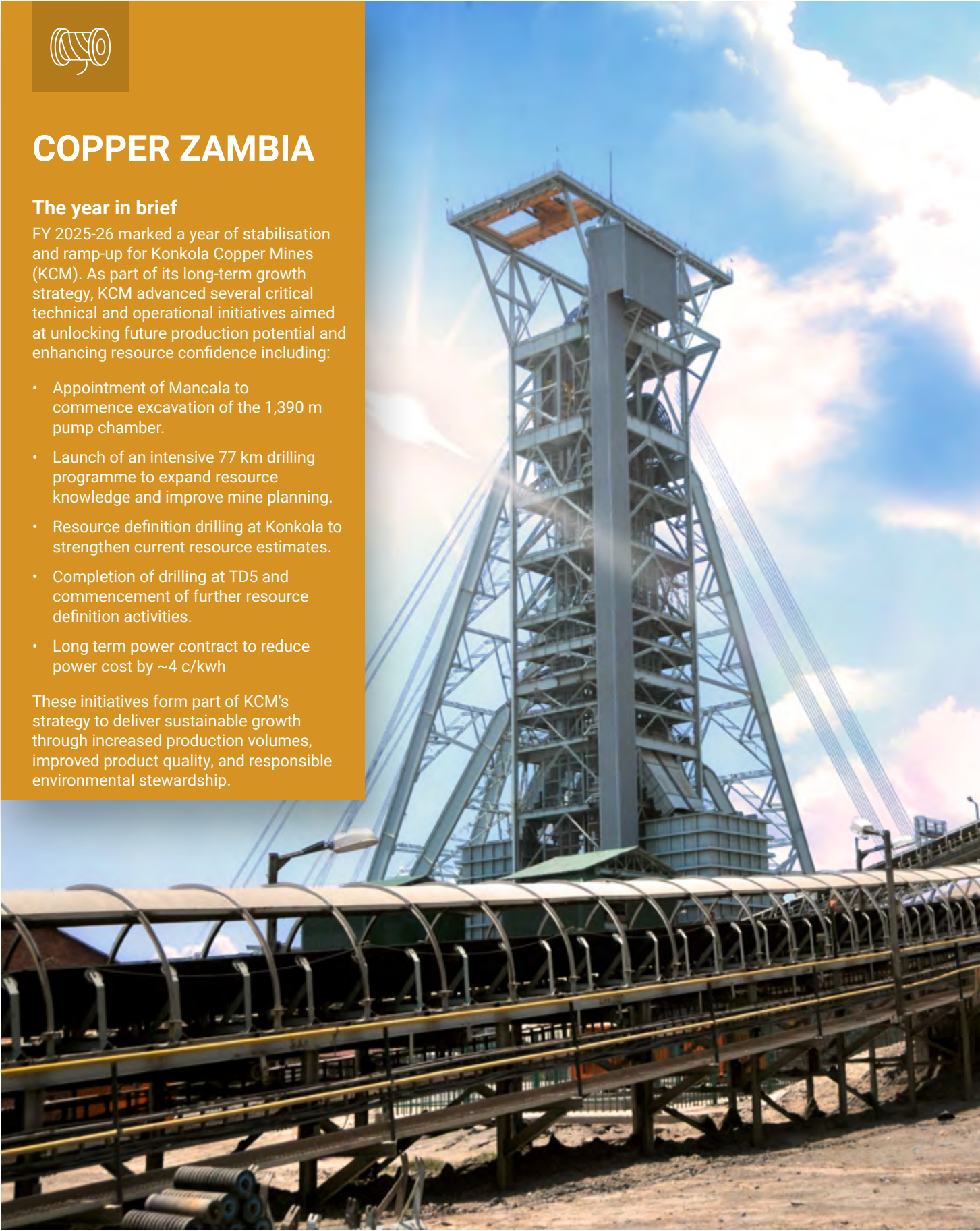
VCI has secured exploration rights spanning 1,038 square kilometres in the Jabal Sayid 1 region, which is considered geologically prospective for copper ore. These exploration rights strengthen VCI’s upstream positioning in the Kingdom and establish a long term foundation for potential resource integration supporting future operational requirements.



Awards & Accolades

- **Secured the 16th CII HR Excellence Award (500–599 employee band)** under Significant Achievement in HR Excellence, successfully jumping one band upward to the top tier compared to the previous year.
- **Won the “Happiest Workplace Award”**, reflecting strong employee engagement, positive culture initiatives, and effective people practices.
- Achieved “Winner” status at the People First HR Excellence Awards across all four major categories: (Employee Engagement, Learning & Development, Talent Management & Technology Development in HR)
- **Recognised among the “Top 30 Most Diverse & Inclusive Organizations in India”** by the prestigious **DEI 100 Index**, developed in partnership with **EY & Team Marksmen**.
- Won **MCX Award for excellence in Leading Hedgers – Base Metals Category**.
- Won **5 wins at CII DX Awards 2025** for Customer Experience, Innovation in Finance Operations, Innovation in Supply Chain & Logistics & Operational Excellence.

Operational Review



COPPER ZAMBIA

The year in brief

FY 2025-26 marked a year of stabilisation and ramp-up for Konkola Copper Mines (KCM). As part of its long-term growth strategy, KCM advanced several critical technical and operational initiatives aimed at unlocking future production potential and enhancing resource confidence including:

- Appointment of Mancala to commence excavation of the 1,390 m pump chamber.
- Launch of an intensive 77 km drilling programme to expand resource knowledge and improve mine planning.
- Resource definition drilling at Konkola to strengthen current resource estimates.
- Completion of drilling at TD5 and commencement of further resource definition activities.
- Long term power contract to reduce power cost by ~4 c/kwh

These initiatives form part of KCM's strategy to deliver sustainable growth through increased production volumes, improved product quality, and responsible environmental stewardship.

ESG

Occupational health & safety

Safety remains KCM's highest priority. During FY 2025-26, the operation experienced two tragic contractor fatalities: one involving an incident at a primary gyratory crusher and another arising from an open-pit mobile equipment accident. These incidents reinforce the importance of maintaining rigorous safety standards across all operations.

KCM remains committed to its goal of achieving zero harm. The business continues to strengthen its safety culture through targeted interventions, enhanced critical risk management programmes, and continuous operational improvement initiatives. During the year, KCM successfully retained certification of its Occupational Health and Safety Management System following an audit by the British Safety Council.

Environment

Environmental performance remains a key focus area. Work is currently underway to update the Environmental Management Plan, alongside the implementation of projects designed to improve water and air quality performance. These initiatives are expected to enhance operational sustainability while establishing higher environmental standards across the industry

Community

Through the KCM Trust, KCM has established a benchmark in responsible corporate citizenship and governance, delivering high-impact social programs that create lasting value for communities. KCM has committed an annual investment of US\$ 20 million and its industry-leading CSR initiatives are driving meaningful and sustainable impact across education, sports, healthcare, livelihoods, and community development.

Operations

Production performance

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Production (kt)			
Total Mined Metal	81.6	32.6	-
Konkola	34.6	13.3	-
Nchanga	16.3	2.3	-
Tailings Leach Plant	30.6	17.0	80%
Finished Copper	128.9	48.3	-
Integrated	77.1	30.4	-
Custom	51.8	17.9	-

Mined metal production increased significantly to 81.6 kt in FY 2025-26, compared with 32.6 kt in FY 2024-25, reflecting the continued ramp-up of mining activities across operations. Total production increased from 48.3 kt in FY 2024-25 to 128.9 kt in FY 2025-26

Konkola

At Konkola, Production was 34.6 kt in the financial year 2026 vs 13.3 kt in FY 2024-25 supported by improved business partner performance on mine development.

Nchanga

At Nchanga, production was 16.3 kt copper concentrates, in the financial year 2026 as compared to only 2.3 kt in FY 2024-25.

Tailings Leach Plant

TLP's production stood at 30.6 kt in the financial year 2026 due to improved plant capacity utilisation and operating efficiencies.

Financial performance

(US\$ million, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	1,330	390	-
EBITDA	52	(38)	-
EBITDA margin (%)	4%	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	207	136	52%
Operating Profit before special items	(155)	(174)	(12%)
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	1%	-	-
Capital Expenditure	57	(12)	-
Sustaining	57	(12)	-
Growth	54	-	-

Restated, refer note 2(e): Restatement of the comparative period financial information.

Revenue increased significantly to US\$ 1,330 million in FY 2025-26, compared with US\$ 390 million in FY 2024-25, supported by higher production and sales volumes. EBITDA improved to US\$ 52 million, compared with a loss of US\$ 38 million in the prior year, reflecting the benefits of operational ramp-up, improved asset utilization and lower cost of production.

C1 Cash Cost was US\$ 8,480/t. Some of the impactful initiatives undertaken to reduce the cost are as follows:

- New power supply contract reducing power cost by ~4 c/kwh
- ~3% power consumption efficiencies
- ~16% reduction in insurance cost
- Other consumption efficiencies on

Growth Projects

Konkola underground mine

The Konkola underground mine remains a key priority. FY 2026-27 will focus on KDMP development and production ramp up other production areas.

Nchanga operations

At Nchanga, the focus continues to be plant reliability at the TLP, Tailings Dam reclamation and development of a new tailings storage facility in preparation for TD5 reclamation.

TLP 2 plant

Start of construction of additional TLP plant with capacity of ~70 KTPA copper production.

Outlook

Production growth is expected to continue into FY 2026-27, with total metal production projected to increase to be in range of 180 kt to 200 kt. Cost of production is expected to be in the range of ~US\$ 7,500/t

Our strategic priorities for FY 2026-27

Below are some key strategic priorities:

- Deliver volume growth through successful implementation of Business partnering model;
- Increase production of underground mine at Konkola with an additional, deeper horizontal development and 1,390 m pump chamber development;
- Improve equipment availability and reliability;
- Ensure a reliable Tailings Leach facility with the potential to increase recoveries through elevated temperature leach;
- Develop a new tailings leach facility to replace TD5 and Construction of a new tailings leach plant to process TD5 materials.

KCM enters FY 2026-27 with a clear growth pathway supported by resource development, infrastructure investment, operational improvements, and a continued commitment to safety and environmental stewardship



Operational Review



NICOMET

The year in brief

In India, the demand for nickel metal and nickel sulphate is largely supported by the stainless steel and electroplating industries, with the electric vehicle (EV) segment steadily emerging as an important growth catalyst. The domestic market size is currently estimated at approximately 50 KTPA for primary nickel metal and around 2 KTPA for nickel sulphate.

At the global level, the nickel market is projected to expand at a CAGR of approximately 6%, driven by sustained demand across industrial and energy transition applications.

The Company has secured a strong position in the domestic nickel sulphate segment, accounting for nearly 50% of the total market. During the year, the business further strengthened its international presence by expanding into European markets. Nickel sulphate is now being exported to OEMs catering to the electroplating industry across Europe, Thailand, and Japan, enhancing the Company's global footprint.



ESG

- During the year, the Company strengthened its focus on energy efficiency, resource conservation, and community development.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Improved overall power factor from 0.83 to 0.95, resulting in annual energy savings of 2,701 GJ and reduction of 1.91 tCO₂e. Deployment of natural gas-based vehicles for hazardous waste transportation reduced diesel consumption by ~36,000 litres per annum.
 - **Waste Reduction & Circularity:** Installation of a membrane filter press enabled up to 30% waste reduction. Biomass briquette waste is being sold to brick manufacturers.
 - **Water Stewardship:** Rooftop rainwater harvesting system commissioned, with expected annual savings of ~4,000 KL, enhancing water positivity.
 - **Community Development:** The Vedanta Computer Literacy Center has benefited ~185 students by imparting digital skills. Additionally, 180 local farmers were supported through a paddy seed distribution programme to strengthen agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods.

These initiatives reflect the Company's continued commitment to sustainable operations and inclusive growth.

Occupational health & safety

We believe every incident can be prevented.

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) improved significantly, reducing from 1.63 in FY 2024-25 to 0.00 in FY 2025-26. To enhance workplace safety, we continue to foster a culture of felt leadership by actively involving senior leaders in strengthening our safety systems and driving risk reduction, particularly in high risk areas within the plant.

Safety stand downs were conducted to share key learnings from incidents across the group. Our safety leadership also maintains regular engagement with on-ground teams to reinforce behaviour based safety practices and further cultivate a strong, proactive safety culture.

Production Performance

Particulars (Nickel)	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Production (MT)	1,397	2,493	(44%)
Sales (MT)	1,365	2,470	(45%)

The lower volume is primarily attributable to the decline in LME nickel prices, which resulted in the shutdown of several nickel mines globally. Consequently, the reduced availability of raw material adversely impacted production volumes compared to last year.

Prices

(US\$ per tonne)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Average LME CSP	15,604	16,559	(6%)

Financial performance

(₹ crore, unless stated)			
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Change
Revenue	29	44	(35%)
EBITDA	(10)	(6)	59%
EBITDA margin (%)	(34%)	(14%)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(1)	(1)	(4%)
Operating Profit before special items	(11)	(7)	49%
Share in Group EBITDA (%)	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	1	3	(65%)
Sustaining	-	1	(83%)
Growth	1	1	(50%)

Revenue for the year was US\$ 29 million, down 35% Y-o-Y. EBITDA for the year was US\$ (10) million.

Strategic priorities and outlook

To address the scarcity of raw materials arising from lower LME prices, we have identified alternative raw materials in the form of scrap and alloys available at lower cost. Laboratory tests and pilot trials have been conducted, which have demonstrated operational compatibility and processing efficiency. As a result, the use of these alternative raw materials is poised to improve our EBITDA and strengthen the business performance going forward.

In line with our Chairman's vision, as a part of long-term plan, we shall be setting up a "state-of-the-art" Nickel plant with an annual capacity of ~50 KTPA to meet the Indian demand for Nickel Metal.

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Operational Review



PORT BUSINESS

The year in brief

In FY 2025-26, the company achieved a record cargo throughput of 7.11 MMT (69% of volume as permitted in Concessional Agreement), compared to 6.69 MMT in FY 2024-25. This included 4.67 MMT of coal and 2.44 MMT of other compatible cargoes.





Vizag General Cargo Berth (VGCB)

Rail operations also reached a new milestone, with 1,606 rakes handled in FY 2025-26, marking the highest rake handling in the past decade. Notably, 188 rakes were handled in March 2026, the highest number in a single month since the commencement of terminal operations.

Operational efficiency peaked with the highest-ever cargo discharge of 1,01,287 MT within 24 hours. Additionally, the terminal successfully handled its largest-ever bauxite vessel, with a volume of 2,00,453 tonnes.



Awards & Accolades

- **VGCB was recognised at the CII Kaizen Competition 2025**, receiving multiple prestigious awards:
 - Champions Trophy 2025 – Special Jury Champion Award for Breakthrough Kaizen and exceptional innovation
 - Champion of Champions 2025, awarded as the best team among **202 top-performing teams**
 - Challengers Trophy 2025, securing **Three-Star Challenger Awards** in Restorative Kaizen, Renovative Kaizen, and Innovative Kaizen
- **Silver Award** for Best safety performer category under Ports and Logistics at **CII Andhra Pradesh Safety Excellence Awards 2025**
- Secured **2nd Rank** in the **VPA Swachhtha 4.0 Awards** under the PPP Operator category
- Established **50 Nand Ghars** for the first time in **Visakhapatnam and Andhra Pradesh**, marking a significant milestone as the 17th state
- Received multiple Global CSR & ESG Awards, including:
 - Global CSR & ESG Award for Project Disha – Skilling & Employment
 - CSR Exceed Award for Project Aarogya – Preventive Healthcare
 - FAME India Award for Project Disha – Skill Development & Employability
- Successfully **won bids and received the Letter of Intent (LOI) for Berths WQ2 and WQ3** at the Inner Harbour of the Visakhapatnam Port, with an estimated **cargo handling capacity of 6 MMT**.
- Obtained approval for FOIS integration with Preweigh Hopper weighment which lead to benchmark rake loadability of ~ 99%, hence reducing freight cost to customer and improved customer satisfaction.
- Ever lowest specific power consumption of 1.60 Kwhr/MT surpassing previous best of 1.66 Kwhr/MT

Governance

The Board of Directors of the Company (“**Board**”) is responsible for ensuring the long-term success of the Group by balancing the needs of its various stakeholders. Good governance plays a key role in the delivery of shareholder value and the Board remains committed to maintaining good corporate governance and ethical business practices.

How the Board Operates?

Vedanta Resources Limited (“**VRL**”/the “**Company**”) is the parent company of the Vedanta Group. Through its subsidiaries, it holds its principal operating businesses such as Vedanta Limited (“**VEDL**”).

It is the Board’s view that good governance of the Group is best achieved by the delegation of authority from the Board to its operating subsidiaries. Accordingly, the Board has well-established arrangements for the delegation of authority to its operating subsidiaries, together with a schedule of matters which are reserved for the Company’s Board. Therefore, while the interests of the Group’s stakeholders are considered by the Company’s Board at a business level, the interests of each business’ stakeholders are considered by the boards of VEDL and each of its operating subsidiaries. Each subsidiary is responsible for their own decision-making and formulates its own policies in line with local regulations in the jurisdiction they operate in. The details of the Company’s governance framework and delegation of authority to the Board and Management committees, which is regularly reviewed to ensure it remains fit for purpose, can be found as part of the Integrated Annual Report.

For every strategic proposal, the primary focus of the Board is to promote the long-term success of the Group for the benefit of members and other stakeholders. Decision-making by both the Company’s Board, and under its delegated authorities to its principal operating subsidiaries, take into account the assessment of the impact of the decision of the long-term success of the Group to the benefit of its shareholders, with regard to other stakeholders.

The Company’s principal operating subsidiaries report back to the Company’s Board on the consideration taken by the respective subsidiary boards of the s172 factors on all strategic decisions taken by them.

As Vedanta Limited is listed on the Indian stock exchanges including BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited, stringent compliance and reporting measures are in place to ensure good governance and to consider the interests of its key stakeholders.

Role of the Chair

The Chairman of the Board encourages open dialogue between the Non-Executive Director and the management on all Board discussions. This includes constructive discussion to assess the long-term impact for the Group including its stakeholders, of any strategic proposals presented to the Board.

Information

The associated briefing papers circulated to the Board for consideration and approval detail potential impacts, if any, on the members and other stakeholders and the long-term consequences for the business.

The s172 assessment is performed internally by management, and where required, the Board may request external assurance of the quality of information provided.

Policies and Practices

VEDL, as the principal operating subsidiary, has an established stakeholder engagement standard which governs the procedure for identifying key stakeholders. At VEDL level, a review of key stakeholders is undertaken every 3 years and discussed by the concerned functional/ management team/committee. This subsequently gets presented to the VEDL Board for information.

In line with the Group’s delegated authority structure, stakeholder identification is undertaken at a Business Unit level. Further, Vedanta’s social responsibility performance standard aims to ensure effective engagement with all key stakeholders. The details on the Group’s ongoing engagement with stakeholders can be found as part of the Integrated Annual Report.

Training

The relevance of stakeholder considerations in the context of the Board’s decision-making has long been a part of Board as they are aligned to the Group’s vision, values and sustainability principles. We recognise the importance of keeping the interests of our stakeholders at the forefront of decision-making and provide refresher training to Directors as required.

The Board and Company’s senior management team have received briefings on the Directors’ duties as outlined in s172. These training briefings have also been cascaded to the management teams including those at the principal operating subsidiary, VEDL, to ensure that delegated

decision-making adequately covers the impact assessment of the s172 factors and that stakeholder considerations are at the forefront of all strategic decisions.

Culture and Stakeholder Engagement

The Board is committed to maintaining strong relationships with its shareholders, bondholders and other stakeholders. The Group is working to continually improve its engagement with its various stakeholders.

The Group has a number of governance, safety, technical, tailing dam, environment, social performance and management standards which facilitate the pursuit of its goals and vision with adherence to its purpose and values. The Group’s stakeholder engagement standard and social responsibility performance standard ensure that the Group’s stakeholders are at the forefront of its operations and decision-making. They also facilitate effective engagement with all key stakeholders. The further details on ongoing engagement with stakeholders can be found as part of the Strategic Report.

All Group standards including the stakeholder engagement standard and social responsibility performance standards are rolled out across the Group and include new operating businesses following their acquisition by the Group in order to promote consistency across the Group.

Maintaining our License to Operate

Our license to operate is dictated by our reputation and the way the Group is perceived by its stakeholders. The Board’s leadership ensures that management of the respective businesses run the businesses in an ethical and responsible manner in relation to all stakeholders. The Board has an established set of corporate values which guide its decision-making process and operations. Further details of the Group’s purpose and values can be found as part of the Integrated Annual Report.

The Group has a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics covering its Whistle Blower Policy, and a Supplier Code of Conduct along with a Supplier Sustainability Management Policy, which altogether reinforce the Board’s commitment to operating in an ethical manner in the pursuit of its goals. Furthermore, employees receive regular training updates on ethical practices including anti-bribery and corruption and anti-money laundering. The Internal Audit function of the Group regularly reports to the Board on the operation of the Whistle Blower Policy including remedial actions taken following the investigation of any complaints received and found to be in order.

Creating Value for our Stakeholders

The Group maintains ongoing dialogue with its stakeholders to understand their expectations and how their concerns can be addressed. The consideration of stakeholder interests forms a vital part of the Board’s deliberations.

The details of what the Board considers are the key interests of the Group’s stakeholders and the Group’s actions in FY 2025-26 to foster these interests can be found in the Sustainability section forming part of the Integrated Annual Report.

The VRL Board and subsidiary boards ensure that stakeholder considerations are taken into account in strategic decision-making by requiring that all strategic proposals coming to the Board include an analysis of stakeholder impacts, which form part of the discussions when making decisions. The Company Secretary provides support to the Board to ensure that sufficient consideration is given to stakeholder issues. In accordance with the Schedule of Matters Reserved for the Board, the principal operating subsidiaries regularly report to the Board on the considerations taken for key strategic decisions.

Making Strategic Decisions for a Better Future

During the year, the Company’s principal subsidiary, VEDL approved a number of strategic transactions which were determined would promote the long-term success of the company for the benefit of its shareholders while taking into account the needs of all its stakeholders.

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The Company’s Board of Directors collectively provides entrepreneurial leadership for the Group and strategic direction to management for the delivery of sustainable shareholder value.

The reporting structure, as outlined below, between the Board and Management represents the Group’s Delegation of Authority and Corporate Governance framework. As part of its decision-making processes, the Board considers the long-term consequences of its decisions, the interests of various stakeholders including employees, the impact of the Group’s operations on the environment and the need to conduct its business ethically. This is achieved through a prudent and robust risk management framework, internal controls and strong governance processes.

Board

The Board of VRL comprises of three directors including the Executive Chairman, Executive Vice-Chairman and one Non-Executive Director.

The Board’s Responsibilities

- Set the values and vision of the Group;
- Determine strategic priorities and risk appetite;
- Review the delivery of strategy by management and provide challenge or support as necessary;
- Oversee the Group’s internal controls and risk management framework;
- Monitor the Group’s risk environment and tolerances;

- Stakeholder engagement;
- Financial and performance reporting; and
- Determine remuneration of Directors.

The Company Secretary acts as Secretary to the Board and attends all its meetings to formally record each meeting.

Key Matters Reserved for Board Consideration

The duties of the Board are set out in its terms of reference, including those matters specifically reserved for its consideration. The Board’s terms of reference also set out those matters which must be reported to the Board, such as details of fatalities within the Group and the adoption or material amendment to the Group policies relating to business conduct, environment and health and safety.

The formal schedule of reserved matters is replicated in internal delegation of authorities within the Group to provide the businesses with flexibility to operate whilst ensuring that strategic matters are always considered and decided by the Board. The Board reviews its schedule of reserved matters regularly.

Board Focus During FY 2025-26 – Covering Operational and Financial Performance; Governance and Risk

- Approval of the Group’s Business Plan FY 2025-26;
- Reviewed the Group’s operational performance, including safety and environment across its businesses, through updates at each scheduled Board meeting;
- Reviewed the Group’s financial performance and debt management initiatives through updates at each scheduled Board meeting;
- Reviewed the Group’s Treasury position and considered (re)financing proposals including the approval of various loan financing facilities and amendments to existing loan facilities;
- Discussed the Group’s operational and financial performance, reviewed its going concern status and approved the going concern statements for inclusion in the Company’s Annual Report; and

- Received updated on the significant accounting, legal and tax issues and approved the Group’s Annual Report and full and half-year financial results.

EFFECTIVENESS

The Board is comprised of two executive directors and one independent non-executive director for effective governance. The non-executive director is considered fully independent in character and judgement and free from any relationship or circumstance that could affect or appear to affect his independent judgement.

The Board operates in an open and collaborative manner to support and constructively challenge management to deliver operational success. The Directors harness their collectively wide-ranging expertise and experience to shape decision-making.

Board Induction

On appointment to the Board, each Director undergoes a comprehensive induction programme which is tailored to their individual needs but is intended to provide an introduction to the Group’s operations, challenges and risks. The newly appointed Directors also receive an overview of their duties, corporate governance policies and Board processes.

Ongoing Board Training and Development

The Board is committed to the continuing development of its Directors and they are offered training as required to assist them in the performance of their duties. There are also procedures in place to provide the Directors with appropriate and timely information, including receiving information between meetings regarding Group business development and financial performance. The Directors have access to the Company’s professional advisers, where necessary, as well as to the Company Secretary, who is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are followed. The Company Secretary is also responsible for advising the Board on governance matters.

Accountability

Area of Responsibility	Activities
Financial Reporting The Board oversees the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process to ensure that the information provided to the Company's shareholders and other stakeholders is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary to assess the Company's financial position, performance, business model and strategy. The Group has a comprehensive financial reporting system, which is reviewed and modified in line with accounting standards to ensure that all published financial information is accurate.	During the year, the Board reviewed the preliminary announcements, Annual Report and financial statements for its approval and release in the public domain. As part of the process, it reviewed and challenged the key accounting and other judgements presented by management which were deliberated further for approval. A detailed audit plan was prepared by the external auditor. The audit plan set out the audit scope, key audit risks identified, materiality issues, the client team working on the audit and the audit timetable. The audit scope covered the significant components of the audit and audit plans for each component and geographical location. Each of the key audit risks and the external auditor's response on how it will investigate these risks was considered by the Board. The Board discussed the key accounting issues as outlined in the audit opinion. Other areas of review and discussion included: • Six-monthly reviews of significant accounting issues and impact on the Group; • Review and approval of the half-year report; • Discussion on impairment reviews; • Review of pending tax issues and the financial exposure to the Group; • Review of legal and tax cases and the associated risks arising to ensure that appropriate provisions are made and disclosed; and • Review of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements including working capital forecasts, monthly projections and funding requirements.
Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance The Board reviews internal control and risk management processes and output from the regular review of risks carried out during the year by the internal audit function.	Vedanta's risk management framework serves to identify, assess and report on the principal and emerging risks facing the Group's businesses in a consistent manner. The further details on the Group's risk management framework form part of the Strategic Report. • During the year and up to the date of this Report, the Board reviewed the internal control system in place to ensure that it remains effective. The review included a report on the risk matrix, significant risks and actions put in place to mitigate these risks. Any weaknesses identified by the review were addressed by enhanced procedures to strengthen the relevant controls and these are in turn reviewed at regular intervals. • The Board also continued to monitor the market conditions, risks and uncertainties relevant to the Group, reviewed the risk management framework and reported to the Board on relevant risks affecting the Group. The Board received periodic updates from management confirming that risks relevant to the Group were appropriately categorised, the potential impact to the Group and adequacy of resources allocated to manage the risks. The Board has reviewed the Principal Risks and Uncertainties for the Group disclosed in the Annual Report and Accounts for FY 2025-26 and considered them to be appropriate; • Internal audit review including reviews of the internal control framework, changes to the control gradings within the Group and whistle-blower cases; and • Review of the Group's risk management infrastructure, risk profile, significant risks, risk matrix and resulting action plans.
Audit and External Auditor	• Review of the significant audit risks with the external auditor during interim review and year-end audit; • Consideration of external audit findings and review of significant issues raised; • Review of key audit issues and management's report; • Review of independence of the external auditor and the provision of non-audit services including non-audit fees paid/proposed to be paid to the external auditor; • Review of the external auditor's performance and making recommendations in respect of the re-appointment of the external auditor; • Review of the management representation letter; • Review of the audit plan, scope of external audit of the financial statements for FY 2025-26 and key risk areas for the audit plan of FY 2025-26.
Sustainability and Long-Term Success	• Review of procedures to ensure sustainability and long-term success of the business.

Significant Accounting Issues Considered by the Board

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the years presented. The Board reviews whether the Group's accounting policies are appropriate, and management's estimate and judgements applied in the financial statements are reasonable. The Board also reviewed the disclosures made in the financial statements and the views of the external auditor as outlined in the audit opinion on these significant issues were considered by the Board.

External Auditor

MHA Audit Services LLP (Formerly trading through the legal entity MacIntyre Hudson LLP), an independent

member of Baker Tilly International Limited ("MHA"), is the Company's external auditor. The Board reviews the external auditor's independence and assesses their ongoing effectiveness. The Board also determines the external auditor's remuneration and includes all the fees that the Company pays for audit, audit-related and non-audit services performed by MHA.

Non-Audit Services

The Group governs the provision of non-audit services by the external auditor which specifies the services which the external auditor is permitted to undertake. It also specifies non-audit services which MHA is prohibited from undertaking in order to safeguard their objectivity as such services present a high risk of conflict and could undermine the external auditor's independence. The Board reviews the fees paid to the external auditor for non-audit services to ensure auditor independence is safeguarded. A breakdown of the non-audit fees paid to the external auditor is disclosed in Note 36 to the financial statements.

Directors’ Report

The Directors are pleased to present their annual report on the business of the Group, together with the financial statements and auditor’s report, for the year ended 31 March 2026.

The relevant information required by Schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, as amended, to be included in the Directors’ Report but, which is instead included in the Strategic Report or elsewhere in the Annual Report, is set out in the table below:

Employment policies and employee involvement	Forming part of the Strategic Report
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Strategic Report

The Strategic Report has been prepared in accordance with the Act which requires the Company to set out a fair review of the business of the Group during the financial year, including an analysis of the position of the Group at the end of the financial year and the trends and factors likely to affect the future development, performance and position of the business. The Strategic Report provides a comprehensive review of Vedanta’s strategy, operations, its financial position and its business prospects, and is incorporated by reference into, and forms part of this Directors’ Report.

Review of Business and Future Developments

Certain items that would ordinarily need to be included in this Directors’ Report (including an indication of likely future developments in the business of VRL and the Group) have, as permitted, instead been discussed in the Strategic Report. A review of the business and future developments of the Group is presented in the Strategic Report. The Directors’ declaration is also incorporated into this Directors’ Report.

Forward Looking Statements

The Strategic Report and other sections of this Annual Report contain forward looking statements. By their nature, forward looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and may be beyond the Company’s ability to control or predict. Forward looking statements and past performance are therefore not guarantees of future performance. The information contained in the Strategic Report has been prepared on the basis of information and knowledge available to the Directors at the date of preparation and the Company does not undertake to update or revise the content during the year ahead.

Dividends

The Directors are not recommending a final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 (FY 2024-25: Nil).

Directors

The Directors as at the date of this Report are Mr. Anil Agarwal, Mr. Navin Agarwal and Mr. Allampallam Ramakrishnan Narayanaswamy.

The biographies for each of the Directors can be found on the Company’s website at www.vedantaresources.com.

Directors’ Remuneration

The details of the remuneration of the Directors of the Company is provided in the Directors’ Remuneration Report forming part of the Integrated Annual Report.

Directors’ and Officers’ Indemnity

The Company had in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors and officers, during the year which remain in force as at the date of this report. Directors’ and Officers’ Insurance cover is in place for all directors to provide cover against certain acts or omissions on behalf of the Company.

Material Interest in Shares

The shares of Vedanta Resources Limited are held by Vedanta Incorporated (Erstwhile Volcan Investments Limited) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited as follows:

Vedanta Incorporated (Erstwhile Volcan Investments Limited) – 187,488,092 shares – 65.73%

Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited – 97,758,606 shares – 34.27%

Share Capital

As at 31 March 2026, the issued share capital of the Company comprised of 285,246,698 ordinary shares of USD 0.10 each and 50,000 deferred shares of GBP 1 each.

Rights and Obligations attaching to Shares

The rights and obligations attaching to the ordinary and deferred shares are set out in the Articles of Association of the Company. The details of the issued share capital are shown in Note 29 of the financial statements.

Apart from the above, each ordinary share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company. The

holders of deferred shares are not entitled to attend, speak or vote at any general meeting of the Company, nor are they entitled to the payment of any dividend or to receive notice of general meeting(s).

The further details of the rights attaching to the deferred shares are set out in the Articles and summarised in Note 30 of the financial statements.

Financial Instruments

An explanation of the Group’s financial management objectives and policies, together with details of the Group’s exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity and cash flow risk and foreign currency risk, appear in Note 24 to the financial statements.

Employees

The requisite information on the Group’s employees and its policies with respect to employees can be found in the Sustainability Report section of the Strategic Report. In summary, the Group continues its commitment towards effective communication and constructive dialogue with employees. A Group-wide engagement and communication with employees helps management to share information, ideas and opportunities quickly and to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the Company. The employees have opportunities to voice their opinions and ask questions through the Group intranet and engage in question and answer sessions with the Executive Chairman.

Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement

The Group’s slavery and human trafficking statement for the year ended 31 March 2026 in accordance with Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, as amended, will be published on the Company’s website at www.vedantaresources.com. The statement outlines the steps taken by the Group to address the risk of slavery and human trafficking occurring within its operations and supply chains.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy

The Board has formalised its approach to diversity, equity and inclusion with its approval of the Group’s Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy. The policy reinforces the Group’s commitment to promoting an inclusive environment, in which every member of its workforce feels valued and respected, with a zero tolerance of discrimination and harassment. While our commitment extends to embracing diversity in all its forms, including but not limited to, age, gender, ethnicity, abilities, sexual orientation and religious beliefs, the Group’s is specifically focussing on improving the gender balance.

The objective of the policy is to have a workforce which is representative of the countries and communities in which we operate and where every individual is valued, respected

and empowered to utilize their different abilities and experiences to realize their full potential.

Gender Diversity

The Board is committed to improving diversity across the Group. At Vedanta, we strive to achieve gender parity in our workforce. By driving diversity equity & inclusion for the organization, we also include the communities surrounding our operations as we take bolder steps to include representation from all sections of the society.

We are proud of our diverse workforce, which is a mix of regional, gender, sexual orientation, physical abilities, ethnicity and other forms of diversity. In the recent years, we implemented various pathbreaking initiatives including the launch of the new Parenthood Policy which encompassed benefits for LGBTQ employees. In addition, a ‘NO QUESTIONS ASKED’ Work-From-Home Policy was launched for female professionals to improve their well-being.

Political Donations

It is the Board’s policy that neither the Company nor any of its subsidiary companies outside India may, under any circumstances, make donations or contributions to political organisations. The subsidiaries in India may make political donations or contributions as this is customary in India and permitted under local legislation. Any political donations made in India will be disclosed in the Company’s Annual Report and Accounts.

Going Concern

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. The Directors have considered a number of factors in concluding on their going concern assessment. Details of the going concern assessment are included as part of the Integrated Annual Report.

Covenant Compliance

The Group’s financing facilities, including bank loans and bonds, contain covenants requiring the Group to maintain specified financial ratios. The Group has complied with all the covenant requirements till 31 March 2026.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are disclosed in Note 35 to the financial statements. There are no material adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events, except already disclosed.

Research and Development

The Group’s business units carry out research and development activities as outlined below:

Research and Development (“R&D”) is a critical component of Vedanta’s growth strategy. It enables us to stay

competitive by developing innovative products and services that meet the changing needs of customers. Vedanta invests a significant amount of resources into R&D to improve the quality of its products and services, reduce costs, and increase efficiency. R&D helps the company to differentiate itself from competitors and maintain its market position.

The details of the Group’s R&D expenditure are disclosed as part of the Integrated Annual Report of Vedanta Limited for FY 2025-26. The Group’s expenditure on R&D has been disclosed in Note 10(a) of the financial statements.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (“SECR”) Disclosure within the Directors’ Report

Vedanta Resources Limited qualifies as a large unquoted company for the purposes of the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) framework. However, the Group's total energy consumption within the United Kingdom during the financial year was less than 40,000 kWh. Accordingly, the Company qualifies for the low energy user exemption under the SECR Regulations and is therefore exempt from the detailed SECR disclosure requirements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Statement as per Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (the “Act”) (“s172”)

The following section serves as our “s172 statement” and explains how the Board considers the interests of key stakeholders and the broader matters set out in s172 when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company, the Board’s engagement with those stakeholders and their influence on decision-making.

Board’s Approach to s172 and Decision-Making

The Board is ultimately responsible for the long-term success of the Group. It recognizes that this is dependent on fostering good relationships with its key stakeholders in the pursuit of sustainable growth for the benefit of the Company’s shareholders. The Board, therefore, considers the interests of and the impact of its decisions on the Group’s key stakeholders as part of its decision-making process.

When making decisions, each Director ensures that he acts in the way he considers, in good faith, would most likely promote the Company’s success for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so, have regard (among other matters) to those set out in s172.

- In line with s172, the Board ensures consideration of stakeholders in all decision-making processes by clearly demonstrating how the Board has applied the s172 factors in practice.
- In particular, the (re)financing arrangements and other business and strategic decisions undertaken basis the decision and discretion of the Board during the year provide sufficient specific examples of how the Group has considered the relevant factors, how stakeholder

interests influenced the Board’s decision-making, and how the Board, in turn, addressed the matters required by s172, including:

- the likely long-term consequences of Board decisions;
- the interests of employees;
- the need to foster business relationships with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders;
- the impact of the Group’s operations on the community and environment;
- maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- acting fairly between members of the Company.

Statement of Directors’ responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, Directors’ Report and financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors’ Report and the financial statements in accordance with UK law and regulations.

The directors are required by the UK Companies Act 2006 to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the parent company and the financial performance and cash flows of the Group and parent company for that period. Under that law they have elected to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with UK adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (UK adopted IFRS) and applicable law and have elected to prepare the parent company financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and United Kingdom accounting standards (United Kingdom generally accepted accounting practice), including FRS 101 “Reduced Disclosure Framework”).

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and of the profit or loss of the Group and Company for that period.

In preparing the parent company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether Financial Reporting Standard 101 ‘Reduced Disclosure Framework’ has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

In preparing the Group financial statements, IAS 1 requires that the directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in UK adopted IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group’s financial position and financial performance; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group and parent company’s transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and parent company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Having made the requisite enquiries, so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418(3) of the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company’s auditors are unaware, and the directors have taken all the steps they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company’s auditors are aware of that information.

The directors are also responsible for preparing a Strategic Report and Directors’ Report that comply with that law and those regulations. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company’s website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

- The consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with UK adopted IFRS and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group.
- The parent company financial statements, prepared in accordance with United Kingdom generally accepted accounting practice, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company.
- The annual report and financial statements, including the Strategic Report and Directors’ Report, includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

This Directors’ Report was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Surneet Kaur
Company Secretary

Vedanta Resources Limited
Registered no: 04740415

Directors’ Remuneration Report

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION POLICY REPORT

Policy overview

The key objective of the Group's broad remuneration policy is to ensure that competitive and fair awards are linked to key deliverables and are also aligned with market practice and investor expectations.

The company ensures that remuneration policies and practices are designed to attract, retain and motivate the Executive Directors and the senior management group, while focusing on the delivery of the Group's strategic and business objectives. The key focus area is alignment of the interests of the Executive Directors and the senior management group with the strategic goals of the company and the interest of the investors to build a sustainable performance culture.

When setting remuneration for the Executive Directors, various aspects are taken into account such as the business performance, developments in the natural resources sector and, considering that the majority of the Group's operations are based in India, similar information for high-performing Indian companies.

In setting the policy for Executive Directors' remuneration, the company considers the pay and employment conditions across the Group, including annual base compensation increases across the general employee population and the overall spend on annual bonuses. The employees may be eligible to participate in the annual bonus arrangement and receive awards under the Employee Share Option Plan (“ESOP”). The opportunities and performance metrics may vary by employee level, with specific business metrics incorporated where possible.

The company does not formally consult with employees in respect of the design of the Executive Directors' Remuneration Policy, although the company will keep this under review.

There is a formal remuneration policy which details the various elements of pay, performance measures and their linkage to objective and the maximum opportunity of each element for the Executive Directors.

Service Contracts for Executive Directors

The board reviews the contractual terms for new Executive Directors to ensure these reflect best practice.

- Mr. Anil Agarwal is employed under a contract of employment with the Company for a rolling-term, but which may be terminated by not less than six months’ notice. Provision is made in Mr. Anil Agarwal's contract for payment to be made in lieu of notice on termination which is equal to base compensation.
- Mr. Navin Agarwal has a letter of appointment with the Company which is a rolling contract and may be terminated by giving six months’ notice. Mr. Navin Agarwal has a contact of employment with Vedanta Limited which expires on 31 July 2028, with a notice period of three months or base compensation in lieu thereof.

Letters of Appointment for Non-Executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors have letters of appointment which may be terminated by either party giving three months' notice. The Non-Executive Directors' letters of appointment set out the time requirements expected of them in the performance of their duties. Non-Executive Directors are normally expected to spend at least 20 days per year in the performance of their duties for the Company. There is no provision in the letters of appointment of the Non-Executive Directors for compensation to be paid in the event of early termination.

The Board has access to remuneration advisor as and when the advice is needed.

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION

Single total figure for remuneration

The table below summarises Directors’ remuneration received during the year ended 31 March 2026 and the prior year for comparison.

		Base compensation including salary or fees GBP '000	Taxable Benefits GBP '000	Pension GBP '000	Annual bonus (4) GBP '000	Long-term incentives GBP '000	Total GBP '000
Executive Directors							
Anil Agarwal ⁽¹⁾	2025/26	1,739	15		1,696	1,265	4,714
	2024/25	1,739	13		1,200	1,209	4,161
	2023/24	1,739	13		1,200	1,355	4,307
Navin Agarwal	2025/26 (2), (3)	135	62	0	1,083	759	2,039
	2024/25	1,114	103	60	1,020	921	3,218
	2023/24	1,154	133	62	961	938	3,247
Non-Executive Directors							
Allampallam Narayanaswamy	2025/26	25					25
	2024/25	25					25
	2023/24	25					25

NOTES

- Mr. Anil Agarwal's taxable benefits in kind include provision of medical benefits.
- Mr. Navin Agarwal is based out of India and is drawing the majority of his remuneration in INR from Vedanta Limited. For the financial year ended 31 March 2026, Mr. Navin Agarwal has voluntarily discontinued his salary from Vedanta Limited.
- The remuneration from Vedanta Limited comprises of ₹ 24,00,776 as leave encashment basis organization's policy ; Vedanta Resources Limited fees of GBP 85,000 and ESOP related payment of GBP 759,270; Hindustan Zinc Limited fees of ₹ 5,25,000 and commission of ₹ 29,93,000.
- Annual bonus paid out during the year ending 31 March 2026 is the bonus for the performance year April 2024 – March 2025.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of **Vedanta Resources Limited**

For the purpose of this report, the terms “we” and “our” denote MHA in relation to UK legal, professional and regulatory responsibilities and reporting obligations to the members of Vedanta Resources Limited. For the purposes of the table in this report that sets out the key audit matters and how our audit addressed the key audit matters, the terms “we” and “our” refer to MHA. The Group financial statements, as defined below, consolidate the accounts of Vedanta Resources Limited and its subsidiaries (the “Group”). The “Parent Company” is defined as Vedanta Resources Limited, as an individual entity. The relevant legislation governing the Parent Company is the United Kingdom Companies Act 2006 (“Companies Act 2006”).

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Vedanta Resources Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. The financial statements that we have audited comprise:

- the Consolidated Income Statement
- the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
- the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
- the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
- the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
- Notes 1 to 40 to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies
- the Company Balance Sheet
- the Company Statement of Changes in Equity and
- Notes 1 to 12 to the company financial statements, including material accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group financial statements is applicable law and UK adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (UK adopted IFRS). The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent Company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted IFRS;
- the Parent Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and

- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- The consideration of inherent risks to the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and specifically their business model;
- The evaluation of how those risks might impact on the Group's available financial resources;
- Confirming our understanding of the Directors' going concern assessment process, including obtaining an understanding of the relevant controls over management's going concern models;
- Review of the mechanical accuracy of the groups underlying financial models used to prepare management's going concern assessment;
- Evaluation of whether the assumptions underpinning management's assessment and the related models are reasonable and consistent with our understanding of the Group's position;
- Consideration of availability of funds required to settle funding facilities due for repayment during the going concern review period;
- Assessing the reasonableness and practicality of the mitigation measures identified by management in their conservative case scenario and used by them in forming their conclusions about the existence of any uncertainties in respect of going concern;

- Consideration of terms and conditions attaching to financing facilities in place as at the date of the approval of the financial statements and expected compliance with covenants attaching to those facilities both up to the date of the approval of the financial statements and into the forecast period; and
- Assessing the Group's and Parent Company's going concern related financial statement disclosures.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Overview of our audit approach

Scope	Our audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the Group, including the Parent Company, and its environment, including the Group's system of internal control, and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including assessing whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that may have represented a risk of material misstatement.		
	We, and our component auditors acting on specific group instructions, undertook audits of the entire financial information of 9 components, and specified audit procedures on specified classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures on another 41 components.		
Overall materiality	2026	2025	
Group	US\$ 153m	US\$ 134m	2.5% (2025: 2.5%) of EBITDA
Parent Company	US\$ 31.8m	US\$ 28.2m	0.5% (2025: 0.5%) of gross assets
Key audit matters (Group) Recurring	• Taxation claims and exposures (Group)		

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those matters which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Taxation claims and exposures	
Key audit matter description	The Group is subject to various tax disputes, mainly with the Indian authorities, which have been ongoing for numerous years. A material risk exists that the provision for these disputes is insufficient, or the contingent liability disclosed is understated, due to the inherent uncertainty in such disputes and the requirement for management judgements on whether the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, possible, or probable.
	The most material disputes are disclosed in note 11 and note 32d of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	We have performed the following procedures:
	- Engaged internal tax specialists to assist the audit team in performing work over all tax related matters. - Obtained an understanding of the processes in place to identify and assess risk in relation to tax disputes. - Critically reviewed detailed papers prepared by management assessing such risks and concluding on the appropriate accounting treatment of any potential liabilities. - Along with local component auditors, reviewed the positions taken by management, and the relevant legal opinions, in respect of the major material taxation matters. - Assessed the appropriateness and completeness of the related tax provisions and contingent liability disclosures in the financial statements.
Key observations	Nothing has come to our attention that would indicate that judgements and estimates arising from taxation claims and exposures are not reasonable or not in compliance with the financial reporting framework.

Our application of materiality

Our definition of materiality considers the value of error or omission on the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, would change or influence the economic decision of a reasonably knowledgeable user of those financial statements. Misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as immaterial as we also take account of the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the

financial statements as a whole. Materiality is used in planning the scope of our work, executing that work and evaluating the results.

Performance materiality is the application of materiality at the individual account or balance level, set at an amount to reduce, to an appropriately low level, the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

The determination of performance materiality reflects our assessment of the risk of undetected errors existing, the nature of the systems and controls and the level of misstatements arising in previous audits.

	Group financial statements	Parent Company financial statements
Overall materiality	US\$ 153 million (2025: US\$ 134 million)	US\$ 31.8 million (2025: US\$ 28.2 million)
How we determined it	2.5% of EBITDA (2025: 2.5% of EBITDA)	0.5% of gross assets (2025: 0.5% of gross assets)
Rationale for the benchmark applied	We consider EBITDA to be a key indicator for the Group and reflective of the current and future performance of the Group. In our opinion EBITDA is the KPI of critical interest to the users of the financial statements of Vedanta Resources Limited as it is the key measure of the Group's success, demonstrating profitable trading and the ability to service debt capital and interest payments.	The Parent Company is a holding company whose purpose is to consolidate the active trading entities, and a number of other Group companies. We consider gross assets to be the most important balance to the users.
Performance materiality	We set our performance materiality at 70% of overall materiality, amounting to \$107m (2025: \$94m) to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole. In determining performance materiality, we considered a number of factors - the history of misstatements, our risk assessment and the strength and robustness of the control environment.	We set our performance materiality at 70% of overall materiality, amounting to \$22.2m (2025: \$19.8m) to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole. In determining performance materiality, we considered a number of factors - the history of misstatements, our risk assessment and the strength and robustness of the control environment.
Reporting threshold	We agreed to report any corrected or uncorrected adjustments exceeding \$7.7m (2025: \$6.7m) in respect of the Group to the Board of Directors as well as differences below this threshold that in our view warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.	We agreed to report any corrected or uncorrected adjustments exceeding \$1.6m (2025: \$1.4m) in respect of the Parent Company to the Board of Directors as well as differences below this threshold that in our view warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Overview of the scope of the Group and Parent Company audits

Our assessment of audit risk, evaluation of materiality and our determination of performance materiality sets our audit scope for each company within the Group. Taken together, this enables us to form an opinion on the

consolidated financial statements. This assessment takes into account the size, risk profile, organisation / distribution and design and implementation of group-wide controls, changes in the business environment and other factors such as recent internal audit results when assessing the level of work to be performed at each component.

The Parent Company is UK based, whilst the primary location of operations is in India.

In assessing the risk of material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements, and to ensure we had adequate quantitative and qualitative coverage of significant accounts in the consolidated financial statements we identified 50 components across the UK, India, South Africa, Namibia, Liberia, UAE, Japan, Ireland, Netherlands, Cyprus, Jersey and Mauritius. These were selected based on their size, risk profile and contribution to the group's financial results.

Full scope audits - Of these 50 components, audits of the complete financial information of the Parent Company, 2 other UK components, 5 Indian components and 1 Zambian component were performed. The group engagement team was involved in the planning, direction and supervision of the component audit work, including the determination of component materiality levels, the agreement of key audit procedures, and provided direction regarding the design and execution of those procedures. This level of involvement provided greater oversight and provided the confidence that we had obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence over the components to support our audit opinion.

Specified procedures - For the remaining components, we performed audits of specified classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures (COTABDs) over 41 components located in the UK, India, South Africa, Namibia, Liberia, UAE, Japan, Ireland, Netherlands, Cyprus, Jersey and Mauritius. These were selected to address identified risks of material misstatement taking into consideration component materiality and the nature of Group's operations.

We enhanced the interaction with component auditors to direct the audit approach taken in respect of significant and a number of other relevant risks of material misstatement. This included discussing and agreeing the proposed approach to addressing these risks with them, along

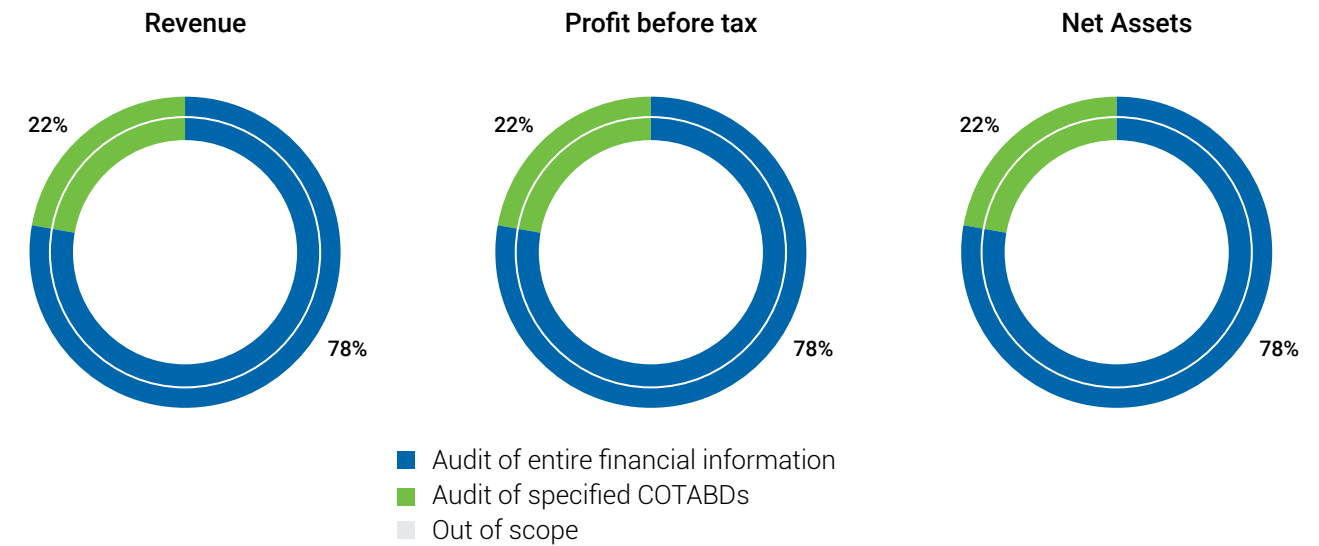
with the nature and form of their reporting on the results of their work. We also assessed the appropriateness of conclusions and consistency between reported findings and work performed.

In addition to coordinating the audit approach, we were actively involved in the audit work performed by the component auditors in India, Zambia, South Africa and Namibia. This involvement was carried out through video conferences at key stages of the audit, during which we provided group instructions (including detailed supplemental procedures), reviewed and challenged the working papers prepared by the component auditors using remote file review, through video conference at various phases of the audit engagement, provision of group instructions (including detailed supplemental procedures), review and challenge of the working papers prepared by component auditors using remote file review.

We provided comprehensive instructions to those component auditors. These instructions outlined the identified risks of material misstatement – both those considered significant and others – and included our assessment of component materiality.

The combination of audit procedures across components and specified procedures on COTABDs resulted in audit coverage of 100% of revenue, profit before tax, and net assets.

At the Group level, we evaluated the consolidation process and carried out analytical procedures to confirm that there were no significant risks of material misstatement in the aggregated financial information of the remaining components not subject to audit or specified account balances.



The control environment

We evaluated the design and implementation of those internal controls of the Group, including the Parent Company, which are relevant to our audit, such as those relating to the financial reporting cycle.

We deployed our internal IT audit specialists to get an understanding of the general IT environment.

Climate-related risks

In planning our audit and gaining an understanding of the Group and Parent Company, we considered the potential impact of climate-related risks on the business and its financial statements. We obtained management's climate-related risk assessment, along with relevant documentation and reports relating to management's assessment and held discussions with management to understand their process for identifying and assessing those risks.

We engaged internal specialists to assess, amongst other factors, the benchmarks and related data used by management, the nature of the Group's business activities, its procedures and processes and the geographic

distribution of its activities. We considered the applicability of the United Kingdom reporting requirements for Climate-related financial disclosures in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, sections 41 4C, 41 4CA and 41 4CB and performed appropriate procedures. The specialist team also investigated whether the Group falls within the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements.

We critically reviewed management's assessment of climate risk and challenged the assumptions underlying their assessment. We made enquiries to understand the extent of the potential impact of climate change risks on the Group's financial statements. This has included a review of critical accounting estimates and judgements, and the effect on our audit approach. We made management aware of evolving expectations, including those of the FRC, around the assessment and disclosure of climate-related risks, including the appropriate reflection of material climate-related risks in the Group's financial statements. We also considered the ongoing viability of the business in respect of both to direct climate risks and changes in legislation as nations grapple with their commitments to reduce and regulate emissions.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Parent Company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they

give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or Parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities . This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

Identifying and assessing potential risks arising from irregularities, including fraud

The extent of the procedures undertaken to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, included the following:

- We considered the nature of the Group's operations as a diversified natural resources business operating across multiple jurisdictions. We assessed the control environment, business performance, financing arrangements, remuneration policies and the Group's, including the Parent Company's own risk assessment that irregularities might occur as a result of fraud or error. Through discussions with the directors and component auditors, we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Group focusing on laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct material effect on the financial statements, such as provisions of Indian corporate and tax law, the Companies Act 2006, UK tax legislation or those that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Group.
- We enquired of the directors and management concerning the Group's and the Parent Company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with the laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - identifying, assessing and responding to the risk of fraud, including any allegations, investigations or known instances of actual or suspected fraud;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they had any knowledge of actual or suspected fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included utilising the spectrum of inherent risk and an evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. In particular, we considered risks arising from significant judgements and estimates. The group engagement team shared this risk assessment with the Component Auditors of Significant Subsidiaries so that they could include appropriate audit procedures in response to such risks in their work.

Audit response to risks identified

In respect of the above procedures:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Group operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements. We also reviewed and challenged the work of component auditors in respect of compliance with local relevant laws in operations in India, including reviewing third party opinions obtained by the component auditors in respect of the most significant legal matters.
- We considered the key UK laws and regulations including, the Companies Act 2006 and applicable tax legislation. In addition, we considered compliance

- with the UK Bribery Act and employee legislation, as fundamental to the Group's operations.
- We enquired of management to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We reviewed financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We enquired of management around actual and potential litigation and claims; in addition, we reviewed professional legal advice and opinions where appropriate.
- We also reviewed professional legal advice and opinions where appropriate.
- We enquired of management regarding any known or suspected fraud.
- We discussed among the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.
- We reviewed minutes of meetings of those charged with governance at the Parent Company level, as well as the minutes review procedures performed by the component auditors.
- We reviewed internal audit reports and the control systems in place and obtained an understanding of the design and implementation certain controls.
- We performed audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, and reviewing accounting estimates for bias; and
- We assessed the procedures performed by component auditors in respect of the capability of such procedures to detect irregularities including fraud, from a detailed review of their work.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Parent Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Parent Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rakesh Shaunak FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of MHA, Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
7 August 2026

MHA is the trading name of MHA Audit Services LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC455542)

Consolidated Income Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2026			Year ended 31 March 2025*		
		Before Special items	Special items (Note 6)	Total	Before Special items	Special items (Note 6)	Total
Revenue	5	21,012	-	21,012	18,220	-	18,220
Cost of sales		(15,268)	(67)	(15,335)	(13,634)	(26)	(13,660)
Gross profit / (loss)		5,744	(67)	5,677	4,586	(26)	4,560
Other operating income		394	-	394	350	-	350
Distribution costs		(356)	-	(356)	(379)	-	(379)
Administrative expenses		(707)	(233)	(940)	(607)	-	(607)
Impairment (charge)/reversal	6	-	(206)	(206)	-	379	379
Operating profit / (loss)		5,075	(506)	4,569	3,950	353	4,303
Investment revenue	7	262	-	262	273	1,272	1,545
Finance costs	8	(1,485)	-	(1,485)	(2,164)	-	(2,164)
Other losses	9	(245)	-	(245)	(70)	-	(70)
Profit / (loss) before taxation (a)		3,607	(506)	3,101	1,989	1,625	3,614
Net tax expense (b)	11	(1,153)	77	(1,076)	(1,119)	(97)	(1,216)
Profit / (loss) for the year (a+b)		2,454	(429)	2,025	870	1,528	2,398
Attributable to:							
Equity holders of the parent		655	(251)	404	(331)	1,461	1,130
Non-controlling interests		1,799	(178)	1,621	1,201	67	1,268
Profit / (loss) for the year		2,454	(429)	2,025	870	1,528	2,398

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025*
Profit for the year	2,025	2,398
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income statement:		
Remeasurement of net defined benefit plans (note 26)	(2)	(0)
Tax effects on net defined benefit plans	0	0
Loss on fair value of financial asset equity investment	6	(2)
Total (a)	4	(2)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement:		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(405)	(102)
Gain on fair value of financial asset debt investment	0	4
(Loss)/Gain on cash flow hedges	(565)	71
Tax effects arising on cash flow hedges	143	(18)
Gain/(Loss) on cash flow hedges recycled to income statement	36	(36)
Tax effects arising on cash flow hedges recycled to income statement	(8)	9
Total (b)	(799)	(72)
Other comprehensive loss for the year (a+b)	(795)	(74)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,230	2,324
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	45	1,089
Non-controlling interests	1,185	1,235
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,230	2,324

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)			
Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025*
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	14	135	135
Intangible assets	15	54	66
Property, plant and equipment	16	16,934	17,019
Exploration and evaluation assets	16	344	296
Financial asset investments	17	225	187
Non-current tax assets	11(d)	156	181
Other non-current assets	18	1,050	1,059
Financial Instruments (derivatives)	24	35	-
Deferred tax assets	11(c)	396	383
		19,329	19,326
Current assets			
Inventories	19	1,907	1,866
Trade and other receivables	18	2,138	1,738
Financial instruments (derivatives)	24	83	51
Current tax assets		8	17
Short-term investments	20	2,627	2,066
Cash and cash equivalents	21	1,048	601
		7,811	6,339
Total assets		27,140	25,665
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	22(a)	3,401	3,395
Operational buyer's credit/supplier's credit	22(c)	1,306	1,906
Trade and other payables	23	4,452	4,114
Financial instruments (derivatives)	24	489	33
Retirement benefits	26	12	6
Provisions	25	61	36
Current tax liabilities		181	133
		9,902	9,623
Net current liabilities		(2,091)	(3,284)
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	22(a)	10,497	10,371
Trade and other payables	23	1,281	1,020
Financial instruments (derivatives)	24	6	5
Deferred tax liabilities	11(c)	1,718	1,917

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)			
Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025*
Retirement benefits	26	57	40
Provisions	25	385	375
Non – equity non-controlling interests	38	12	12
		13,956	13,740
Total liabilities		23,858	23,363
Net Assets		3,282	2,302
Equity			
Share capital	29	29	29
Hedging reserve		(278)	(81)
Other reserves		(1,455)	(1,293)
Retained earnings		1,190	538
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		(514)	(807)
Non-controlling interests	30	3,796	3,109
Total equity		3,282	2,302

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

Financial Statements of Vedanta Resources Limited with registration number 4740415 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 07 August 2026 and signed on their behalf by

AR Narayanaswamy
Director

Surneet Kaur
Company Secretary

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)			
Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025*
Operating activities			
Profit before taxation		3,101	3,614
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	16	1,591	1,454
Investment revenues	7	(262)	(1,545)
Finance costs	8	1,485	2,164
Other losses	9	245	33
(Gain) on disposal of Property plant and equipment		(1)	(23)
Share-based payment charge		7	7
Liabilities written back		(46)	(55)
Exploration costs written off	16	110	52
Impairment charge/ (reversal) of assets (net)	6	206	(379)
Other special items	6	215	26
Provision for doubtful debts /Expected credit loss (ECL)/bad debts written off		85	41
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		6,736	5,389
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(209)	(262)
Decrease/ (increase) in receivables		(589)	358
(Decrease)/ increase in payables		23	(780)
(Decrease)/ increase in operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit		(457)	147
Cash generated from operations		5,504	4,852
Dividend Received		4	4
Interest received		274	230
Interest paid		(1,681)	(1,960)
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)		(976)	(428)
Dividend paid	13	(100)	(15)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		3,025	2,683
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, intangibles, exploration and evaluation assets		(2,516)	(2,021)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangibles, exploration and evaluation assets		15	34
Proceeds from redemption of liquid investments	22(b)	14,819	20,932
Purchases of liquid investments	22(b)	(15,533)	(21,421)
Loan to Related Party		-	(14)
Purchase of long term investments	3	(52)	(73)
Payment made to site restoration fund		(81)	(25)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents on regaining control of KCM	3(a)	-	235
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,348)	(2,353)

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)			
Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025*
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of ordinary shares (net of expenses) (refer SOCIE note 4)		-	1,005
Proceeds from sale of equity shares of subsidiaries without loss of control (net of expense) (refer SOCIE note 4 & 5)		712	848
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries		(829)	(1,364)
Proceeds/(repayment of) working capital loan (net)	22(b)	155	(23)
Proceeds from other short-term borrowings	22(b)	689	1,410
Repayment of other short-term borrowings	22(b)	(1,002)	(1,481)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	22(b)	5,318	6,528
Repayment of long-term borrowings	22(b)	(4,405)	(6,960)
Purchase of stock option		(33)	(5)
Payment of lease liabilities	23	(64)	(57)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		541	(99)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		218	231
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		21	(14)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	21	582	365
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	21	821	582

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the parent						Total equity
	Share capital (Note 29)	Hedging reserve ²	Other reserves ¹	Retained earnings	Total	Non- controlling interests ³	
Restated balance as at 01 April 2025*	29	(81)	(1,293)	538	(807)	3,109	2,302
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	404	404	1,621	2,025
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	(197)	(162)	-	(359)	(436)	(795)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	(197)	(162)	404	45	1,185	1,230
Dividends paid/ payable (note 13)	-	-	-	(100)	(100)	(829)	(929)
Loss on allotment of ESOP to minority	-	-	-	(30)	(30)	(0)	(30)
Stake sale of HZL	-	-	-	378	378	331	709
Balance as at 31 March 2026	29	(278)	(1,455)	1,190	(514)	3,796	3,282

*Restated. Refer note 2(e).

- Other reserves comprise the currency translation reserve, merger reserve, investment revaluation reserve, debenture redemption reserve, capital redemption reserve and the general reserves established in the statutory accounts of the Group's subsidiaries.
- Hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to consolidated income statement when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.
- During the year ended 31 March 2026, Vedanta Limited ("VEDL") had reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,679,548,419 shares to 2,565,271,353 equity shares by way of an accelerated bookbuild process to institutional investors and offer for sale, for a net consideration of US\$712 Million, resulting in net gain of US\$503 Million. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, VEDL overall stake had decreased from 63.42% to 60.71% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2025*

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the parent						Total equity
	Share capital (Note 29)	Hedging reserve ²	Other reserves ¹	Retained earnings	Total	Non- controlling interests ³	
At 01 April 2024	29	(94)	(792)	(2,571)	(3,428)	2,580	(848)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	1,130	1,130	1,268	2,398
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	13	(54)	-	(41)	(33)	(74)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	13	(54)	1,130	1,089	1,235	2,324
Dividends paid/ payable (note 13)	-	-	-	(15)	(15)	(1,364)	(1,379)
Exercise of stock options of subsidiary	-	-	-	7	7	2	9
Acquisition/ change/ sale of stake in Subsidiary ^{4,5}	-	-	-	502	502	368	870
Issuance of additional shares by subsidiary ⁴	-	-	-	1,005	1,005	-	1,005
Derecognition of put option liability (refer note 3(c))	-	-	-	18	18	14	32
Derecognition of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	17	17	(17)	-
Recognition of minority of KCM (note 3(a))	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
Transfer of other reserves of HZL to retained earnings ⁶	-	-	(447)	447	-	-	-
Other changes in non-controlling interests ³	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(9)	(11)
At 31 March 2025	29	(81)	(1,293)	538	(807)	3,109	2,302

*Restated. Refer note 2(e).

- Other reserves comprise the currency translation reserve, merger reserve, investment revaluation reserve, debenture redemption reserve, capital redemption reserve and the general reserves established in the statutory accounts of the Group's subsidiaries.
- Hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to consolidated income statement when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.
- Includes purchase of shares by Vedanta Limited through ESOP trust for its stock options and share-based payment charge by subsidiaries.
- During the year ended 31 March 2025, VRL's subsidiary Finsider International Company Limited ("FICL") sold its shareholding from 163,464,540 to Nil equity shares in Vedanta Limited ("VEDL") for a net consideration of US\$ 494 million, resulting in net effect of US\$ 402 million on retained earnings attributable to equity holders of VRL. Additionally, VEDL issued 193,181,818 additional equity shares through Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") raising ~ US\$ 1,005 million (INR 8,500 crore), resulting in net effect of US\$ (95) million on retained earnings attributable to equity holders of VRL. Consequently, VRL overall stake reduced from 61.95% to 56.47% of the total paid-up share capital of VEDL.
- During the year ended 31 March 2025, VEDL has reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,743,154,310 shares to 2,679,548,419 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of US\$ 376 million (INR 3,134 Crore), resulting in net effect of US\$ 195 million on retained earnings attributable to equity holders of VRL. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the VEDL's overall stake has decreased from 64.92% to 63.42% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL.
- During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 July 2024 ("the Order") has sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") at Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") which envisages transfer of the entire balance of US\$ 1,242 million standing to the credit of the Other Reserves ("OR") of HZL as at 31 March 2025 to Retained Earnings ("RE"). The certified true copy of the said Order was filed with the Registrar of Companies on 22 July 2024, and accordingly the Scheme has come into effect. HZL will maintain the minimum net worth as per the undertaking given to NCLT and as mentioned in the Order.

Other Reserves Comprise

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Currency translation reserve ⁽¹⁾	Merger reserve ⁽²⁾	Financial asset investment revaluation reserve	Capital reserve ⁽³⁾	Other reserves ⁽⁴⁾	Total
At 01 April 2024	(2,947)	4	6	29	2,116	(792)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(54)	-	-	-	-	(54)
HZL other reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(447)	(447)
At 31 March 2025	(3,001)	4	6	29	1,669	(1,293)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(165)	-	-	-	-	(165)
Gain in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	3	-	-	3
At 31 March 2026	(3,166)	4	9	29	1,669	(1,455)

- (1)

Items in the consolidated income statement of those businesses for which the US\$ is not the functional currency are translated into US\$ at the average rates of exchange during the year/ exchange rates as on the date of transaction. The related consolidated statement of financial position is translated into US\$ at the rates as at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in consolidated statements of other comprehensive income. On disposal of such entities the deferred cumulative exchange differences recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation are recognised in the consolidated income statement.
- (2)

The merger reserve arose on incorporation of the Company during the year ended 31 March 2004. The investment in Twinstar Holdings Limited (THL) had a carrying amount value of US\$ 20 million in the accounts of Vedanta Incorporated (formerly known as Volcan Investments Limited) ("Vedanta Inc"). As required by the Companies Act 1985, Section 132, upon issue of 156,000,000 Ordinary shares to Vedanta Inc, THL's issued share capital and share premium account have been eliminated and a merger reserve of US\$ 4 million arose, being the difference between the carrying value of the investment in THL in Vedanta Inc's accounts and the nominal value of the shares issued to Vedanta Inc.
- (3)

The balance in capital reserve has mainly arisen pursuant to extinguishment of non-controlling interests of subsidiaries.
- (4)

Other reserves include legal reserves of US\$ 4 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 4million), debenture redemption reserve of US\$ 36 million (31 March 2025 US\$ 36 million) and balance mainly includes general reserve and capital redemption reserve. Debenture redemption reserve is required to be created under the Indian Companies Act from annual profits until such debentures are redeemed. Legal reserve is required to be created by Fujairah Gold by appropriation of 10 % of profits each year until the balance reaches 50% of the paid-up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in circumstances stipulated by the Articles of Incorporation. Under the erstwhile Indian Companies Act, 1956, general reserve was created in relation to Group's Indian subsidiaries through an annual transfer of net income to general reserve at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers is to ensure that the total dividend distribution is less than total distributable reserves for that year. The said requirement was dispensed with w.e.f. 01 April 2013 and these reserves can be utilised in compliance with the Companies (Declaration and Payment of Dividend) Rules, 2014.

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Group Overview

Vedanta Resources Limited ("Vedanta" or "VRL" or "Company"), a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. Registered address of the Company is C/O CSC CLS (UK) Limited, 5 Churchill Place, 10th Floor, London, United Kingdom, E14 5HU. Vedanta and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") is a diversified natural resource group engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Group engages in the exploration, production and sale of zinc, lead, silver, copper, aluminium, iron ore and oil and gas and has a presence across India, South Africa, Zambia, Namibia, Ireland, Australia, Liberia and UAE. The Group is also in the business of commercial power generation, steel manufacturing and port operations in India and manufacturing of glass substrate in South Korea and Taiwan.

Details of Group's various businesses are as follows. The Group's percentage holdings in each of the below businesses are disclosed in note 37.

- Zinc India business is owned and operated by Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL").
- Zinc international business comprises Skorpion mine and refinery in Namibia operated through THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited ("Skorpion"), Lisheen mine in Ireland operated through Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited ("Lisheen") (Lisheen mine ceased operations in December 2015) and Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited ("BMM"), whose assets include the operational Black Mountain mine and the Gamsberg mine project located in South Africa.
- The Group's oil and gas business is owned and operated by Vedanta Limited ("VEDL") and its subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited and consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas.
- The Group's iron ore business is owned by the VEDL, and by its wholly owned subsidiary, i.e., Sesa Resources Limited and consists of exploration, mining and processing of iron ore, pig iron and metallurgical coke and generation of power for captive use. Pursuant to the Honourable Supreme Court of India order, mining operations in the state of Goa were suspended. During the previous year, the VEDL has received environment clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEFCC") and Consent to Operate ("CTO") from Goa State Pollution Board followed by commencement of Bicholim mining operations

in March 2024 and the same is operational during the year.

During the current year, the Company has received environment clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEFCC") for Cudnem mines Block VII and the other approvals are under process.

In addition, the Group's iron ore business also includes a wholly owned subsidiary, Western Cluster Limited ("WCL") in Liberia which has iron ore assets. WCL's assets include development rights to Western Cluster and a network of iron ore deposits in West Africa. During the previous year, WCL has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Liberia to re-start its mining operations in Liberia post which commercial production and shipments of saleable ore were commenced.

- The Group's copper business is owned and operated by the VEDL & its subsidiaries and Thalanga Copper Mines ("TCM") is principally one of custom smelting and includes captive power plants at Tuticorin in Southern India. A more detailed update on facilities at Tuticorin is given in note 2(d)(l)(iii).

Further, the Company's copper business includes refinery and rod plant in Silvassa consisting of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 216,000 TPA copper tank house plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 258,000 TPA. The plant continues to operate as usual, catering to the domestic market.

In addition, the Group owns and operates a precious metal refinery and copper rod plant in Fujairah, UAE through its subsidiary Fujairah Gold FZC.

Further, the Group's copper business includes Konkola Copper Mines Plc ("KCM"), which is in copper and cobalt ore mining and processing business. KCM's major products for sale are finished copper and cobalt alloys. KCM is one of Zambia's largest integrated copper producers, with operations located in four of the Country's mining towns on the Copperbelt and Central Provinces. The Copperbelt, is host to the Konkola Mine, the Nchanga Mine and Nkana Refinery. The fourth unit of KCM is the Nampundwe Pyrite Mine in Shibuyunji District of Central Province (refer note 3(a)).

- The Group's Aluminium business is owned and operated by VEDL and by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ("BALCO"). The aluminium operations include

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- a refinery and captive power plant at Lanjigarh, smelter and captive power plants at Jharsuguda both situated in the State of Odisha in Eastern India. BALCO's partially integrated aluminium operations comprise two bauxite mines, captive power plants, smelting and fabrication facilities in the State of Chhattisgarh in central India.
- The Group's power business is owned and operated by VEDL and Meenakshi Energy Limited ("Meenakshi"), and Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL"), wholly owned subsidiaries of the VEDL, which are engaged in the power generation business in India. VEDL power operations include a thermal coal- based commercial power facility of 600 MW at Jharsuguda in the State of Odisha in Eastern India and a 1,200 MW (two units of 600MW each) thermal coal-based power plant, in the state of Chhattisgarh in central India. Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") power operations include 1,980 MW (three units of 660 MW each) thermal coal- based commercial power facilities. Meenakshi power operations include 1,000 MW coal-based power plant (two units of 150 MW each and two units of 350 MW each), located at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh. Power business also includes the wind power plants commissioned by HZL and a power plant at MALCO Energy Limited ("MEL") (under care and maintenance) situated at Mettur Dam in the State of Tamil Nadu in southern India.
- The Group's other activities include ESL Steel Limited ("ESL") (formerly known as Electrosteel Steels Limited). ESL is engaged in the manufacturing and supply of billets, TMT bars, wire rods and ductile iron pipes in India and also deals in mining of iron ore and its supply.
- The Group's other business also include Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited ("VGCB"). Vizag port project includes mechanization of coal handling facilities and upgradation of general cargo berth for handling coal at the outer harbour of Visakhapatnam Port on the east coast of India. VGCB commenced operations in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. The Group's other business also includes AvanStrate Inc. ("ASI"), Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited ("VSPL"), Vedanta Displays Limited ("VDL"), Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited ("FACOR") and Desai Cement Company Private Limited ("DCCPL"). ASI is involved in the manufacturing of glass substrate in South Korea and Taiwan. The Company has acquired VSPL and VDL during FY 24 for manufacturing semiconductor and display glass panels, respectively. FACOR is involved in manufacturing of Ferro Alloys, mining of chrome ore and generation of power. It owns a ferro chrome plant with a capacity of approximately 1,40,000 TPA, a 100MW power plant and mines in Sukinda valley with current capacity of 2,90,000 TPA. DCCPL is involved in business of producing slag cements and owns three ball mills with capacity of 126,000 TPA.

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1. Basis of preparation and basis of measurement of financial statements

a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with those parts of the Companies Act, 2006 applicable to companies reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by UK Endorsement Board ("UK adopted IFRS").

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. The application of UK adopted IFRS has had no impact on accounting policies.

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 07 August 2026.

These financial statements are presented in US dollars being the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded off to the nearest million except when indicated otherwise. Amounts less than US\$ 0.5 million have been presented as "0".

Certain comparative amounts appearing in these consolidated financial statements have been regrouped and/or reclassified to better reflect the nature of those items.

b) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies below.

c) Going concern

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. The Directors have considered a number of factors in concluding on their going concern assessment.

The Group monitors and manages its funding position and liquidity requirements including its net current liability position and routinely forecasts its future cash flows and financial position. The key assumptions for these forecasts include production profiles, commodity prices and financing activities.

Prior to current period, the last going concern assessment carried out for the period ended 30 September 2025 was approved by the Board of Directors in Dec 2025. The Directors were confident that the Group will be able to operate within the levels of its current facilities for the foreseeable future, that the Group will be able to roll-over or obtain external financing as required and that prices will remain within their expected range.

While the mitigating actions as highlighted in the period ended 30 September 2025 financial statements remain available to the Group, following recent significant developments have had a positive bearing on the liquidity and Company's ability to continue as a going concern;

- a. Vedanta has raised \$1.75bn at average cost of 7.4% with average maturity of 7.4 years to pay existing debt.

The Directors consider that the expected operating cash flows of the Group combined with the current finance facilities which are in place give them confidence that the Group has adequate resources to continue as a going concern.

The Directors have considered the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in the period to 30 September 2027 ("the going concern period") under both a base case and a downside case.

The downside case assumes, amongst other sensitivities, delayed ramp-up and re-opening of projects, deferment of additional capital expenditure and a conservative assumption of uncommitted refinancing.

- **Covenant Compliance**

The Group's financing facilities, including bank loans and bonds, contain covenants requiring the Group to maintain specified financial ratios. The Group has complied with all the covenant requirements till 31 March 2026.

The Directors of the Group are confident that the Group will be able to comply requisite covenants for the going concern period and will be able to execute mitigating actions as mentioned below, to ensure that the Group avoids, or secures waivers or relaxations for future period breaches, if any, of its covenants during the going concern period.

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Mitigating actions

The mitigating options available to the Group and the Company to address the uncertainties in relation to going concern include:

- Execution of an off-take agreement covering certain future production and amounting potentially to US\$ 1 billion. The Group is currently negotiating with a number of interested bidders for an off-take agreement, under which the Group would receive an advance payment in return for supply of certain future production. However, no agreement has been concluded and there is a therefore uncertainty as to the Group's ability to access these funds.
- Extension of working capital facilities: As at 31 March 2026, the Group had unutilised working capital facilities amounting to US\$ 1.3 billion. These facilities are not committed for the full duration of the going concern period to September 2027, but rather must be extended or rolled over. There is therefore a risk that, in adverse market conditions, the Group would not be able to extend or roll over these facilities. However, the Directors assess that the Group has a strong record of extending and rolling over these short-term facilities and has historically had significantly higher levels of commercial papers in issue.
- Access to buyers'/suppliers' credit and customer advances: As at 31 March 2026, the Group had US\$ 1.3 billion of suppliers' credit and US\$ 0.1 billion of advances from customers. These financing arrangements are integral to the business of certain Group divisions but are not committed for the full duration of the going concern period. There is therefore a risk that the Group will not be able to access these financing arrangements in the future. Nevertheless, the Directors note that the Group has in the past consistently obtained suppliers' credit and customer advances at current levels.

Conclusion

Notwithstanding the factors described above, the Directors have confidence in Group's ability to execute sufficient mitigating actions. Based on these considerations, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and the Company will meet its commitments as they fall due over the going concern period. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Group's

consolidated financial statements and Company's standalone financial statements.

d) Parent Company financial statements

The financial statements of the parent company, Vedanta Resources Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 101 and the Companies Act 2006. The Company's financial statements and associated notes have been presented separately.

2(a) Material Accounting Policies

(i) Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries:

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of the Company and all its subsidiaries (the "Group"), being the entities that it controls.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to align the accounting policies in line with accounting policies of the Group.

For non-wholly owned subsidiaries, a share of the profit/(loss) for the financial year and net assets is attributed to the non-controlling interests as shown in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of financial position.

Liability for put option issued to non-controlling interests which do not grant present access to ownership interest to the Group is recognised at present value of the redemption amount and is reclassified from equity. At the end of each reporting period, the non-controlling interests subject to put option is derecognised and the difference between the amount derecognised and present value of the redemption amount, which is recorded as a financial liability, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

For acquisitions of additional interests in subsidiaries, where there is no change in control, the Group recognises a reduction to the non-controlling interest of the respective subsidiary with the difference between this figure and the cash paid, inclusive of transaction fees, being recognised in equity. Similarly, upon dilution of controlling interests the difference between the cash received from sale or listing of the subsidiary shares and the increase to non-controlling interest is also recognised in equity. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated income statement

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from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. In case of business combination achieved in stages, the Group remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition date at fair value and recognise the resulting gain or loss, if any, in consolidated income statement.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

Joint arrangements

A Joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is considered when there is contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint venture. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement, have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby, the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Group has both joint operations and joint ventures.

Joint operations

The Group has Joint operations within its Oil and gas segment. It participates in several unincorporated joint operations which involve the joint control of assets used in oil and gas exploration and producing activities. The Group accounts for its share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of joint operations in which the Group holds an interest. Liabilities in unincorporated joint operations where the Group is the operator, is accounted for at gross values (including share of other partners) with a corresponding receivable from the venture partner. These have been included in the consolidated financial statements under the appropriate headings.

Details of joint operations are set out in note 37.

Joint venture

The Group accounts for its interest in joint ventures using the equity method, after initially being recognised

at cost in the consolidated statement of financial position. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of joint venture is included in the carrying value of investments in joint venture.

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Equity method of accounting

Under the equity method of accounting applicable for investments in associates and joint ventures, investments are initially recorded at the cost to the Group and then, in subsequent periods, the carrying value is adjusted to reflect the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee, and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee, other changes to the investee's net assets and is further adjusted for impairment losses, if any. Dividend received or receivable from associate and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in carrying amount of the investment.

The consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of comprehensive income include the Group's share of investee's results, except where the investee is generating losses, share of such losses in excess of the Group's interest in that investee are not recognised. Losses recognised under the equity method in excess of the Group's investment in ordinary shares are applied to the other components of the Group's interest that forms part of Group's net investment in the investee in the reverse order of their seniority (i.e., priority in liquidation).

If the Group's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group discontinues the recognition of further losses. Additional losses are provided for, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate/ joint venture.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates and joint ventures are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees is changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

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The carrying amount of equity accounted investments are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in note 2 (a)(x)(b) below.

(ii) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3 are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except certain assets and liabilities required to be measured as per the applicable standards.

Excess of fair value of purchase consideration and the acquisition date non-controlling interest over the acquisition date fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognised as goodwill. Goodwill arising on acquisitions is reviewed for impairment annually. Where the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the purchase consideration, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the surplus is credited to the consolidated income statement in the period of acquisition.

Where it is not possible to complete the determination of fair values by the date on which the first post-acquisition financial statements are approved, a provisional assessment of fair value is made and any adjustments required to those provisional fair values are finalised within 12 months of the acquisition date.

Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed twelve months from the acquisition date.

Any non-controlling interest in an acquiree is measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets. This accounting choice is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

Acquisition expenses are charged to the consolidated income statement in the periods in which the costs

are incurred and the services are received except costs to issue debt or equity securities which shall be recognised in accordance with IAS 32 and IFRS 9.

If the Group acquires a group of assets in a company that does not constitute a business combination in accordance with IFRS 3 'Business Combinations', the cost of the acquired group of assets is allocated to the individual identifiable assets acquired based on their relative fair value.

Common control transactions

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and the control is not transitory. The transactions between entities under common control are scoped out of IFRS 3 and there is no authoritative literature for these transactions under IFRS. As a result, the Group adopted accounting principles similar to the pooling-of-interest method based on the predecessor values. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recognised at the book values recorded in the ultimate parent entity's consolidated financial statements.

The components of equity of the acquired companies are added to the same components within Group equity except that any share capital and investments in the books of the acquiring entity is cancelled and the differences, if any, is adjusted in the opening retained earnings/ capital reserve. The Company's shares issued in consideration for the acquired companies are recognised from the moment the acquired companies are included in these financial statements and the financial statements of the commonly controlled entities would be combined, retrospectively, as if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the earliest reporting period presented. However, the prior years' comparative information is only adjusted for periods during which the entities were under common control.

(iii) Revenue recognition

Sale of goods/ rendering of services (Including Revenue from contracts with customers)

The Group's revenue from contracts with customers is mainly from the sale of copper, aluminium, iron ore, zinc, oil and gas, power, steel, glass substrate and port operations. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or

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services is transferred to the customer as per terms of contract, which usually is on delivery of the goods to the shipping agent at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing sales taxes/ goods and service tax and other indirect taxes. Revenues from sale of by-products are included in revenue.

Certain of the Group's sales contracts provide for provisional pricing based on the price on the London Metal Exchange ("LME") and crude index, as specified in the contract. Revenue in respect of such contracts is recognised when control passes to the customer and is measured at the amount the entity expects to be entitled – being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the measurement period. Post transfer of control of goods, provisional pricing features are accounted in accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' rather than IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and therefore the IFRS 15 rules on variable consideration do not apply. These 'provisional pricing' adjustments, i.e., the consideration adjusted post transfer of control are included in total revenue from operations on the face of the Consolidated Income Statement and disclosed by way of note to the financial statements. Final settlement of the price is based on the applicable price for a specified future period. The Group's provisionally priced sales are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in revenue.

Revenue from oil, gas and condensate sales represent the Group's share in the revenue from sale of such products, by the joint operations, and is recognised as and when control in these products gets transferred to the customers. In computing its share of revenue, the Group excludes government's share of profit oil which gets accounted for when the obligation in respect of the same arises.

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when delivered and measured based on rates as per bilateral contractual agreements with buyers and at a rate arrived at based on the principles laid down under the relevant Tariff Regulations as notified by the regulatory bodies, as applicable.

Where the Group acts as a port operator, revenues relating to operating and maintenance phase of the port contract are measured at the amount that Group expects to be entitled to for the services provided.

If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is received. The advance payments received plus a specified rate of return/ discount, at the prevailing market rates, is settled by supplying respective goods over a period of up to twenty-four months under an agreed delivery schedule as per the terms of the respective agreements. As these are contracts that the Group expects, and has the ability, to fulfil through delivery of a non-financial item, these are presented as advance from customers and are recognised as revenue as and when control of respective commodities is transferred to customers under the agreements. The fixed rate of return/discount is treated as finance cost. The portion of the advance where either the Group does not have a unilateral right to defer settlement beyond 12 months or expects settlement within 12 months from the consolidated statement of financial position is classified as current liability.

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments carried at amortised cost is recognised using the effective interest rate method as per IFRS 9.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised in the consolidated income statement only when the right to receive payment is established, provided it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(iv) Special items

Special items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence (including but not limited to impairment charges and acquisition and restructuring related costs), should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior years. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's result and require separate disclosure in accordance with UK adopted IFRS. The determination as to which items should be disclosed separately requires a degree of judgement.

(v) Property, Plant and Equipment

Mining properties and leases

When a decision is taken that a mining property is viable for commercial production (i.e., when the Group determines that the mining property will provide sufficient and sustainable return relative to the risks

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and the Group decided to proceed with the mine development), all further pre-production primary development expenditure other than that on land, buildings, plant, equipment and capital work in progress is capitalised as property, plant and equipment under the heading “Mining properties and leases” together with any amount transferred from “Exploration and evaluation” assets. The costs of mining properties and leases include the costs of acquiring and developing mining properties and mineral rights.

The stripping cost incurred during the production phase of a surface mine is deferred to the extent the current period stripping cost exceeds the average period stripping cost over the life of mine and recognised as an asset if such cost provides a benefit in terms of improved access to ore in future periods and certain criteria are met. When the benefit from the stripping costs are realised in the current period, the stripping costs are accounted for as the cost of inventory. If the costs of inventory produced and the stripping activity asset are not separately identifiable, a relevant production measure is used to allocate the production stripping costs between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset. The group uses the expected volume of waste compared with the actual volume of waste extracted for a given value of ore/mineral production for the purpose of determining the cost of the stripping activity asset.

Deferred stripping costs are included in mining properties within property, plant and equipment and disclosed as a part of mining properties. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is depreciated on a unit of production method over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body.

In circumstances where a mining property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalised costs relating to the property are written off in the period in which it occurs, i.e., when the Group determines that the mining property will not provide sufficient and sustainable returns relative to the risks and the Group decides not to proceed with the mine development.

Commercial reserves are proved, and probable reserves as defined by the ‘JORC’ Code, ‘MORC’ code or ‘SAMREC’ Code. Changes in the commercial reserves affecting unit of production calculations are dealt with prospectively over the revised remaining reserves.

The estimates of hydrocarbon reserves and resources have been derived in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers “Petroleum Resources Management System (2018)”.

Oil and gas assets- (developing/producing assets)

For oil and gas assets a successful efforts-based accounting policy is followed. Costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal rights to explore an area are expensed immediately to the consolidated income statement.

All costs incurred after the technical feasibility and commercial viability of producing hydrocarbons has been demonstrated are capitalised within property, plant and equipment - development/producing assets on a field-by-field basis. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only where it either enhances the economic benefits of the development/producing asset or replaces part of the existing development/producing asset. Any remaining costs associated with the part replaced are expensed.

Net proceeds from any disposal of development/ producing assets are credited against the previously capitalised cost. A gain or loss on disposal of a development/producing asset is recognised in the consolidated income statement to the extent that the net proceeds exceed or are less than the appropriate portion of the net capitalised costs of the asset.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred prior to obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are expensed as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore, are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets (property, plant and equipment) and stated at cost less impairment, if any. Exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when the technical feasibility and commercial viability has been determined. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment and impairment loss, if any, is recognised prior to reclassification.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities:

- Acquisition costs - costs associated with acquisition of licences and rights to explore, including related professional fees.

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- General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g., costs incurred for environment clearance, defence clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.
- Costs of exploratory drilling and equipping exploratory and appraisal wells.

Exploration expenditure incurred in the process of determining oil and gas exploration targets is capitalised within “exploration and evaluation assets” and subsequently allocated to drilling activities. Exploration drilling costs are initially capitalised on a well-by-well basis until the success or otherwise of the well has been established. The success or failure of each exploration effort is judged on a well-by-well basis. Drilling costs are written off on completion of a well unless the results indicate that hydrocarbon reserves exist and there is a reasonable prospect that these reserves are commercial.

Following appraisal of successful exploration wells, if commercial reserves are established and technical feasibility for extraction demonstrated, then the related capitalised exploration costs are transferred into a single field cost centre within property, plant & equipment - development/ producing assets (oil and gas properties) after testing for impairment. Where results of exploration drilling indicate the presence of hydrocarbons which are ultimately not considered commercially viable, all related costs are written off to the consolidated income statement.

Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a licence interest is initially capitalised on a licence-by-licence basis. Costs are held undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the licence area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Net proceeds from any disposal of an exploration asset are initially credited against the previously capitalised costs. Any surplus/ deficit is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Other property, plant and equipment

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use. It also includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling

and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequently, property plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the consolidated income statement for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment computed as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalised, if the recognition criteria are met.

(vi) Assets under construction

Assets under construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use. Asset under construction is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

(vii) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense

Mining properties and other assets in the course of development or construction, freehold land and goodwill are not depreciated or amortised.

Mining properties

The capitalised mining properties are amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the total estimated remaining commercial proved and probable reserves of each property or Group of properties and are subject to impairment review. Costs used in the unit of production

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calculation comprise the net book value of capitalised costs plus the estimated future capital expenditure required to access the commercial reserves. Changes in the estimates of commercial reserves or future capital expenditure are dealt with prospectively.

Oil and gas assets

All expenditures carried within each field are amortised from the commencement of production on a unit of production basis, which is the ratio of oil and gas production in the period to the estimated quantities of commercial reserves at the end of the period plus the production in the period, generally on a field-by-field basis or group of fields which are reliant on common infrastructure.

Commercial reserves are proven and probable oil and gas reserves, which are defined as the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially producible.

Costs used in the unit of production calculation comprise the net book value of capitalised costs plus the estimated future field development costs required to access the commercial reserves. Changes in the estimates of commercial reserves or future field development costs are dealt with prospectively.

Other assets

Depreciation on other Property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives (determined by the management) as given below. Management's assessment takes into account, inter alia, the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the assets, the operating conditions of the assets, past history of replacement and maintenance support.

Estimated useful life of assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful life (in years)
Buildings - operations and administration	3-60
Plant and machinery	15-40
Railway Sidings	15
Office equipment	3–6
Furniture and fixtures	8-10
Vehicles	8-10

Major inspection and overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit to be derived from such costs. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the consolidated income statement if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

The Group reviews the residual value and useful life of an asset at least at each financial year-end. The Group considers climate-related matters, including physical and transition risks in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Group reassessed the useful life of a certain category of assets included in plant and equipment and accordingly has revised the estimate of its useful life in respect of pot relining assets from 5 years to 6.5 years and for alumina refinery assets from 15-25 years to 25-30 years in aluminium segment. This change was based on several factors, primary being the anticipated usage of these assets in future years. As a result of this reassessment, the depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 decreased by US \$ 44 million and US \$ 32 million respectively.

(viii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Group recognises port concession rights as "Intangible Assets" arising from a service concession arrangements, in which the grantor controls or regulates the services provided and the prices charged, and also controls any significant residual interest in the infrastructure such as property, plant and equipment, irrespective whether the infrastructure is existing infrastructure of the grantor or the infrastructure is constructed or purchased by the Group as part of the service concession arrangement. Such an intangible asset is recognised by the Group initially at cost determined as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the construction service delivered and is capitalised when the project is complete in all respects. Port concession rights are

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amortised on straight line basis over the balance of license period. The concession period is 30 years from the date of the award. Any addition to the port concession rights are measured at fair value on recognition. Port concession rights also include certain property, plant and equipment in accordance with IFRIC 12 "Service Concession Arrangements".

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on a straight-line basis. Software is amortised over the estimated useful life ranging from 2 – 5 years. Amounts paid for securing mining rights are amortised over the period of the mining lease ranging from 16-25 years. Technological know-how and acquired brand are amortised over the estimated useful life of 10 years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

(ix) Impairment

Non-financial assets

Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating units.

The Group assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. The Group conducts an internal review of asset values annually, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. Internal and external factors, such as worse economic performance than expected, changes in expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses.

If any such indication exists or in case of goodwill where annual testing of impairment is required then an impairment review is undertaken, and the recoverable amount is calculated, as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value in use.

Fair value less costs of disposal is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction

between market participants and does not reflect the effects of factors that may be specific to the Group and not applicable to entities in general. Fair value for mineral and oil and gas assets is generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset, including any expansion prospects, and its eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. These cash flows are discounted at an appropriate post-tax discount rate to arrive at the net present value.

Value in use is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. The cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Value in use is determined by applying assumptions specific to the Group's continued use and cannot take into account future development. These assumptions are different to those used in calculating fair value and consequently the value in use calculation is likely to give a different result to a fair value calculation.

The carrying amount of the CGU is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the CGU is determined. The carrying value is net of deferred tax liability recognised in the fair value of assets acquired in the business combination.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised except if initially attributed to goodwill.

Exploration and evaluation assets:

In assessing whether there is any indication that an exploration and evaluation asset may be impaired, the Group considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:

- the period for which the Group has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;

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- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Group has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area;
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale; and
- reserve information prepared annually by external experts.

When a potential impairment is identified, an assessment is performed for each area of interest in conjunction with the group of operating assets (representing a cash-generating unit) to which the exploration and evaluation assets is attributed. Exploration areas in which reserves have been discovered but require major capital expenditure before production can begin, are continually evaluated to ensure that commercial quantities of reserves exist or to ensure that additional exploration work is under-way or planned. To the extent that capitalised expenditure is no longer expected to be recovered, it is charged to the consolidated income statement.

(x) Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets – recognition and 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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price as per IFRS 15.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

Financial assets at amortised cost

A 'Financial asset' is measured at 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 interest income in consolidated income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in consolidated income statement.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the consolidated income statement. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to consolidated income statement. Interest earned whilst holding fair value through other comprehensive income debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

For equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI,

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then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the consolidated income statement, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised 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 Group has not designated any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes being recognised in consolidated income statement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument in the scope of IFRS 9 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 IFRS 3 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

For equity instruments which are classified as FVTPL, all subsequent fair value changes are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Further, the provisionally priced trade receivables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in revenue.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and lease receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

At each reporting date, for recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group 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 Group reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

- i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets. The Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- ii) Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group 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 Group does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI") financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

(c) Financial assets – Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset is transferred, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 9.

(d) Financial liabilities – Recognition and Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as loans and borrowings, 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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

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The 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 Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. 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 the consolidated income statement.

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 IFRS 9 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to consolidated income statement. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the consolidated income statement. The Group has not designated any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Further, the provisionally priced trade payables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans, Borrowings and Trade and Other payables)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in consolidated income statement 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 consolidated income statement.

(e) 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 consolidated income statement.

(f) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(g) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

In order to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate, and commodity price risks, the Group enters into forward, option, swap contracts and other derivative financial instruments. The Group does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the consolidated income statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to the consolidated income statement when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the consolidated income statement immediately, together with any changes in the

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fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the consolidated income statement. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedge relationship, the hedging instrument or hedged item expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

Amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to the consolidated income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

(xi) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception, all arrangements to determine whether they are, or contain, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(a) Group as a lessor

The Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group's net investment in the leases.

Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

(b) Group as a lessee

The Group as a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities towards future lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date when the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets as described in (vii) above.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the

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present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (and, in some instances, in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as per IFRS 16 at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in Trade and other payables.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(xii) Inventories

Inventories and work-in-progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is determined on the following basis:

- Purchased copper concentrate is recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis; all other materials including stores and spares are valued on weighted average basis; except in Oil and Gas business where stores and spares are valued on a FIFO basis;
- Finished products are valued at raw material cost plus costs of conversion, comprising labour cost and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity and are moved out of inventory on a weighted average basis (except in copper business where FIFO basis is followed); and
- By-products and scrap are valued at net realisable value.

Net realisable value is determined based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred for completion and disposal.

Inventories of 'Fuel Stock' mainly consist of coal which is used for generating power. On consumption, the cost is charged off to 'Cost of sales' in the consolidated income statement.

(xiii) Government grants

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are deducted in calculating the carrying amount of the assets and recognised in the consolidated income statement over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned as a reduced depreciation expense.

(xiv) Taxation

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Subject to the exceptions below, deferred tax is provided, using the consolidated statement of financial position method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and

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liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and on carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses:

- tax payable on the future remittance of the past earnings of subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- deferred income tax is not recognised on initial recognition as well as on the impairment of goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes or on the initial recognition of an asset; liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss); at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on acquisitions that are categorised as Business Combinations. Deferred tax is recognised at acquisition as part of the assessment of the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired. Subsequently deferred tax is charged or credited in the consolidated income statement/other comprehensive income as the underlying temporary difference is reversed.

Further, management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method,

depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

(xv) Retirement benefit schemes

The Group operates or participates in a number of defined benefits and defined contribution schemes, the assets of which (where funded) are held in separately administered funds.

For defined benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits under the plans is determined by actuarial valuation each year separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method by third party qualified actuaries.

Remeasurement including, effects of asset ceiling and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest on the net defined benefit liability) and actuarial gains and losses arising in the year are recognised in full in other comprehensive income and are not recycled to the consolidated income statement.

Net interest is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset at the beginning of the period. Defined benefit costs are split into current service cost, past service cost, net interest expense or income and remeasurement, and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements.

Current service cost and past service costs are recognised within cost of sales and administrative expenses and distribution expenses. Net interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs.

For defined contribution schemes, the amount charged to the consolidated income statement in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year, recognised as and when the employee renders related services.

(xvi) Share-based payments

Certain employees (including executive directors) of the Group receive part of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at the fair value of share awards at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of share awards is determined with the assistance of an external valuer and the fair value at the grant date is expensed on a proportionate basis over the vesting period based on the Group's estimate of shares that

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will eventually vest. The estimate of the number of share awards likely to vest is reviewed at each reporting date up to the vesting date at which point the estimate is adjusted to reflect the current expectations.

The resultant increase in equity is recorded in share-based payment reserve.

In case of cash-settled transactions, a liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense. The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined with the assistance of an external valuer.

(xvii) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable UK adopted IFRS.

Provisions represent liabilities for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the consolidated income statement as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of Group or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

The Group has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(xviii) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production of a mine or oil fields. Such costs, discounted to net present value, are provided for and a corresponding amount is capitalised at the start of each project, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. These costs are charged to the consolidated income statement over the life of the operation through the depreciation of the asset and the unwinding of the discount on the provision. The cost estimates are reviewed periodically and are adjusted to reflect known developments which may have an impact on the cost estimates or life of operations. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision due to factors such as updated cost estimates, changes to lives of operations, new disturbance and revisions to discount rates. The adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively over the lives of the assets to which they relate. The unwinding of the discount is shown as a finance cost in the consolidated income statement.

Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is caused on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present value and charged to the consolidated income statement as extraction progresses. Where the costs of site restoration are not anticipated to be material, they are expensed as incurred.

(xix) Accounting for foreign currency transactions and translations

The functional currency for each entity in the Group is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. For all principal operating subsidiaries, the functional currency is normally the local currency of the country in which it operates with the exception of oil and gas business operations which have a US dollar functional currency as that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The financial statements are presented in US dollars.

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In the financial statements of individual group companies, transactions in currencies other than the respective functional currencies are translated into their functional currencies at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into functional currencies at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

All exchange differences are included in the consolidated income statement except those where the monetary item is designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognised in the other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings, are capitalised as part of borrowing costs in qualifying assets.

For the purposes of consolidation of financial statements, items in the consolidated income statement of those businesses for which the US dollar is not the functional currency are translated into US dollars at the average rates of exchange during the year/ exchange rates as on the date of transaction. The related consolidated statement of financial position is translated into US dollars at the rates as at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On disposal of such entities the deferred cumulative exchange differences recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

(xx) Buyers' credit / Suppliers' credit and vendor financing

The Group enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Group at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled between twelve months (for raw materials) to thirty six months (for project and materials). Where these arrangements are with a maturity of up to twelve months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these

are recognised as operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit and disclosed on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position. Interest expense on these are recognised in the finance cost. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the operating vendors are treated as a non-cash item and settlement of operational buyer's credit/ suppliers' credit by the Group is treated as cash flows from operating activity reflecting the substance of the payment.

Where such arrangements are with a maturity beyond twelve months and up to thirty six months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are presented within borrowings in the consolidated statement of financial position. Payments made to vendors are treated as cash item and disclosed as cash flows from operating/ investing activity depending on the nature of the underlying transaction. Settlement of dues to banks and financial institution are treated as cash flows from financing activity.

(xxi) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate (EIR) and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly relating to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying capital project under construction are capitalised and added to the project cost during construction until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use, i.e., when they are capable of commercial production. Borrowing costs relating to the construction phase of a service concession arrangement is capitalised as part of the cost of the intangible asset. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a qualifying capital project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance a qualifying capital project, the income generated from such short-term investments is deducted from the total capitalised borrowing cost. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing then becomes part of general borrowing. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Group during the year.

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All other borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Capitalisation of interest on borrowings related to construction or development projects is ceased when substantially all the activities that are necessary to make the assets ready for their intended use are complete or when delays occur outside of the normal course of business.

(xxii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term money market deposits which have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above and additionally includes unpaid dividend account.

2(b) Application of new and revised standards

The Group has adopted, with effect from 01 April 2025, the following new and revised standards and interpretations. Their adoption has not had any

significant impact on the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements.

1. The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Amendments to IAS 21
2. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below:

New pronouncement	Effective date
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	01 January 2026
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	01 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	01 January 2026
IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	01 January 2027
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures	01 January 2027

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group. The Group has not early adopted any amendments which has been notified but is not yet effective.

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2(c) Foreign Exchange Rate

The following exchange rate to US dollar (\$) has been applied:

Particulars	Average rate for the year ended 31 March 2026	Average rate for the year ended 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Indian rupee	88.36	84.55	93.87	85.47

2(d) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with UK adopted IFRS 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:

I. Significant Estimates:

(i) Carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets

The recoverability of a project is assessed under IFRS 6. 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 exist. 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 income statement 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 and impairment charge and the assumptions used are disclosed in notes 16 and note 6 respectively.

(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 utilized. 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 2026, based on financial projections and requirements of Ind AS 12, ESL derecognised deferred tax assets on business losses amounting to \$ 54 million. Further, deferred tax assets amounting to \$ 4 million, relating to unabsorbed depreciation of \$ 12 million recognized in earlier years, have also been reversed during the year, as the said unabsorbed depreciation has been settled under the Vivad se Vishwas (VSV) Scheme. As at 31 March 2026, based on financial projections and requirements of Ind AS 12, ESL Steel Limited ("ESL") has deferred tax assets balance on carry forward unabsorbed depreciation of \$ 238 million (31 March 2025: \$ 326 million), which based on management's estimate is probable to realise.

As at 31 March 2026, TSPL has deferred tax assets balance on carry forward unabsorbed depreciation of \$ 75 million (March 2025: \$ 15 million), which based on management's estimate is probable to realise.

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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 Group 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 has filed an appeal against the order of the NGT before the Hon’ble 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 Group has 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. The Group believes these actions were not taken 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 Group appealed this before the NGT. NGT vide its order on 15 December 2018 has set aside the impugned orders and directed the TNPCB to pass fresh orders for renewal of consent and authorization to handle hazardous substances, subject to appropriate conditions for protection of environment in accordance with law.

The State of Tamil Nadu and TNPCB approached Hon’ble Supreme Court of India 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 Hon’ble Supreme Court of India 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 Group to file an appeal in High court.

The Group has filed a writ petition before the Madras High Court challenging the various orders passed against it 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

Group. Thereafter, the Group has approached the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and challenged the Madras High Court order by way of a Special Leave Petition (“SLP”).

Though the Group has raised substantial grounds of challenge before the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and considering the grounds raised and the fact that the NGT has ruled in favour of the group, the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India, 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. In the said review petition, the Company also moved an application for open Court hearing of the review petition. The review petition, along-with the application for listing the review petition in the open Court, got dismissed on 22 October 2024. The Group is currently evaluating legal remedies available with it including filing of curative petition before the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India.

Expansion Plant:

Separately, the Company has 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 has delisted the Expansion Project since the matter is 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 Group had approached Madras High Court by way of writ petition challenging the cancellation of lease deeds of land (Gross block: \$ 3.3 million (Net block: \$ Nil million)) by SIPCOT pursuant to which an interim stay had been granted. The Company has also appealed this action before the TNPCB Appellate

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Authority. The matter has been adjourned until the conclusion of the existing Plant review petition filed before the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India.

(iv) **ESL - CTO**

ESL, had filed application for renewal of CTO on 24 August 2017 for a 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 of India, 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 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 regularization of violation case on 07 July 2021. The Hon’ble Supreme Court of India 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 \$ 26 million as part of special item during the year

ended 31 March 2021 with respect to the costs to be incurred by it for obtaining EC and additional \$ 1 million has been provided against final order relating to wildlife conservation plan received during the year ended 31 March 2022.

On 05 June 2023, the 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 the MoEFCC to reconsider its decision and grant some more time. Referring to the State’s letter, the 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. In the pending High Court case, while considering the fact that modalities are being worked out between the State government, the MoEFCC and ESL, the High Court, vide it’s order dated 01 May 2025 has set aside the revocation of EC on the ground of natural justice and remanded the matter back to MoEF for the fresh hearing within a specified period on the show cause notice issued earlier by them in connection thereof and directed that ESL can continue with its operation subject to final decision of MoEF, under the supervision of JPSCB.

The MoEFCC has directed the State Government for updated status vide letter dated 12 February 2025 post receiving letter dated 01 February 2025 from ESL requesting for consideration in light of the land issues in the State. Meanwhile, ESL has applied for FC again in March 2025 (continuation of last FC) in light of the Policy which has been approved by the State Government and forwarded to MoEF for further processing. Also, MoEF pursuant to the order of Hon’ble High Court of Jharkhand as stated above on continuation of it’s first hearing on 26 May 2025 issued direction to all the stakeholders to share the relevant documents and a joint inspection of the Steel plant was conducted on 12 June 2025 by MoEF and JSPCB and report thereof has been submitted. Subsequently, the second hearing has been held on 28 August 2025 whereby all the parties have submitted their representations. ESL’s preliminary response and submission on the examination report of the hearing as received from the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change have been submitted. The policy with respect to penalty for CA land in case of violation has been issued by MoEF on 21 January 2026, implication of which in case of ESL is being examined since the same deals with non-compliance after 12 December 1996. Further, based on the recommendation of Forest Advisory Committee,

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MoEF has since granted on April 17,2026 In-principle approval of FC Stage I to ESL. Pending completion of the entire process and determination of aggregate cost, US\$ 34 million (including US\$ 15 million provided during the year ended 31 March 2026) (net of US\$ 36 million paid) towards cost of land and US\$ 24 million towards other related costs etc. (net of US\$ 2 million paid) has been provided on estimated basis as on 31 March 2026. Differential amount and/or adjustments in this respect will be given effect on determination thereof. On receipt of EC, application for obtaining CTE and then CTO will be made by ESL.

(v) Oil and Gas reserves

Significant technical and commercial judgements are required to determine the Group's estimated oil and natural gas reserves. Oil and Gas reserves are estimated on a proved and probable entitlement interest basis. Proven and probable reserves are estimated using standard recognised evaluation techniques. The estimate is reviewed annually. Future development costs are estimated taking into account the level of development required to produce the reserves by reference to operators, where applicable and internal engineers.

Net entitlement reserves estimates are subsequently calculated using the Group's current oil price and cost recovery assumptions, in line with the relevant agreements.

Changes in reserves as a result of factors such as production cost, recovery rates, grade of reserves or oil and gas prices could impact the depletion rates, carrying value of assets (refer note 16) and environmental and restoration provisions.

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

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

The impairment assessments are based on a range of estimates and assumptions, including:

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 and the assumptions used are disclosed in notes 16 and note 6 respectively.

(vii) Refer note 25 for significant estimates on restoration, rehabilitation and environmental

II. Significant Judgements:

(i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

The Group has ascertained that the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) executed between one of the subsidiaries and a State Grid qualifies to be an operating lease under IFRS 16 "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.

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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 notes 4 and note 5.

(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 a 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.

During the current year, based on the legal opinion obtained, the Group does not expect any probable outflow of economic resources in the near future in respect of BALCO: Electricity Duty matter. Accordingly, the recognition criteria under IAS 37 for a provision are not met and US \$46 Mn provision has been has netted off in "Cost of sales" in the Consolidated Income Statement. However, in line with the prudence principle and disclosure requirements of IAS 37, the matter has been disclosed as a contingent liability.

These are set out in note 32. For other significant litigations where the possibility of an outflow of

resources embodying economic benefits is remote, refer note 33.

(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 IFRS 15 and to assess the recoverability of withheld revenue currently accounted for as receivables.

In assessing this critical judgment management considered favourable external legal opinions the Group has obtained in relation to the claims and favourable court judgements in the related matter. In addition, the fact that the contracts are with government owned companies implies the credit risk is low (refer note 18).

2(e) Restatement of the comparative period financial information

i. Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2026 along with the restated comparative for the year ended 31 March 2025

In connection with the preparation of VRL's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, management identified certain inconsistencies and errors in the previously issued consolidated financial statements, arising from one of its subsidiaries, Konkola Copper Mines PLC ("KCM"). Consequently, management performed a detailed internal review and assessment of the impacted financial information and concluded that certain errors required correction.

Accordingly, VRL has restated its previously issued audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes as of and for the fiscal years ended 31 March 2025. The effects of the restatement adjustments are described below and their corresponding impacts reflected in Notes 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25 and to the consolidated financial statements. The applicable accompanying notes have been updated accordingly to reflect the restated amounts.

The restatement adjustments relate to the following matters, each of which is described in detail below:

Adjustment 1 – Restatement of deferred tax assets on carried forward losses

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Adjustment 2 – Restatement of unwinding impact on deferred liabilities

Adjustment 3 – Restatement of foreign currency balance remeasurement

Adjustment 4 – Other adjustments

Description of Restatement adjustments

Adjustment 1 – Restatement of deferred tax assets on carried forward losses

Deferred tax assets relating to carried forward tax losses were initially recognised at the acquisition date based on management’s best estimates, assumptions, and information available at that time, including expectations of future taxable profits and tax legislation changes. Subsequently, pursuant to the review referred to above, management noted that these tax losses will not be utilised in future periods. This conclusion is primarily based on management’s assessment that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to realise these losses before their expiry. Accordingly, deferred tax asset balances have been restated to reflect this revised assessment, resulting in an increase of US\$ 444 million in deferred tax liabilities, with increase in tax expense for year ended 31 March 2025 and a corresponding decrease in retained earnings as at 31 March 2025.

Adjustment 2 – Restatement of unwinding impact on deferred liabilities

The liabilities in KCM were initially recorded at fair value at the acquisition date in accordance with the creditor scheme of arrangement. Subsequently, no unwinding has been performed. Accordingly, deferred liability balances have been restated, resulting in an increase by US\$ 133 million in deferred liabilities (US\$ 124 million increase in trade and other payables and US\$ 9 million increase in borrowings), with increase in finance cost for year ended March 31, 2025 for US\$ 133 million and a corresponding decrease in retained earnings by US\$ 133 million as at 31 March 2025.

Adjustment 3 – Restatement of foreign currency balance remeasurement

Management identified that post acquisition of KCM, there is an error in foreign currency balances remeasurement (i.e. unrealised foreign exchange as at year end). The error arose due to non-reversal of unrealised foreign currency balances restatement impact of each month end closing balances from prior periods in the books of accounts. Upon identification, the management has performed detailed workings to remeasure the foreign currency balances appropriately

and recorded the necessary adjustments to restate the balances appropriately. Accordingly, liability balances have been restated, resulting in an increase by US\$ 37 million in liabilities (trade and other payables), with increase in an expense (other gains and losses) for US\$ 37 million for year ended 31 March 2025 and a corresponding decrease in retained earnings as at 31 March 2025.

Adjustment 4 – Other adjustments

These included as follow:

- (i) The management has identified an error that post acquisition, ARO liability was measured incorrectly by using inappropriate discount rate and also the useful lives considered for ARO related assets were not in line with the period for which ARO liability was recognised in the books. Now, the management has corrected the identified errors and remeasured ARO liability using the correct discount rate and taken appropriate useful lives of ARO related PPE assets. Basis the same, ARO-related PPE balances have been restated. Accordingly, ARO provision and related PPE balances have been restated, resulting in an (a) decrease by US\$ 2 million in ARO provision and similar decrease in finance cost and (b) increase in ARO related PPE balances by US\$ 8 million and similar decrease in cost of sales, with a corresponding increase in retained earnings by US\$ 10 million as at 31 March 2025.
- (ii) As at 31 March 2025, a receivable of US\$ 16 million was not recoverable and should have been written off. Accordingly, other non-current asset balance have been reduced by US\$ 16 million, with increase in expense (other gains and losses) for year ended 31 March 2025 and a corresponding decrease in retained earnings US\$ 16 million as at 31 March 2025.
- (iii) As at 31 March 2025 asset against environmental protection fund was not recoverable and should not have been recognised. Accordingly, other non-current asset balance has been reduced by US\$ 7 million, with increase in expense (other gains and losses) for year ended 31 March 2025 and a corresponding decrease in retained earnings US\$ 7 million as at 31 March 2025.
- (iv) Depreciation on Mine Development Rights under IAS 16 was calculated using reserve estimates from the March 2019 Reserves & Resources (R&R) Report despite the fact that updated reports were being available. Upon identification, the

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management recomputed the depreciation for using the appropriate reserves balances. The impact of this correction as at 2025 is an increase of US\$ 15 million in restated PPE balances (net) with decrease in cost of sales for year ended 31 March 2025 and a corresponding increase in retained earnings.

- (v) Other adjustments resulting an decrease in the trade and other payables by US\$ 6 Mn and decrease in the trade and other receivable by US\$ 6 Mn, with increase in cost of sales by US\$ 0 Mn for year ended 31 March 2025 and a corresponding decrease in retained earnings of US\$ 0 Mn as at 31 March 2025.

Description of Reclassification adjustments:

As a part of the detailed internal review as mentioned above, incorrect classification of certain items was identified based on which their disclosures have been corrected in current year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, in comparative period ended 31 March 2025, these items have been regrouped and reclassified to ensure consistency with the current year’s presentation. These changes have no impact on the reported profit, total assets, total liabilities, or equity of the Company.

Impact of restatement/reclassification

See below for reconciliation from the previously reported amounts to the restated amounts in the consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, cashflow statement and statement of change in equity as of 31 March 2025. The previously reported amounts were derived from the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025. These amounts are labelled as “As Previously Reported” in the tables below. The amounts labelled

“Restatement Adjustmen/Reclass” represent the effects of this restatement/reclassification described above. These adjustments do not have any impact on opening balances of the preceding prior period i.e. 1 April 2024.

Further the adjustments 3, 4(i) and 4(ii) represent the errors that impact the acquisition accounting performed by VRL at the date of obtaining control over KCM i.e. 31 July 2024, however, these have not been restated in these financial statements as the impact is not material at the VRL Group level individually or in aggregate.

Reclassification 1 – Reclassification of Trade and Other Payables from Current to Non-Current Liabilities

In the comparative period, deferred liabilities arising under the Creditor Scheme of Arrangement reclassified from current trade and other payables of US\$ 704 million to non-current trade and other payables of US\$ 698 million and non-current retirement benefit obligations of US\$ 6 million.

Reclassification 2 – Reclassification of Borrowings from Non-Current to Current Liabilities

In the comparative period, US\$ 6 million of borrowings from First Capital Bank has been reclassified from non-current to current borrowings, as the amount is repayable within twelve months from the reporting date.

Other Reclassification 3 – In the comparative period, certain other balances amounting to US\$ 4 million were reclassified for better presentation, comprising US\$ 3 million reclassified from other current assets and trade and other receivables to other non-current assets and trade and other receivables and US\$ 1 million from current financial instruments to non-current trade and other payables.

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The following presents a reconciliation of the impacted financial statement line items as previously reported to the restated amounts as of 31 March 2025:

Consolidated Balance Sheet		Adjustments	31 March 2025		
			As previously reported	Restatement adjustments	Reclass
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Goodwill		135	-	-	135
Intangible assets		66	-	-	66
Property, plant and equipment	Adjustment 4 (i) & (iv)	16,996	23	-	17,019
Exploration and evaluation assets		296	-	-	296
Financial asset investments		187	-	-	187
Non-current tax assets		181	-	-	181
Other non-current assets	Adjustment 4 (ii) & (iii) Reclassification 3	1,079	(23)	3	1,059
Deferred tax assets		383	-	-	383
		19,323	-	3	19,326
Current assets					
Inventories		1,866	-	-	1,866
Trade and other receivables	Adjustment 4 (v) Reclassification 3	1,747	(6)	(3)	1,738
Financial instruments (derivatives)		51	-	-	51
Current tax assets		17	-	-	17
Short-term investments		2,066	-	-	2,066
Cash and cash equivalents		601	-	-	601
		6,348	(6)	(3)	6,339
Total assets		25,671	(6)	-	25,665
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	Reclassification 2	3,389	-	6	3,395
Operational buyer's credit/supplier's credit		1,906	-	-	1,906
Trade and other payables	Adjustment 2, 3 & 4 (v) Reclassification 1	4,663	155	(704)	4,114
Financial instruments (derivatives)	Reclassification 3	34	-	(1)	33
Retirement benefits		6	-	-	6
Provisions	Adjustment 4 (i)	38	(2)	-	36
Current tax liabilities		133	-	-	133
		10,169	153	(699)	9,623
Net current liabilities		(3,821)	(159)	696	(3,284)

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Consolidated Balance Sheet	Adjustments	31 March 2025			
		As previously reported	Restatement adjustments	Reclass	As restated
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	Adjustment 2 Reclassification 2	10,368	9	(6)	10,371
Trade and other payables	Adjustment 4 (v) Reclassification 1 & 3	320	1	699	1,020
Financial instruments (derivatives)		5	-	-	5
Deferred tax liabilities	Adjustment 1	1,473	444	-	1,917
Retirement benefits	Reclassification 1	34	-	6	40
Provisions		375	-	-	375
Non – equity non-controlling interests		12	-	-	12
		12,587	454	699	13,740
Total liabilities		22,756	607	-	23,363
Net Assets/ (liabilities)		2,915	(613)	-	2,302
Equity					
Share capital		29	-	-	29
Hedging reserve		(81)	-	-	(81)
Other reserves		(1,293)	-	-	(1,293)
Retained earnings		1,025	(487)	-	538
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		(320)	(487)	-	(807)
Non-controlling interests		3,235	(126)	-	3,109
Total equity		(2,915)	(613)	-	2,302

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Consolidated Profit & Loss	Adjustments	31 March 2025			
		As previously reported	Restatement adjustments	Reclass	As restated
Revenue		18,220	-	-	18,220
Cost of sales	Adjustment 4(i), (iv) & (v)	(13,682)	22	-	(13,660)
Gross profit		4,538	22	-	4,560
Other operating income		350	-	-	350
Distribution costs		(379)	-	-	(379)
Administrative expenses		(607)	-	-	(607)
Impairment charge/(reversal)		379	-	-	379
Operating profit		4,281	22	-	4,303
Investment revenue		1,545	-	-	1,545
Finance costs	Adjustment 2 & 4(i)	(2,033)	(131)	-	(2,164)
Other gains and (losses) [net]	Adjustment 3, 4 (ii) & (iii)	(10)	(60)	-	(70)
Profit before taxation (a)		3,783	(169)	-	3,614
Net tax expense (b)	Adjustment 1	(772)	(444)	-	(1,216)
Profit / (loss) for the year (a+b)		3,011	(613)	-	2,398
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		1,617	(487)	-	1,130
Non-controlling interests		1,394	(126)	-	1,268
Profit / (loss) for the year		3,011	(613)	-	2,398
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income statement:					
Remeasurement of net defined benefit plans (note 26)		-	-	-	-
Tax effects on net defined benefit plans		-	-	-	-
Loss on fair value of financial asset equity investment		(2)	-	-	(2)
Total (a)		(2)	-	-	(2)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(102)	-	-	(102)
Gain/(Loss) on fair value of financial asset debt investment		4	-	-	4
Cumulative Gain/(Loss) on cash flow hedges		71	-	-	71
Tax effects arising on cash flow hedges		(18)	-	-	(18)
Gain/(Loss) on cash flow hedges recycled to income statement		(36)	-	-	(36)
Tax effects arising on cash flow hedges recycled to income statement		9	-	-	9
Total (b)		(72)	-	-	(72)
Other comprehensive loss for the year (a+b)		(74)	-	-	(74)
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,937	(613)	-	2,324
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		1,576	(487)	-	1,089
Non-controlling interests		1,361	(126)	-	1,235
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,937	(613)	-	2,324

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Consolidated SOCIE	Adjustments	31 March 2025			
		As previously reported	Restatement adjustments	Reclass	As restated
Share Capital		29	-	-	29
Share Premium		-	-	-	-
Hedging Reserve		(81)	-	-	(81)
Other Reserves		(1,293)	-	-	(1,293)
Retained Earnings		1,025	(487)	-	538
Minority Interests		3,235	(126)	-	3,109
Total Equity		2,915	(613)	-	2,302

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Consolidated Cash Flow	Adjustments	31 March 2025			
		As previously reported	Restatement adjustments	Reclass	As restated
Operating activities					
Profit before taxation		3,783	(169)	-	3,614
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation and amortisation	Adjustment 4(i) & 4(iv)	1,477	(23)	-	1,454
Investment revenues		(1,545)	-	-	(1,545)
Finance costs	Adjustment 2 & 4(i)	2,033	131	-	2,164
Other (gains) and losses (net)	Adjustment 4 (ii) & (iii)	10	23	-	33
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of Property plant and equipment		(23)	-	-	(23)
Share-based payment charge		7	-	-	7
Liabilities written back		(55)	-	-	(55)
Exploration costs written off		52	-	-	52
Impairment charge/ (reversal) of assets (net)		(379)	-	-	(379)
Impact of state levies		26	-	-	26
Capital Creditor Written back		-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts /Expected credit loss (ECL)/bad debts written off		41	-	-	41
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital			-	-	
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(262)	-	-	(262)
Decrease/ (increase) in receivables		358	-	-	358
Decrease in payables	Adjustment 3 & 4(v)	(818)	38	-	(780)
(Decrease)/ increase in operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit		147	-	-	147
Cash generated from operations		4,852	-	-	4,852
Dividend Received		4	-	-	4
Interest received		230	-	-	230
Interest paid		(1,960)	-	-	(1,960)
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)		(428)	-	-	(428)
Dividend paid		(15)	-	-	(15)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		2,683	-	-	2,683
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiary		-	-	-	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, intangibles, exploration and evaluation assets		(2,021)	-	-	(2,021)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangibles, exploration and evaluation assets		34	-	-	34
Proceeds from redemption of liquid investments		20,932	-	-	20,932

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Consolidated Cash Flow	Adjustments	31 March 2025			
		As previously reported	Restatement adjustments	Reclass	As restated
Purchases of Short-term Investments		(21,421)	-	-	(21,421)
Loan to Related Party		(14)	-	-	(14)
Purchase of long term investments		(73)	-	-	(73)
Proceeds from sale of long term investments		-	-	-	-
Payment made to site restoration fund		(25)	-	-	(25)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents on regaining control of KCM		235	-	-	235
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,353)	-	-	(2,353)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Issue of ordinary shares (net of expenses) (refer SOCIE note 4)		1,005	-	-	1,005
Proceeds from sale of equity shares of subsidiaries without loss of control (net of expense) (refer SOCIE note 4 & 5)		848	-	-	848
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries		(1,364)	-	-	(1,364)
Proceeds/(repayment of) working capital loan (net)		(23)	-	-	(23)
Proceeds from other short-term borrowings		1,410	-	-	1,410
Repayment of other short-term borrowings		(1,481)	-	-	(1,481)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		6,528	-	-	6,528
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(6,960)	-	-	(6,960)
Purchase of stock option		(5)	-	-	(5)
Payment of lease liabilities		(57)	-	-	(57)
Net cash used in financing activities		(99)	-	-	(99)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		231	-	-	231
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(14)	-	-	(14)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		365	-	-	365
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		582	-	-	582

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3. Acquisitions and restructuring

(a) Konkola Copper Mines Plc (“KCM”):

VRL through its wholly owned subsidiary, Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited (“VRHL”) holds 79.4% equity stake in KCM. ZCCM Investments Holdings Plc (“ZCCM-IH”), which owns 20.6% of the shares in KCM had obtained an ex parte order from the High Court of Zambia appointing a provisional liquidator (“PL”) for KCM in May 2019. As all the significant decision-making powers, including carrying on the business of KCM and taking control over all the assets of KCM, rests with the PL, the appointment of PL had caused loss of its control over KCM. Accordingly, the Group deconsolidated KCM with effect from 21 May 2019. Various legal proceedings were initiated and carried out during 2019–2023.

On 06 November 2023, VRL, ZCCM-IH and KCM signed a new shareholder agreement for KCM as well as an Implementation Agreement that sets out the terms for VRHL's re-entry and new investment into KCM. Post the completion of scheme of arrangement, the provisional liquidator was removed in late July 2024 and the Board of KCM was re-instated on 31 July 2024. This re-instatement of control of VRHL over KCM, meets the definition of business combination as per the principles of IFRS 3. Hence, the transaction is recorded using the acquisition method in consolidated financial Statements of VRL in accordance with IFRS 3.

The net assets of KCM recognised as on 30 September 2024 financial statements were based on a provisional assessment of their fair value. The valuation had not been completed by the date the financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors.

In May 2025, the valuation was completed and the acquisition date fair value of the Property, plant and equipment was US\$ 2,143 million, a decrease of US\$ 36 million over the provisional value. However, the value of Mining rights (intangible assets) has been determined at US\$ 565 million, the assessment of which was not completed in September 2024. As a result, there was an increase in the deferred tax liability of US\$ 159 million and an increase in the non-controlling interest of US\$ 23 million. The fair value of the investment held in KCM has increased by US\$ 498 million. Goodwill has been recognised at US\$ 135 million against gain on bargain purchase of US\$ 16 million.

Following is the summary:

a) Purchase consideration – US\$ Nil

The assets and liabilities recognised (other than deferred tax liability) on the date of acquisition:

(US\$ millions)	
Particulars	Amount
Property, plant and equipment	2,143
Mining rights	565
Other non-current assets	46
Inventories	111
Trade and other receivables	201
Cash and cash equivalents	235
Deferred tax assets	330
Total assets (A)	3,631
Borrowings	634
Provisions	32
Trade and other payables	752
Current tax liabilities	0
Total liabilities (B)	1,418
Net assets acquired (C) = (A) – (B)	2,213

b) Calculation of Goodwill

(US\$ millions)	
Particulars	Amount
Fair value of existing stake*	1,538
Fair value of non-controlling interest (“NCI”)	300
Deferred tax liability acquired	498
Non-equity non-controlling interests	12
Less: Fair value of net assets acquired (other than deferred tax asset)	(2,213)
Goodwill**	135

* The value of US\$ 1,538 million has been considered at mid-point of range US\$ 1,267 million and US\$ 1,809 million of fair value of KCM. The range is calculated considering various sensitivities including WACC rate, refinery sensitivity, capex and opex sensitivity, resources sensitivity, etc. In view of the nature of valuation methodology, the sensitivities mentioned above have been applied in combination. It is not practical to present a sensitivity analysis on an individual inputs basis.

** Goodwill of US\$ 135 million has been recognized due to deferred tax liabilities recorded on fair value upliftment of Mining rights recognized as part of business combination under IFRS 3. As per IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets, the carrying amount of goodwill that relates to taxation and is created due to the related deferred tax liability is not considered when comparing the carrying value of the CGU with the recoverable amount, to determine any potential impairment (refer note 14).

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c) Revenue and loss after tax from the date of acquisition till reporting date

(US\$ millions)	
Particulars	Amount
Revenue	390
Loss after tax	(106)

d) Revenue and Profit after tax from the date of beginning of financial year till reporting date

(US\$ millions)	
Particulars	Amount
Revenue	405
Loss after tax	(316)

Gain arising on re-measurement of existing equity stake in KCM amounting to US\$ 1,272 million is recognized in Investment Revenue- Special items (note 6).

(b) Scheme of Arrangements for Demerger

The Board of Directors of Vedanta Limited, in its meeting held on 29 September 2023, had approved a Scheme of Arrangement (“the Original Scheme”) for demerger of various businesses of the Company, namely, 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 & Steel (represented by Iron Ore segment and Steel and Cement business) Undertakings, resulting in 6 separate companies (including Vedanta Limited, being the demerged Company), with a mirrored shareholding and consequent listings at BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (“the Stock Exchanges”). The Stock Exchanges gave their no-objection to the Scheme.

A first motion application, in respect of the Original Scheme, was filed by demerged company (i.e., Vedanta Limited) and four resulting companies (i.e., Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited (“VAML”), Malco Energy Limited (“MEL”), Vedanta Base Metals Limited (“VBML”) and Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited (“VISL”)) before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench (“NCLT”) on 06 August 2024 (“VEDL First Motion”). The Hon'ble NCLT by way of its order dated 21 November 2024 (“VEDL NCLT Order”) inter alia:

- a) directed the Company to convene a meeting of its equity shareholders, secured creditors and

unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;

- b) directed MEL to convene a meeting of its secured and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;
- c) dispensed with the meeting of equity shareholders of VAML, MEL, VBML and VISL; and
- d) dispensed with the meeting of secured and unsecured creditors of VAML, VBML and VISL.

In December 2024, Vedanta Limited and other five resulting companies decided not to proceed with implementation of Part V of the Original Scheme, i.e., demerger of Base Metal undertaking into VBML, along with making appropriate updates to the Original Scheme (“Updated Scheme”). The non-implementation of the demerger of the Base Metals undertaking shall not affect any other parts of the Original Scheme described above.

In compliance with VEDL NCLT Order, the meetings were held on 18 February 2025 and the Updated Scheme (with modification to exclude demerger of Base Metals Undertaking) was approved by the equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors of the Company, as well as the secured and unsecured creditors of MEL.

On 5 March 2025, Vedanta Limited along with VAML, MEL and VISL, filed a second motion petition before the Hon'ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Updated Scheme. After multiple hearings with the Hon'ble NCLT, the Updated Scheme has been approved by the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025.

Further, a separate first motion application was filed by Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (“TSPL”), one of the resulting companies, with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on 22 October 2024 (“TSPL First Motion”) for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking of the Company, since TSPL's Registered Office (“RO”) was in the process of being changed from Mansa (Punjab) to Mumbai (Maharashtra) at the time of filing VEDL First Motion. The Hon'ble NCLT by way of its order dated 17 October 2025 inter alia directed (i) dispensation of the meeting of equity shareholders of TSPL; and (ii) TSPL to convene a meeting of its secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the order. The meetings were held on 21 November 2025, and the Updated Scheme was approved by the secured creditors and unsecured creditors of TSPL. On 25 November 2025, TSPL filed a

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second motion petition before the Hon'ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Scheme. The Scheme was approved by the Hon'ble NCLT in TSPL's second motion petition vide its order dated 9 January 2026.

The Board of Directors of Vedanta Limited, at its meeting held on 20 April 2026, has inter alia, approved the following:

- i. To make the Scheme effective on 01 May 2026; and
- ii. In consultation with VAML, TSPL, MEL and VISL, the Board has fixed 01 May 2026, as the record date for determining the shareholders eligible to receive consideration pursuant to the Scheme.

Consequent to the effect of demerger w.e.f. 01 May 2026, there is no impact on VRL consolidated financial statements, as the transaction represents a common control reorganisation and does not result in any change to the Group's economic interest or consolidation position.

(c) Acquisition of additional Stake

During the year ended 31 March 2025, AvanStrate Inc. Japan ("ASI"), HOYA and Cairn India Holdings Limited ("CIHL") a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, executed a comprehensive settlement agreement dated 5 August 2024 to settle all liabilities and provide an exit to HOYA (the "Settlement agreement"). On account of the said agreement, the Group acquired its stake of ~46% in ASI. The outstanding obligation of HOYA, as determined by the Settlement Agreement, has been fully paid on 26 August 2024 and HOYA's shareholding has been transferred to CIHL on 29 August 2024. Post HOYA's exit, the Group holds ~98.2% in ASI.

In order to strengthen the ASI operations, the Group expects to re-organise the capital structure of ASI and its subsidiaries ("ASI Group") and is evaluating multiple options. The said reorganization is expected to result in utilization of brought forward losses at the ASI Group. Hence, net deferred tax asset of US\$ 84 million pertaining to such unutilized tax losses have been recorded during the year ended 31 March 2025, in accordance with principles of IAS-12 - Income taxes.

4. Segment information

The Group is a diversified natural resources 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, Zambia, South Africa, Namibia, UAE, 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's reportable segments defined in accordance with IFRS 8 are as follows:

- Zinc- India (comprises zinc and lead India)
- Zinc-International
- Oil & Gas
- Iron Ore
- Copper-India/Australia
- Copper-Zambia
- Aluminium
- Power

'Others' segment mainly comprises port/berth, steel, glass substrate, 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").

Management monitors the operating results of reportable segments for the purpose of making decisions about resources to be allocated and for assessing performance. Segment performance is evaluated based on the Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization ("EBITDA") of each segment. Business segment financial data includes certain corporate costs, which have been allocated on an appropriate basis. Inter-segment sales are charged based on prevailing market prices.

The following tables present revenue and profit information and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's reportable segments for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. Items after operating profit are not allocated by segment.

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(a) Reportable segments

Year ended 31 March 2026 (US\$ million)

Particulars	Zinc-India	Zinc-International	Oil and gas	Iron Ore	Copper-India/Australia	Copper-Zambia	Aluminium	Power	Others	Elimination	Total operations
REVENUE											
Sales to external customers	4,415	550	1,084	730	3,497	1,330	7,443	983	980	-	21,012
Inter-segment sales	5	-	-	1	20	-	9	19	92	(146)	-
Revenue	4,420	550	1,084	731	3,517	1,330	7,452	1,002	1,072	(146)	21,012
Segment Results											
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	2,496	138	500	113	(6)	52	2,886	164	427	-	6,770
Less: Depreciation and amortisation ⁽²⁾	407	87	396	49	6	207	299	72	62	-	1,585
Less: Other Expenses*	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Operating profit / (loss) before special items	2,089	51	(6)	64	(12)	(155)	2,587	92	365	-	5,075
Add: Investment revenue											262
Less: Finance costs											(1,485)
Add: Other gains and (losses) [net]											(245)
Add: Special items (refer note 6)											(506)
Profit before taxation											3,101
Segments assets	2,796	1,441	2,472	531	639	3,407	7,795	1,786	1,205	-	22,072
Financial asset investments											225
Deferred tax assets											396
Short-term investments											2,627
Cash and cash equivalents											1,048
Tax assets											164
Others											608
TOTAL ASSETS											27,140
Segment liabilities	810	287	1,196	380	927	1,181	1,876	251	611	-	7,519
Borrowings											13,898
Current tax liabilities											181
Deferred tax liabilities											1,718
Others											542
TOTAL LIABILITIES											23,858
Other segment information											
Additions to property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets and intangible assets ⁽⁴⁾	716	261	409	93	16	113	883	283	240	0	3,014
Impairment charge/(reversal) ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	167	-	-	39	-	-	-	206

* Exploration costs written off

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Particulars	Zinc-India	Zinc- International	Oil and gas	Iron Ore	Copper-India/ Australia	Copper- Zambia**	Aluminium	Power	Others	Elimination	Total operations
REVENUE											
Sales to external customers	3,888	463	1,306	706	2,696	390	6,912	733	1,126	-	18,220
Inter-segment sales	4	-	-	14	30	-	9	-	66	(123)	-
Revenue	3,892	463	1,306	720	2,726	390	6,921	733	1,192	(123)	18,220
Segment Results											
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	2,054	156	557	120	(14)	(38)	2,104	84	429	-	5,452
Less: Depreciation and amortisation ⁽²⁾	410	53	369	44	18	136	301	65	54	-	1,450
Less: Other Expenses*	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Operating profit / (loss) before special items	1,644	103	136	76	(32)	(174)	1,803	19	375	-	3,950
Add: Investment revenue											273
Less: Finance costs											(2,164)
Add: Other gains and (losses) [net]											(70)
Add: Special items (refer note 6)											1,625
Profit before taxation											3,614
Segments assets	2,684	1,170	2,716	697	557	3,177	7,774	1,932	1,181	-	21,888
Financial asset investments											187
Deferred tax assets											383
Short-term investments											2,066
Cash and cash equivalents											601
Tax assets											198
Others											342
TOTAL ASSETS											25,665
Segment liabilities	782	216	1,407	373	838	729	2,194	155	527	-	7,221
Borrowings											13,766
Current tax liabilities											133
Deferred tax liabilities											1,917
Others											326
TOTAL LIABILITIES											23,363
Other segment information											
Additions to property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets and intangible assets ⁽⁴⁾	599	252	333	158	4	2,719	913	218	149	-	5,345
Impairment charge/(reversal) ⁽³⁾	-	-	313	-	-	100	-	-	(34)	-	379

* Exploration costs written off
** During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Group regained control over KCM and consolidated it with effect from 31 July 2024, refer note number 3(a) for details.
***Restated. Refer note 2(e).
(1) EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure and represents earnings before special items, depreciation, amortisation, other gains and losses, interest and tax.
(2) Depreciation and amortisation are also provided to the chief operating decision maker on a regular basis.
(3) Included under special items (Note 6).
(4) Additions to property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets and intangible assets includes US\$ 6 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 4 million) not allocated to any segment.

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(b) Geographical segmental analysis

The Group's operations are located in India, Zambia, Namibia, South Africa, UAE, Ireland, Australia, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Liberia. The following table provides an analysis of the Group's revenue by region in which the customer is located, irrespective of the origin of the goods.

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	Revenue by geographical segment	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
India	12,658	11,876
Europe	2,549	2,164
China	915	509
The United States of America	329	203
Mexico	229	356
Malaysia	249	146
Singapore	669	426
Others	3,414	2,540
Total	21,012	18,220

The following is an analysis of the carrying amount of non-current assets, excluding deferred tax assets, derivative financial assets, financial asset investments and other non-current financial assets analysed by the geographical area in which the assets are located:

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	Carrying amount of non-current assets	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
India	13,056	13,903
South Africa	3,827	1,032
Zambia	171	2,905
Taiwan	65	71
Namibia	1	76
Others	904	108
Total	18,024	18,095

Information about major customer

No single customer has accounted for 10% or more of the Group's revenue for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

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Disaggregation of revenue

Below table summarises the disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers:

(US\$ million)		
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Zinc Metal	2,959	3,054
Lead Metal	476	549
Silver metal and Bars	1,004	741
Oil	789	983
Gas	257	330
Iron Ore	323	282
Pig Iron	423	446
Metallurgical Coke	21	23
Copper Products	4,459	3,059
Aluminium Products	7,223	6,620
Power	841	530
Steel Products	619	711
Ferro Alloys	118	109
Others	992	777
Revenue from contracts with customers*	20,504	18,214
Revenue from contingent rents	142	168
Gain/(Loss) on provisionally priced contracts under IFRS 9 (refer note 5)	366	(162)
Total Revenue	21,012	18,220

* Includes revenues from sale of services aggregating to US\$ 56 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 50 million) which is recorded over a period of time and the balance revenue is recognised at a point in time.

5. Total Revenue

(US\$ million)		
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of products a	20,814	18,006
Sale of services a	56	50
Revenue from contingent rents	142	164
Total Revenue	21,012	18,220

- a) Revenue from sale of products and sale of services for the year ended 31 March 2026 includes revenue from contracts with customers of US\$ 20,504 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 18,214 million) and a net gain/(loss) on mark-to-market of US\$ 366 million (31 March 2025: (US\$ 162 million)) on account of gain/ (loss) relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at 31 March 2025 with the final price settled in the current year, gain/ (loss) relating to sales fully priced during the year, and marked to market gain/ (loss) relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at 31 March 2026.
- b) Majority of the Group's sales are against advance or are against letters of credit/ cash against documents/ guarantees of banks of national standing. Where sales are made on credit, the amount of consideration does not contain any significant financing component as payment terms are within three months.

As per the terms of the contract with its customers, either all performance obligations are to be completed within one year from the date of such contracts or the Group has a right to receive consideration from its customers for all completed performance obligations. Accordingly, the Group has availed the practical expedient available under paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and dispensed with the additional disclosures with respect to performance obligations that remained unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Further, since the terms of the contracts directly identify the transaction price for each of the completed performance obligations, in all

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material respects, there are no elements of transaction price which have not been included in the revenue recognised in the financial statements.

Further, there is no material difference between the contract price and the revenue from contract with customers.

6. Special items

(US\$ million)						
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026			Year ended 31 March 2025		
	Special items	Tax effect of Special items	Special items after tax	Special items	Tax effect of Special items	Special items after tax
Impact of state levies on zinc ^{1, 2}	6	(2)	4	(10)	3	(7)
Impact of state levies on iron ore ²	-	-	-	(16)	3	(13)
Trade receivable written off and late payment surcharge ³	(217)	47	(170)	-	-	-
Capital creditor settlement ³	(74)	19	(55)			
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes ⁴	(15)	3	(12)	-	-	-
Gross (loss) / profit on special items (a)	(300)	67	(233)	(26)	6	(20)
Impairment reversal in oil and gas properties ⁷	-	-	-	310	(102)	208
Impairment reversal of exploration & evaluation assets ⁷	-	-	-	3	(1)	2
Impairment (charge) in aluminium assets ⁶	(39)	10	(29)	-	-	-
Impairment (charge) in iron ore assets ⁵	(167)	-	(167)	-	-	-
Impairment reversal (net) in other assets ^{8, 9}	-	-	-	66	-	66
Total impairment (charge) / reversal (net) (b)	(206)	10	(196)	379	(103)	276
Operating special items (a+b)	(506)	77	(429)	353	(97)	256
Gain on consolidation of KCM (refer note 3(a)) (d)	-	-	-	1,272	-	1,272
Total of (a+b+c+d)	(506)	77	(429)	1,625	(97)	1,528

1. Zinc - Land tax:

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Group has opted to settle matters pertaining to land tax for the period till February 2024, by availing the Amnesty Scheme 2024 as launched by State of Rajasthan. Pursuant to this, the Group has recorded expense of US\$ 3 million. Furthermore, the State of Rajasthan vide the same notification has exempted land tax payable on all classes of land with effect from 08 February 2024.

2. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 25 July 2024 (the "Supreme Court Order") opined that the state governments have powers to levy additional taxes/cess on mineral bearing land and mining rights thereof and also held that royalty is not a tax. The Supreme Court vide its further order dated 14 August 2024, clarified that the state governments can levy or renew demands of tax/cess on the existing cases initiated on or after 01 April 2005 which will be payable in 12 annual instalments commencing from 01 April 2026.

Zinc - Environment and Health Cess:

The State of Rajasthan had levied Environment and Health Cess through a notification in year 2008 on major minerals including lead and zinc which later got rescinded in 2017. As per management's assessment of the Supreme Court Order, the Group has recorded a provision of US\$ 6 million during the previous year ended 31 March 2025. Subsequently, during the year ended 31 March 2026, management has reassessed this and based on its reassessment, supported by an independent legal opinion, the provision is not required and accordingly, the same has been reversed.

Iron Ore - Transport Cess:

The Group and other miners had challenged the cess imposition under Goa Rural Improvement and Welfare Cess Act, 2000 (the "Act") in the High Court of Bombay, which upheld the Act's validity in September 2018. The Group's appeal is

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currently pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As per management's assessment of the Supreme Court Order, the Group has recorded a provision of US\$ 16 million during the previous year ended 31 March 2025.

3. Up to 31 March 2025, TSPL, a wholly owned subsidiary of VEDL, had recognized a receivable of US\$ 161 million (INR 1,407 crore) in respect of Mega power benefit based on its assessment of the merits of the case. Pursuant to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's dated 19 August 2025, the matter has been decided against the TSPL. TSPL has filed a Review Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against said order on 17 September 2025, currently it is pending for adjudication. Consequently, the aforesaid receivable is no longer recoverable and has been written off during the year ended 31 March 2026.

Subsequent to the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 19 August 2025 (the "Order") in respect of Mega Power benefit matter (the "Mega matter"), Punjab State Power Corporation Limited ("PSPCL") raised a demand for Late Payment Surcharge ("LPSC") on 13 November 2025 on certain amounts it had paid to Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") in financial year 2017 and now deducted post the Order. Accordingly, a provision of US \$24 Million has been recorded. PSPCL has also requested TSPL to provide details on actual benefits to determine the impact of change in law. TSPL is in the process of submitting the required information. However, it believes that there is no incremental liability that will arise in addition to amount already recorded in books.

During FY 2023-24, Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary, terminated its contract with SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corporation ("SEPCO") due to persistent non-performance affecting plant operations and litigations were ongoing. Subsequently, under the Settlement Agreement dated 11 September 2025, TSPL agreed to a full and final payment of US\$ 74 million (660 Crore) to SEPCO towards SEPCO's outstanding claims. The settlement payment has been charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

In an earlier year, Punjab State Power Corporation Limited ("PSPCL") imposed a penalty on the TSPL alleging mis-declaration of declared capacity and deducted US\$ 9 million from the monthly bills. Subsequently, in February 2018, the Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission ("PSERC") passed an order adverse to the TSPL, determining a total penalty of US\$ 14 million. TSPL challenged the said order before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ("APTEL").

During the year ended 31 March 2025, APTEL pronounced its judgment in favour of TSPL and directed PSPCL to refund the penalty amount deducted along with the applicable Late Payment Surcharge ("LPS"). Pursuant to the judgment, PSPCL refunded US\$ 29 million to TSPL during the first quarter of the current year, including LPS of US\$ 20 million, while simultaneously filing appeals before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Subsequently, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its order dated 20 May 2026 set aside the APTEL judgment dated 18 March 2025, and allowed PSPCL's appeals.

Consequent to the aforesaid judgment, TSPL is required to refund the penalty amount of US\$ 14 million together with applicable LPS of US\$ 38 million. Accordingly, the Company has reversed the LPS income of US\$ 20 million recognised earlier pursuant to the APTEL judgment and recognised an additional LPS liability of US\$ 18 million. As a result, the penalty amount of US\$ 14 million and the additional LPS liability of US\$ 18 million have been recognised as exceptional items during the year.

The Company is currently evaluating the implications of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order and exploring appropriate legal remedies, including filing a review petition and/or pursuing such other remedies as may be available under applicable law.

4. On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Group has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of US \$ 15 Million has been disclosed as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Group continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/ rules are notified.

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5. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has recognized a provision for impairment in respect of assets comprising property, plant and equipment and inventory in West Africa (Western Cluster, Liberia) aggregating to US \$136 Million and a provision for US \$31 Million with respect to contractual obligations arising due to cessation of operations. The impairment is a result of continued uncertainty in the viability of the project due to geopolitical factors including high stripping ratios, lower ore grades and logistical constraints.
6. Represents certain items of CWIP, which have been written off during the year ended 31 March 2026 as they are no longer expected to be used.
7. During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Oil & Gas segment of the Group has commenced injection of Alkaline Surfactant Polymer ("ASP") flooding in selective well pads of the Mangala field. In order to extend the injection across the field, the Group has identified cluster-based development approach. The execution of cluster-based approach has commenced with the award of surface facilities and on ground mobilization. As a result of the above, the Group is planning for the development of remaining clusters. Accordingly, the recoverable amount of the Company's share in Rajasthan Oil and Gas cash generating unit ("RJ CGU") is determined to be US\$ 1,574 million as at 30 September 2024, resulting in an impairment reversal of US\$ 313 million on its assets in the oil and gas producing facilities.

The recoverable value of the RJ CGU is determined based on the fair value less costs of disposal approach, a level-3 valuation technique in the fair value hierarchy, as it more accurately reflects the recoverable amount based on the Company's view of the assumptions that would be used by a market participant. This is based on the cash flows expected to be generated by the projected oil and natural gas production profiles (reserves and resources) extractable up to 2040 (including expected 10 year additional term of license extension), the expected dates of cessation of production sharing contract ("PSC")/ cessation of production from each producing field based on the current estimates of reserves and risked resources and after factoring tax outflows at 25.17% tax rate, etc.

Management believes that an additional 10-year term of license extension would be available and would also be considered by a market participant based on past precedence on license extensions, industry practice with relation to granting of extensions and understanding of Indian economy's focus on self-reliance for oil production which is indicated by various initiatives through award of new blocks, etc. Further, management considers that as the RJ Block is in India, an independent market participant would pay tax at 25.17% tax rate instead of the Company's actual tax rate (validated by independent expert) and accordingly, believes that such assumption on taxation is appropriate. The discounted cash flow analysis used to calculate 'fair value less costs of disposal' uses assumption for short-term oil price of US\$ 79 per barrel for the next one year and tapers down to long-term nominal price of US\$ 73 per barrel three years thereafter derived from a consensus of various analyst recommendations. Thereafter, these have been escalated at a rate of 2.0% per annum. The cash flows are discounted using the post-tax nominal discount rate of 11.91% (15% for ASP remaining clusters), derived from the post-tax weighted average cost of capital after factoring in the risks ascribed to PSC extension, including successful implementation of key growth projects. Based on the sensitivities carried out by the Company, change in crude price assumptions by US \$ 1/bbl and changes to discount rate by 1% would lead to a change in recoverable value by US\$ 2 million and US\$ 82 million, respectively.

8. During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, ASI recorded a provision of US\$ 34 million for impairment of certain CWIP projects as they are no longer expected to be viable pursuant to the settlement with HOYA (refer note 3(c)) and as part of the Group's broader expansion strategy, wherein management reassessed the CWIP portfolio from a future usage, efficiency, and viability perspective.
9. During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, following the consolidation of KCM, VRL and its subsidiaries have recognized net impairment reversal on assets amounting to US\$ 100 million.

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7. Investment revenue

	(US\$ million)	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Net gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	27	39
Gain on consolidation of KCM (refer note 3(a))	-	1,272
Interest Income:		
Interest income- financial assets held at FVTPL	41	35
Interest income- financial assets held at FVOCI	33	39
Interest income- bank deposits at amortised cost	69	71
Interest income- loans and receivables at amortised cost	59	49
Interest income- others	23	36
Dividend Income:		
Dividend income- financial assets held at FVOCI	4	4
Foreign exchange gain (net)	6	(0)
Total	262	1,545

8. Finance costs

	(US\$ million)	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest expense – financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,517	2,052
Other finance costs (including bank charges)	117	261
Total interest cost	1,634	2,313
Unwinding of discount on provisions (note 25)	17	17
Net interest on defined benefit arrangements	3	3
Capitalisation of finance costs/borrowing costs	(169)	(169)
Total	1,485	2,164

All borrowing costs are capitalised using rates based on specific borrowings and general borrowings with the interest rate of 8.52% (10.40% for 31 March 2025) per annum for the year ended 31 March 2026.

**Restated. Refer note 2(e).*

9. Other gains and (losses) (net)

	(US\$ million)	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss) (net)	(291)	(43)
Net gain/(loss) arising on qualifying hedges and non-qualifying hedges	46	(4)
Receivables written off	-	(23)
Total	(245)	(70)

**Restated. Refer note 2(e).*

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

10(a). Profit/ (Loss) for the year has been stated after charging/ (crediting)

	(US\$ million)	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation & amortization	1,585	1,450
Costs of inventories recognised as an expense	6,746	5,767
Auditor's remuneration for audit services (refer note 36)	4	4
Research and development	3	1
ECL allowance on receivables	80	36
Impairment charge/(reversal) & assets written off (refer note 6)	206	(379)
Exploration costs written off (refer note 16)	110	52
Employee costs (refer note 27)	545	484
Rent*	5	9

** Rent represents expense on short term/ low value leases.*

**Restated. Refer note 2(e).*

10(b). Exchange gain/ (loss) recognised in the consolidated income statement:

	(US\$ million)	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Cost of sales	15	29
Investment revenue (refer note 7)	6	(0)
Other gains and (losses) (net) (refer note 9)	(245)	(70)
Total	(224)	(41)

**Restated. Refer note 2(e).*

11. Tax

(a) Tax charge/ (credit) recognised in Consolidated Income Statement (including on special items)

	(US\$ million)	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax:		
Current tax	1,136	707
Expense/ (credit) in respect of current tax for earlier years	(13)	(64)
(Credit) in respect of Special items (refer note 6)	(9)	(6)
Total current tax (a)	1,114	637
Deferred tax:		
Origination of temporary differences	16	(1)
Expense/ (credit) in respect of deferred tax for earlier years	14	477
Expense in respect of Special items (refer note 6)	(68)	103
Net effect of change in tax regime* (refer note 6)		0
Total deferred tax (b)	(38)	579
Total Income tax expense for the year((a)+(b))	1,076	1,216
Profit before tax from continuing operations	3,101	3,614
Effective Income tax rate (%)	34.70%	33.65%

**Restated. Refer note 2(e).*

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Tax expense/ (benefit)

	(US\$ million)	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Tax effect on special items	(77)	97
Tax expense – others	1,153	1,119
Net tax expense	1,076	1,216

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

(b) A reconciliation of income tax expense/ (credit) applicable to profit/ (loss) before tax at the Indian statutory income

	(US\$ million)	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax from continuing operations	3,101	3,614
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	780	910
(Non-taxable)/Non-deductible items	(15)	(8)
Tax holidays and similar exemptions	(2)	2
Effect of tax rate differences of subsidiaries operating at other tax rates	(39)	(15)
Tax on distributable reserve of/ dividend from subsidiary		-
Unrecognized tax assets (Net)	65	(108)
Change in deferred tax balances due to change in tax law	0	(20)
Capital Gains/ Other income subject to lower tax rate	(1)	(4)
Charge in respect of earlier years	1	456
Other permanent differences	287	3
Total	1,076	1,216

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

(c) Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The Group has accrued significant amounts of deferred tax. The majority of the deferred tax liability represents accelerated tax relief for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment, depreciation of mining reserves and the fair value uplifts created on acquisitions net of deferred tax assets representing unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward losses.

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Statement of financial position are as follows:

For the year ended 31 March 2026:

	(US\$ million)						
Significant components of deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities	Opening balance as at 01 April 2025	Business Combination	Charged/ (credited) to Income Statement	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Charged to Equity	Exchange difference transferred to translation of foreign operation	Closing balance as at 31 March 2026
Property, plant and equipment, Exploration and Evaluation and other intangible assets	2,384		17	-	-	(89)	2,312
Voluntary retirement scheme	(0)		0	-	-	(0)	(0)
Employee benefits	(22)		(9)	0	-	1	(30)
Fair value of derivative asset/ liability	1		0	(135)	-	9	(125)
Fair valuation of other asset/ liability	32		2	-	2	(3)	33
Unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	(810)		(24)	-	-	60	(774)
Other temporary differences	(51)		(24)	-	(3)	(16)	(93)
Total	1,534		(38)	(135)	(1)	(38)	1,322

For the year ended 31 March 2025*:

	(US\$ million)						
Significant components of deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities	Opening balance as at 01 April 2024	Business Combination	Charged/ (credited) to Income Statement	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Charged to Equity	Exchange difference transferred to translation of foreign operation	Closing balance as at 31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment, Exploration and Evaluation and other intangible assets	1,274	524	88	-	499	(1)	2,384
Voluntary retirement scheme	(1)	0	1	-	-	(0)	(0)
Employee benefits	(16)	(14)	8	0	-	(0)	(22)
Fair value of derivative asset/ liability	(7)	0	(1)	9	-	0	1
Fair valuation of other asset/ liability	122	0	(90)	-	-	0	32
Unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	(591)	(579)	346	-	-	14	(810)
Other temporary differences	3	(261)	227	-	-	(20)	(51)
Total	784	(330)	579	9	499	(7)	1,534

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset where they arise in the same taxing jurisdiction with a legal right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities but not otherwise. Accordingly, the net deferred tax (assets)/ liability has been disclosed in the Consolidated Statement of financial position as follows:

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets	(396)	(383)
Deferred tax liabilities	1,718	1,917
Net Deferred tax Liabilities	1,322	1,534

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

Deferred tax assets in the Group have been recognised to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity which are expected to reverse. For certain components of the Group, deferred tax assets on carry forward unused tax losses have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax asset at respective entities.

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized amount to US\$ 4,678 million and US\$ 4,370 million as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

As at 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)

Unused tax losses Particulars	Within one year	Greater than one year, less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Unutilized business losses	140	293	461	1,070	1,964
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	443	443
Unabsorbed interest allowance**	-	-	-	2,271	2,271
Total	140	293	461	3,784	4,678

As at 31 March 2025

(US\$ million)

Unused tax losses Particulars	Within one year	Greater than one year, less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Unutilized business losses	35	264	415	1,295	2,009
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	423	423
Unabsorbed interest allowance*	-	-	-	1,938	1,938
Total	35	264	415	3,656	4,370

* As per UK's corporate interest restriction rules, the disallowed interest expense for any year can be carried forward and claimed in future years for unlimited life subject to specified conditions

No deferred tax assets have been recognised on these unused tax losses as there is no evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available in future against which these can be utilised by the respective entities.

The Group has not recognised any deferred tax liabilities for taxes that would be payable on the Group's share in unremitted earnings of certain of its subsidiaries because the Group controls when the liability will be incurred, and it is probable that the liability will not be incurred in the foreseeable future. The amount of unremitted earnings is US\$3,072 million and US\$ 2,675 million as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

(d) Non-current tax assets

Non-current tax assets of US\$ 156 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 181 million) mainly represents income tax receivable from Indian Tax authorities by Vedanta Limited consequent to the Scheme of Amalgamation & Arrangement made effective in August 2013 pursuant to approval by the jurisdiction High Court and receivables relating to matters in tax disputes in Group companies including tax holiday claim.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

- (e) The tax department had issued demands on account of remeasurement of certain tax incentives, under section 80-IA and 80- IC of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Based on the favourable orders from Income-tax Appellate Tribunal relating to AY 09-10 to AY 12-13, the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) had allowed these claims for AY 2014-15 to AY 2016-17, which were earlier disallowed and has granted refund of amounts deposited under protest. For AY 2013-14 to AY 2016-17, the appeals are pending before the Tribunal.

The hon'ble ITAT Jodhpur has allowed these claims in AYs 2017-18, 2018-19 , 2020-21 & 2022-23 in line with past years' orders. The department had filed appeals before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in FY 17-18 (for AY 2009-10 to AY 2012-13) and in FY 2023-24 (for AY 2017-18 and AY 2018-19), against the Tribunal orders, which is still pending before High Court.

The department is yet to file an appeal before the High Court against the AY 2020-21 tribunal order. The Group has received Final Assessment Order for AY 2022-23 in Nov'25 based on similar grounds, against which appeal has been filed before ITAT.

As per the view of external legal counsel, the department's appeal seeks re-examination of facts rather than raising any substantial questions of law and hence it is unlikely that appeals will be admitted by the High Court. Accordingly, there is a high probability that the case will go in Group's favour. The amount involved in this dispute as of 31 March 2026 is US\$ 1,320 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 1,494 million) plus applicable interest up to the date of settlement of the dispute.

- (f) In October 2021, more than 135 countries and jurisdictions agreed to participate in a "Two-pillar" international tax approach developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which includes establishing a global minimum corporate tax rate of 15 percent. Based on the consensus, many countries (primarily all EU countries) have adopted Pillar 2 regulations effective from 1st January 2024.

The rules seek to ensure multinational enterprises (MNEs) are paying tax at an effective rate of 15% or higher in every jurisdiction they operate, regardless of the local headline tax rate or impact of local tax reliefs. The rules apply to multinational businesses with consolidated global revenue in excess of €750 million in two out of four financial years. Where the effective rate of tax is below 15% in any jurisdiction (subject to a number of exceptions) the tax must be paid locally by way of Qualified domestic minimum tax (QDMTT) or it needs to be 'topped up' by the Group, usually in the jurisdiction of the Ultimate Parent Entity (UPE) or in the jurisdictions of the intermediate parent entities on account of Income Inclusion Rate (IIR). The top up tax is paid based on a rule order prescribed by the OECD model rules.

UK legislation was enacted in 2023 which introduced the OECD's Pillar Two model Income Inclusion Rules into UK law. The rules first apply to accounting periods commencing on or after 31 December 2023.

The Group has performed a high-level assessment for the accounting period starting from 01 April 2024 of the Group's potential exposure to Pillar 2 income taxes. The assessment arising for the accounting period starting from 01 April 2024 indicates no material expected top-up tax liability. The Group will continue monitoring BEPS Pillar Two developments to assess any future financial impact.

In addition, the Group is taking advantage of the temporary deferred tax exception within the "International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12)" in relation to the current year and retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8. This means the Group does not recognise and does not disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to OECD pillar two income taxes.

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12. Underlying Attributable Profit/(Loss) for the year

Underlying profit/(loss) is an alternative earnings measure, which the management considers to be a useful additional measure of the Group's performance. The Group's Underlying profit/ (loss) is the profit/ (loss) from continuing operations for the period after adding back special items (note 6), other losses/(gains) [net] (note 9) and their resultant tax (including taxes classified as special items) and non-controlling interest effects and (Gain)/loss on discontinued operations. This is a non-IFRS measure.

(US\$ million)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(Loss)/Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent		404	1,130
Special items (gains)/losses	6	506	(1,625)
Other (gains)/losses [net]	9	245	(70)
Tax effect of special items (including taxes classified as special items) and other gains/ (losses) [net]	6	(77)	97
Non-controlling interest on special items		(178)	67
Underlying attributable profit for the year		900	(401)

*Restated. Refer note 2(e).

13. Dividends

(US\$ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Amounts recognized as distributions to equity holders:		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
Interim Dividend for 2025-26: 35 US cents per share	100	15

14. Goodwill

(US\$ million)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At 01 April	-	-
Recognition of Goodwill on KCM consolidation*	135	135
At 31 March	135	135

* Refer note number 3(a) for details.

The Group tests goodwill annually for impairment, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired. During the year ended 31 March 2026, no impairment of goodwill was identified.

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15. Intangible assets

Intangible assets include Port concession rights to operate a general cargo berth for handling coal at the outer harbour of the Visakhapatnam port on the east coast of India, software licences, technological know-how, acquired brand and others.

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Port concession rights ⁽¹⁾	Software license	Others ⁽²⁾	Total
Cost				
As at 01 April 2024	73	10	56	139
Additions	-	0	0	0
Disposals	(0)	(0)	(10)	(10)
Transfers	1	2	-	3
Exchange differences	(2)	(1)	(0)	(3)
As at 01 April 2025	72	11	46	129
Additions	-	0	-	0
Disposals	-	(0)	(0)	(0)
Transfers	0	0	-	0
Exchange differences	(8)	(2)	(3)	(13)
As at 31 March 2026	64	9	43	116
Accumulated amortisation				
As at 01 April 2024	31	6	18	55
Charge for the year	3	2	4	9
Transfers	(0)	(0)	-	(0)
Disposals	-	0	-	0
Exchange differences	(1)	(0)	0	(1)
As at 01 April 2025	33	8	22	63
Charge for the year	3	3	3	9
Disposals	-	(3)	-	(3)
Transfers	-	-	(0)	(0)
Exchange differences	(3)	(2)	(2)	(7)
As at 31 March 2026	33	6	23	62
Net book value				
As at 01 April 2024	42	4	38	84
As at 01 April 2025	39	3	24	66
As at 31 March 2026	31	3	20	54

(1) Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited (VGCB), a special purpose vehicle , was incorporated for the coal berth mechanization and upgrades at Visakhapatnam port in Eastern India. VGCB is wholly owned by Vedanta Limited. The project is to be carried out on a design, build, finance, operate, transfer basis and the concession agreement between Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) and the VGCB was signed in June 2010. In October 2010, the VGCB was awarded with the concession after fulfilling conditions stipulated as a precedent to the concession agreement. VPT has provided, in lieu of license fee an exclusive license to VGCB for designing, engineering, financing, constructing, equipping, operating, maintaining, and replacing the project/project facilities and services. The concession period is 30 years from the date of the award. The upgraded capacity is 10.18 mmtpa and VPT would be entitled to receive 38.10% share of the gross revenue as royalty. VGCB is entitled to recover a tariff from the user(s) of the project facilities and services as per its Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP) notification. The tariff rates are linked to the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and would accordingly be adjusted as specified in the concession agreement every year. The ownership of all infrastructure assets, buildings, structures, berths, wharfs, equipment and other immovable and movable assets constructed, installed, located, created or provided by VGCB at the project site and/or in the port's assets pursuant to concession agreement would be with VGCB until expiry of this concession agreement. The cost of any repair, replacement or restoration of the project facilities and services shall be borne by VGCB during the concession period. VGCB has to transfer all its rights, titles and interest in the project facilities and services free of cost to VPT at the end of the concession period. The Group has entered into a supplementary agreement to the original concession agreement with VPT dated 20 October 2021, wherein VPT can handle other compatible cargos at VGCB during idling of the berth. Intangible asset port concession rights represent consideration for construction services. No revenue from construction contract of service concession arrangements on exchanging construction services for the port concession rights was recognised for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

(2) Others include technological know-how and acquired brand relating to acquisition of AvanStrate Inc.

Notes

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(US\$ million)									
Particulars	Mining property and leases	Freehold Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Assets under construction	Oil & Gas properties (2a)	ROU Assets (6)	Others	Total Property, plant and equipment	Exploration and evaluation assets (3)
Cost									
At 01 April 2024	3,722	1,802	12,346	2,655	20,136	266	164	41,091	1,456
Additions	116	3	132	1,967	243	89	5	2,555	82
Transfers (4)	244	60	689	(981)	-	-	6	18	(19)
CWIP written off	-	-	-	(34)	-	-	-	(34)	-
Exploration costs written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52)
Disposals	-	(3)	(276)	(144)	(2)	(6)	(9)	(440)	-
Addition due to KCM consolidation (note 3(a))	970	467	1,248	16	-	-	7	2,708	-
Exchange differences	(61)	(36)	(274)	(55)	-	(6)	(3)	(435)	-
At 01 April 2025	4,991	2,293	13,865	3,424	20,377	343	170	45,463	1,467
Additions	85	0	41	2,269	245	130	6	2,776	176
Transfers (4)	247	188	1,689	(2,196)	(0)	(0)	3	(69)	(18)
Exploration costs written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(110)
CWIP written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40)
Disposals	(4)	(19)	(243)	(62)	(18)	(3)	(9)	(358)	(0)
Addition due to acquisition	-	62	0	-	-	-	-	62	-
Exchange differences	(241)	(148)	(1,095)	(217)	0	(31)	(12)	(1,744)	(0)
At 31 March 2026	5,078	2,376	14,257	3,178	20,604	439	158	46,090	1,515
Accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment									
At 01 April 2024	2,899	590	4,937	247	18,831	59	76	27,639	1,174
Charge for the year*	296	52	663	-	368	49	17	1,445	-
Disposals	-	(5)	(149)	1	(2)	(5)	(7)	(167)	-
Impairment Charge/ (reversal) of assets	-	-	1	17	(310)	-	-	(292)	(3)
Exchange differences	(54)	(11)	(106)	(6)	-	(2)	(2)	(181)	-
At 01 April 2025	3,141	626	5,346	259	18,887	101	84	28,444	1,171
Charge for the year	343	57	731	-	388	61	15	1,595	-
Disposals	(4)	(18)	(223)	(11)	(0)	(4)	(9)	(269)	-
Transfers	2	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-
Impairment Charge/ (reversal) of assets	87	-	-	11	-	-	-	98	-
Exchange differences	(220)	(47)	(414)	(26)	8	(8)	(5)	(712)	0
At 31 March 2026	3,349	618	5,440	233	19,283	150	83	29,156	1,171
Net book value									
At 01 April 2024	823	1,212	7,409	2,408	1,305	207	88	13,452	282
At 01 April 2025	1,850	1,667	8,519	3,165	1,490	242	86	17,019	296
At 31 March 2026	1,729	1,758	8,817	2,945	1,321	289	75	16,934	344

*Restated. Refer note 2(e).

- 1) During the year ended 31 March 2026, interest capitalised was US\$ 169 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 169 million).
- 2) Oil and Gas properties includes development assets under construction of carrying value US\$ 663 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 639 million).
- 3) Oil and Gas properties and exploration and evaluation assets net block includes share of jointly owned assets with the joint venture partners US\$ 1,572 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 1,549 million).
- 4) Transfers/reclassification majorly includes capitalisation of CWIP to respective class of assets.
- 5) Disclosure of Right of Use (ROU) Assets as per IFRS 16 "Leases"

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Land & Building	Plant and Equipment	Total
Cost			
At 01 April 2024	188	78	266
Additions	32	57	89
Transfers	(19)	19	-
Disposals	(1)	(5)	(6)
Exchange difference	(5)	(1)	(6)
At 01 April 2025	195	148	343
Additions	14	116	130
Transfer	-	-	-
Disposals	(0)	(3)	(3)
Exchange difference	(17)	(14)	(31)
At 31 March 2026	192	247	439
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 April 2024	32	27	59
Charge for the year	12	37	49
Disposals	(1)	(4)	(5)
Transfers	-	-	-
Impairment of assets	-	-	-
Exchange difference	(1)	(1)	(2)
At 01 April 2025	42	59	101
Charge for the year	12	49	61
Disposals	(3)	(1)	(4)
Transfers	-	-	-
Impairment of assets	-	-	-
Exchange difference	(3)	(5)	(8)
At 31 March 2026	48	102	150
Net book value			
At 01 April 2024	156	51	207
At 01 April 2025	153	89	242
At 31 March 2026	144	145	289

17. Financial asset investments

Financial asset investments represent investments classified and accounted for at fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income.

Financial Asset Investments

(US\$ million)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At 01 April	187	118
Movements in fair value	5	(1)
Investment in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares at FVTPL - unquoted		
- Serentica Renewable Power Companies (refer note 32)	53	73
Investment in Bonds at FVOCI - quoted	(1)	0
Exchange difference	(19)	(3)
At 31 March	225	187

Financial asset investment represents quoted investments in equity shares, debentures and other investments that present the Group with an opportunity for returns through dividend income and gains in value. These securities are held at fair value. These are classified as non-current as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

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18. Other non-current assets and trade and other receivables

(US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025*		
	Non-Current	Current	Total	Non-Current	Current	Total
Bank deposits ⁽²⁾	174	-	174	101	-	101
Site restoration assets ⁽⁶⁾	270	-	270	195	-	195
Trade receivables ⁽¹⁾	122	613	735	287	441	728
Others ⁽⁵⁾	83	451	534	75	284	359
Trade receivables from related parties	-	39	39	-	4	4
Cash call / receivables from joint operations ⁽⁴⁾	-	323	323	-	507	507
Receivable from KCM	1	-	1	-	-	-
Financial (A)	650	1,426	2,076	658	1,236	1,894
Balance with Government authorities	335	331	666	259	202	461
Advance for supplies	9	238	247	10	185	195
Others ⁽³⁾	56	143	199	132	115	247
Non-financial (B)	400	712	1,112	401	502	903
Total (A+B)	1,050	2,138	3,188	1,059	1,738	2,797

The credit period given to customers is up to 180 days. Also refer note 24(d).

*Restated. Refer note 2(e).

(1) In a matter pertaining to mega power project benefit between TSPL and Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) relating to assessment of whether there has been a change in law following the execution of the Power Purchase Agreement, the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity has dismissed the appeal in July 2017 filed by TSPL. TSPL later filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. After hearing of arguments, the Order has been reserved.

The outstanding trade receivables in relation to this dispute and other matters is US\$ 37 million as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: US\$ 198 million). During the year ended 31 March 2026, pursuant to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 19 August 2025 in relation to the mega power benefit matter, which was decided against TSPL, the Group has written off US\$ 161x million (refer note 6).

Additionally, trade receivables include US\$ 68 Million (net of Provision for expected credit loss ("ECL") recognized during the year on account of time value of money) as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: US\$ 74 million) withheld by GRIDCO Limited ("GRIDCO") primarily on account of litigation and alleged short supply of power by the Group under the terms of long-term power supply agreement.

Out of the above, US\$ 37 million (net of ECL recognized during the year on account of time value of money) relates to the amounts withheld by GRIDCO due to tariff adjustments on account of transmission line constraints in respect of which GRIDCO's appeal against order of APTEL is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and US\$ 28 million (net of ECL) relates to alleged short supply of power for which the Group's appeal on certain grounds are pending before APTEL

(2) Includes:

- (a) US\$ 52 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 28 million) under lien with banks, US\$ 1 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 6 million) under margin money, US\$ 22 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 24 million) maintained as debt service reserve account – principal portion.
- (b) US\$ 1 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 1 million) under lien with others respectively, US\$ 25 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 31 million) maintained as debt service reserve account – interest portion and US\$ 73 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 8 million) held as margin money against bank guarantee.

(3) Includes claim receivables, advance recoverable (oil and gas business), prepaid expenses, export incentive receivables and others.

(4) GoI vide Office Memorandum ("OM") No. O-19025/10/2005-ONG-DV dated 01 February 2013 allowed for Exploration in the Mining Lease Area after expiry of Exploration period and prescribed the mechanism for recovery of such Exploration Cost incurred. Vide another Memorandum dated 24 October 2019, GoI clarified that all approved Exploration costs incurred on Exploration activities, both successful and unsuccessful, are recoverable in the manner as prescribed in the OM and as per the provisions of PSC. Accordingly, the Group has started recognizing revenue for past exploration costs, through an increased share in the joint operations revenue as the Group believes that cost recovery mechanism prescribed under OM for profit petroleum payable to GoI is not applicable to its Joint operation partner. In FY23-24, the Arbitration Tribunal issued Final Partial Award which allowed for recovery of exploration costs (refer note 37). At 31 March 2026, an amount of US\$ 275 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 267 million) is receivable from its joint operation partner on account of this. The Group is actively engaging with a Joint operation partner and the same will be recovered through revenue in due course.

(5) Includes claim receivables, advance recoverable (oil and gas business), export incentive receivables and others.

(6) Bank deposits and site restoration asset earns interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rate.

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19. Inventories

(US\$ million)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Raw materials and consumables	877	909
Work-in-progress	854	787
Finished goods	176	170
Total	1,907	1,866

Inventory held at net realizable value amounted to US\$ 302 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 306 million). A write down of inventories amounting to US\$ 13 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 15 million) has been charged to the Consolidated Income Statement.

20. Short-term investments

(US\$ million)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Bank deposits ^{1,2}	704	492
Other investments		
Investments at FVOCI / quoted bonds ³	389	444
Investments at FVTPL	1,534	1130
Total	2,627	2,066

- (1) The above bank deposits include US\$ 217 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 23 million) on lien with banks, US\$ 15 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 14 million) of margin money, US\$ Nil million (31 March 2025: US\$ 57 million) maintained as debt service reserve account – principal portion.
- (2) Restricted funds of US\$ 25 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 3 million) on lien with Others, US\$ 5 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 5 million) of restricted funds held as collateral in respect of closure costs and US\$ 168 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 72 million) held as margin money against bank guarantee, US\$ 0 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 3 million) maintained as debt service reserve account – interest portion.
- (3) Includes investments amounting to US\$ Nil million (31 March 2025: \$ 111 million) pledged as security for repurchase liability (refer Note 22(a)). The Group continues to record these investments as it retains rights to contractual cash flows on such investments and thus do not meet the criteria for derecognition or transfer of financial asset as per IFRS 7.

Bank deposits are made for periods of between three months and one year depending on the cash requirements of the companies within the Group and earn interest at the respective fixed deposit rates.

Other investments include mutual fund investments and investments in bonds which are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value reported through the consolidated income statement. These investments do not qualify for recognition as cash and cash equivalents due to their maturity period and risk of change in value of the investments. Refer note 24 for further details.

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21. Cash and cash equivalents

(US\$ million)		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following		
Cash at bank and in hand ⁽¹⁾	660	475
Short-term deposits ⁽²⁾	161	107
Restricted cash and cash equivalents ⁽³⁾	227	19
Total	1,048	601

- (1) Including foreign inward remittances aggregating US\$ 58 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 12 million) held by banks in their Nostro accounts on behalf of the Group.
- (2) Short-term deposits are made for periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.
- (3) Restricted cash and cash equivalents include US\$ 227 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 19 million) that are kept in a specified bank account to be utilised solely for the purpose of the payment of dividends to non-controlling shareholders, which are being carried as a current liability.
- (4) Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows comprise the following:

(US\$ million)		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents as above	1,048	601
Less: Restricted cash and cash equivalents	(227)	(19)
Total	821	582

22(a) Borrowings

(US\$ million)		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current borrowings consist of:		
Banks and financial institutions	413	426
Non-convertible debentures	-	-
Total short-term borrowings	413	426
Add: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	2,988	2,969
Current borrowings (A)	3,401	3,395
Non-current borrowings consist of:		
Banks and financial institutions	7,699	7,992
Non- convertible bonds	3,588	3,381
Non-convertible debentures	2,198	1,967
Total long-term borrowings	13,485	13,340
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	(2,988)	(2,969)
Non-current borrowings (B)	10,497	10,371
Total (A+B)	13,898	13,766

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

The Group facilities are subject to certain financial and non-financial covenants. The primary covenants which must be complied with include fixed charge cover ratio, net borrowing to EBITDA ratio, total net assets to borrowings ratio, attributable leverage ratio and EBITDA to net interest expense ratio. The Group has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the respective loan agreements.

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Details of the non-convertible bonds and non-convertible debentures issued by the Group have been provided below (carrying value):

(US\$ million)		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-Convertible Bonds:		
9.85% bonds due April 2033	547	546
0.28 % bonds due October 2032	3	4
9.125% bonds due October 2032	497	-
11.25 % bonds due December 2031	496	496
9.475% bonds due July 2030	547	-
10.875% bonds due September 2029	1,200	1,200
10.25% bonds due June 2028	298	297
9.25% bonds due April 2026	-	291
9.48% bonds due July 2023	-	547
Total	3,588	3,381

(US\$ million)		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-Convertible Debentures		
9.24% due June 2032	436	478
9.20% due February 2030	213	234
11.56% due October 2029 (refer note 3(c))	78	101
8.95% NCD's due March 2029	274	-
7.25% due March 2029	45	-
7.85% due March 2028	32	58
7.25% due February 2028	104	-
9.45% due June 2028	186	-
9.5% NCD due August 2027	57	64
9.4% due February 2027	219	240
9.31% due December 2027	255	-
7.85% due March 2027	11	-
8.95% due June 2027	90	-
3.94% due May 2026	198	-
10% due May 2026	-	283
11.80% due October 2025	-	117
12% NCDs due June 2025	-	392
Total	2,198	1,967

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Security Details

The Group has taken borrowings in various countries towards funding of its acquisitions, capital expenditure and working capital requirements. The borrowings comprise funding arrangements from various banks and financial institutions taken by the parent and subsidiaries. Out of the total borrowings of US\$ 13,898 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 13,766 million) shown above, total secured borrowings are US\$ 6,377 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 7,040 million) and unsecured borrowings are US\$ 7,521 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 6,726 million). The details and carrying amount of security provided by the Group in various countries, to various lenders on the assets of Parent and subsidiaries are as follows:

(US\$ million)

Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Working Capital Loans (grouped under banks and financial institutions)	Secured by second pari passu charge on fixed assets of TSPL and first pari passu charge on current assets of TSPL, both present and future	56	42
	First ranking pari passu charge by deed of Hypothecation on 28 March 2023 in favour of Vistra ITCL (India) Limited, security trustees	1	8
	Secured by fixed deposits	35	-
	Standby L/C (SBLC) issued by the CTBC new delhi branch to guarantee payments of debt obligations under the subject loan facility.	10	-
	First pari passu charge on current assets of the Company, both present and future, corporate Guarantee of Vedanta Limited.	2	-
	First pari passu charge on current assets of FACOR	1	2
	Other Secured Working Capital loans	-	2
External commercial borrowings (grouped under banks and financial institutions)	A First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising: (i) alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha; (ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha	40	139
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable assets of Vedanta Limited with a minimum fixed asset cover of 1.10 times of the outstanding facility during the period of the facility comprising: (i) 1.6 MTPA (proposed capacity of 1.8 MTPA) aluminium smelter along with 1,215 MW CPP (Captive power plant) at Jharsuguda (ii) 1 MTPA (proposed capacity of 6 MTPA) alumina refinery along with CPP of 75 MW (Captive power plant) at Lanjigarh, Odisha (iii) 2,400 MW Power plant (1,800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and (iv) Oil & Gas division comprising RJ-ON-90/1 Oil & Gas Block (Rajasthan), Cambay oil fields, Ravva Oil & Gas fields (under PKGM-1 block) and OALP blocks.	78	108
	Iron Ore 1) First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa i. 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant ii. 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant iii. 60 MW power plant Copper 1) First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin :- (i) 245,000 MT of blister/secondary material processing plant, a 216,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 258,000 TPA (ii) 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant alongwith 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant.	113	-

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(US\$ million)

Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of: (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha. (ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha. (iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha Other External commercial borrowings	316	-
Non-convertible debentures	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on whole of the movable fixed assets of: (i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha; and (ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha. Additionally, secured by way of mortgage on the freehold land comprising 19.32 acres situated at Jharsuguda, Odisha. First ranking pari passu charge by way of mortgage over 18.92 acres freehold land in Jharsuguda, Odisha together with the building and structures/ erections constructed/ to be constructed thereon and all the plant and machinery and other furniture and fixtures erected/ installed or to be erected/installed thereon and hypothecation over movable fixed assets excluding capital work in progress in relation to the aluminium division comprising 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha; and 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9*135 MW) power plant and 2,400 MW power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha including its movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories and other movable fixed assets. 1. First ranking pari passu security by way of hypothecation over the VEDL hypothecated Properties. 2. First ranking exclusive security by way of pledge over 100% of the paid-up share capital of VSPL, on a fully diluted basis. 3. Pledge over the HZL shares. 4. First ranking exclusive security by way of hypothecation over the VSPL hypothecated properties	213	234
	Secured in favour of the debenture holders, by a first charge on all existing fixed assets of Meenakshi, as on the last available audited accounts of the Meenakshi as of the Closing Date, as more particularly set out in the Security documents (hereinafter referred to as the "Security"), with each asset (which shall also include each of the sale deeds that may be executed by the Meenakshi in relation to the relevant agreement to sell assets and the Patta land). The Security specified above, shall be created as a first ranking security ranking pari passu amongst: (a) the debenture holders, to secure the due repayment of the outstanding amounts; and (b) the persons who have provided/shall provide any additional financial indebtedness, to secure such additional financial indebtedness	435	478
	Secured in favour of the debenture holders, by a first charge on all existing fixed assets of Meenakshi, as on the last available audited accounts of the Meenakshi as of the Closing Date, as more particularly set out in the Security documents (hereinafter referred to as the "Security"), with each asset (which shall also include each of the sale deeds that may be executed by the Meenakshi in relation to the relevant agreement to sell assets and the Patta land). The Security specified above, shall be created as a first ranking security ranking pari passu amongst: (a) the debenture holders, to secure the due repayment of the outstanding amounts; and (b) the persons who have provided/shall provide any additional financial indebtedness, to secure such additional financial indebtedness	199	283
	Secured in favour of the debenture holders, by a first charge on all existing fixed assets of Meenakshi, as on the last available audited accounts of the Meenakshi as of the Closing Date, as more particularly set out in the Security documents (hereinafter referred to as the "Security"), with each asset (which shall also include each of the sale deeds that may be executed by the Meenakshi in relation to the relevant agreement to sell assets and the Patta land). The Security specified above, shall be created as a first ranking security ranking pari passu amongst: (a) the debenture holders, to secure the due repayment of the outstanding amounts; and (b) the persons who have provided/shall provide any additional financial indebtedness, to secure such additional financial indebtedness	77	101
	Other Secured Non-Convertible Debentures	-	510

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(US\$ million)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Term loan from banks (grouped under banks and financial institutions)	Secured by first pari passu charge on fixed assets of TSPL and second pari passu charge on current assets of TSPL, both present and future.	462	570
	Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its aluminium division project consisting:	75	147
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA (Refinery) along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Orissa (Power Plant); and		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9x135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Orissa (Smelter) (the Refinery, Power Plant and Smelter).		
	Also, a first pari passu charge by way of equitable mortgage on the land pertaining to the mentioned project of aluminium division.		
	Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/ equitable mortgage of the movable/ immovable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its aluminium division comprising:	160	369
	(i) 1 MTPA alumina refinery plant with 75 MW captive power plant at Lanjigarh, Odisha; and		
	(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant with 1,215 MW captive power plant at Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets:	19	-
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery alongwith 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha		
	(ii) 1.6MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215MW (9*135MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	(iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha;		
	Secured by:	269	232
	(i) floating charge on borrower collection account and associated permitted investments and		
	(ii) corporate guarantee from CEHL and floating charge on collection account and current assets of CEHL		
	Secured by first pari passu charge on all present and future movable fixed assets including but not limited to plant & machinery, spares, tools and accessories of BALCO (excluding of coal block assets) by way of a deed of hypothecation	238	401
	Charge on certain assets of Vedanta Limited including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable properties (both freehold land leasehold) pertaining to (1) aluminium division, (2) iron ore division, (3) copper division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents; First ranking exclusive pledge over shares held by Vedanta Limited in HZL equivalent to a minimum coverage of one point ten (1.10)x of the loan and NDU over HZL shares with minimum percentage of fifty point one (50.1%);	67	-
	First pari passu charge on dividends and other receivables from HZL in relation to the pledged shares and the NDU shares owned by Vedanta Limited with escrow mechanism;		
	First exclusive charge over the DSRA owned by Vedanta Limited; and		
	Any other undertaking by Vedanta Limited.		
	First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/mortgage on all fixed/ immovable assets of ESL but excluding any current assets or pledge over any shares	106	165
	Secured by a first pari passu charge on the identified fixed assets of the Borrower both present and future, pertaining to its Aluminium business (Jharsuguda Plant, Lanjigarh Plant), 2400 MW power plant assets at Jharsuguda, Copper Plant assets at Silvasa, Iron ore business in the states of Karnataka and Goa, dividends receivable from Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), and the DSRA placed opened for the Facility along with the amount lying to the credit thereof, and Pledge of shares of HZL held by company with a minimum coverage of 1.1X. Negative lien on oil & gas fixed assets.#	197	598

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(US\$ million)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	A first pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising:	76	-
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odihsa;		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	Secured by first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over the movable fixed assets of the Aluminium Division of Company comprising of :	69	-
	(i) 6 MTPA Aluminium refinery along with 75MW Co-generation power plant (operating capacity) in Langiharh, Odisha		
	(ii) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP (captive power plant) at Jharsuguda and		
	(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda , Odisha		
	Term loan from banks (grouped under banks and financial institutions)	41	82
	A first pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to its Manufacturing facilities comprising:	57	187
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Orissa		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9x135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Orissa.		
	A first pari passu charge by way of mortgage/ hypothecation over the specified immovable and movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited. Security shall comprise of assets of the aluminium and power division of Vedanta limited, comprising:	77	80
	(i) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP at Jharsuguda and		
	(ii) 1 MTPA Alumina refinery along with CPP of 75 MW CPP at Lanjigarh, Odisha		
	Board backed, Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of Vedanta Limited.	11	-
	Secured by tax free perpetual bonds*	-	106
	Term Loan by Infradebt - Secured by Charge over certain assets of VEDL including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable fixed assets in relation to the oil and gas division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents.	81	91
	Term loan from banks (grouped under banks and financial institutions)	94	-
	First charge by way of mortgage of identified freehold landand hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of :		
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	(ii) 1.8MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215MW (9*135MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	First charge by way of mortgage of identified immovable properties and hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:	626	-
	(i) 1800 MW and 1215 MW captive power plant located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	(ii) Aluminum smelter having output of 1.8MTPA located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 270 MW in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		

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(US\$ million)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	A First Pari-passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the Specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its Manufacturing facilities comprising:- (i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Orissa; (ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9x135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Orissa.	85	146
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable Fixed Assets both present and future comprising of : (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha. (ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha. (iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha	48	-
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable Fixed Assets both present and future comprising:- (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha. (ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha. (iii) 1,800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha	635	240
	1. A first charge by way of mortgage in a form and manner acceptable to the Lender, over all the Company's immovable properties pertaining to the Project, i.e., 1,200 MW domestic coal based thermal plant in Chhattisgarh (excluding forest land), both present and future; and 2. A first charge by way of hypothecation, in a form and manner acceptable to the lender, over all the Company's movable properties and assets, including plant & machinery, machinery spares, equipment, tools & accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, and all other movable assets pertaining to the project, i.e., 1,200 MW domestic coal based thermal plant in Chhattisgarh, both present and future	267	156
	Secured by a first pari passu charge on the identified fixed assets of the borrower both present and future, pertaining to its Aluminium business (Jharsuguda Plant, Lanjigarh Plant), 2400 MW power plant assets at Jharsuguda, Copper Plant assets at Silvasa, Iron ore business in the states of Karnataka and Goa, dividends receivable from Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), and the DSRA placed opened for the Facility along with the amount lying to the credit thereof, and Pledge of shares of HZL held by company with a minimum coverage of 1.1*. Negative lien on oil & gas fixed assets.	94	115
	Iron Ore First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa (i) 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant (ii) 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant (iii) 60 MW power plant Copper First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin : (i) 245,000 MT of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 216,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 258,000 TPA (ii) 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant along with 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant.	90	-

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(US\$ million)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Alum Division (i) 6 MTPA Alumina Refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha (ii) 1.8 MTPA Aluminium Smelter having along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha and (iii) 1800 MW power plant CPP located at Jharsuguda		
	A first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets : (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha (ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha (iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha;	11	-
	Term loan from a bank - secured by first pari passu charged by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets (present and future) including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture and fixtures, vehicle, Capital work-in progress, etc. of the Company pertaining to aluminium division (Jharsuguda plant, Lanjigarh plant) and 2,400 MW power plant at Jharsuguda as more particularly described as below: (i) alumina refinery upto 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with aggregate capacity of 90 MW located in Lanjigarh, Odisha (ii) alumina smelter output of 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter including 1,215 (9*135) MW power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha (iii) 2,400 MW power plant (1,800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located as Jharsuguda, Odisha	-	32
	Secured by first pari pasu charge on all bank accounts, insurance policies and trade receivables of Black Mountain Mining (Pty) Ltd by way of a deed of hypothecation	250	250
	Secured by Corporate Guarantee of VEDL backed by certain shares of HZL along with assets of THL Zinc Ventures and THL Zinc Limited.	350	350
	Secured by secured VEDL Corporate Guarantee, assets of BFL, share pledge of BFL and other security as agreed with lender.	199	197
	1. First charge pari passu charge - mortgage - over all immovable properties / leasehold rights (Land having the sales deed and perfect title - 590 acre) 2. First Pari passu charge - on all movable fixed assets of the borrower 3. First pari passu charge - charge / assignment - on all rights, titles and interest of the borrower under the existing and future project documents 4. Second pari passu charge - current assets, cash flows	11	-
	1) First pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over land admeasuring 590 acres and building of the Borrower situated at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh 524 412 (First pari passu charge shared with erstwhile CoC Lenders) (to be created within 180 days from 1 st disbursement date) 2) First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over plant and machinery and movable fixed assets (present and future) of the Borrower (First pari passu charge shared with erstwhile CoC Lenders) (to be created within 180 days from 1 st disbursement date) 3) Second pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over present and future current assets of the Borrower (First pari passu charge will be with proposed WC & erstwhile CoC Lenders) (to be created within 180 days from 1 st disbursement date)	16	-

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(US\$ million)

Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/mortgage on all fixed/ immovable assets of ESL Steel Limited but excluding any current assets or pledge over any shares.	20	-
	Other secured term loans	-	451
Others (grouped under banks and financial institutions)	Secured by Fixed asset (platinum) of AvanStrate Inc.	0	0
Total		6,377	7,040

*Repurchase liability (secured by current investments) as on 31 March 2026 amounting to Nil (31 March 2025: US\$ 111 million).

In December 2021, Vedanta Limited executed a US\$ 959 million facility agreement with Union Bank of India Limited to take over a long-term syndicated facility of US\$ 1,200 million. This loan is secured by the way of pledge over the shares held by Vedanta Limited in HZL equal to minimum 1x outstanding loan value (calculated quarterly at Value Weighted Average Price), currently representing 3.66% (31 March 2025: 4.90%) of the paid-up shares of HZL. Further, Vedanta Limited has also signed a Non-Disposal Undertaking (NDU) in respect of its shareholding in HZL to the extent of 50.10% of the paid-up share capital of HZL. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding loan amount under the facility is US\$ 357 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 599 million).

Terms of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2026 are provided below -

(US\$ million)

Borrowings	Weighted average interest rate as at 31 March 2026	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years
Banks and financial institutions	8.73%	8112	2,981	3,222	1,017	938
Non-convertible debentures	8.35%	2,198	453	1,094	237	436
Non- convertible bonds	10.26%	3,588	0	301	1,751	1,551
Total		13,898	3,434	4,617	3,005	2,925

Terms of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2025 are provided below* -

(US\$ million)

Borrowings	Weighted average interest rate as at 31 March 2025	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years
Banks and financial institutions	9.89%	8,418	2,887	4,376	751	567
Non-convertible debentures	9.56%	1,967	618	616	287	478
Non- convertible bonds	10.33%	3,381	0	298	1,501	1,601
Total		13,766	3,505	5,290	2,539	2,646

*Restated. Refer note 2(e).

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22(b). Movement in net debt ⁽¹⁾

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Cash and cash equivalents	Short term and long term investments and Non-current Bank Deposits ⁽⁵⁾	Total cash and investments	Short-term borrowing	Long-term borrowing*	Total Net Debt ⁽⁴⁾
				Debt carrying value	Debt carrying value**	
At 01 April 2024	365	1,616	1,981	(512)	(13,818)	(12,349)
Cash flow from continuing operations ⁽³⁾	(14)	489	475	94	432	1,001
On regaining control of KCM (refer note 3(a))	235	-	235	-	-	235
Other non-cash changes ⁽²⁾	2	(7)	(5)	(18)	(118)	(141)
Foreign exchange currency translation differences	(6)	(33)	(39)	10	164	135
At 31 March 2025	582	2,065	2,647	(426)	(13,340)	(11,119)
Cash flow from continuing operations ⁽³⁾	218	714	932	158	(913)	177
Other non-cash changes ⁽²⁾	0	(63)	(63)	(184)	185	(62)
Foreign exchange currency translation differences	21	(189)	(168)	39	583	454
At 31 March 2026	821	2,527	3,348	(413)	(13,485)	(10,550)

* Includes current maturities of long-term borrowings of US\$ 2,988 million as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: US\$ 2,969 million)

**Restated. Refer note 2(e).

(1) Net debt is a non-IFRS measure and represents total debt after fair value adjustments under IAS 32 and IFRS 9 as reduced by cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments and changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as per requirements of IAS 7.

(2) Other non-cash changes comprise amortisation of borrowing costs, foreign exchange difference on net debt. It also includes US\$ 65 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 7 million) of fair value movement in investments and accrued interest on investments.

(3) Consists of net repayment of working capital loan, proceeds and repayments of short-term and long-term borrowings.

(4) Total net debt excludes movement in lease liabilities which is separately disclosed in Note 23.

(5) Short term and Non – current Bank Deposit for the purpose of Statement of Net Debt comprise the following:

(US\$ million)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Short term investments (refer note 20)	2,627	2,066
Bank Deposits – non current (refer note 18)	174	101
Investment in bonds at FVOCI	23	21
Less: Restricted funds (refer note 20(2))	(198)	(83)
Less: Restricted funds (refer note 18(2)(b))	(99)	(40)
Total	2,527	2,065

22(c). Operational buyer's/Supplier's Credit

Operational Buyers' /Suppliers' Credit is availed in foreign currency from offshore branches of Indian banks or foreign banks at an interest rate ranging from 3.45% - 7.20% (31 March 2025: 3.93% - 7.59%) per annum and in rupee from domestic banks at interest rate ranging from 5.5% - 8% (31 March 2025: 5.27% - 8.98%) per annum. These trade credits are largely repayable within 180 days from the date of draw down. Operational Buyers' credit availed in foreign currency are partly backed by standby letter of credit issued under working capital facilities sanctioned by domestic banks. The carrying amount for which suppliers have already received payment from the banks is equal to the outstanding amount of Operational buyer's/Supplier's Credit. Part of these facilities are secured by first pari passu charge over the present and future current assets of the Group.

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Movement in Operational buyer's/supplier's credit is as follows:

(US\$ million)		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	1,906	1,792
Add: Additions during the period	34,759	19,776
Less: Payments made during the period	(35,249)	(19,620)
Add/(Less): Exchange difference	(111)	(42)
Add/(Less): Other Adjustments	1	-
Total	1,306	1,906

23. Trade and other payables

(US\$ million)						
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025*		
	Non- Current	Current	Total	Non- Current	Current	Total
Lease liability ⁽⁴⁾	118	122	240	69	91	160
Dividend payable to NCI	-	268	268	-	23	23
Trade payables	62	1,452	1,514	773	1,461	2,234
Liabilities for capital expenditure	-	776	776	-	892	892
Profit petroleum payable	-	430	430	-	429	429
Security deposits and retentions	-	54	54	-	48	48
Put option liability with non-controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-
Other payables ⁽³⁾	1,083	755	1,838	42	654	696
Financial (A)	1,263	3,855	5,118	884	3,598	4,482
Statutory liabilities	2	263	265	9	(94)	(85)
Advance from customers ⁽²⁾	-	302	302	127	573	700
Other payables	16	32	48	-	37	37
Non-financial (B)	18	597	615	136	516	652
Total (A+B)	1,281	4,452	5,733	1,020	4,114	5,134

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

Trade payables are majorly non-interest bearing and are normally settled upto 180 days terms.

The fair value of trade and other payables is not materially different from the carrying value presented.

- (1) The non-controlling shareholders of ASI had an option to sell their shareholding to the Group (the "put option"). The option was exercisable at any time during the three-year period following the fifth anniversary of the shareholders' agreement dated 22 December 2017, at the higher of US\$ 0.757 per share or the fair market value of the share. Accordingly, the liability was measured at the higher of the two, and subsequent changes in the put option liability were treated as equity transactions and accounted for in equity. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group executed a comprehensive settlement agreement to settle all outstanding liabilities including the put option liability (refer note 3(c)).
- (2) Advance from customers are contract liabilities to be settled through delivery of goods. The amount of such balances as on 01 April 2025: US\$ 700 million. During the current year, the Group has recognised revenue of US\$ 1,714 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 1,064 million). All other changes are either due to receipt of fresh advances or exchange differences.
- (3) Includes revenue received in excess of entitlement interest of US\$ 50 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 52 million) of which US\$ 38 million is payable to ONGC, and reimbursement of expenses, interest accrued on other than borrowings, liabilities related to claim, liability for stock options etc.

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(4) Movement in lease liabilities is as follows:

(US\$ million)	
At 01 April 2025	160
Payments made	(63)
Other non-cash changes:	
Additions during the year	129
Interest on lease liabilities	14
Deletions	-
At 31 March 2026	240

The Group enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. Trade payables for which payments have been made to suppliers under these arrangements are presented as 'Operational buyer's/supplier's credit. Amounts for which the arrangement has been entered into but payments to suppliers have not yet been made continue to be presented within 'Trade Payables'.

(US\$ million)		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade Payables not a part of operational buyer/supplier credit	1,448	1,457
Trade Payables part of operational buyer/supplier credit	4	4
Total	1,452	1,461

Movement in Trade Payables part of Operational buyer's/supplier's credit is as follows:

(US\$ million)		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	4	0
Add: Additions during the period	19	4
Less: Payments made during the period	(17)	0
Add/(Less): Exchange difference	(2)	0
Add/(Less): Other Adjustments	0	0
Total	4	4

24. Financial instruments

Financial Assets and Liabilities:

The following tables present the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

(US\$ million)						
As at 31 March 2026	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial Assets						
Financial instruments (derivatives)	56	-	62	-	118	118
Financial asset investments held at fair value	173	52	-	-	225	225
Short term investments						
- Bank deposits	-	-	-	704	704	704
- Other investments	1,549	374	-	-	1,923	1,923
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,048	1,048	1,048
Other non-current assets and trade and other receivables	25	-	-	2,051	2,076	2,076
Total	1,803	426	62	3,803	6,094	6,094

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(US\$ million)

As at 31 March 2026	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial Liabilities					
Financial instruments (derivatives)	5	490	-	495	495
Trade and other payables*	285	-	6,139	6,424	6,424
Borrowings	-	-	13,898	13,898	14,304
Total	290	490	20,037	20,817	21,223

* Includes operational buyers' credit/suppliers' credit of US\$ 1,306 million

(US\$ million)

As at 31 March 2025	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial Assets						
Financial instruments (derivatives)	8	-	43	-	51	51
Financial asset investments held at fair value	136	51	-	-	187	187
Short term investments						
- Bank deposits	-	-	-	492	492	492
- Other investments	1,130	444	-	-	1,574	1,574
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	601	601	601
Other non-current assets and trade and other receivables	18	-	-	1,876	1,894	1,894
Total	1,292	495	43	2,969	4,799	4,799

(US\$ million)

As at 31 March 2025	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial Liabilities					
Financial instruments (derivatives)	13	25	-	38	38
Trade and other payables**	104	-	6,284	6,388	6,388
Borrowings	-	-	13,766	13,766	13,921
Total	117	25	20,050	20,192	20,347

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

** Includes operational buyers' credit/suppliers' credit of US\$ 1,906 million

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The below tables summarise the categories of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 measured at fair value:

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(US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
At fair value through profit or loss			
- Short term investments	752	797	-
- Financial asset investments held at fair value	-	-	173
- Financial instruments (derivatives)	-	56	-
- Other non-current assets and trade and other receivables	-	25	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
- Short term investments	-	374	-
- Financial asset investments held at fair value	7	21	24
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
- Financial instruments (derivatives)	-	62	-
Total	759	1,335	197
Financial liabilities			
At fair value through profit or loss			
- Financial instruments (derivatives)	-	5	-
- Trade and other payables	-	285	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
- Financial instruments (derivatives)	-	490	-
Total	-	780	-

(US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
At fair value through profit or loss			
- Short term investments	689	441	-
- Financial asset investments held at fair value	-	-	136
- Financial instruments (derivatives)	-	8	-
- Other non-current assets and trade and other receivables	-	18	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
- Short term investments	-	444	-
- Financial asset investments held at fair value	5	20	26
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
- Financial instruments (derivatives)	-	43	-
Total	694	974	162
Financial liabilities			
At fair value through profit or loss			
- Financial instruments (derivatives)	-	13	-
- Trade and other payables	-	104	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
- Financial instruments (derivatives)	-	25	-
Total	-	142	-

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The below table summarizes the fair value of borrowings and Loans, receivables and obligations relating to KCM which are carried at amortised cost as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

(US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2
Borrowings	3,701	10,603	3,044	10,877
Total	3,701	10,604	3,044	10,877

The changes in fair value of Level 3 items for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are set out in the table below:

Reconciliation of Level 3 financial assets fair value measurement

(US\$ million)

At 01 April 2024	92
Investments made during the year	73
Investments redeemed during the year	(0)
Exchange difference during the year	(3)
At 31 March 2025	162
Investments made during the year	53
Investments redeemed during the year	-
Exchange difference during the year	(18)
At 31 March 2026	197

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are at the amount that would be received to sell an asset and paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- **Short term investments:** Investments traded in active markets are determined by reference to quoted prices in an active market in case of listed securities and by quotes from the financial institutions; for example: Net asset value (NAV) for investments in mutual funds declared by mutual fund house. For other listed securities traded in markets which are not active, the quoted price is used wherever the pricing mechanism is same as for other marketable securities traded in active markets.
- **Financial asset investments:** Fair value is derived from quoted market prices in active markets. Investments are valued on the basis of market trades, poll and primary issuances for securities issued by the same or similar issuer and for similar maturities or based on the applicable spread movement for the security derived based on the aforementioned factor (s). Other investments, inputs for which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs), Fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow model with market assumptions, unless the carrying value is considered to approximate to fair value. Fair value of investments that are in the nature of 'Investment in OCRPS and Equity shares' are derived from Black Scholes Option Pricing Method (BSOP).
- Bank deposits, Cash and Cash and cash equivalents, Other non-current assets and trade and other receivables (financial) (except receivable from KCM): Fair Values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Other non-current financial assets including site restoration assets, inputs for which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) and having long term maturities, fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow model with market assumptions, unless the carrying value is considered to approximate to fair value. Other Investments, inputs for which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs), are valued on the basis of net assets value method.
- Trade and other payables (financial) including operational buyers' credit/suppliers' credit and current borrowings: Fair Values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments (except put option liability with non-controlling interests (refer note 23(1))). For other non-current financial liabilities fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow model with market assumptions, unless the carrying value is considered to approximate to fair value.

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- **Derivative financial instruments:** The Group executes derivative financial instruments with various counterparties. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques by the Group include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. Commodity contracts are valued using the forward LME rates of commodities actively traded on the listed metal exchange, i.e., London Metal Exchange, United Kingdom (UK).
- **Non-current borrowings:** Listed bonds are fair valued based on the prevailing market price. For all other long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate borrowings, fair value has been determined using discounted cash flow model based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and the risk characteristics of the financed project non-current fixed-rate and variable rate borrowings.

For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount is either the fair value, or approximates the fair value.

The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationship and the value of other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

The estimated fair value amounts as at 31 March 2026 have been measured as at that date. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to reporting date may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

There were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the current year.

Risk management framework

The Group's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks.

The Group's documented risk management polices act as an effective tool in mitigating the various financial risks to which the businesses are exposed to in the course of their daily operations. The risk management policies cover areas such as liquidity risk, commodity price risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, counterparty credit risk and capital management.

Risks are identified at both the corporate and individual subsidiary level with active involvement of senior management. Each operating subsidiary in the Group has in place risk management processes which are in line with the Group's policy. Each significant risk has a designated 'owner' within the Group at an appropriate senior level. The potential financial impact of the risk and its likelihood of a negative outcome are regularly updated.

The risk management process is coordinated by the Group's Management Assurance function and is regularly reviewed by the Board. The Board is aided by the other Group committees including the Risk Management Committee, which meets regularly to review risks as well as the progress against the planned actions. Key business decisions are discussed at the periodic meetings of the Executive Committee. The overall internal control environment and risk management programme including financial risk management is reviewed by the Risk Management Committee and Finance Management committee.

The risk management framework aims to:

- improve financial risk awareness and risk transparency
- identify, control and monitor key risks
- identify risk accumulations
- provide management with reliable information on the Group's risk situation
- improve financial returns

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Treasury management

Treasury management focuses on liability management, capital protection, liquidity maintenance and yield maximization. The treasury policies are approved by the Committee of the Board. Daily treasury operations of the subsidiary companies are managed by their respective finance teams within the framework of the overall Group treasury policies. Long-term fund raising including strategic treasury initiatives are managed jointly by the business treasury team and the central team at corporate treasury while short-term funding for routine working capital requirements is delegated to subsidiary companies. A monthly reporting system exists to inform senior management of the Group's investments and debt position, exposure to currency, commodity and interest rate risk and their mitigants including the derivative position. The Group has a strong system of internal control which enables effective monitoring of adherence to Group's policies. The internal control measures are effectively supplemented by regular internal audits.

The Group uses derivative instruments to manage the exposure in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Group does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Group does not enter into complex derivative transactions to manage the treasury and commodity risks. Both treasury and commodities derivative transactions are normally in the form of forward contracts, interest rate and currency swaps and these are in line with the Group's policies.

Commodity Price risk

The Group is exposed to the movement of base metal commodity prices on the London Metal Exchange. Any decline in the prices of the base metals that the Group produces and sells will have an immediate and direct impact on the profitability of the businesses. As a general policy, the Group aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices. The commodity price risk in import of input commodities such as Copper Concentrate & Alumina, for our Copper and Aluminium business respectively, is hedged on back-to back basis ensuring no price risk for the business. Hedging is used primarily as a risk management tool and, in some cases, to secure future cash flows in cases of high volatility by entering into forward contracts or similar instruments. The hedging activities are subject to strict limits set out by the Board and to a strictly defined internal control and monitoring mechanism. Decisions relating to hedging of commodities are taken at the Executive Committee level, basis clearly laid down guidelines.

Whilst the Group aims to achieve average LME prices for a month or a year, average realised prices may not necessarily reflect the LME price movements because of a variety of reasons such as uneven sales during the year and timing of shipments.

The Group is also exposed to the movement of international crude oil price and the discount in the price of Rajasthan crude oil to Brent price.

Financial instruments with commodity price risk are entered into in relation to following activities:

- economic hedging of prices realised on commodity contracts
- cash flow hedging of revenues, forecasted highly probable transactions

Aluminium

The requirement of the primary raw material, alumina, is partly met from own sources and the rest is purchased primarily on negotiated price terms. Sales prices are linked to the LME prices. At present the Group on selective basis hedges the aluminium content in outsourced alumina to protect its margins. The Group also executes into hedging arrangements for its aluminium sales to realise average month of sale LME prices.

Copper

The Group's custom smelting copper operations at Silvassa is benefitted by a natural hedge except to the extent of a possible mismatch in quotational periods between the purchase of concentrate and the sale of finished copper. The Group's policy on custom smelting is to generate margins from Refining Charges or "RC", improving operational efficiencies, minimising conversion cost, generating a premium over LME on sale of finished copper, sale of by-products and from achieving import parity on domestic sales. Hence, mismatches in quotational periods are managed to ensure that the gains or losses are minimised. The Group hedges this variability of LME prices through forward contracts and tries to make the LME price a

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pass-through cost between purchases of anodes/blisters and sales of finished products, both of which are linked to the LME price.

RC is a major source of income for the Indian copper smelting operations. Fluctuation in RC is influenced by factors including demand and supply conditions prevailing in the market for mine output. The Group's copper business has a strategy of securing a majority of its anodes/blisters requirement under long-term contracts with mines.

KCM is largely an integrated copper producer and whenever hedging is done it is with an intention to protect the Group from price fluctuations in copper. KCM also engages in hedging for its custom smelting operations in line with the Group's policy on custom smelting at Tuticorin, as explained above.

Zinc, lead and silver

The sales prices are linked to the LME prices. The Group also executes hedging arrangements for its Zinc, Lead and Silver sales to realise average month of sale LME prices.

Zinc International

Raw material for zinc and lead is mined in South Africa with sales prices linked to the LME prices.

Iron ore

The Group sells its Iron Ore production from Goa on the prevailing market prices and from Karnataka through e-auction route as mandated by State Government of Karnataka in India.

Oil and Gas

The prices of various crude oils are based upon the price of the key physical benchmark crude oil such as Dated Brent, West Texas Intermediate, and Dubai/Oman etc. The crude oil prices move based upon market factors like supply and demand. The regional producers price their crude basis these benchmark crudes with a premium or discount over the benchmark based upon quality differential and competitiveness of various grades.

Natural gas markets are evolving differently in important geographical markets. There is no single global market for natural gas. This could be owing to difficulties in large-scale transportation over long distances as compared to crude oil. Globally, there are three main regional hubs for pricing of natural gas, which are USA (Henry Hub Prices), UK (NBP Price) and Japan (imported gas price, mostly linked to crude oil).

Provisionally priced financial instruments

On 31 March 2026, the value of net financial liabilities linked to commodities (excluding derivatives) accounted for on provisional prices was US\$ 261 million (31 March 2025: liabilities of US\$ 86 million). These instruments are subject to price movements at the time of final settlement and the final price of these instruments will be determined in the financial year beginning 01 April 2025.

Set out below is the impact of 10% increase in LME prices on pre-tax profit/ (loss) for the year and pre-tax equity as a result of changes in value of the Group's commodity financial instruments:

For the year ended 31 March 2026:

(US\$ million)

Commodity price sensitivity	Total Exposure	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) of a 10% increase in the LME	Effect on pre-tax equity of a 10% increase in the LME
Copper	(154)	(15)	-

For the year ended 31 March 2025:

(US\$ million)

Commodity price sensitivity	Total Exposure	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) of a 10% increase in the LME	Effect on pre-tax equity of a 10% increase in the LME
Copper	(184)	(18)	-

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The above sensitivities are based on volumes, costs, exchange rates and other variables and provide the estimated impact of a change in LME prices on profit and equity assuming that all other variables remain constant. A 10% decrease in LME prices would have an equal and opposite effect on the Group's financial statements.

The impact on pre-tax profit/(loss) mentioned above includes the impact of a 10% increase in closing copper LME for provisionally priced copper concentrate purchased at Vedanta Limited Copper division custom smelting operations of US\$ 19 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 25 million), which is pass through in nature and as such will not have any impact on the profitability.

Financial risk:

The Group's Board approved financial risk policies include monitoring, measuring and mitigating the liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty risk. The Group does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimise interest and commodity pricing through proven financial instruments.

(a) Liquidity risk

The Group requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment programmes mainly in growth projects. The Group is currently forecasting to generate sufficient cash flows from the current operations which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments provide liquidity both in the short term as well as in the long term (refer note 1(c)). Anticipated future cash flows, together with undrawn fund based committed facilities of US\$ 910 million, and cash and short-term investments of US\$ 2,918 million as at 31 March 2026, are expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirement of the Group in the near future.

As on 31 March 2026, Issuer Credit Ratings of Vedanta Resources Ltd are 'B+/Positive' by S&P Global Ratings and Fitch, and 'B1/Positive' by Moody's.

During FY26, all three rating agencies upgraded the outlook to Positive from Stable, reflecting strengthening credit fundamentals. On 1 December 2025, S&P upgraded the outlook to 'B+/Positive' from 'B+/Stable', supported by improving operating performance and credit metrics, while reaffirming the issue rating at 'B'. Subsequently, in December 2025, Fitch also upgraded the outlook to 'B+/Positive' from 'B+/Stable' and reaffirmed the issue rating at 'B+', citing Vedanta Resources' track record of proactive refinancing, a well-spread debt maturity profile, reduced borrowing costs, and lower gross debt.

Moody's similarly revised the outlook from Stable to Positive, reflecting improved credit metrics, while reaffirming the Corporate Family Rating of VRL at 'B1' and issue ratings at 'B2'.

The Group remains in a very comfortable position to address all its debt maturities with a strong consolidated statement of financial position, robust liquidity at its operating subsidiaries and strong track record of raising funds through relationship banks. The Group remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, a low gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening our consolidated statement of financial position. The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the consolidated statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the Group:

At 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)

Payment due by period	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables ⁽¹⁾	4,788	140	50	1,169	6,147
Bank and other borrowings ⁽²⁾	4,540	7,188	3,651	2,186	17,565
Lease liability	122	80	32	43	277
Derivative liabilities	489	6	-	-	495
Total	9,939	7,414	3,733	3,398	24,484

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At 31 March 2025

(US\$ million)

Payment due by period	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables ⁽¹⁾	5,407	117	-	699	6,223
Bank and other borrowings ⁽²⁾	4,651	6,904	3,253	3,145	17,953
Lease liability	91	56	9	37	193
Derivative liabilities	33	5	-	-	38
Total	10,182	7,082	3,262	3,881	24,407

(1) Excludes accrued interest which has been included with borrowings

(2) Includes current and non-current borrowings and committed interest payments

At 31 March 2026, the Group had access to following funding facilities:

(US\$ million)

As at 31 March 2026	Total facility	Drawn	Undrawn
Fund/Non-fund based	12,705	10,737	1,968

(US\$ million)

As at 31 March 2026	Total facility	Drawn	Undrawn
Fund/Non-fund based	14,164	12,226	1,938

(b) Foreign currency risk

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an impact on the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statements of change in equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective consolidated entities.

Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from the fluctuations primarily in the US dollar (USD), Australian dollar (AUD), Namibian dollar (NAD), Emirati Dirham (AED), South African Rand (ZAR), Great British Pound (GBP), Indian Rupee (INR), Japanese Yen (JPY) and Euro against the functional currencies of its subsidiaries.

Exposures on foreign currency loans are managed through the Group wide hedging policy, which is reviewed periodically to ensure that the results from fluctuating currency exchange rates are appropriately managed. The Group strives to achieve asset liability offset of foreign currency exposures and only the net position is hedged.

The Group's presentation currency is the US dollar. The majority of the assets are located in India and the Indian Rupee is the functional currency for the Indian operating subsidiaries except for Oil and Gas business operations which have a US dollar functional currency. Natural hedges available in the business are identified at each entity level and hedges are placed only for the net exposure. Short-term net exposures are hedged progressively based on their maturity. A more conservative approach has been adopted for project expenditures to avoid budget overruns, where cost of the project is calculated taking into account the hedge cost. The hedge mechanisms are reviewed periodically to ensure that the risk from fluctuating currency exchange rates is appropriately managed.

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The following analysis is based on the gross exposure as at the reporting date which could affect the consolidated income statement. The exposure summarised below is mitigated by some of the derivative contracts entered into by the Group as disclosed under the section on “Derivative financial instruments”.

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities in different currencies are as follows: (US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Financial Assets	Financial liabilities	Financial Assets	Financial liabilities
USD	1,519	10,438	1,079	10,044
INR	4,489	9,969	3,624	9,772
Others	86	410	96	376
Total	6,094	20,817	4,799	20,192

The Group's exposure to foreign currency arises where a Group company holds monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency different to the functional currency of that entity, with USD (US Dollar) being the major non-functional currency of the Group's main operating subsidiaries.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by the aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure with a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the currencies by 10% against the functional currencies of the respective entities.

Set out below is the impact of a 10% strengthening in the functional currencies of the respective entities on pre-tax profit/(loss) and pre-tax equity arising as a result of the revaluation of the Group's foreign currency monetary financial assets/liabilities:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026		
	Closing exchange rate	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) of 10% strengthening in currency	Effect on pre-tax equity of 10% increase in currency
USD	93.8708	185	-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025		
	Closing exchange rate	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) of 10% strengthening in currency	Effect on pre-tax equity of 10% increase in currency
USD	85.4655	227	-

A 10% weakening of the functional currencies of the respective entities would have an equal and opposite effect on the Group's financial statements.

(c) Interest rate risk

At 31 March 2026, the Group's net debt of US\$ 10,458 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 11,119 million net debt) comprises debt of US\$ 13,898 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 13,766 million) offset by cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and non-current bank deposit of US\$ 3,440 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 2,647 million).

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on short-term and long-term floating rate instruments and on the refinancing of fixed rate debt. The Group's policy is to maintain a balance of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings and the proportion of fixed and floating rate debt is determined by current market interest rates. The borrowings of the Group are principally denominated in Indian Rupees and US dollars with mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The USD floating rate debt is linked to US dollar SOFR and INR Floating rate debt to Bank's base rate. The Group has a policy of selectively

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using interest rate swaps, option contracts and other derivative instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management on a monthly basis.

The Group invests cash and short-term investments in short-term deposits and debt mutual funds, some of which generate a tax-free return, to achieve the Group's goal of maintaining liquidity, carrying manageable risk and achieving satisfactory returns.

Floating rate financial assets are largely mutual fund investments which have debt securities as underlying assets. The returns from these financial assets are linked to market interest rate movements; however, the counterparty invests in the agreed securities with known maturity tenure and return and hence has manageable risk.

The exposure of the Group's financial assets to interest rate risk is as follows: (US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Floating rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Floating rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
Financial assets	747	2,527	2,820	507	1,778	2,514

The exposure of the Group's financial liabilities to interest rate risk is as follows: (US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Floating rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial liabilities	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Floating rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial liabilities	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities
Financial liabilities	7,604	7,856	5,357	5,710	10,093	4,389

Considering the net debt position as at 31 March 2026 and the investment in bank deposits, corporate bonds and debt mutual funds, any increase in interest rates would result in a net loss and any decrease in interest rates would result in a net gain. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

The below table illustrates the impact of a 0.5% to 2.0% movement in interest rate of floating rate financial assets/liabilities (net) on profit/(loss) and equity assuming that the changes occur at the reporting date and has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as of date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year. This analysis also assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Increase in interest rates	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended 31 March 2026	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended 31 March 2025
0.5%	(34)	(26)
1.0%	(68)	(52)
2.0%	(136)	(104)

A reduction in interest rates would have an equal and opposite effect on the Group's financial statements.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

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The Group is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short term investments and other financial instruments.

The Group has clearly defined policies to mitigate counterparty risks. For short-term investments, counterparty limits are in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty. This, therefore, results in diversification of credit risk for our mutual fund and bond investments. For derivative and financial instruments, the Group attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Credit risk on receivables is limited as almost all credit sales are against letters of credit and guarantees of banks of national standing. Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Group's businesses trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue on a consolidated basis in the current year and previous year. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible expected credit loss for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Group does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of our counterparties.

The Group's maximum gross exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2026 is US\$ 6,094 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 4,799 million).

Of the year end trade and other receivable balances, the following, though overdue, are expected to be realised in the normal course of business and hence, are not considered impaired as at:

	(US\$ million)	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Neither past due nor impaired	528	597
Past due but not impaired		
- Less than 1 month	290	184
- Between 1 - 3 months	130	35
- Between 3 - 12 months	84	127
- Greater than 12 months	602	683
Total	1,634	1,626

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Group's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case-to-case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as 'past due' in the above table are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer.

The credit quality of the Group's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis. Where receivables have been impaired, the Group actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

Movement in allowances for Financial Assets (other non-current assets, loans and trade and other receivables)

Particulars	US\$ million
As at 01 April 2024	252
Allowance made during the year	36
Reversals/write off during the year	(40)
Foreign Exchange difference	(5)
As at 01 April 2025	243
Allowance made during the year	40
Reversals/write off during the year	(36)
Foreign Exchange difference	(52)
As at 31 March 2026	195

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Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative instruments as part of its management of exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Group does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Group does not enter into complex derivative transactions to manage the treasury and commodity risks. Both treasury and commodities derivative transactions are normally in the form of forward contracts and these are subject to the Group guidelines and policies.

The fair values of all derivatives are separately recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position within other financial assets (derivatives) and other financial liabilities (derivatives), current and non-current. Derivatives that are designated as hedges are classified as current or non-current depending on the maturity of the derivative.

The use of derivatives can give rise to credit and market risk. The Group tries to control credit risk as far as possible by only entering into contracts with reputable banks and financial institutions. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits, authorities and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management. The limits, authorities and monitoring systems are periodically reviewed by management and the Board. The market risk on derivatives is mitigated by changes in the valuation of the underlying assets, liabilities or transactions, as derivatives are used only for risk management purposes.

Cash flow hedges

The Group enters into forward exchange and commodity price contracts for hedging highly probable forecast transaction and account for them as cash flow hedges and states them at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time, the respective gain or losses are reclassified to the consolidated income statement. These hedges have been effective for the year ended 31 March 2026.

The Group uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. The Group hedged part of its foreign currency exposure on capital commitments during fiscal year 2026. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The majority of cash flow hedges taken out by the Group during the year comprise non-derivative hedging instruments for hedging the foreign exchange rate of highly probable forecast transactions and commodity price contracts for hedging the commodity price risk of highly probable forecast transactions.

The cash flows related to above are expected to occur during the year ending 31 March 2026 and consequently may impact the consolidated income statement for that year depending upon the change in the commodity prices and foreign exchange rates movements. For cash flow hedges regarded as basis adjustments to initial carrying value of the property, plant and equipment, the depreciation on the basis adjustments made is expected to affect the consolidated income statement over the expected useful life of the property, plant and equipment.

Fair value hedges

The fair value hedges relate to forward covers taken to hedge currency exposure and commodity price risks.

The Group's sales are on a quotational period basis, generally one month to three months after the date of delivery at a customer's facility. The Group enters into forward contracts for the respective quotational period to hedge its commodity price risk based on average LME prices. Gains and losses on these hedge transactions are substantially offset by the amount of gains or losses on the underlying sales. Net gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

The Group uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Non-qualifying/economic hedge

The Group enters into derivative contracts which are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes but provide an economic hedge of a particular transaction risk or a risk component of a transaction. Hedging instruments include copper, aluminium and zinc future contracts on the LME and certain other derivative instruments. Fair value changes on such derivative instruments are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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The fair value of the Group's open derivative positions as at the year end, recorded within financial instruments (derivative) is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Liability	Asset	Liability	Asset
Current				
Cash flow hedges				
- Commodity contracts	477	-	1	41
- Interest rate swap	-	-	10	-
- Forward foreign Currency contracts	-	7	5	-
Fair value hedges				
- Commodity contracts	5	35	4	2
- Forward foreign currency contracts	1	10	6	-
Non-Qualifying hedges				
- Commodity contracts	0	8	1	3
- Forward foreign currency contracts	5	23	6	5
Total	489	83	33	51
Non-current				
Cash flow hedges				
- Commodity contracts	-	-	-	-
- Interest rate swap	6	-	-	-
- Principle only swap	-	10	-	-
Fair value hedges				
- Forward foreign currency contracts	-	0	-	0
Non-Qualifying hedges				
- Interest rate swap	-	1	-	-
- Cross currency swap	-	-	5	-
- Forward foreign currency contracts	0	24	-	-
Total	6	35	5	0
Grand Total	495	118	38	51

(US\$ million)

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Disclosure of effect of Hedge Accounting:

1. Cash Flow Hedge

Hedging instrument					(US\$ million)
Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated statement of financial position
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2026					
Commodity Price risk					
Derivative Contracts - Aluminium	1,493	563,625	-	422	Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contracts – Silver	109	1,896,870	-	27	
Derivative Contracts - Zinc	232	502,684	-	28	Current financial instruments – derivatives
Interest Rate Risk					
Interest rate swaps	69	-	0	6	Non-Current financial instruments – derivatives
Principle Only Risk					
Principle Only swaps	-	-	10	-	Non-Current financial instruments – derivatives
Foreign Currency Risk					
Derivative Contract	-	-	7	-	Current financial instruments – derivatives

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2025					
Commodity Price risk					
Derivative Contracts - Aluminium	782	376,650	41	0	Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contracts - Zinc	1	50,000	-	1	Current financial instruments – derivatives
Interest Rate Risk					
Interest rate swaps	217	-	0	10	Current financial instruments – derivatives
Foreign Currency Risk					
Derivative Contract	54	-	-	5	Current financial instruments – derivatives

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2. Fair Value Hedge

Hedging instrument

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2026					
Commodity Price risk	305	100,850	22	4	Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Aluminium	-	-	13	1	Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Copper	-	-	-	-	Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Silver	-	-	-	-	Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Gold	-	-	-	-	Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Nickle					Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Foreign Currency Risk					
Forward Contracts	22	17,821,659	10	1	Current financial instruments – Derivatives

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2025					
Commodity Price risk					
Derivative Contract - Aluminium	80	30,925	1		2 Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Copper	76	7,825	1		- Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Silver	5	146,834	0		0 Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Gold	54	16,404	-		1 Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Nickle	1	650	0		1 Current financial instruments – Derivatives
Foreign Currency Risk					
Forward Contracts	488	-	0		6 Current financial instruments – Derivatives

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Hedged Item

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
	Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2026			
Commodity Price risk			
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium	-	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper	-	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver	-	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold	-	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Nickle	-	-	Inventories
Foreign Currency Risk			
Forward Contracts	-	-	Borrowings

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
	Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2025			
Commodity Price risk			
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium	79	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper	1	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver	5	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold	51	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Nickle	18	-	Inventories
Foreign Currency Risk			
Forward Contracts	-	488	Borrowings

Movement in Cash Hedging Reserve:

(US\$ million)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At the beginning of year	(81)	(94)
(loss) / Gain on cash flow hedges	(565)	71
Tax effects arising on cash flow hedges	143	(18)
Cash flow hedges recycled to income statement	36	(36)
Tax effects arising on cash flow hedges recycled to income statement	(8)	9
Less: Non-controlling Interests share of hedge reserve	197	13
At the end of year	(278)	(81)

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25. Provisions

(US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025*		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
Provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental	2	383	385	1	374	375
Provision for employee benefits	25	2	27	24	1	25
Others	34	(0)	34	11	(0)	11
Total	61	385	446	36	375	411

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental	Other
As at 01 April 2024	346	10
Additions	0	1
Utilized	(2)	-
Unwinding of discount (note 8)	17	-
Revision in estimates	(6)	-
Exchange differences	(1)	(0)
Restatement impact	(2)	-
Disposals	(2)	-
Addition on consolidation of KCM (note 3(a))	25	-
As at 31 March 2025*	375	11
Additions	5	34
Utilized	-	-
Unwinding of discount (note 8)	17	(12)
Revision in estimates	2	-
Exchange differences	(14)	(1)
Disposals	-	-
Addition on consolidation of KCM (note 3(a))	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	385	34

*Restated. Refer note 2(e).

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental

The provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental liabilities represent the management's best estimate of the costs which will be incurred in the future to meet the Group's obligations under existing Indian, Australian, Namibian, Zambian, South African and Irish law and the terms of the Group's mining and other licences and contractual arrangements.

Within India, the principal restoration and rehabilitation provisions are recorded within Cairn India where a legal obligation exists relating to the oil and gas fields, where costs are expected to be incurred in restoring the site of production facilities at the end of the producing life of an oil field. The Group recognises the full cost of site restoration as a liability when the obligation to rectify environmental damage arises.

These amounts are calculated by considering discount rates within the range of 1% to 15% and are payable upon mine closure These costs are expected to be spread out over a period of one to fifty years. The lower end of the discount rate is seen at ASI, Oil and Gas business, and Zinc International operations in Ireland, while the higher end is observed at ESL Steels and Zinc International operations in African countries.

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production from a producing field.

Others

Others mainly include provision for disputed cases and claims.

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26. Retirement benefits

The Group participates in defined contribution and benefit plans, the assets of which are held (where funded) in separately administered funds.

For defined contribution plans the amount charged to the consolidated income statement is the total amount of contributions payable in the year.

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits under the plans is determined by actuarial valuation separately each year for each plan using the projected unit credit method by independent qualified actuaries as at the year end. Re-measurement gains and losses arising in the year are recognized in full in Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year.

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Group contributed a total of US\$ 25 million and US\$ 21 million for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively, to the following defined contribution plans.

(US\$ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Employer's contribution to recognized Provident fund and family pension fund	12	14
Employer's contribution to superannuation	6	4
Employer's contribution to National Pension Scheme	7	3
	25	21

Indian pension plans

Central recognised provident fund

In accordance with the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, employees are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate (12% for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025) of an employee's basic salary and includes contributions made to Family Pension Fund as explained below. All employees have an option to make additional voluntary contributions. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the GoI or to independently managed and approved funds. The Group has no further obligations under the fund managed by the GoI beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the consolidated income statement in the year they are incurred.

Family Pension Fund

The Pension Fund was established in 1995 and is managed by the GoI. The employee makes no contribution to this fund but the employer makes a contribution of 8.33% of salary each month (included in the 12% rate specified above) subject to a specified ceiling per employee. This is provided for every permanent employee on the payroll.

At the age of superannuation, contributions ceases and the individual receives a monthly payment based on the level of contributions through the years, and on their salary scale at the time they retire, subject to a maximum ceiling of salary level. The Government funds these payments, thus the Group has no additional liability beyond the contributions that it makes, regardless of whether the central fund is in surplus or deficit.

Superannuation

Superannuation, another pension scheme applicable in India, is applicable only to executives above certain grade. However, in case of oil & gas (applicable from the second year of employment) and Iron Ore Segment, the benefit is applicable to all executives. Vedanta Limited and each relevant Indian subsidiary holds policy with the Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC"), to which each of these entities contributes a fixed amount relating to superannuation and the pension annuity is met by the LIC as required, taking into consideration the contributions made. The Group has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the consolidated income statement in the year they are incurred.

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National Pension Scheme

National Pension Scheme is a retirement savings account for social security and welfare applicable for executives covered under the superannuation benefit of Vedanta Limited and each relevant Indian subsidiary, on a choice basis. It was introduced to enable employees to select the treatment of superannuation component of their fixed salaries and avail the benefits offered by National Pension Scheme launched by GoI. Vedanta Limited and each relevant entity holds a corporate account with one of the pension fund managers authorized by the GoI to which each of the entity contributes a fixed amount relating to superannuation and the pension annuity will be met by the fund manager as per rules of National Pension Scheme. The Group has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the consolidated income statement in the year they are incurred.

Non-Indian plans

KCM Pension scheme

KCM contributes to two retirement funds, A statutory pension scheme administered by Government of Zambia and an inhouse pension scheme administered by trustees consisting of representatives of the employer and the employees. The purpose of the funds is to provide retirement benefits to all eligible employees.

KCM contributes at a fixed percentage of 5% and Employees contribute at 5% of the employees basic salary to each of the two schemes.

All contributions to the two pension schemes in respect of a member cease to be payable when the member attains normal retirement age of 60 years, or upon leaving the service of the employer, or when the member is permanently medically incapable of performing duties in the service of the employer. Upon such cessation of contribution on the grounds of normal retirement, or being rendered medically incapable of performing duties, or early voluntary retirement, or being separated from employer for other reasons the member is entitled to receive his accrued pension subject to certain rules and regulations. The member is not allowed to commute his/her accrued pension.

The KCM has no additional liability beyond the contributions that it makes. Accordingly, this scheme has been accounted for on a defined contribution basis and contributions are charged directly to the consolidated income statement in the year they are incurred

Skorpion Zinc Provident Fund, Namibia

The Skorpion Zinc Provident Fund is a defined contribution fund and is mandatory for all full-time employees under 60. The Group contributes a fixed 9% of your pensionable salary each month. The normal retirement age is 60, and the benefit payable is your fund credit, which includes all employer and employee contributions plus interest. This also applies if you resign from Skorpion Zinc. The Group has no additional liability beyond its contributions. Therefore, this scheme is accounted for on a defined contribution basis, with contributions charged directly to the consolidated income statement in the year they're incurred.

Black Mountain (Pty) Limited, South Africa Pension & Provident Funds

Black Mountain Mining (Pty) Ltd has two retirement funds, both administered by Alexander Forbes, a registered financial service provider. The purpose of the funds is to provide retirement and group risk benefits to all eligible employees.

The Group contributes at a fixed percentage of 22.5% for pension fund (Employer 15% and Employee 7.5%) and 20.0% for provident fund (Employer 12.5% and Employee 7.5%) of the members pensionable salary. Membership of both funds is compulsory for all permanent employees under the age of 60.

The Group has no additional liability beyond the contributions that it makes. Accordingly, this scheme has been accounted for on a defined contribution basis and contributions are charged directly to the consolidated income statement in the year they are incurred.

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(ii) Defined benefit plans

(a) Contribution to provident fund trust (the "trusts") of Iron ore division, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), Sesa Resources Limited (SRL) and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited (SMCL)

The provident funds of Iron ore division, BALCO, HZL, SRL and SMCL are exempted under section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Conditions for grant of exemption stipulates that the employer shall make good deficiency, if any, between the return guaranteed by the statute and actual earning of the Fund. Based on actuarial valuation in accordance with IAS 19 and Guidance note issued by Institute of Actuaries of India for interest rate guarantee of exempted provident fund liability of employees. Having regard to the assets of the fund and the return on investments, the Group does not expect any deficiency in the foreseeable future except as mentioned below. The Group contributed a total of US\$ 9 million and US\$ 9 million for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 respectively in relation to the independently managed and approved funds.

The present value of obligation and the fair value of plan assets of the trust are summarized below.

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets of trusts	220	332
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(233)	(338)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(13)	(6)

* Restated. Refer note 2(e).

Percentage allocation of Plan assets of the trust

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Government Securities	54.14%	52.74%
Debentures / Bonds	36.76%	36.43%
Equity	9.10%	9.84%
Money Market Instruments	0.00%	0.00%
Fixed Deposits	0.00%	0.99%

Principal actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of provident fund trust benefit plan obligation are as follows:

(US\$ million)		
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.26%	7.03%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.25%	8.25%
Expected rate of return on investments	8.10% - 8.20%	8.06% - 8.20%

Assumptions regarding mortality are based on mortality table of 'Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014) published by the Institute of Actuaries of India.

(b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefits:

The Group has a scheme of medical benefits for employees at BMM and BALCO subsequent to their retirement on completion of tenure including retirement on medical grounds and voluntary retirement on contributory basis. The scheme includes employee's spouses as well. Based on an actuarial valuation conducted as at year-end, a provision is recognised in full for the benefit obligation. The obligation relating to post-retirement medical benefits as at 31 March 2026 was US\$ 19 millions (31 March 2025: US\$ 19 million). The obligation under this plan is unfunded. The Group considers these amounts as not material and accordingly has not provided further disclosures as required by IAS 19 'Employee benefits'. The current service cost for the year ending 31 March 2026 of US\$ 0million (31 March 2025: US\$

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0 million) has been recognised in consolidated income statement. The remeasurement loss/ (gain) and net interest on the obligation of post-retirement medical benefits of US\$ 2 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 0million) and US\$ 1 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 1 million) for the year ended 31 March 2026 have been recognised in other comprehensive income and finance cost respectively.

(c) Other Post-employment Benefits:

India - Gratuity Plan

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act of 1972, Vedanta Limited and its Indian subsidiaries contribute to a defined benefit plan (the “Gratuity Plan”) covering certain categories of employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee’s last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Group.

Based on actuarial valuations conducted as at year end using the projected unit credit method, a provision is recognized in full for the benefit obligation over and above the funds held in the Gratuity Plan. For entities where the plan is unfunded, full provision is recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position. As a part of asset-liability matching strategy, each year, the Group based on actuarial valuations reviews funding and investments of these Plans and contributes the necessary amount to respective funds.

The iron ore and oil & gas division of Vedanta Limited, SRL, SMCL, HZL and FACOR have constituted a trust recognized by Indian Income Tax Authorities for gratuity to employees, contributions to the trust are funded with The Life Insurance Cooperation of India (“LIC”), ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited (“ICICI PL”) and HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited (“HDFC SL”).

Principal actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of Other post-employment benefit plan obligation are as follows:

(US\$ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.26%	7.03%
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	3.0%-10.5%	2.0%-15.0%

Assumptions regarding mortality for Indian entities are based on mortality table of ‘Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014) published by the Institute of Actuaries of India.

Amount recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position consists of:

(US\$ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets	51	55
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(88)	(77)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(37)	(22)

Amounts recognised in Consolidated income statement in respect of Other post-employment benefit plan are as follows:

(US\$ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	8	6
Past Service Cost	13	0
Net Interest cost	1	2
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in consolidated income statement	22	8

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Amounts recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of Other post-employment benefit plan are as follows:

(US\$ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation:		
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0)	(0)
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(2)	(1)
Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	2	1
Actuarial losses on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost)	0	0
Components of defined benefit (benefits)/ costs recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income- losses	(0)	(0)

The movement of the present value of Other post-employment benefit plan obligation is as follows:

(US\$ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance	(77)	(78)
Current service cost	(8)	(6)
Past Service Cost	(13)	0
Benefits paid	9	10
Interest cost	(5)	(6)
Actuarial gains/ (loss) arising from changes in assumptions	0	0
Foreign currency translation	6	3
Closing balance	(88)	(77)

The movement in the fair value of Other post-employment benefit plan assets is as follows:

(US\$ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance	55	55
Contributions received	6	8
Benefits paid	(9)	(10)
Remeasurement gain/ (loss) arising from return on plan assets	0	0
Interest income	4	4
Foreign currency translation	(5)	(2)
Closing balance	51	55

The above plan assets have been invested in the qualified insurance policies. The policy exactly matches the amount and timing of some or all of the benefits payable under the plan. It is subject to counterparty risk associated with the insurer.

The actual return on plan assets was US\$ 4 million and US\$ 4 million for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation 20.30 years and 13.01 years as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

The Group expects to contribute US\$ 12 million to the funded Gratuity plan during the year ending 31 March 2026.

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Sensitivity analysis for Defined Benefit Plan

Below is the sensitivity analysis determined for significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligations and based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of reporting year while holding all other assumptions constant.

(US\$ million)	
Particulars	Increase/(Decrease) in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate	
Increase by 0.50 %	(4)
Decrease by 0.50%	5
Change in salary assumption	
Increase by 0.50 %	4
Decrease by 0.50%	(4)

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined obligation liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation

(US\$ million)		
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Less than 1 year	8	12
1-2 years	8	7
2-5 years	16	28
More than 5 years	56	31
	88	78

Risk analysis

The Group is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefits plans and management estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

Investment risk

Most of the Indian defined benefit plans are funded with the LIC, ICICI PL and HDFC SL. The Group does not have any liberty to manage the fund provided to the LIC, ICICI PL and HDFC SL.

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the GoI bonds for the Group's Indian operations. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

Interest risk

A decrease in the interest rate on plan assets will increase the net plan obligation.

Longevity risk/ Life expectancy

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan obligation.

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Salary growth risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan obligation.

Code on Social Security, 2020

On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Group has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹15 US\$ millionhas been disclosed as “Statutory impact of new Labour Codes” under Special Items (Refer note 6) in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/ rules are notified.

27. Employee numbers and costs

Average number of persons employed by the Group in the year*

(US\$ million)		
Class of business	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Zinc	4,331	4,430
- India	3,383	3,467
- International	948	963
Iron ore	2,147	2,314
Copper	5796	5,950
- India/Australia	455	505
- Zambia	5,341	5,445
Aluminium	6,129	6,527
Power	204	200
Oil & Gas	1,065	1,351
Other	2,709	2,860
	22,381	23,632

* Non IFRS measure

Costs incurred during the year in respect of employees and Executive Directors recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement:

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and wages	544	514
Defined contribution pension scheme costs (refer note 26)	25	21
Defined benefit pension scheme costs (refer note 26)	21	15
Share- based payments charge (refer note 28)	6	7
Voluntary retirement scheme cost	1	-
Less: Cost allocated/directly booked in joint ventures	(66)	(73)
	531	484

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28. Share-based payments

Employee share schemes

Employee share schemes: The Group aims to provide superior rewards for outstanding performance and a high proportion of 'at risk' remuneration for Executive Directors. The Group offers equity based and cash-based option plans to its employees, officers and directors through Vedanta Limited (VEDL) Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016 ("ESOS"), which was introduced and approved by the VEDL shareholders in 2016

The Vedanta Limited Plans

Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS) 2016

During the year 2016, VEDL introduced an Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016 ("ESOS"), which was approved by the VEDL shareholders to provide equity settled incentive to all employees of the Group including subsidiary companies. The ESOS scheme includes tenure based, business performance based (EBITDA) and market performance-based stock options. The maximum value of shares that can be conditionally awarded to an Executive Committee in a year is 110% of annual salary. The maximum value of options that can be awarded to members of the wider management group is calculated by reference to the grade average cost-to-company ("CTC") and individual grade of the employee. The performance conditions attached to the award is measured by comparing VEDL's performance in terms of TSR over the performance period with the performance of the companies as defined in the scheme. The extent to which an award vests will depend on the VEDL's TSR rank against a group or groups of peer companies at the end of the performance period and as moderated by the Remuneration Committee. Dependent on the level of employee, part of these awards will be subject to a continued service condition only with the remainder measured in terms of TSR. Further in some schemes under the plan, business performance set against business plan for the financial year is included as an additional condition.

Options granted during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 includes business performance based, sustained individual performance based, management discretion and fatality multiplier based stock options. Business performances will be measured using Volume, Cost, Net Sales Realisation, EBITDA, Free Cash Flows, ESG & Carbon footprint or a combination of these for the respective business/ SBU entities.

The exercise price of the options is INR 1 per share and the performance period is three years, with no re-testing being allowed.

The details of share options for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is presented below:

Financial Year of Grant	Exercise Period	Options outstanding 01 April 2025	Options granted during the year	Options forfeited during the year	Options exercised during the year	Options outstanding 31 March 2026	Options exercisable 31 March 2026
2021-22	01 November 2024 – 30 April 2025	261,810	-	76,748	185,062	0	-
2022-23	01 November 2025 – 30 April 2026	9,819,384	-	5,336,796	4,237,597	244,991	244,991
2022-23	Cash settled	14,48,380	-	383,372	243,608	821,400	821,400
2023-24	04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027	14,348,860	-	2,424,234	-	11,924,626	-
2023-24	Cash Settled	2,999,690	-	759,320	-	2,240,370	-
2024-25	05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028	8,884,953	-	1,343,496	-	7,541,457	-
2024-25	Cash Settled	1,554,125	-	392,310	-	1,161,815	-
2025-26	01 November 2028 – 30 April 2029	-	9,620,727	13,533	-	9,607,193	-
2025-26	Cash settled	-	1,594,356	113,804	-	1,480,553	-
		39,317,202	11,215,083	10,843,613	4,666,267	35,022,404	10,66,391

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Financial Year of Grant	Exercise Period	Options outstanding 01 April 2024	Options granted during the year	Options forfeited during the year	Options exercised during the year	Options outstanding 31 March 2025	Options exercisable 31 March 2025
2018-19	01 November 2021 – 30 April 2022	40,356	-	40,356	-	-	-
2019-20	06 November 2023 – 05 May 2024	1,517,772	-	16,148	1,501,624	-	-
2020-21	01 November 2024 – 30 April 2025	8,225,375	-	4,852,787	3,110,779	261,810	-
2020-21	Cash settled	1,474,000	-	704,156	769,844	0	-
2021-22	01 November 2025 – 30 April 2026	11,666,685	-	1,847,300	-	9,819,384	-
2021-22	Cash settled	1,879,380	-	431,000	-	1,448,380	-
2022-23	04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027	17,177,541	-	2,828,681	-	14,348,860	-
2022-23	Cash Settled	4,808,297	-	1,808,607	-	2,999,690	-
2023-24	05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028	-	8,926,163	41,210	-	8,884,953	-
2023-24	Cash Settled	-	1,596,525	42,400	-	1,554,125	-
		46,789,406	10,522,688	12,612,645	5,382,247	39,317,202	-

**Options for some employees could not be exercised within exercise period due to technical issues.*

The fair value of all awards has been determined at the date of grant of the award allowing for the effect of any market-based performance conditions. This fair value, adjusted by the Group's estimate of the number of awards that will eventually vest as a result of non-market conditions, is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

Business Performance-Based and Sustained Individual Performance-Based Options:

The fair value of stock options following these types of vesting conditions have been estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton Option Pricing model. The value arrived at under this model has been then multiplied by the expected % vesting based on business performance conditions (only for business performance-based options) and the expected multiplier on account of sustained individual performance (for both type of options). The inputs used in the Black-Scholes-Merton Option Pricing model include the share price considered as of the valuation date, exercise price as per the scheme/ plan of the options, expected dividend yield (estimated based on actual/ expected dividend trend of the Company), expected tenure (estimated as the remaining vesting period of the options), the risk-free rate (considered as the zero coupon yield as of the valuation date for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options) and expected volatility (estimated based on the historical volatility of the return in company's share prices for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options). The exercise period of 6 months post vesting period has not been considered as the options are expected to be exercised immediately post the completion of the vesting period.

The assumptions used in the calculations of the charge in respect of the ESOS awards granted during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are set out below:

Particulars	Year ended March 2026 ESOS 2025	Year ended March 2025 ESOS 2024
Number of instruments	1,594,356 (Cash settled) 9,620,727 (Equity Settled)	1,596,525 (Cash settled) 8,926,163 (Equity Settled)
Exercise price	INR 1	INR 1
Share price at the date of grant	INR 493.55	INR 469.80
Contractual life	3 years	3 years
Expected volatility	32.03%	38.65%
Expected option life	3 years	3 years
Expected dividends	19.10%	19.69%
Risk free interest rate	5.76%	6.61%
Expected annual forfeitures	10% p.a	10% p.a
Fair value per option granted (Non-market performance based)	INR 203.90	INR 190.66

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Weighted average share price at the date of exercise of stock options was INR 600 (2025: INR 452.48)

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding was 1.52 years (2025: 1.58 years).

The Group recognized total expenses of US\$ 6.3 million (2025: US\$ 7 million) related to equity settled share-based plans under the above scheme in the year ended 31 March 2026.

The total expense recognised on account of the cash settled option plans during the year ended 31 March 2026 is US \$7.2 million (2025: US\$ 6 million) and the carrying value of cash settled share based compensation liability as at 31 March 2026 is US \$ 12.74 million (2025: US\$ 6 million).

The Group has awarded certain other cash settled option plans indexed to shares of its subsidiaries. As the amounts under these plans are not material, accordingly no further disclosures have been provided.

Out of the total expense pertaining to equity settled and cash settled options for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has capitalised US\$ 0 million (2025: US\$ 0 million) expense for the year ended 31 March 2026.

29. Share capital

Shares in issue	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025*	
	Number	Paid up amount (US\$ million)	Number	Paid up amount (US\$ million)
Ordinary shares of 10 US cents each	285,246,698	29	285,246,698	29
Deferred shares of £1 each	50,000	0	50,000	0
Total	285,296,698	29	285,296,698	29

Rights and obligations attaching to shares

The rights and obligations attaching to the ordinary and deferred shares are set out in the Articles.

Each ordinary share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company and is entitled to dividends. the Company did not issue any shares during the year ended 31 March 2026.

The holders of deferred shares do not have the right to receive notice of any general meeting of the Company nor the right to attend, speak or vote at any such general meeting. The deferred shares have no rights to dividends and, on a winding-up or other return of capital, entitle the holder only to the payment of the amounts paid on such shares after repayment to the holders of Ordinary Shares of the nominal amount paid up on the Ordinary Shares plus the payment of £100,000 per Ordinary Share. Of the 50,000 deferred shares, one deferred share was issued at par and has been fully paid, and 49,999 deferred shares were each paid up as to one-quarter of their nominal value.

30. Non-controlling interests ('NCI')

The Group consists of a parent Company, Vedanta Resources Limited, incorporated in UK and a number of subsidiaries held directly and indirectly by the Group which operate and are incorporated around the world. Note 38 to the financial statements lists details of the interests in the subsidiaries.

Non-controlling interests that are material to the Group relate to Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), Cairn India Holdings Limited (CIHL) and its subsidiaries and Vedanta Limited.

As at 31 March 2026, NCIs hold an economic interest of 65.72%, 43.54%, 71.21%, 58.22%, 44.55%, 46.09%, 43.54% and 43.54% respectively in HZL, CIHL and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Black Mountain Mining (BMM), ASI (partly owned subsidiary of CIHL), ESL Steel Limited (ESL), Facor Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR) and Vedanta Limited. Refer SOCIE for stake sale of HZL.

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As at 31 March 2025, NCIs hold an economic interest of 64.20%, 43.54%, 71.21%, 58.22%, 44.55%, 46.09%, 43.54% and 43.54% respectively in HZL, CIHL and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Black Mountain Mining (BMM), ASI (partly owned subsidiary of CIHL), ESL Steel Limited (ESL), Facor Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR) and Vedanta Limited.

Principal place of business of HZL, CIHL and its subsidiaries and Vedanta Limited is set out under note 38.

The table below shows summarised financial information of subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests. The amounts are presented before intercompany elimination.

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026					Year ended 31 March 2025**				
	HZL	CIHL and its subsidiaries	Vedanta Limited	Others*	Total	HZL	CIHL and its subsidiaries	Vedanta Limited	Others*	Total
Profit/ (loss) Attributable to NCI	1,005	10	873	(267)	1,621	776	143	892	(543)	1,268
Equity Attributable to NCI *	1,598	368	4,044	(2,214)	3,796	1,017	455	4,221	(2,584)	3,109
Dividends paid / payable to NCI	(175)	-	(654)	-	(829)	(524)	-	(840)	-	(1,364)

* Others consist of investment subsidiaries of Vedanta Limited, other individual non-material subsidiaries and consolidation adjustments.

** Restated. Refer note 2(e).

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026					Year ended 31 March 2025**				
	HZL	CIHL and its subsidiaries	Vedanta Limited	Others*	Total	HZL	CIHL and its subsidiaries	Vedanta Limited	Others*	Total
Non-current assets	2,654	1,252	15,501	(78)	19,329	2,584	1,191	16,052	(501)	19,326
Current assets	1,769	595	4,085	1,362	7,811	1,361	1,014	3,195	769	6,339
Current liabilities	1,183	447	5,546	2,726	9,902	1,290	526	5,459	2,348	9,623
Non-current liabilities	809	543	4,750	7,854	13,956	1,071	633	4,093	7,943	13,740
Net assets	2,431	857	9,290	(9,296)	3,282	1,584	1,046	9,695	(10,023)	2,302

* Others consist of investment subsidiaries of Vedanta Limited, Vedanta Resources Limited, other individual non-material subsidiaries and consolidation adjustments.

** Restated. Refer note 2(e).

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026					Year ended 31 March 2025				
	HZL	CIHL and its subsidiaries	Vedanta Limited	Others*	Total	HZL	CIHL and its subsidiaries	Vedanta Limited	Others*	Total
Revenue	4,436	479	9,731	6,366	21,012	3,908	588	8,611	5,113	18,220
Profit/ (loss) for the year	1,563	24	2,005	(1,567)	2,025	1,222	336	2,129	(1,289)	2,398
Other comprehensive income / (loss)**	(26)	-	(293)	(71)	(390)	4	1	20	3	28
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities	1,890	(12)	86	1,061	3,025	1,610	284	563	226	2,683
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from investing activities	(1,089)	(8)	(1,611)	(640)	(3,348)	(398)	(284)	(1,449)	(222)	(2,353)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from financing activities	(779)	27	1,642	(349)	541	(1,207)	(1)	1,021	88	(99)

* Others consist of investment subsidiaries of Vedanta Limited, Vedanta Resources Limited, other Individual non-material subsidiaries and consolidation adjustments.

** Excluding exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations.

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The effect of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that did not result in a loss of control is as follows:

(US\$ million)

For the year ended 31 March 2026	HZL	CIHL and its subsidiaries	Vedanta Limited	Others	Total
Other changes in non-controlling interests	331	-	-	(1)	330
Recognition of minority of KCM (note 3(a))	-	-	-	-	-

(US\$ million)

For the year ended 31 March 2025	HZL	CIHL and its subsidiaries	Vedanta Limited	Others	Total
Other changes in non-controlling interests	181	-	187	(2)	366
Recognition of minority of KCM (note 3(a))	-	-	-	300	300

31. Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return shareholders through continuing growth. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Group sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals and other borrowings. The Group's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, being the ratio of net debt as a percentage of total capital. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total equity	3,282	2,302
Net debt (refer note 22(b))	10,550	11,119
Total capital	13,832	13,421
Gearing Ratio	76.3%	82.8%

32. Commitments, guarantees, contingencies and other disclosures

A. Commitments

The Group has a number of continuing commitments in the normal course of business including:

- Exploratory mining commitments;
- Oil and gas commitments;
- Mining commitments arising under production sharing agreements; and
- Completion of the construction of certain assets.

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Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for:

(US\$ million)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Oil & Gas sector		
Cairn Oil & Gas	95	157
Aluminium sector		
Lanjigarh Refinery (Phase II)	62	103
Jharsuguda 1.25 MTPA smelter	4	22
BALCO Smelter Expansion from 0.57 MTPA to 1 MTPA	131	331
Coal & Bauxite Mines	165	197
Zinc sector		
Zinc India (mines expansion, solar and smelter)	601	169
Gamsberg mining and milling project (Phase II)	89	154
Power sector		
Athena 1200 MW Thermal Power Plant	53	168
Others	683	870
Total	1,883	2,171

Committed work programme (Other than capital commitment):

(US\$ million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Oil & Gas sector		
Cairn Oil & Gas (OALP blocks)	1,753	1,189

Other Commitments

- (i) The Power division of the Group has signed a long term power purchase agreement (PPA) with GRIDCO Limited for supply of 25% of power generated from the power station with additional right to purchase power (5%/7%) at variable cost as per the conditions referred to in PPA. The PPA has a tenure of twenty-five years, expiring in FY 2037. The Group received favourable order from Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) dated 05 October 2021 for conversion of Independent Power Plant (IPP) to Captive Power Plant (CPP) w.e.f. 01 January 2022 subject to certain terms and conditions. However, OERC vide order dated 19 February 2022 directed the Group to supply power to GRIDCO from 19 February 2022 onwards. Thereafter, the Group has resumed supplying power to GRIDCO from 01 April 2022 as per GRIDCO's requisition. The OERC vide its order dated 03 May 2023 has reviewed its previous order dated 05 October 2021 and directed the Group to operate Unit 2 as an IPP. Against the final order passed by the OERC, the Group has preferred an appeal before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity on 03 May 2023. The matter is currently listed for hearing.
- (ii) TSPL has signed a long term PPA with the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) for supply of power generated from the power plant. The PPA has tenure of twenty five years, expiring in FY 2042.
- (iii) The Group has executed Power Delivery Agreements (PDA) with Serentica group companies (Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 8 Private Limited and Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited), which are associates of Vedanta Incorporated, for procuring renewable power over twenty five years from date of commissioning of the combined renewable energy power projects (the Projects) on a group captive basis. Further, during the year ended 31 March 2025, the Group has executed new PDA with Serentica Renewables India 14 Private Limited. These Serentica group companies were incorporated for building the Projects of approximately 1906 MW (31 March 2025: 1,906 MW). During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has invested US\$ 53 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 73 million) in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares (OCRPS) of US\$

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1 (INR 10) each of Serentica group companies. These OCRPS will be converted into equity based on conversion terms of the PDA, resulting in the Group holding twenty six percent stake in its equity. As at 31 March 2026, total outstanding commitments related to PDA with Serentica Group Companies are US\$ 51 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 110 million).

B. Guarantees

The aggregate amount of indemnities and other guarantees on which the Group does not expect any material losses, was US\$ 1,619 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 1,351 million).

The Group has given guarantees in the normal course of business as stated below:

- i. Guarantees and bonds advanced to the Indian customs authorities of US\$ 135 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 191 million) relating to the export and payment of import duties on purchases of raw material and capital goods.
- ii. Guarantees issued for the Group's share of minimum work programme commitments of US\$ 481 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 448 million).
- iii. Guarantees of US\$ 23 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 8 million) issued under bid bond for placing bids.
- iv. Bank guarantees of US\$ 12 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 15 million) has been provided by the Group on behalf of Vedanta Inc to the Indian Income tax department, as a collateral in respect of certain tax disputes.
- v. Other guarantees worth US\$ 968 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 689 million) issued for securing supplies of materials and services, in lieu of advances received from customers, litigation, for provisional valuation of custom duty and also to various agencies, suppliers and government authorities for various purposes. The Group does not anticipate any liability on these guarantees.

Cairn PSC/RSC guarantee to Government

The Group has also provided guarantees for the Cairn Oil and Gas Group's obligation under the Production Sharing Contract ('PSC') and Revenue Sharing Contract ('RSC').

C. Export Obligations

The Indian entities of the Group have export obligations of US\$ 609 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 272 million) on account of concessional rates of import duty paid on capital goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and under the Advance Licence Scheme for the import of raw material prescribed by the GoI.

In the event of the Group's inability to meet its obligations, the Group's liability would be US\$ 103 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 72 million) plus applicable interest.

The Group has given bonds of US\$ 201million (31 March 2025: US\$ 114 million) to custom authorities against these export obligations.

D. Contingencies

The Group discloses the following legal and tax cases as contingent liabilities.

Proceedings related to the imposition of entry tax

Vedanta Limited and other Group companies, i.e., Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) challenged the constitutional validity of the local statutes and related notifications in the states of Odisha and Rajasthan pertaining to the levy of entry tax on the entry of goods brought into the respective states from outside.

Post some contradictory orders of High Courts across India adjudicating on similar challenges, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India referred the matters to a nine-judge bench. Consequent to a detailed hearing, although the bench rejected the compensatory nature of tax as a ground of challenge, it maintained status quo with respect to all other issues which have been left open for adjudication by regular benches hearing the matters.

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Following the order of the nine-judge bench, the regular bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India heard the matters. The regular bench remanded the entry tax matters relating to the issue of discrimination against domestic goods bought from other States to the respective High Courts for final determination but retained the issue of jurisdiction for levy on imported goods, for determination by the regular bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Following the order of the Supreme Court of India, the Group filed writ petitions in respective High Courts.

On 09 October 2017, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has held that states have the jurisdiction to levy entry tax on imported goods. With this Hon'ble Supreme Court of India judgement, imported goods will rank pari-passu with domestic goods for the purpose of levy of Entry tax. Vedanta Limited and its subsidiaries have amended their appeals (writ petitions) in Odisha and Chhattisgarh to include imported goods as well.

The issue pertaining to the levy of entry tax on the movement of goods into a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) remains pending before the Odisha High Court. The Group has challenged the levy of entry tax on any movement of goods into SEZ based on the definition of 'local area' under the Odisha Entry Tax Act which is very clear and does not include a SEZ. In addition, the Government of Odisha further, through its SEZ Policy 2015 and the operational guidelines for administration of this policy dated 22 August 2016, exempted the entry tax levy on SEZ operations.

The total claims against Vedanta Limited and its subsidiaries (net of provisions made) are US\$ 46 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 77 million) including interest and penalty till the date of order. Further interest and penalty if any, would be additional.

BALCO: Challenge against imposition of Energy Development Cess

BALCO challenged the imposition of Energy Development ("ED") Cess levied on generators and distributors of electrical energy @ 10 paise per unit on the electrical energy sold or supplied before the High Court of Chhattisgarh on the grounds that the Cess is effectively on production and not on consumption or sale since the figures of consumption are not taken into account and the Cess is discriminatory since captive power plants are required to pay @ 10 paise while the State Electricity Board is required to pay @ 5 paise. The High Court of Chhattisgarh by order dated 15 December 2006 declared the provisions imposing ED Cess on CPPs as discriminatory and therefore ultra vires the Constitution. BALCO has sought refund of ED Cess paid till March 2006 amounting to US\$ 4 million.

The State of Chhattisgarh moved a SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and whilst issuing notice has stayed the refund of the Cess already deposited and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has also directed the State of Chhattisgarh to raise the bills but no coercive action be taken for recovery for the same. Final argument in this matter has started before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Considering the High court of Chhattisgarh judgement in Group's favor, the Group does not believe the state will succeed in their claims. However, should the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India reverse the judgement, the Group will be liable to pay an additional amount of US\$ 144 million (after considering deposit of US\$ 4 million) (31 March 2025: US\$ 148 million). As at 31 March 2026, an amount of US\$ 148 million relating to principal has been considered as a contingent liability (31 March 2025: US\$ 152 million).

BALCO: Electricity Duty

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Group has reassessed the provision towards duty levied on consumption of power in smelter plants generated from 1200 MW power plant, pertaining to FY 2014 15 to 2019-20. This has been done considering its eligibility for exemption provided under the industrial policy of the relevant period for expansion of existing power plant within the specified period as mentioned in the circular dated January 13, 2023 and considering that similar benefits have been provided to certain other companies within the same State. Upon such reassessment, duly supported by legal opinion obtained, the Group has written back the provision of US\$ 46 million during the Q2 and has netted off in "Cost of sales" in the Consolidated Income Statement, and has disclosed the above amount as contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 considering that the Group has complied with the exemption criteria and has a strong chance to get the exemption. Consequently, an amount of US\$ 176 million (INR 16,510 million) (31 March 2025: US\$ 135 million (INR 11,580 million) is considered as a contingent liability including an interest amount of US\$ 132 million is considered as a contingent liability.

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Miscellaneous disputes- Income tax

The Group is involved in various tax disputes amounting to US\$ 106 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 121 million) relating to income tax. It also includes similar matters where initial assessment is pending for subsequent periods and where the Group has made claims and assessments are in progress. These mainly relate to the disallowances of tax holidays and depreciation under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and interest thereon which are pending at various appellate levels. Penalties, if any, may be additional.

Based on detailed evaluations and supported by external legal advice, where necessary, the Group believes that it has strong merits, and no material adverse impact on the results of operations, cash flows or the financial position of the Group is expected.

Miscellaneous disputes- Others

The Group is subject to various claims and exposures which arise in the ordinary course of its operations, from indirect tax authorities and others pertaining the assessable values of sales and purchases or incomplete documentation supporting the Group's returns or other claims.

The approximate value of claims (excluding the items as set out separately above) against the Group companies total US\$ 469 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 620 million).

Based on evaluations of the matters and legal advice obtained, the Group believes that it has strong merits and no material adverse impact on the results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Group is expected. Accordingly, no provision is considered at this stage.

Except as described above, there are no pending litigations which the Group believes could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, cash flows or the financial position of the Group.

Based on reassessments during the current year ended 31 March 2026, the following matters that were reported as contingent liability as at 31 March 2025, are no more considered as contingent liability:

Ravva Joint Operations arbitration proceedings

ONGC Carry

The Ravva Production Sharing Contract (PSC) provides that ONGC will not contribute to the Contract costs and the JV partners will pay ONGC share in proportion to their inter se share till such time as the costs incurred by ONGC in relation to the construction and other activities conducted by it in Ravva prior to the effective date of the Ravva PSC have been adjusted (the ONGC Carry). The question as to how the ONGC Carry is to be treated and accounted, for the purposes of PTTR calculation, along with other issues, was submitted to an International Arbitration Tribunal in August 2002 which rendered a decision on the ONGC Carry in favour of the contractor parties whereas four other issues were decided in favour of Gol in October 2004 (Partial Award) and final award in 2017.

The Group had filed an enforcement application before Delhi High Court, which was disputed by the Gol and the Gol had demanded approximately US\$ 64 million plus interest (31 March 2025: US\$ 64 million plus interest). Vide its order dated 1 July 2026, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has dismissed the objections and contentions raised by the GOI and allowed the prayer of the Group.

33. Other matters

i) Share transactions Call options

a) BALCO

Pursuant to the Gol's policy of divestment, the Group in March 2001 acquired 51% equity interest in BALCO from the Gol. Under the terms of the Shareholder Agreement ("SHA"), the Group had a call option to purchase the Gol's remaining ownership interest in BALCO at any point from 02 March 2004. The Group exercised this option on 19 March 2004. However, the Gol contested the valuation and validity of the option and contended that the clauses of the SHA violate the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 by restricting the rights of the Gol to transfer its shares and that as a result such provisions of the SHA were null and void. In the arbitration filed by the Group, the arbitral tribunal by a majority award

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rejected the claims of the Group on the ground that the clauses relating to the call option, the right of first refusal, the "tag along" rights and the restriction on the transfer of shares violate the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 and are not enforceable.

The Group has challenged the validity of the majority award before the High Court of Delhi and sought for setting aside the arbitration award to the extent that it holds these clauses ineffective and inoperative. The Gol also filed an application before the High Court of Delhi to partially set aside the arbitral award in respect of certain matters involving valuation. Vedanta & Gol appeals were dismissed on 08.10.2025. Appeal has been filed by Vedanta before the Division Bench against the order dated 08.10.2025. The matter is currently pending before the High Court of Delhi. Separately, the Gol without prejudice to its position on the Put/Call option issue has received approval from the Cabinet for divestment and the Government is looking to divest through the auction route.

On 09 January 2012, the Group offered to acquire the Gol's interest in BALCO for US\$ 217 million. This offer was separate from the contested exercise of the call options, and the Group proposed to withdraw the ongoing litigations in relation to the contested exercise of the options should the offer be accepted. To date, the offer has not been accepted by the Gol and therefore, there is no certainty that the acquisition will proceed.

In view of the lack of resolution on the options, the non-response to the exercise and valuation request from the Gol, the resultant uncertainty surrounding the potential transaction and the valuation of the consideration payable, the Group considers the strike price of the options to be at the fair value, which is effectively nil, and hence the call options have not been recognized in the financial statements.

b) HZL

Vedanta Resources Limited has commenced arbitration proceedings before the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Geneva, against the Republic of India pursuant to the agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of India for the promotion and protection of investments, signed on 14 March 1994. The said arbitration proceeding is governed by the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1976. The matter is currently pending.

ii) The Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) of the State of Rajasthan initiated royalty assessment process from January 2008 to 2019 on certain questions of law and issued a show cause notice vide an office order dated 31 January 2020 amounting to US\$ 205 (INR 19,250 million) million. Further, an additional demand was issued vide an office order dated 14 December 2020 for US\$ 33 million on similar questions of law.

The Group has challenged the show cause notice and computation mechanism of the royalty on the grounds that the State has not complied with the previous orders of the Rajasthan High Court (HC) where a similar computation mechanism was challenged and the HC had directed DMG to reassess, basis the judicial precedents and the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. Pending compliance of previous orders, the HC has granted a stay on the notice and directed DMG not to take any coercive action. The State Government has also been directed to not take any coercive action for recovery of such miscomputed dues.

In spite of the HC stay order, the State Government issued a revised demand of US\$ 205 million vide order dated 16 March 2022 for the same period. The Group challenged this notice before the Revisionary Authority (RA) and also moved an application with the RA against the earlier demand raised by DMG for recovery of US\$ 33 million. RA had granted a stay on the recovery of US\$ 205 million vide its order dated 15 June 2022, and on the recovery of US\$ 33 million, vide its order dated 07 September 2022. On 25 July 2024, RA has decided the case against the Group for the demand of US\$ 33 million. This order was challenged by the Group before the HC, who, vide its order dated 26 July 2024, issued a stay on the RA's Order and also directed for the Group to deposit US\$ 11 million, which was deposited under protest by the Group on 30 July 2024. The matter before the HC is pending for final hearing.

On 30 October 2024, the Group received a favourable order from RA against the demand of US\$ 205 million, directing the state government to await the guidance, clarification or direction from central government in this matter of determination of royalties, upon which the State Government, if necessary, may recalculate the fiduciary obligations of the Revisionist towards payment of royalty, DMF, NMET and interests thereon and issue a fresh demand order. The revision application is disposed off accordingly. In October 2025, the clarification has been received by the State

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- Government. As a proactive measure, the Group has challenged certain aspects of the clarification, before the High Court of Rajasthan. There is no further development in this regard. Therefore, as on date, (i) there is no fresh demand pertaining to US\$ 205 million and (ii) there is a separate litigation before the Hon'ble High Court, in challenge to the adverse order as was received from RA with respect to the demand of US\$ 205 million. Further, during the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Group has received provisional assessment orders/ show cause notices amounting to US\$ 35 million pertaining for the period FY 2013-14 to FY 2024-25 on similar grounds as mentioned above and the Group has challenged the same in High Court. Based on the opinion of external counsel, the Group believes that it has strong grounds of successful appeal against the demand.
- iii) Vedanta Limited purchases bauxite under long term linkage arrangement (LTL) with Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd (OMC) at provisional price of US\$ 11/MT (INR 1,000/MT) from October 2020 onwards, based on interim order dated 08 October 2020 of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha (Odisha HC), which is subject to final outcome of the writ petition filed by the Group.
- The last successful e-auction based price discovery was done by OMC in April 2019 at US\$ 7/MT (INR 673/MT) and supplied bauxite at this rate from September 2019 to September 2020 with an undertaking from Vedanta Limited to compensate the differential price discovered through successful national e-auction. Though the OMC conducted the next e-auction on 31 August 2020 with floor price of US\$ 18/MT (INR 1707/MT) determined on the basis of Rule 45 of Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 (hereafter referred as the Rules), there was no bidder at that floor price and hence, the auction could not be conducted. However, OMC issued a demand of US\$ 30 million on Vedanta Limited towards differential pricing and interest for bauxite supplied till September 2020 considering the auction base price of US\$ 18/MT (INR 1707/MT).
- Vedanta Limited had then filed a writ petition before High Court of Odisha in September 2020 which issued interim Order dated 8 October 2020 directing that the petitioner shall be permitted to lift the quantity of bauxite mutually agreed on payment of US\$ 11/MT (INR 1000/MT) and furnishing an undertaking for the differential amount with the floor price arrived at by OMC under the Rules, subject to final outcome of the writ petition.
- OMC re-conducted e-auction on 09 March 2021 with floor price of US\$ 21/MT (INR 2,011/MT) which was not successful. On 18 March 2021, Odisha HC issued an order disposing off the writ petition, directing that the current arrangement of bauxite price at US\$ 11/MT (INR 1,000/MT) will continue for FY 2021-22. Further, on 06 April 2022, the Odisha HC directed that the current arrangement will continue for FY 2022-23 also.
- An interim application was filed on 11 May 2023 in the Odisha HC seeking directions for OMC to continue the supplies for FY 2023-24 and extend the LTL agreement. The Odisha HC, vide order dated 15 May 2023, passed an Order to continue the interim arrangement after executing a fresh agreement. Accordingly, LTL was executed with OMC on 16 May 2023 for supply of 2.4 million tonne bauxite annually at US\$ 11/MT (INR 1,000/MT).
- During September 2023 to March 2026, OMC has conducted 19 National e-auctions for sale of bauxite quantities ranging from 50KT to 600KT at floor prices ranging from US\$ 26/MT (INR 2,429/MT) to US\$ 41/MT (INR 3,874/MT) after considering the pricing of Rule 45 of the Rules. These auctions have largely been unsuccessful.
- Supported by legal opinions, management believes that the provisions of Rule 45 of the Rules are not applicable to commercial sale of bauxite ore and hence, it is not probable that the Group will have any financial obligation towards the aforesaid commitments over and above the price of US\$ 7/MT (INR 673/MT) discovered in the last successful e-auction. However, as an abundant precaution, the Group has recognised purchases of Bauxite from September 2019 onwards, at the aforesaid rate of US\$ 11/MT (INR 1,000/MT).
- iv) The Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement amongst Sterlite Energy Limited (SEL), Sterlite Industries (India) Limited (Sterlite), Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL), Ekaterina Limited (Ekaterina), Madras Aluminium Company Limited (Malco) and the Group (the Scheme) had been sanctioned by the High Court of Madras and the High Court of Judicature of Bombay at Goa and was given effect to in the year ended 31 March 2014.

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- Subsequently, the above orders of the High Court of Bombay and High Court of Madras have been challenged by Commissioner of Income Tax, Goa and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through a SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and also by a creditor and a shareholder of the Group. The said petitions are currently pending for hearing.
- (iii) **Climate Change**
- The Group has set a target to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050 and is committed to reducing emissions by 25% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline. As part of its broader climate risk mitigation strategy, the Group also aims to become a net water-positive organization by 2030. Climate change poses several potential impacts on the Group over the medium to long term, including risks and opportunities linked to product and service demand, the transition to a low-carbon economy, supply chain disruptions, physical damage to assets from extreme weather events, and evolving regulatory requirements.
- The financial statement areas most affected by these commitments and climate-related risks are those prepared under the historical cost convention and involve estimation uncertainties, particularly over the medium to long term.
- 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 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. Renewable sources have limitations in supplying round the clock power, so existing power plants would continue to support transition and thermal 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 freshwater consumption. 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 consolidated statement of financial position date, the Group believes that there is no material impact on carrying values of its assets or liabilities.
- (iv) During the year ended 31 March 2026, a short seller has published reports alleging certain matters against some of the Group entities. Based on management assessment, legal advice obtained, and involvement of external experts, management continues to believe that these allegations are baseless and that the transactions stated in the allegations have appropriate commercial substance and that the said transactions have been duly approved through necessary processes and the Group remains compliant with contractual obligations and applicable laws and regulations. During and subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has received requests for information and summons for production of documents from the regulators. These have been submitted within the relevant due dates and no further communication has been received thereafter.
- Based on the above, management is confident that no adjustments are required to these Consolidated financial statements and financial information of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 or any prior periods with respect to the allegations in the short seller reports published till date.
- (v) The Government of India ("GoI"), acting through the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons ("DGH"), had raised demand up to 14 May 2020 for Government's additional share of Profit Oil, based on its computation of disallowance of cost incurred over retrospective re-allocation of certain common costs between Development Areas (DAs) of Rajasthan Block; recovery of exploration costs incurred after the Exploration phase; and certain other matters aggregating to US\$ 1,162 million and applicable interest thereon representing share of Vedanta Limited and its subsidiary.

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The Group had disputed the aforesaid demand and invoked arbitration as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract ("PSC"). The Group had received the Final Partial Award dated 22 August 2023 from the Arbitration Tribunal ('the Tribunal') as amended by order dated 15 November 2023 and 08 December 2023 ("the Award"), dismissing the Government's contention of additional Profit Petroleum in relation to allocation of common development costs across Development Areas and certain other matters in accordance with terms of the PSC for Rajasthan Block, while allowing some aspects of the objections. Further, the Tribunal had decided that the Group was allowed to claim cost recovery of exploration cost as per terms of the PSC.

Pursuant to the Award, the Group had recognized a benefit of US\$ 578 million in revenue from operations during the year ended 31 March 2024. The Group has been adjusting the profit petroleum liability against the aforesaid benefit.

Gol filed interim relief application to the Tribunal on 3 February 2024 stating that the Group has unilaterally enforced the Award although the quantification of the same is pending. The Tribunal vide its order dated 29 April 2024 denied Gol's interim relief application. Gol filed an appeal before the Delhi High Court ("Section 37 Appeal") challenging Tribunal's order dated 29 April 2024. On 11 July 2025, the Delhi High Court dismissed GOI's Section 37 Appeal in Group's favour. GOI has filed a Special leave petition ("SLP") before the Supreme Court of India challenging Delhi High Court's order dated 11 July 2025. The matter is listed for hearing on maintainability of the SLP on 5 August 2026. GOI has withdrawn the said SLP on 5 August 2026. Without prejudice to its rights under the proceedings, the Group has paid a sum of US\$ 57 million in Q3 of FY 26.

In theinterim, in the quantum proceedings initiated by the parties, the Group filed its claim for US\$ 512 million before the Tribunal and GOI, while disputing the claim of the Group, filed a counter claim of US\$ 210 million to the Tribunal. Hearing in the matter concluded in March 2026. The Arbitral Tribunal issued its Final Partial Award (Quantum) on 10th June 2026 wherein the Tribunal has upheld the claims of the Group for recovery of \$ 512m from the Gol.

Gol had also filed a challenge against the Award on 7 March 2024 in Delhi High Court ("Section 34 Application"). Notice has been issued in the matter. Till date, no stay has been granted on operation of the Award. Next date of hearing is 13th August 2026. The Group believes that the Court may not re-appreciate the evidence in Section 34 Application, as the interpretation by the Tribunal is plausible

34. Related party transactions

Related party transactions

The information below sets out transactions and balances between the Group and various related parties in the normal course of business for the year ended 31 March 2026.

A. HOLDING COMPANIES

Vedanta Incorporated
Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited

B. FELLOW SUBSIDIARY (with whom transactions have taken place)

Runaya Green Sustainable Solutions Private Limited
Sterlite Electric Limited (formerly known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited)
Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited ("SISCOL") *
Sterlite Convergence Limited
Sterlite Grid 16 Limited
Sterlite Grid 5 Limited
Twin Star Technologies Limited
V-Spark Deeptech Ventures Private Limited

C. ASSOCIATE OF ULTIMATE PARENT (with whom transactions have taken place)

Resonia Limited (formerly known as Sterlite Grid 32 Limited)
Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited

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Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 8 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 14 Private Limited
Sterlite Technologies Limited
STL Digital Limited

D. ASSOCIATES / JOINT VENTURES (with whom transactions have taken place)

RoshSkor Township (Pty) Limited
Gaurav Overseas Private Limited
Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited
Madanpur South Coal Company Limited

E. Post-Retirement benefit plan

Balco Employees Provident Fund Trust
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited Group Superannuation Trust
FACOR Superannuation Trust
FACOR Employees Gratuity Scheme
Hindustan Zinc Limited Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust
HZL Employee Group Gratuity Trust
HZL Superannuation Trust
Sesa Group Employees Provident Fund Trust
Sesa Group Employees Gratuity Fund and Sesa Group Executives Gratuity Fund
Sesa Group Executives Superannuation Scheme Fund
Sesa Resources Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust
Sesa Resources Limited Employees Gratuity Fund
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Gratuity Fund
Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Superannuation Fund

F. OTHERS (with whom transactions have taken place)

Enterprises over which key management personnel / their relatives have control or significant influence

Anil Agarwal Foundation Trust
Anil Agarwal Riverside Studios Trust
Cairn Foundation
Caitlyn India Private Limited
Grant Thornton Bharat LLP
Minova Runaya Private Limited
Runaya Refining LLP
Runaya Green Tech Private Limited
Radha Madhav Investments Private Limited
Runaya Eckart Powders Private Limited (Erstwhile Runaya Aluminium Private Limited)
Sesa Community Development Foundation
Tenon Facility Management India Private Limited
Vedanta Foundation
Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust
Vedanta Medical Research Foundation

* In January 2025, the Board of Directors of Vedanta Limited have approved purchase of entire shareholding of SISCOL for a sum of USD 0 million (INR 1 Lakh). The necessary agreements for implementing the purchase are under process. Upon completion, SISCOL will become a step-down subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited through Vedanta Limited.

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G. Details of transactions for the year ended 31 March 2026 are as follows:

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Holding Company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates / Joint Ventures	Others	Total
Income:				
(i) Revenue from operations	400	-	94	494
(ii) Net interest received	4	-	2	6
(iii) Dividend Income	0	-	0	0
Expenditure:				
(i) Purchases of goods/services	30	0	197	227
(ii) Purchase/(sale) of fixed assets	(2)	-	0	(2)
(iv) Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery)	0	(1)	1	0
(v) Donation	-	-	19	19
(vi) Interest paid	3	-	-	3
(vii) Dividend Paid	100	-	-	100
(viii) Contribution to post retirement employees benefit trust/fund	-	-	9	9
Other transactions during the year:				
(i) Loans given/ (repayment thereof)	-	(0)	0	0
(iv) Investments made during the year (refer note 32)	-	-	53	53

H. Details of balances as at 31 March 2026 are as follows:

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Holding Company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Others	Total
(i) Net amounts receivable at year end	33	5	38	76
(ii) Net amounts payable at year end	15	-	52	67
(iii) Investment in equity Share and OCRPS	6	-	191	197
(iv) Value of bonds held by Vedanta Inc	59	-	-	59
(v) Interest payable	1	-	-	1
(vi) Dividend payable	52	-	-	52
(vii) Bank guarantee given *	12	-	-	12
(viii) Loans given**	-	1	14	15

I. Details of transactions for the year ended 31 March 2025 are as follows:

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Holding Company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates / Joint Ventures	Others	Total
Income:				
(i) Revenue from operations	280	-	24	304
(ii) Dividend income	-	-	-	-
(iii) Net interest received	5	-	1	6
(iv) Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-
Expenditure:				
(i) Purchases of goods/services	16	0	97	113
(ii) Purchase/(sale) of fixed assets	0	-	(2)	(2)
(iii) Management fees paid	0	-	-	0
(iv) Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery)	1	-	(1)	(0)
(v) Donation	-	-	14	14

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(US\$ million)

Particulars	Holding Company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates / Joint Ventures	Others	Total
(vi) Interest paid	2	-	-	2
(vii) Dividend Paid	15	-	-	15
(viii) Contribution to post retirement employees benefit trust/fund	-	-	8	8
Other transactions during the year:				
(i) Loans given/ (repayment thereof)	-	(0)	14	14
(ii) Loans taken during the year	(1)	-	-	(1)
(iii) Bond redeemed during the year	7	-	-	7
(iv) Investments made during the year (refer note 32)	-	-	73	73

J. Details of balances as at 31 March 2025 are as follows:

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Holding Company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Others	Total
(i) Net amounts receivable at year end	2	2	2	6
(ii) Net amounts payable at year end	1	-	14	15
(iii) Investment in equity Share and OCRPS	6	-	157	163
(iv) Value of bonds held by Vedanta Inc	32	-	-	32
(v) Interest payable	0	-	-	0
(vi) Dividend payable	2	-	-	2
(vii) Net advance given at year end	1	1	15	17
(viii) Bank guarantee given *	13	-	-	13
(x) Loans given**	-	1	14	15
(xi) Loan taken	-	-	-	-

* Bank guarantee has been provided by the Group on behalf of Vedanta Incorporated ("Vedanta Inc") in favour of Income tax department, India as collateral in respect of certain tax disputes of Vedanta Inc. The guarantee amount is US\$ 12 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 13 million) and is fully secured by cash deposits.

** During the current year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has renewed loan provided to SISCOL for a further period of 12 months. The loan balance as at 31 March 2026 is US\$ 1 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 1 million). The loan is unsecured in nature and carries an interest rate of 10.40% per annum. The said loan including accrued interest thereon have been fully provided for in the books of accounts.

K. Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

(US\$ million)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Short-term employee benefits	10	11
Post-employment benefits*	0	0
Share-based payments	0	0
	10	11
Compensation for Non-Executive Directors	0	0
Commission/Sitting Fees to KMP	0	0

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise).

* Does not include the provision made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for all the employees together.

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L. Other related party#

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Remuneration to relatives	3	4
Commission/ sitting fees to relatives of KMP	0	0

close relatives of the Executive Chairman

35. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the reporting date, VRL, through its subsidiary Twinstar Holdings Limited (THL) reduced its investment in Vedanta Limited ("VEDL") by 65,072,990 equity shares thereby decreasing its overall stake from 56.38% to 54.72% of the total paid-up share capital of VEDL. The transaction has been assessed as a non-adjusting subsequent event and, accordingly, no adjustment has been made in the financial statement. The financial impact of the transaction has been recognised in the period in which the sale is completed.

There are no other material adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events, except already disclosed.

36. Auditor's remuneration

The table below shows the fees payable globally to the Company's auditor, MHA and their associate firms, for statutory external audit and audit related services, as well as fees paid to other accountancy firms for statutory external audit and audit related services for the year ended 31 March 2026:

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of Vedanta Resources Limited annual accounts	1	1
The audit of the Company's subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	0	0
Total audit fees	1	1
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and their associates for other services to the Group	0	0
Other services pursuant to legislation (1)	0	0
Corporate finance services (2)	0	0
Total non-audit fees	0	0
Total fees paid to the Company's auditor	1	1
Audit fees payable to other auditors of the Group's subsidiaries	3	3
Non-audit fees payable to other auditors of the Group's subsidiaries	0	0
Total fees paid to other auditors	3	3

- (1) Other services pursuant to legislation principally comprise assurance services and the half year review of the Group's results.
- (2) Corporate finance services principally comprise services in connection with debt raising transactions. These assurance-related services are ordinarily provided by the auditor.

37. Joint Arrangements

Joint Operations

The Group's principal licence interests in oil and gas business are joint operations. The principal licence interests for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Oil & Gas blocks/ fields (a)	Area	Participating Interest
Operating blocks		
Ravva block-Exploration, Development & production	Krishna Godavari	22.50%
CB-OS/2 – Exploration	Cambay Offshore	60.00%
CB-OS/2 - Development & production	Cambay Offshore	40.00%
RJ-ON-90/1 – Exploration	Rajasthan Onshore	100.00%
RJ-ON-90/1 – Development & production	Rajasthan Onshore	70.00%
KG-OSN-2009/3 – Exploration	Krishna Godavari Offshore	100.00%
Non-operating blocks		
KG-ONN-2003/1	Krishna Godavari Onshore	49.00%

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38. List of Subsidiaries

The Group owns directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of all of its subsidiaries as mentioned in the list below, and has power over the subsidiaries, is exposed or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiaries and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Registered Address	Country of incorporation	The Company's economic percentage holding		Immediate holding company	The Company's immediate percentage holding	
				31 March 2026	31 March 2025		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Direct Subsidiaries of the Parent Company								
Vedanta Resources Jersey Limited ('VRJL')	Investment company	47 Esplanade, St Helier JE1 0BD	Jersey (CI)	100%	100%	VRL	100%	100%
Vedanta Resources Jersey II Limited ('VRJL-II')	Investment company	47 Esplanade, St Helier JE1 0BD	Jersey (CI)	100%	100%	VRL	100%	100%
Vedanta Holdings Jersey Limited	Investment company	47 Esplanade, St Helier JE1 0BD	Jersey (CI)	100%	100%	VRL	100%	100%
Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited ('VRHL')	Holding company	8 th Floor, 20 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4AB, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%	VRL	100%	100%
Vedanta UK Holdings Limited ('VUHL')	Investment Company	8 th Floor, 20 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4AB, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%	VRL	100%	100%
Vedanta Resources Investments Limited ('VRIL')	Investment Company	8 th Floor, 20 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4AB, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%	VRL	100%	100%
Vedanta Twinstar Holdings Limited	Investment company	IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd 33, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11324, Mauritius	Mauritius	100%	100%	VRL	100%	100%
V-Spark Deeptech Ventures Private Limited (e)	IT Service	WeWork Vaswani Chambers, Worli Colony, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400030, India	India	100%	-	VRL	100%	-
Indirect Subsidiaries of the Parent Company								
Richter Holding Limited ('Richter')	Investment company	221 Christodoulou Chatzipavlou, Helios Court, 3 rd Floor, 3036 Limassol, Cyprus	Cyprus	100%	100%	VRCL	100%	100%
Vedanta Resources Cyprus Limited ('VRCL')	Investment company	221 Christodoulou Chatzipavlou, Helios Court, 3 rd Floor, 3036 Limassol, Cyprus	Cyprus	100%	100%	VRFL	100%	100%
Welter Trading Limited ('Welter')	Investment company	28 th Oktovriou Street, 205 Louloupis Court, 1 st Floor PC. 3035, Limassol, Cyprus	Cyprus	100%	100%	VRCL	100%	100%
Valliant (Jersey) Limited	Investment company	47 Esplanade, St Helier JE1 0BD, Jersey	Jersey (CI)	100%	100%	VRJ2L	100%	100%
Twin Star Holdings Limited ('TSHL')	Holding company	IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd, 33, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11324 Mauritius	Mauritius	100%	100%	VRHL	100%	100%

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Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Registered Address	Country of incorporation	The Company's economic percentage holding		The Company's immediate percentage holding	
				31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Vedanta Copper Holdings Limited (erstwhile Vedanta Twinstar Holdings II Limited)	Investment company	IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd 33, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11324, Mauritius	Mauritius	100%	100%	100%	100%
Westglobe Limited ('Westglobe')	Investment company	IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd, 33, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11324 Mauritius	Mauritius	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited ('VHML')	Investment company	Amicorp (Mauritius) Limited, 6 th Floor, Tower 1, Nexteracom	Mauritius	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited ('VHML2')	Investment company	Amicorp (Mauritius) Limited, 6 th Floor, Tower 1, Nexteracom	Mauritius	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vedanta Resources Mauritius Limited ^(a)	Investment Company	Amicorp Mauritius, 6 th Floor, Tower 1, Nexterata Building, Ebene, Mauritius	Mauritius	-	100%	-	100%
Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV ('VNIBV')	Investment Company	Strawinskylaan 1143, 1077XX Amsterdam, Netherlands	The Netherlands	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vedanta Resources Finance II Plc	Investment company	8 th Floor, 20 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4AB, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vedanta Resources Finance Limited ('VRFL')	Investment company	8 th Floor, 20 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4AB, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	100%
Finsider International Company Limited ('FICL')	Investment company	8 th Floor, 20 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4AB, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vedanta Finance UK Limited	Investment company	8 th Floor, 20 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4AB, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vedanta UK Investments Limited ('VUIL')	Investment Company	8 th Floor 20 Farringdon Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4A 4AB	United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vedanta Limited	Copper smelting, Iron ore mining, Aluminium mining, refining, and smelting, Power generation, Oil and Gas exploration, and production	Vedanta Limited 1 st Floor, 'C' wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai – 400093, Maharashtra	India	56.46%	56.46%	56.38%	56.38%
Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited ('TCM')	Copper Mining	c/o McCullough Robertson lawyers 44 martin place, Sydney NSW 2000	Australia	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ('BALCO')	Aluminium mining and smelting	Aluminium Sadan Core -6 Scope Office Complex 7 Lodhi Road New Delhi 110003	India	28.79%	28.79%	51%	51%

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Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Registered Address	Country of incorporation	The Company's economic percentage holding		The Company's immediate percentage holding	
				31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Desai Cement Company Private Limited	Cement	Survey no. 184, Maina, Navelim, Bicholim North Goa 403505, Goa	India	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
ESL Steel Limited	Manufacturing of Steel & DI Pipe	Village -Sivaljori, Post – Jogidih, O.P – Bangaria, PS- Chandankyari Bokaro Steel City Bokaro JH 828303 IN	India	53.91%	53.91%	95.49%	95.49%
Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited ('FACOR')	Manufacturing of Ferro Alloys and Mining and generation of power	D P Nagar, Randia, Bhadrak-756135, Odisha	India	56.45%	56.45%	99.99%	99.99%
Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited	Manufacturing of metals and its alloys	Yashad Bhawan, Udaipur, Rajasthan 313004	India	34.28%	35.81%	100%	100%
Hindustan Zinc Fertilisers Private Limited	Manufacturing of phosphatic fertilisers	Yashad Bhawan, Udaipur, Rajasthan 313004	India	34.28%	35.81%	100%	100%
Hindustan Zinc Limited ('HZL')	Exploring, extracting, processing of minerals and manufacturing of metals	Yashad Bhawan, Udaipur, Rajasthan 313004	India	34.28%	35.81%	60.71%	63.42%
MALCO Energy Limited ('MEL')	Power Generation	SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Madurai Bypass Road, Thoothukudi (Tamil Nadu) 628002	India	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	Iron ore mining	Sesa Ghor, 20 EDC Complex, Patto Panaji (Goa) - 403001	India	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Sesa Resources Limited ('SRL')	Iron ore mining	Sesa Ghor, 20 EDC Complex, Patto Panaji (Goa) - 403001	India	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ('TSPL')	Power Generation	Vill. Banawala, Mansa - Talwandi Sabo Road, Mansa, Punjab - 151302	India	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation	Sports Foundation	Yashad Bhawan, Udaipur, Rajasthan 313004	India	34.28%	35.81%	100%	100%
Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	Infrastructure	SIPCOT Industrial Complex Madurai Bye Pass Road, T. V. Puram P.O Thoothukudi TN 628002 IN	India	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Zinc India Foundation	CSR Activities	Yashad Bhawan, Udaipur, Rajasthan 313004	India	34.28%	35.81%	100%	100%

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Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Registered Address	Country of incorporation	The Company's economic percentage holding		The Company's immediate percentage holding	
				31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
AvanStrate Inc. ("ASI")	Manufacturing of LCD Glass Substrate	1-11-1 , Nishi - Gotanda, Shinagwa-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	Japan	55.44%	55.44%	98.20%	98.20%
Cairn India Holdings Limited	Investment company	22-24 Seale Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3QG	Jersey	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
AvanStrate Taiwan Inc	Manufacturing of LCD Glass Substrate	No8, Industry III Road Annan, Tainan 709-55, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Taiwan	55.44%	55.44%	100%	100%
Western Cluster Limited	Iron ore mining	Amir Building, 18 th Street, Sinkor, Tubman Boulevard,Sinkor, Monrovia, Liberia,West Africa	Liberia	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Bloom Fountain Limited	Operating (Iron ore) and Investment Company	IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd 33, Edith Cavell Street Port Louis, 11324 Mauritius	Mauritius	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
THL Zinc Ltd	Investment Company	IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd, 33, Edith Cavell Street Port Louis, 11324, Mauritius	Mauritius	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
THL Zinc Ventures Limited	Investment Company	IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd, 33, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11324, Mauritius	Mauritius	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited	Accomodation and catering services	Unit 1, Hartmann Suites, Cnr Robert Mugabe Avenue & Ballot Street, Windhoek, Namibia	Nambia	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited	Owns and operates a zinc refinery	24 Orban Street, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek, Namibia	Nambia	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited (NZ)	Exploration, development, treatment, production and sale of zinc ore	24 Orban Street, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek, Namibia	Nambia	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited ("SZPL")	Operating (zinc) and investing company	24 Orban Street, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek, Namibia	Nambia	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited ("VNHL")	Mining and Exploration and Investment company	24 Orban Street, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek, Namibia	Nambia	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	Investment company	Deloitte & Touche House, Charlottes Quay, Ireland	Republic of Ireland	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%

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Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Registered Address	Country of incorporation	The Company's economic percentage holding		The Company's immediate percentage holding	
				31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited	Development of a zinc/lead mine	Deloitte & Touche House, Charlotte's Quay, Ireland	Republic of Ireland	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Lisheen Milling Limited	Manufacturing	Deloitte & Touche House, Charlottes Quay, Ireland	Republic of Ireland	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Lisheen Mine Partnership ^(d)	Development and operation of a zinc/lead mine	Deloitte & Touche House, Charlottes Quay, Ireland	Republic of Ireland	56.46%	50% each held by Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited & Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	100%	100%
Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	Development of a zinc/lead mine	Deloitte & Touche House, Charlotte's Quay, Ireland	Republic of Ireland	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	272 Bath Street, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G2 4JR	Scotland (n)	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited	Exploration, development, production and sale of zinc, lead, copper and associated mineral concentrates	Penge Road, Aggeneys	South Africa	41.78%	41.78%	74%	74%
Cairn Lanka Private Limited	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	Lanka Shipping Tower No. 99, St Michael's Road, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
AvanStrate Korea Inc	Manufacturing of LCD Glass Substrate	84, Hyeongoksandan-ro, Cheongbuk-eup, Pyeongtaek-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17812, Republic of Korea	Taiwan	55.44%	55.44%	100%	100%
Monte Cello BV ("MCBV")	Holding company	Atrium Building, 8 th Floor, Strawinskylaan, 3127, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	The Netherlands	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%
THL Zinc Holding BV	Investment company	Atrium Building, 8 th Floor, Strawinskylaan, 3127, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	The Netherlands	56.46%	56.46%	100%	100%

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Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Registered Address	Country of incorporation	The Company's economic percentage holding		The Company's immediate holding company		The Company's immediate percentage holding	
				31 March 2026	31 March 2025			31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Fujairah Gold FZC	Manufacturing of Copper Rod and Refining of Precious Metals (Gold & Silver)	P.O. Box 3992, Fujairah, United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	56.46%	56.46%		Malco Energy Limited	100%	100%
Meenakshi Energy Limited	Power Generation	405, Saptagiri Towers, 1-10-75/1/1 to 6, Begumpet Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Telangana, India, 500016	India	56.46%	56.46%		Vedanta Limited	100%	100%
Sesa Iron and Steel Limited ^(b)	Manufacturing of Steel	Sesa Ghor, EDC Complex 20, Patto, Panaji, North Goa, Tiswadi, Goa, India, 403001	India	-	56.46%		Vedanta Limited	-	100%
Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited	Aluminium Business	C-103 Atul Projects, Corporate Avenue New Link, Chakala MIDC, Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400093	India	56.46%	56.46%		Vedanta Limited	100%	100%
Vedanta Base Metals Limited	Metal business	C-103 Atul Projects, Corporate Avenue New Link, Chakala MIDC, Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400093	India	56.46%	56.46%		Vedanta Limited	100%	100%
Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited	Iron and Steel Business	C-103 Atul Projects, Corporate Avenue New Link, Chakala MIDC, Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400093	India	56.46%	56.46%		Vedanta Limited	100%	100%
Vedanta Displays Limited	LCD Panel	ASF Centre, Plot 362-363 Udyog Vihar Phase-4, Gurgaon, Haryana, India, 122016	India	56.46%	56.46%		Vedanta Limited	100%	100%
Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited	Semiconductor	ASF Centre, Plot 362-363 Udyog Vihar Phase-4, Gurgaon, Haryana, India, 122016	India	56.46%	56.46%		Vedanta Limited	100%	100%
Vedanta Copper International VCI Limited	Manufacturing of copper rod	Ras-Al-Khair, Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	56.46%	56.46%		Malco Energy Limited	100%	100%
Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited	Exploration of metals	Yashad Bhawan, Udaipur, Rajasthan 313004	India	34.28%	34.28%		Hindustan Zinc Limited	100%	100%
Incab Industries Limited ^(c)	Manufacturing of power cables and industrial wires	Office No.SI-M-A006, Shilp Incubation Centre, Gift City, Gandhi Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat, India, 382050	India	56.46%	-		Vedanta Limited	100%	-
Vedanta Finance IFSC Limited ^(c)	Finance company	9 HARE ST, KOLKATA, West Bengal, India, 700001	India	56.46%	-		Vedanta Limited	100%	-

(a) Vedanta Resources Mauritius Limited - 100% subsidiary of VRCL, has been liquidated during the current year ended 31 March 2026.
(b) Sesa Iron and Steel Limited incorporated on 10 October 2023 as a 100% subsidiary of Vedanta Limited has been struck off during the current year ended 31 March 2026.
(c) Incorporated/acquired during the current year ended 31 March 2026.
(d) Dissolved during the current year ended 31 March 2026.

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38. Non-equity non-controlling interests

As at 31 March 2026, non-equity non-controlling interests amounts to US\$ 12 million, being deferred shares in KCM held by ZCCM. The deferred shares have no voting rights or rights to KCM's dividends but on a winding up, are entitled to a return of up to US\$ 0.99 per share once all of KCM's ordinary shares have received a distribution equal to their par value and any share premium created on their issue and which remains distributable to them.

The deferred shares are held at historic cost, being the fair value attributed to them at the time of initial acquisition of KCM in the year ended 31 March 2005. They are classified as non-current liabilities as they are repayable only on the winding up of KCM, for an amount different than the pro rata share of net assets upon liquidation. The shares have been valued at US\$ 0.99 per share, which is the maximum amount payable to the deferred shareholders. These deferred shares have not been discounted as the effect would not be material.

39. Ultimate controlling party

At 31 March 2026, all of the issued shares of the Company were held by Vedanta Inc and its wholly owned subsidiary. Accordingly, the ultimate controlling party of the Group is Vedanta Inc, which is beneficially owned by the Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust. Vedanta Inc is incorporated in the Bahamas and does not produce Group accounts.

Standalone Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)			
	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025 (Restated)
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	4	6
Investments in subsidiaries	3	1,731	1,731
Financial asset investment	4	0	0
		1,735	1,737
Current assets			
Debtors due within one year	5	716	859
Debtors due after one year	5	3,772	2,954
Investments	6	111	109
Cash and cash equivalents		16	12
		4,615	3,934
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other creditors	7	1,761	1,776
Lease liability	9	2	2
		1,763	1,778
Net current assets		2,852	2,156
Total assets less current liabilities		4,587	3,893
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			
Borrowings	8	3,759	3,215
Lease liability	9	1	2
		3,760	3,217
Net assets		827	676
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		29	29
Capital reduction reserve		2	2
Other reserves		(2)	(2)
Retained earnings		798	647
Equity shareholders' funds		827	676

The Company has taken an advantage of the disclosure exemption permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented a profit and loss account. The profit/(loss) after tax for the year of the Company amounted to US\$ 251 million (2025: US\$ (151) million)

The separate Financial Statements of the Company, registration number 4740415 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 07 August 2026 and signed on their behalf by

AR Narayanaswamy
Director

Surneet Kaur
Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(US\$ million)					
	Share capital*	Capital redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Other Reserves	Total
Equity shareholders' funds at 01 April 2025	29	2	647	(2)	676
Profit for the year	-	-	251	-	251
Dividends paid (note 13 of Group financial statements)	-	-	(100)	-	(100)
Movement in fair value of Financial Investment	-	-	-	-	-
Equity shareholders' funds at 31 March 2026	29	2	798	(2)	827

For the year ended 31 March 2025 (Restated)

(US\$ million)					
	Share capital*	Capital redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Other Reserves	Total
Equity shareholders' funds at 01 April 2024	29	2	813	(2)	842
Loss for the year	-	-	(151)	-	(151)
Dividends paid (note 13 of Group financial statements)	-	-	(15)	-	(15)
Movement in fair value of Financial Investment	-	-	-	-	-
Equity shareholders' funds at 31 March 2025	29	2	647	(2)	676

* For details, refer note 30 of Group financial statements

Notes

forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. Company accounting policies

Basis of Accounting

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' (FRS 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and in accordance with 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101). Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the provisions of the UK Companies Act, 2006 and applicable UK accounting standards.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

These financial statements are presented in US dollars being the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded off to the nearest million except when indicated otherwise. Amounts less than US\$ 0.5 million have been presented as “-”.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- The requirements of paragraph 38, 134 and 136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements';
- The requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows';
- Paragraphs 45 (b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, "Share-based payment" (details of the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options and how the fair value of goods and services received was determined);
- The requirements of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures';
- The requirements of Paragraph 17 of IAS 24 "Related party disclosures";
- The requirements of IAS 24, "Related party disclosures" to disclose related-party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- Paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement" (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities);

- The requirements of Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors" in relation to standards not yet effective.

Material accounting policies

Investments in subsidiaries

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 in accordance with the policy mentioned for 'Impairment of non-financial assets'.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset (including investments in subsidiaries) may be impaired. The Company conducts an internal review of asset values annually, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. Internal and external factors, such as worse economic performance than expected, changes in expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. If any such indication exists, then an impairment review is undertaken and the recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value in use. Impairment loss, if any, is charged to the Company income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term money market deposits which have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company, being US dollars, are translated into US dollars at the spot exchange rates ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into US dollars at year end exchange rates, or at a contractual rate if applicable.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment.

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Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives (determined by the management) as given below. Management's assessment takes into account, inter alia, the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the assets and the operating conditions of the assets.

Estimated useful life of assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful life (in years)
IT equipment	5
Office equipment	10
Furniture and fixtures	10
Leasehold improvement	10

The Company reviews the residual value and useful life of an asset at least at each financial year end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full on all timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, subject to the recoverability of deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Borrowings

Interest bearing loans are recorded at the net proceeds received i.e. net of direct transaction costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on accruals basis and charged to the profit and loss account using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

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

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 on the trade date.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at 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.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of IFRS 9 are measured at fair value. For all equity instruments not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised in the income statement only when the right to receive payment is established, provided it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(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.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The Company recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

At each reporting date, for recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure,

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the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used instead of 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR.

(d) Financial liabilities – Recognition & Subsequent measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings. 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.

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2. Company tangible fixed assets

(US\$ million)	
Cost	
At 01 April 2024	18
ROU Asset as at 01 April 2024	18
Additions	-
At 31 March 2025	18
Additions	0
At 31 March 2026	18
Accumulated depreciation	
At 01 April 2024	10
Charge for the period	2
At 31 March 2025	12
Charge for the period	2
At 31 March 2026	14
Net book value	
At 01 April 2024	8
At 31 March 2025	6
At 31 March 2026	4

Details of Right of Use (ROU) Assets

(US\$ million)	
Particulars	Building
Net book value as at 01 April 2024	5
Depreciation	(1)
Net book value as at 31 March 2025	4
Depreciation	(1)
Net book value as at 31 March 2026	3

3. Investments in subsidiaries

(US\$ million)	
Cost	
At 01 April 2024	1,731
Addition during the year	0
At 31 March 2025	1,731
At 01 April 2025	1,731
Addition during the year*	0
At 31 March 2026	1,731

* During the current year, the Company acquired 1,126.13 share in V-SPARK DEEPTech VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED ('VSpark'), being 100% of its issued equity share capital for a consideration of US\$ 1,126.13.

At 31 March 2026, the Company held 662,073,200 shares in Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited ('VRHL') (March 2025: 662,073,200 shares), being 100% of VRHL's issued equity share capital. The Company also held one deferred share in VRHL (31 March 2025: one). At 31 March 2026, the Company held two shares in Vedanta Resources Jersey Limited ('VRJL') (31 March 2025: two), two shares in Vedanta Resources Jersey II Limited ('VRJL-II') (31 March 2025: two), one share in Vedanta Twinstar Holdings ('VTHL') (31 March 2025: one), one thousand share in Vedanta UK Holdings Limited ('VUHL') (31 March 2025: one thousand), one share in Vedanta Holdings Jersey Limited ('VHJL') (31 March 2025: one), and 1,126.13 share in V-SPARK DEEPTech VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED ('VSpark') (31 March 2025: NIL) being 100% of its issued equity share capital.

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VRHL is an intermediary holding company incorporated in the United Kingdom (note 38 of the financial statements of the Group) and registered in England and Wales. VRJL, VHJL and VRJL-II are companies, registered and incorporated in Jersey, established to raise funds for the Vedanta Group.

4. Financial asset investment

	(US\$ million)
Fair value	
As at 01 April 2024	0
Fair value movement	0
As at 31 March 2025	0
As at 01 April 2025	0
Fair value movement	0
As at 31 March 2026	0

The investment relates to an equity investment in the shares of Victoria Gold Corporation. As at 31 March 2026, the investment in Victoria Gold Corporation was revalued and loss of US\$ 0 million (2025: Loss of US\$ 0 million) was recognised in equity.

5. Company debtors

	(US\$ million)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025 (Restated)
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	5,374	4,740
Amounts due from Konkola Copper Mines	289	305
Advance to vendors and deposit	23	0
Prepayments and accrued income	1	0
Other taxes	0	0
Current tax asset	2	6
Less: Provision for impairment	(1,201)	(1,238)
Total	4,488	3,813
Debtors due within one year	716	859
Debtors due after one year	3,772	2,954
Total	4,488	3,813

Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings

At 31 March 2026, the Company had loans of US\$ 343 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 461 million) due from VRHL which represented the funds being loaned for funding the subsidiaries. US\$ 343 million bears interest at 11.07%.

At 31 March 2026, the Company had loans of US\$ 1,575 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 1,827 million) due from VRJL-II. Out of the total loans, US\$ 1,404 million (Impairment provision US\$ 1055 million) bears interest at 10.45% and US\$ 172 million at 7.64%.

At 31 March 2026, the Company had loans of US\$ 303 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 303 million) due from Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited (VHML). Out of the total loans, US\$ 104 million bears interest at 18.00%, US\$ 20 million bears interest at 11.07% and US\$ 179 million at 8.13%.

At 31 March 2026, the Company had loan of US\$ 23 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 23 million) due from Vedanta Netherlands Investment BV (VNIBV) bears interest at 10.45%.

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At 31 March 2026, the Company had loan of US\$ 336 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 336 million) due from Twin Star Holdings Limited (THL) bears interest at 10.45%.

At 31 March 2026, the Company had loan of US\$ 14 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 14 million) due from Anil Agarwal Riverside Studios Trust (RST) bears interest at 2.25%.

At 31 March 2026, the Company had loan of US\$ 1,078 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 419 million) due from VUHL bears interest at 18.25%.

At 31 March 2026, the Company had loan of US\$ 536 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 385 million) due from Vedanta Resources Finance II Limited (VRF2) bears interest at 10.45%.

At 31 March 2026, the Company had loan of US\$ 227 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 60 million) due from Westglobe Limited (WL). Out of the total loans, US\$ 76 million bears interest at 10.45% and US\$ 151 million at 3M SOFR+ 4.6% PA.

At 31 March 2026, the Company had loan of US\$ 152 million (31 March 2025: US\$ NIL) due from Vedanta Resources Investment Limited (VRIL) bears interest at 9.125%.

The Company was owed US\$ 721 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 479 million) of accrued interest from VRHL, VRJL-II, VHML, VNIB, VHUL, VRF2, WL, VRIL and THL, Out of total accrued interest US\$ 96 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 61 million) represents non-current portion receivable from VHML and rest US\$ 625 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 418 million) represents current portion.

The Company had given a corporate guarantee for loan facilities/ trade advances on behalf of Konkola Copper Mines Plc (KCM), an erstwhile subsidiary of VRHL. During the year ended 31 March 2020, due to loss of control over KCM and the resulting developments (for details refer note 3 (a) of group financial statements), the Company had recognised a liability of US\$ 355 million (inclusive of interest), towards the guarantee liability and a corresponding receivable from KCM. Of the said liability, the Company had paid an amount of US\$ 250 million to the lenders of KCM. During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has made further payments of US\$ 23 million to lenders of KCM. The Company has also reversed the amount of corporate guarantees which have expired, from the amount receivable and from the corresponding liability. The balance is presented as creditors due within one year.

On 06 November 2023, the VRL, ZCCM-IH and KCM signed a new shareholder agreement for KCM as well as an Implementation Agreement that sets out the terms for VRHL's re-entry and new investment into KCM. Post the completion of scheme of arrangement, the provisional liquidator was removed in late July 2024 and the Board of KCM was re-instated on 31 July 2024.

During the previous year the non-current trade receivable from KCM US\$ 305 million (Impairment provision US\$ 183 million) has been reclassified as non-current Loan receivable.

During the Current year USD 21 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 23 million) unwinding interest has been recorded in books.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, pursuant to the reconciliation of balances with KCM, an amount of US\$16 million was written off.

As at 31 March 2026, the net loan receivable from KCM is US\$ 289 million (Impairment provision US\$ 146 million).

Additionally, the Company was owed US\$ 16 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 16 million) from KCM in the form guarantee commission and other receivables.

The Company had given loans to its subsidiary, VRJL - II in previous years, which was further advanced as inter-company loans to its then fellow subsidiary, (KCM). With the loss of control over KCM w.e.f. 21 May 2019 and the ensuing recoverability assessment (Refer note 3 (a) of Group Financial Statements for details), VRJL- II had impaired its receivables from KCM in the year ended 31 March 2020. Consequently, the Company had also carried out an impairment assessment of its receivables from VRJL- II and had recognised an impairment of US\$ 1,102 million during the year ended 31 March 2020. During the year

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ended 31 March 2021, VRJL- II has reversed the previously recognised impairment on its receivables from KCM, amounting to \$ 118 million. Consequently, the Company has also carried out an impairment assessment of its receivables from VRJL- II and had recognised an impairment reversal of US\$ 118 million during the year ended 31 March 2021.

Further, during the previous year due to re-consolidation of KCM, the management have assessed receivables from KCM for indicators of impairment and are of opinion that no further impairment has to be provided on these receivables.

In addition to the loans, the Company also owes US\$ 66 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 433 million) of other receivables from Group companies. The above amounts include brand fee receivable from subsidiaries (refer note 11).

6. Company current asset investments

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Liquid investments	2	64
Bank term deposits	109	45
Total	111	109

7. Company creditors: amounts falling due within one year

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Accruals	784	574
Advance from related parties	13	101
Loan from subsidiary (Note 8)	773	771
Term Loans (Note 8)	123	299
Guarantee amount payable on behalf of KCM (Refer note 5)	15	15
Dividend payable	52	2
Others	1	14
Total	1,761	1,776

8. Company creditors: amounts falling due after one year

(US\$ million)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Loan from subsidiaries	3,604	3,716
Term loans	1,051	569
Less: Current Maturities (Note 7)		
Loan from subsidiaries	(773)	(771)
Term Loans	(123)	(299)
Total	3,759	3,215

Notes

forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

As at 31 March 2026, loans from subsidiaries includes US\$ 1,240 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 1,240 million) due to Vedanta Finance UK Limited. During the year 2018-19, maturity of USD 285 Mn facility was extended to January 2021 and the rate of interest swas amended to US\$ LIBOR plus 410 basis points. During the year 2020-21, maturity of the said loan was further extended to October 2023 and rate of interest was amended to 7.84%. During the year 2023-24, said loan (USD 285mn) is reclassified to Long term Borrowings and maturity of the said loan was further extended to October 2028 and rate of interest was amended to 11.07%. During the previous year facility of USD 1,000 Mn has been extended to USD 1,200 Mn with revised interest rate of 10.45% w.e.f. 01.04.2024, maturity date of said facility (USD 1200 Mn) is July 2027.

Loan from subsidiaries also includes US\$ 773 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 771 million) due to Vedanta Resources Finance II Plc (VRF2) which bears an interest at the rate 9.2% and was repayable in March 2025. During the current year USD 2mn additional loan has been borrowed and maturity has been extended to March 2027 with revised interest rate of 10.45%.

Loan from subsidiaries also includes US\$ 809 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 797 million) due to Finsider International Company Limited (FI) which bears an interest at the rate of 6.82% and is repayable in November 2027. During the previous year facility amount has been increased to USD 1,000 Mn and rate of interest has been amended as 13.80% w.e.f. 01.04.2024. During the current year additional loan of USD 12mn borrowed.

Loan from subsidiaries also includes US\$ 184 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 74 million) due to Vedanta Resources Finance Ltd (VRFL) which bears an interest at the rate 11.07% and is repayable in January 2029. During the current year additional loan of USD 110mn borrowed.

Loan from subsidiaries also includes US\$ 444 million (31 March 2025: US\$ 834 million) due to Vedanta UK Holding Limited (VHUL) which bears an interest at the rate 18.5% and is repayable in February 2029. During the current year additional loan of USD 4mn borrowed & USD 393mn repaid.

Loan from subsidiaries also includes US\$ 153 million (31 March 2025: US\$ NIL) due to Vedanta Resources Investment Limited (VRIL) which bears an interest at the rate 9.125% and is repayable in October 2027.

Terms loans are made up of the following loan arrangements that the Company has executed:

During the year 2022-23, the Company executed into facility agreements with State Bank of India for borrowings up to US\$ 500 million and bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 506 basis points repayable as US\$ 25 million in June 2023, US\$ 100 million in June 2024, US\$ 100 million in June 2025, US\$ 125 million in June 2026 and US\$ 150 million in June 2027. During the year 2023-24 US\$ 25 million was been repaid. During the previous year US\$ 100 million was been repaid. During the current year US\$ 200 million was been repaid. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding amount under this facility is US\$ 175 million (31st March 2025: US\$ 375 million). The unamortized expense on this loan as at 31 March 2026 is US\$ 2 million (31st March 2025: US\$ 5 million).

During the year 2022-23, the Company executed into facility agreements with Canara Bank for borrowings up to US\$ 100 million and bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 350 basis points repayable in September 2025. During the previous year loan has been reclassified to current maturity. During the current year loan was been fully repaid. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding amount under this facility is US\$ NIL (31st March 2025: US\$ 100 million). The unamortized expense on this loan as at 31 March 2026 is US\$ NIL (31st March 2025: US\$ 1 million).

During the previous year, the Company executed a facility agreement with Standard Chartered Bank for an amount of US\$ 125 million, bearing an interest at a rate of 3month SOFR +4.86% repayable in August 2025. During the previous year US \$25 million has been repaid. During the current year the loan has been fully repaid. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding amount under this facility is US\$ NIL (31st March 2025: 100 million).

During the current year, the Company executed a facility agreement with Multiple lenders (First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC , Mashreqbank PSC, Standard Chartered Bank, Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited , Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Singapore Branch) for an amount of US\$ 600 million, bearing an interest at a rate of 3month SOFR +4.50% repayable as 10% on 31.08.2026, 10% on 28.02.2027, 12.5% on 31.08.2027, 12.5% on 29.02.2028, 15% on 31.08.2028, 15% on 28.02.2029, balance on final maturity date i.e. 31.08.2029. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding amount under this facility is US\$ 499 million (31st March 2025: NIL). The unamortized expense on this loan as at 31 March 2026 is US\$ 8 million (31st March 2025: US\$ NIL).

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During the current year, the Company executed a facility agreement with Multiple lenders (First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC , Mashreqbank PSC) for an amount of US\$ 350 million, bearing an interest at a rate of 3month SOFR +3.60% repayable as 33 1/3% to be paid 24months after 1st utilization date, 33 1/3% to be paid 36months after 1st utilization date & Remaining 48 Months after the first Utilization Date. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding amount under this facility is US\$ 315 million (31st March 2025: NIL). The unamortized expense on this loan as at 31 March 2026 is US\$ 7 million (31st March 2025: US\$ NIL).

During the current year, the Company executed a facility agreement with Bank of Maharashtra for an amount of US\$ 80 million, bearing an interest at a rate of 3month SOFR +4% repayable repayable in December 2029. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding amount under this facility is US\$ 80 million (31st March 2025: NIL). The unamortized expense on this loan as at 31 March 2026 is US\$ 1 million (31st March 2025: US\$ NIL).

9. Lease liability

Movement in Lease liabilities is as follows:

(US\$ million)	
Particulars	Amount
At 01 April 2024	6
Interest on Lease Liabilities	0
Payments made	(2)
At 31 March 2025/ 01 April 2025	4
Interest on Lease Liabilities	0
Payments made	(1)
As at 31 March 2026	3

10. Company contingent liabilities

Vedanta Resources Limited (“VRL” or “the Company”) has provided a financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for Vedanta Limited's ('VEDL') obligation under the Production Sharing Contract ('PSC') provided for onshore block RJ-ON-90/1, for making available financial resources equivalent to VEDL's share for its obligations under the PSC, personnel and technical services in accordance with industry practices and any other resources in case VEDL is unable to fulfil its obligations under the PSC. Similarly, the Company has also provided financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for VEDL's obligations under the Revenue Sharing Contract ('RSC') in respect of 51 Blocks awarded under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (“OALP”) by the Government of India.

During the year 2019-20, VRF2 issued US\$ 1,000 million bonds which were guaranteed by the Company. During the year 2023-24 \$ 400 million was repaid and \$ 600 million is outstanding as at 31st March 2024. During the previous year \$ 304 million was repaid out of \$ 600 million and \$ 296 million is outstanding as at 31st March 2025. During the current year remaining outstanding was been fully repaid and \$ NIL is outstanding as at 31st March 2026.

During the previous year, VRF2 further issued US\$ 1200 million, US\$ 800 million and US \$ 1100 million bonds which were guaranteed by the Company (as Parent Guarantor) along with THL, VHMIIL and WTL VHMIIL (as Subsidiary Guarantors) & entire amount is outstanding as on 31 March 2026.

During the current year, Vedanta Resources Finance II Plc further issued US\$ 500 million bonds which were guaranteed by the Company (as Parent Guarantor) along with THL, WTL and VHMIIL (as Subsidiary Guarantors). The entire amount is outstanding as on 31 March 2026.

During the current year, the Company has guaranteed, jointly with THL, WTL and VHMII, US\$ 530 million for a facility agreement executed by THL. As at 31 March 2026, US\$ 530 million has been drawn under the facility. The amount of loan outstanding as at 31st March 2026 is US\$ 530 million.

During the year 2022-23, the Company has guaranteed, jointly with WTL, US\$ 200 million for a facility agreement executed by THL with Canara Bank. As at 31 March 2023, US\$ 200 million has been drawn under the facility. During the current year loan has been fully repaid. The amount of loan outstanding as at 31st March 2026 is US\$ NIL (31st March 2025: US\$ 200 million).

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During the year 2022-23, the Company has guaranteed, jointly with WTL, US\$ 150 million for a facility agreement executed by THL with Union Bank of India. As at 31st March 2023, US\$ 150 million has been drawn under the facility. During the previous year US\$ 15 million was repaid. During the current year loan has been fully repaid. The amount of loan outstanding as at 31st March 2026 is US\$ NIL (31st March 2025: US\$ 120 million).

During the financial year 2023-24, certain subsidiaries of the Company has taken loan facilities aggregating to \$1250 million from Standard Chartered Bank which has been guaranteed by the company. During the current year loan has been fully repaid. The amount of loan outstanding as at 31 March 2026 was US \$ NIL (31 Mar 2025: US\$ 459 million) from Vedanta Resources Investment Limited (VRIL) and US\$ NIL (31 Mar 2025: US\$ 391 million) from Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited (VHM2L).

11. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company executed transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS101 not to disclose transactions with wholly-owned subsidiaries. Transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at 31 March 2026 with other related parties, are as follows:

(US\$ million)				
Name of Company	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Year Ended 2026	Year Ended 2025
Vedanta Limited	Subsidiary	PCO Income and Management & Brand fees charged	401	322
Vedanta Limited	Subsidiary	Receipt of service	(1)	(1)
Vedanta Limited	Subsidiary	Agency Commission	0	1
Vedanta Limited	Subsidiary	Guarantee commission income	12	14
Vedanta Limited	Subsidiary	(Reimbursement) of expenses	(0)	(0)
Vedanta Incorporated {Erstwhile Volcan Investments Limited}	Holding Company	Dividend declared	(66)	(10)
Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited	Holding Company	Dividend declared	(34)	(5)
ESL Steels Ltd (ESL)	Subsidiary	Brand fee charged	11	12
Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd	Subsidiary	Brand fee charged	4	5
Black Mountain Mining (Pty) Limited	Subsidiary	Brand fee charged	8	7
Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	Subsidiary	Brand fee charged	14	17
Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited	Subsidiary	Brand fee charged	0	0
Vedanta Iron & Steel Limited	Subsidiary	Brand fee charged	0	0
Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	Subsidiary	Payment of expenses	(0)	-
Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	Subsidiary	Guarantee commission income	4	3
Anil Agarwal Riverside Studios Trust	Others	Interest Income	0	0
Anil Agarwal Riverside Studios Trust	Others	Interest Expense	(0)	(0)
Anil Agarwal Riverside Studios Trust	Others	Loan Given	0	14

Outstanding balances

(US\$ million)				
Name of Company	Relationship	Nature of transaction	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Vedanta Limited	Subsidiary	Receivable	5	5
Vedanta Limited	Subsidiary	Advance received	1	31
Namzinc Pty Limited	Subsidiary	(Payable)	(0)	(0)
Sterlite Technologies Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Receivable	0	0
ESL Steels Ltd (ESL)	Subsidiary	(Payable)	(5)	(5)
Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd	Subsidiary	(Payable)/Receivable	(1)	1
Western Cluster Limited	Subsidiary	Receivable	0	0

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(US\$ million)

Name of Company	Relationship	Nature of transaction	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Monte Cello BV	Subsidiary	(Payable)	(1)	(1)
Bloom Fountain Limited	Subsidiary	Receivable	0	0
THL Zinc Limited	Subsidiary	Receivable	0	0
THL Zinc Ventures Limited	Subsidiary	Receivable	0	0
Cairn Energy Hydrocarbon Limited	Subsidiary	(Payable)	(3)	(6)
Vedanta Incorporated {Erstwhile Volcan Investments Limited}	Holding Company	Dividend payable	(34)	(1)
Volcan Investments Cyprus limited	Holding Company	Dividend payable	(18)	(1)
Anil Agarwal Riverside Studios Trust	Others	Loan Receivable	14	14

For details relating to Ultimate controlling party, refer note 39 of Group financial statements.

12. Subsequent Events

There have been no material events after reporting date, other than those already reported, which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Five-Year Summary

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(US\$ million except as stated)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025 ¹	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue	21,012	18,220	17,128	18283	17619
EBITDA	6,770	5,452	4,718	4,608	6,255
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,585)	(1,450)	(1,282)	(1,382)	(1,228)
Other expenses	(110)	(52)	(89)	(30)	-
Special items	(506)	353	124	(178)	408
Operating profit	4,569	4,303	3,471	3,018	5,435
Net finance (costs) / investment revenues (including other gains and Losses)	(1,468)	(689)	(1,717)	(1,386)	(1,287)
Profit before taxation from continuing operations (a)	3,101	3,614	1,754	1,632	4,148
Net tax credit / (expense) (b)	(1,077)	(1,216)	(1,655)	(794)	(1,570)
Profit for the period/ year from continuing operations (a+b)	2,025	2,398	99	838	2,578
Profit/ (loss) after tax for the period/ year from discontinued operations and gain on deconsolidation	-	-	-	-	-
Profit after taxation	2,025	2,398	99	838	2,578
Non-controlling interests	1,621	1,268	499	843	1,576
Profit attributable to equity shareholders in parent	404	1,130	(400)	(5)	1,002
Dividends	100	15	-	(18)	(131)
Retained (loss) / profit	504	1,145	(400)	(23)	871
Dividend per share (US cents per share)	35	5	-	7	46

1. Restated, refer note 2(e): Restatement of the comparative period financial information.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

(US\$ million except as stated)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025 ¹	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Goodwill	135	135	-	12	12
Intangible assets	54	66	84	64	90
Property, plant and equipment	17,278	17,315	13,734	13,070	13,704
Financial asset investments	225	187	118	63	20
Total fixed assets	17,692	17,703	13,936	13,209	13,826
Stocks	1,907	1,866	1,560	1,830	1,895
Debtors	2,138	1,738	2,438	2,279	2,479
Cash & Liquid Investments	3,675	2,667	1,959	2,765	4,475
Total current assets	7,811	6,339	5,957	6,874	8,819
Short-term borrowings	(3,401)	(3,395)	(3,378)	(5,809)	(4,972)
Other current liabilities	(6,501)	(6,228)	(7,030)	(7,321)	(6,541)
Total current liabilities	(9,902)	(9,623)	(10,408)	(13,130)	(11,513)
Net current assets	(2,091)	(3,824)	(4,423)	(6,185)	(2,657)
Total assets less current Liabilities	17,238	16,042	11,922	10,181	14,112
Long-term borrowings	(10,497)	(10,371)	(10,952)	(9,549)	(11,110)
Other long term liabilities	(1,287)	(1,025)	(240)	(221)	(255)
Provisions and deferred tax assets	(2,160)	(2,332)	(1,578)	(1,283)	(1,212)
Total long term liabilities	(13,944)	(13,728)	(12,770)	(11,053)	(12,577)
Equity Non-controlling interests	(3,796)	(3,109)	(2,580)	(2,476)	(4,648)
Non equity Non-controlling interest	(12)	(12)	-	-	-
Net assets attributable to the equity holders of the parent	(514)	(807)	(3,428)	(3,348)	(3,113)

1. Restated, refer note 2(e): Restatement of the comparative period financial information.

REVENUE

Turnover (US\$ million)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Zinc	4,970	4,355	3,803	4,775	4,446
- India	4,420	3,892	3,373	4,126	3,844
- International	550	463	430	649	602
Oil and Gas	1,084	1,306	2,155	1,873	1,669
Iron ore	731	720	1,095	809	852
Copper	4,846	3,116	2,383	2,179	2,035
- India/UAE	3,517	2,726	2,383	2,179	2,035
- Zambia	1,330	390	-	-	-
Aluminium	7,452	6,921	5,843	6,615	6,833
Power	1,002	733	743	838	783
Steel	827	938	1,003	978	869
Facor	124	109	98	96	111
Other	(26)	23	4	(22)	19
Group	21,012	18,220	17,128	18,141	17,619

EBITDA

EBITDA (US\$ million)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Zinc	2,635	2,210	1,722	2,418	2,376
- India	2,496	2,054	1,638	2,177	2,170
- International	138	156	84	241	206
Oil and Gas	500	557	1,184	972	809
Iron ore	113	120	200	124	304
Copper	47	(52)	(9)	(7)	(15)
- India/UAE	(6)	(14)	(9)	(7)	(15)
- Zambia	52	(38)	-	-	-
Aluminium	2,886	2,104	1,167	699	2,328
Power	164	84	117	114	145
Steel	19	62	27	39	94
Facor	22	5	14	19	44
Other	386	363	296	230	168
Group	6,770	5,452	4,718	4,608	6,255

EBITDA Margin

(%)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Zinc	53	51	45	51	53
India	56	53	49	53	56
International	25	34	20	37	34
Oil and gas	46	43	55	52	48
Iron ore	15	17	18	15	36
Copper	1	(2)	-	-	(1)
India/UAE	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Zambia	4	(10)	-	-	-
Aluminium	39	30	20	11	34
Power	16	11	16	12	19
Steel	2	7	3	4	11
Group	32	30	28	25	36

PRODUCTION

Production (000's MT)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Aluminium	2,456	2,422	2,370	2291	2268
- BALCO	599	592	586	570	582
Jharsuguda Aluminium	1,857	1,830	1,784	1721	1687
Copper					
- Sterlite Copper	170	149	141	148	125
- KCM	129	48	-	-	-
Iron Ore (WMT)	8,509	8,251	5,890	5,890	5,597
Steel	1,301	1,337	1,386	1,285	1,260
Zinc total	1,048	1,052	1,033	1032	967
HZL	1,048	1,052	1,033	1032	967
Zinc and Lead MIC	1,048	1,052	1,033	1032	967
BMM	40	44	61	65	52
Lisheen					
Gamsberg	185	133	147	208	170
Oil and Gas- Gross Production	32	38	47	52	59
Oil and Gas- Working Interest	21	25	30	33	38

CASH COST OF PRODUCTION IN US CENTS

Cash costs of production (US cents/lb)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Aluminium-Balco	83	94	86	110	87
Aluminium-Jharsuguda Aluminium	78	80	80	104	83
Copper – KCM	449	513	-	-	-
Zinc including Royalty- HZL	62	65	66	77	71
Zinc without Royalty- HZL	43	48	51	57	51
Zinc COP- BMM	116	81	59	66	77
Zinc COP- Gamsberg	61	51	71	58	62
Oil and Gas (Opex) (US\$/ boe)	16	16	14	14	11

CASH COST OF PRODUCTION IN INR

Cash costs of production in ₹ (₹/MT)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Aluminium-Balco	1,61,141	1,74,408	1,57,600	1,94,500	1,42,400
Aluminium-Jharsuguda Aluminium	1,52,713	1,48,912	1,45,800	1,83,800	1,37,000
Zinc including Royalty	1,21,050	1,21,756	1,20,038	1,37,025	1,16,655
Zinc without Royalty	84,768	88,960	92,470	1,00,900	83,500

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure (US\$ million)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Sustaining	850	724	667	725	697
Expansion	1,712	1,494	1,462	1,239	705
Total capital expenditure	2,562	2,217	2,128	1,964	1,402

NET CASH/(DEBT)

Net cash / (debt) (US\$ million)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Zinc	369	(339)	199	(154)	2,450
- India	596	(137)	206	(235)	2,377
- International	(226)	(202)	(7)	81	73
Oil and gas	(171)	(674)	(64)	(128)	(24)
Iron Ore	(90)	(43)	34	22	6
Copper	324	163	244	47	90
India/UAE	202	129	244	47	90
Zambia	122	34	-	-	-
Aluminium	(3,509)	(3,326)	(4,529)	(4,220)	(4,064)
Power	(851)	(893)	(801)	(772)	(916)
Other	(6,622)	(5,999)	(7,432)	(7,525)	(9,229)
Group	(10,549)	(11,110)	(12,349)	(12,730)	(11,686)

GEARING

Gearing (%)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Gearing	76%	83%	107%	107%	88%

GROUP FREE CASH FLOW

Group Free Cash Flow (US\$ million)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Group Free Cash Flow after capital creditors	2,400	2,519	2,208	2,849	2,788
Group Free Cash Flow after post capex	688	1,026	746	1,610	2,083

CAPITAL EMPLOYED

Capital Employed (US\$ million)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Avg Capital Employed	13,623	12,458	11,679	12,540	13,176

ROCE

ROCE (%)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
ROCE	29.9%	26.0%	25.1%	20.0%	31.9%

Production and Reserves Summary

Copper

Copper Production Summary

Facility	Product	Year ended 31 March 2026 MT	Year ended 31 March 2025 MT
Tuticorin	Copper anode	-	-
	Sulphuric acid	-	-
	Phosphoric acid	-	-
	Copper cathode	-	-
	Copper rods	-	-
Silvassa	Copper cathode	1,87,021	1,48,625
	Copper rods	2,96,210	2,57,304
KCM	Finished Copper	1,28,919	48,355

Copper Mining Summary

Mine	Type of mine	Ore mined		Copper concentrate		Copper in Concentrate & Primary copper	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
KCM	Underground & open cast	44,43,027	15,14,457	178,732	60,736	81,553	32,558

Copper Mine Resources and Reserves Summary

Mine	Resources				Reserves	
	Measured and indicated million MT	Copper grade %	Inferred million MT	Copper grade %	Proved and probable reserves million MT	Copper grade %
KCM	233	0.8	483	2	54	1.9

Aluminium, Alumina and Bauxite

Aluminium Production Summary

Company	Year ended 31 March 2026 MT	Year ended 31 March 2025 MT
BALCO	5,98,614	5,91,650
Jharsuguda Aluminium	18,56,970	18,30,483

Alumina Production Summary

Company	Year ended 31 March 2026 MT	Year ended 31 March 2025 MT
Jharsuguda Aluminium	29,15,661	19,74,883

Hindustan Zinc

Zinc and Lead Production Summary:

Company	Year ended 31 March 2026 MT	Year ended 31 March 2025 MT
HZL		
Zinc	8,51,303	8,26,811
Lead	1,96,832	2,25,470

Zinc and Lead Mining Summary:

a) Metal mined & metal concentrate

Mine	Type of mine	Ore mined		Zinc concentrate		Lead concentrate	
		31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT	31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT	31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT
Rampura Agucha	Underground	50,76,797	4,790,460	11,22,455	1,014,771	75,338	84,756
Rajpura Dariba	Underground	10,25,312	1,168,122	98,149	87,724	18,007	14,679
Zawar	Underground	43,65,069	4,203,065	2,71,964	251,745	1,15,420	126,630
Kayad	Underground	7,15,343	693,633	-	62,390	-	6,087
Sindesar Khurd	Underground	54,30,704	5,475,542	3,14,594	304,874	1,47,279	160,399
Total		1,66,13,225	1,63,30,822	18,07,163	17,21,504	3,56,044	3,92,550

b) Metal in Concentrate (MIC)

Mine	Type of mine	Zinc concentrate		Lead concentrate	
		31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT	31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT
Rampura Agucha	Underground	5,34,104	515,375	41,766	52,341
Rajpura Dariba	Underground	46,847	49,341	9,017	9,680
Zawar	Underground	1,42,231	132,272	72,130	78,106
Kayad	Underground	32,072	31,535	3,419	3,666
Sindesar Khurd	Underground	1,48,659	134,458	84,133	87,757
Total		9,03,912	8,62,982	2,10,465	231,552

Zinc and Lead Mine Resource and Reserve Summary

Zinc India

Mine	Resources				Reserves				
	Measured and indicated million MT	Zinc grade %	Lead grade %	Inferred million MT	Zinc grade %	Lead grade %	Proved and probable reserves million MT	Zinc grade %	Lead grade %
Rampura Agucha	13.3	11.5	2.8	4.4	0.1	4.9	45.1	9.6	1.5
Rajpura Dariba	7.4	6.2	1.8	22.5	6.3	1.8	65.9	5	1.7
Zawar	43.5	3.3	1.7	60.2	3.9	2.1	62.7	2.5	1.2
Kayad	5.5	7.1	0.9	4.4	4.6	0.4	1.8	5.1	0.7
Sindesar Khurd	47.4	3.6	1.6	7.3	3.1	1.3	35.2	3.1	1.8
Barnia Kalan	18.2	3.2	1.0	15.5	3.6	1.5	8.4	2.8	0.9
Total	135.2	4.5	1.7	114.3	4.2	1.9	219.1	4.9	1.5

Resources are additional to Reserves

Zinc International

Mine	Resources						Reserves		
	Measured and indicated million MT	Zinc grade %	Lead grade %	Inferred million MT	Zinc grade %	Lead grade %	Proved and probable reserves million MT	Zinc grade %	Lead grade %
Skorpion	3.1	12.2	-	1.1	9.6	-	0.8	9.6	-
BMM									
- Deeps	11.6	2.0	3.3	-	3.4	2.6	0.5	2.7	2.3
- Swartberg	68.4	0.8	1.9	41.3	0.6	1.7	65.7	0.7	1.7
- Gamsberg	25.3	6.7	0.6	123.7	7.8	0.5	120.4	6	0.5
- Big Syncline Project	6.1	3.0	1.1	162.1	2.4	1.0	-	-	-

Resources are additional to Reserves

Zinc and Lead Mining Summary:

a) Metal mined & metal concentrate

Mine	Type of mine	Ore mined		Zinc concentrate		Lead concentrate	
		31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT	31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT	31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT
Skorpion	Open Cast	-	-	-	-	-	-
BMM	Underground	12,93,806	14,78,098	30,702	36,784	37,424	38,303
Gamsberg	Underground	36,46,049	23,97,249	3,91,689	2,81,218	-	204
Total	Underground	49,39,855	38,75,348	4,22,391	3,18,002	37,424	38,506

b) Metal in Concentrate (MIC)

Mine	Type of mine	Zinc in concentrate		Lead in concentrate	
		31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT	31 March 2026 MT	31 March 2025 MT
BMM	Underground	14,858	17,959	24,710	26,106
Gamsberg	Underground	1,85,054	1,33,401	-	39
Total	Underground	1,99,912	1,51,359	24,710	26,145

Iron ore

Iron Ore Production Summary

Company	Year ended 31 March 2026 MT	Year ended 31 March 2025 MT
Vedanta Limited		
Saleable Iron Ore	6.5	6.2
Goa	1.6	0.9
Karnataka	5.0	5.3

Iron Ore Resource and Reserve Summary

Mine	Resources			Reserves		
	Measured and indicated million MT	Iron ore grade %	Inferred million MT	Iron ore grade %	Proved and probable reserves million MT	Iron ore grade %
Iron ore Karnataka	58.5	41.68	1.55	56.82	25.54	40.78
Iron ore Goa	56.28	57.5	0.82	46.54	24.15	56.53

Oil and gas

The Oil and gas reserves data set out below are estimated on the basis set out in the section headed “Presentation of Information”.

Cairn India

The Company's gross reserve estimates are updated atleast annually based on the forecast of production profiles, determined on an asset-by-asset basis, using appropriate petroleum engineering techniques. The estimates of reserves and resources have been derived in accordance with the Society for Petroleum Engineers “Petroleum Resources Management System (2018). The changes to the reserves are generally on account of future development projects, application of technologies such as enhanced oil recovery techniques and true up of the estimates. The management’s internal estimates of hydrocarbon reserves and resources at the period end, based on the current terms of the PSCs, are as follows:

Particulars	Gross proved and probable hydrocarbons initially in place		Gross proved and probable reserves and resources		Net working interest proved and probable reserves and resources	
	(mmboe)		(mmboe)		(mmboe)	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Rajasthan Block	5,265	5,281	1085	1,140	760	798
Ravva Fields	728	728	12	13	3	3
CBOS/2 Fields	298	298	29	31	11	12
Other fields	816	861	195	247	171	222
Total	7,108	7,168	1321	1,430	945	1,035

The Company's net working interest proved and probable reserves is as follows:

Particulars	Proved and Probable reserves		Proved and Probable reserves (developed)	
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas
	(mmstb)	(bscf)	(mmstb)	(bscf)
Reserves as of 31 March 2023**	167	153	120	105
Additions/ revision during the year	(3)	(2)	5	28
Production during the year	24	34	24	34
Reserves as on 31 March 2024***	140	117	100	99
Additions/ revision during the year	(12)	11	(5)	16
Production during the year	20	35	20	35
Reserves as on 31 March 2025***	108	93	76	80
Additions / revision during the year	(21)	84	(2)	1
Production during the year	16	27	16	27
Reserves as on 31 March 2026****	70	151	58	54

* Includes probable oil reserves of 55.68 mmstb (of which 18.99 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 46.91 bscf (of which 16.91 bscf is developed)

** Includes probable oil reserves of 45.89 mmstb (of which 25.92 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 29.15 bscf (of which 27.34 bscf is developed)

*** Includes probable oil reserves of 24.60 mmstb (of which 16.98 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 22.18 bscf (of which 18.93 bscf is developed)

**** Includes probable oil reserves of 21.14 mmstb (of which 16.29 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 35.34 bscf (of which 10.00 bscf is developed)

Glossary and Definitions

Adapted Comparator Group

The new comparator group of companies used for the purpose of comparing TSR performance in relation to the LTIP, adopted by the Remuneration Committee on 1 February 2006 and replacing the previous comparator group comprising companies constituting the FTSE Worldwide Mining Index (excluding precious metals)

Adjusted EBITDA

Group EBITDA net of EBITDA from custom smelting operations at Copper business.

Adjusted EBITDA margin

EBITDA margin computed on the basis of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Revenue as defined elsewhere

Adjusted Revenue

Group Revenue net of revenue from custom smelting operations at Copper business.

Aluminium Business

The aluminium business of the Group, comprising of its fully integrated bauxite mining, alumina refining and aluminium smelting operations in India, and trading through the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and Jharsuguda Aluminium (a division of Vedanta Limited), in India

Articles of Association

The articles of association of Vedanta Resources Limited

Attributable Profit

Profit for the financial year before dividends attributable to the equity shareholders of Vedanta Resources Limited

BALCO

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, a company incorporated in India.

BMM

Black Mountain Mining Pty

Board or Vedanta Board

The board of directors of the Company

Board Committees

The committees reporting to the Board: Audit, Remuneration, Nominations, and Sustainability, each with its own terms of reference

Businesses

The Aluminium Business, the Copper Business, the Zinc, lead, silver, Iron ore, Power and Oil & Gas Business together

Boepd

Barrels of oil equivalent per day

Bopd

Barrels of oil per day

Cairn India

Erstwhile Cairn India Limited and its subsidiaries

Capital Employed

Net assets before Net (Debt)/Cash

Capex

Capital expenditure

CEO

Chief executive officer

CFO

Chief Financial Officer

CII

Confederation of Indian Industries

CO2

Carbon dioxide

COP

Cost of production

CMT

Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited, a company incorporated in Australia

Company or Vedanta

Vedanta Resources Limited

Company financial statements

The audited financial statements for the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 as defined in the Independent Auditors’ Report on the individual Company Financial Statements to the members of Vedanta Resources Limited

Copper Business

The copper business of the Group, comprising:

- A copper smelter, two refineries and two copper rod plants in India, trading through Vedanta Limited, a company incorporated in India;
- One copper mine in Australia, trading through Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited, a company incorporated in Australia; and
- An integrated operation in Zambia consisting of three mines, a leaching plant and a smelter, trading through Konkola Copper Mines Limited, a company incorporated in Zambia which is treated as discontinued operations and deconsolidated the same w.e.f 1st June’2019, affiliation with Zambian government is in progress.

Copper India

Copper Division of Vedanta Limited comprising of a copper smelter, two refineries and two copper rod plants in India.

Cents/lb

US cents per pound

CRRI

Central Road Research Institute

CRISIL

CRISIL Limited (A S&P Subsidiary) is a rating agency incorporated in India

CSR

Corporate social responsibility

CTC

Cost to company, the basic remuneration of executives, which represents an aggregate figure encompassing basic pay, pension contributions and allowances

CY

Calendar year

DDT

Dividend distribution tax

Deferred Shares

Deferred shares of £1.00 each in the Company

DFS

Detailed feasibility study

DGMS

Director General of Mine Safety in the Government of India

Directors

The Directors of the Company

DMF

District Mineral Fund

DMT

Dry metric tonne

Dollar or \$

United States Dollars, the currency of the United States of America

EAC

Expert advisory committee

EBITDA

EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure and represents earnings before special items, depreciation, amortisation, other gains and losses, interest and tax.

EBITDA Margin

EBITDA as a percentage of turnover

Economic Holdings or Economic Interest

The economic holdings/interest are derived by combining the Group’s direct and indirect shareholdings in the operating companies. The Group’s Economic Holdings/Interest is the basis on which the Attributable Profit and net assets are determined in the consolidated accounts

E&OHSAS

Environment and occupational health and safety assessment standards

E&OHS

Environment and occupational health and safety management system

ESOP

Employee share option plan

ESP

Electrostatic precipitator

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee to whom the Board has delegated operational management. It comprises of the Chief Executive Officer and the senior management of the Group

Executive Directors

The Executive Directors of the Company

Expansion Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure that increases the Group’s operating capacity

Financial Statements or Group financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the Company and the Group for the year ended 31 March 2024 as defined in the Independent Auditor’s Report to the members of Vedanta Resources Limited

Free Cash Flow

Net Cash flow from operating activities Less: purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles Add proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment Add: Dividend paid and dividend distribution tax paid Add/less: Other non-cash adjustments

FY

Financial year i.e. April to March.

GAAP, including UK GAAP

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, the common set of accounting principles, standards and procedures that companies use to compile their financial statements in their respective local territories

GDP

Gross domestic product

Gearing

Net Debt as a percentage of Capital Employed

GJ

Giga joule

Government or Indian Government

The Government of the Republic of India

Gratuity

A defined contribution pension arrangement providing pension benefits consistent with Indian market practices

Group

The Company and its subsidiary undertakings and, where appropriate, its associate undertaking

Gross finance costs

Finance costs before capitalisation of borrowing costs

HIIP

Hydrocarbons initially-in place

HSE

Health, safety and environment

HZL

Hindustan Zinc Limited, a company incorporated in India

IAS

International Accounting Standards

IFRIC

IFRS Interpretations Committee

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standards

INR

Indian Rupees

Interest cover

EBITDA divided by gross finance costs (including capitalised interest) excluding accretive interest on convertible bonds, unwinding of discount on provisions, interest on defined benefit arrangements less investment revenue

IPP

Independent power plant

Iron Ore Sesa

Iron ore Division of Vedanta Limited, comprising of Iron ore mines in Goa and Karnataka in India.

Jharsuguda Aluminium

Aluminium Division of Vedanta Limited, comprising of an aluminium refining and smelting facilities at Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh in Odisha in India.

KCM or Konkola Copper Mines

Konkola Copper Mines LIMITED, a company incorporated in Zambia

Key Result Areas or KRAs

For the purpose of the remuneration report, specific personal targets set as an incentive to achieve short-term goals for the purpose of awarding bonuses, thereby linking individual performance to corporate performance

KPIs

Key performance indicators

KTPA

Thousand tonnes per annum

Kwh

Kilo-watt hour

KBOEPD

Kilo barrel of oil equivalent per day

LIBOR

London inter bank offered rate

LIC

Life Insurance Corporation

LME

London Metals Exchange

London Stock Exchange

London Stock Exchange Limited

Lost time injury

An accident/injury forcing the employee/contractor to remain away from his/her work beyond the day of the accident

LTIFR

Lost time injury frequency rate: the number of lost time injuries per million man hours worked

LTIP

The Vedanta Resources Long-Term Incentive Plan or Long-Term Incentive Plan

MALCO

The Madras Aluminium Company Limited, a company incorporated in India

Management Assurance Services (MAS)

The function through which the Group’s internal audit activities are managed

MAT

Minimum alternative tax

MBA

Mangala, Bhagyam, Aishwarya oil fields in Rajasthan

MIC

Metal in concentrate

MOEF

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change of the Government of the Republic of India

MMSCFD

Million standard cubic feet per day

MT or Tonnes

Metric tonnes

MU

Million Units

MW

Megawatts of electrical power

NCCBM

National Council of Cement and Building Materials

Net (Debt)/Cash

Net debt is a Non-IFRS measure and represents total debt after fair value adjustments under IAS 32 and IFRS 9 as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, liquid investments and structured investment, net of the deferred consideration payable for such investments (referred as Financial asset investment net of related liabilities), if any.

NGO

Non-governmental organisation

Non-executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors of the Company

Oil & Gas business

Oil & Gas division of Vedanta Limited, is involved in the business of exploration, development and production of Oil & Gas.

OALP

Open Acreage licensing Policy

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares of 10 US cents each in the Company

ONGC

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, a company incorporated in India

OPEC

Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

PBT

Profit before tax

PPE

Property plant and equipment

Provident Fund

A defined contribution pension arrangement providing pension benefits consistent with Indian market practices

PSC

A “production sharing contract” by which the Government of India grants a license to a company or consortium of companies (the ‘Contractor”) to explore for and produce any hydrocarbons found within a specified area and for a specified period, incorporating specified obligations in respect of such activities and a mechanism to ensure an appropriate sharing of the profits arising there from (if any) between the Government and the Contractor.

PSP

The Vedanta Resources Performance Share Plan

Recycled water

Water released during mining or processing and then used in operational activities

Relationship Agreement

The agreement between the Company, Volcan Investments Limited and members of the Agarwal family which had originally been entered into at the time of the Company’s listing in 2003 and was subsequently amended in 2011 and 2014 to regulate the ongoing relationship between them, the principal purpose of which is to ensure that the Group is capable of carrying on business independently of Volcan, the Agarwal family and their associates.

Return on Capital Employed or ROCE

Operating profit before special items net of tax outflow, as a ratio of average capital employed

RO

Reverse osmosis

Senior Management Group

For the purpose of the remuneration report, the key operational and functional heads within the Group

SEWT

Sterlite Employee Welfare Trust, a long-term investment plan for Sterlite senior management

SHGs

Self help groups

SBU

Strategic Business Unit

STL

Sterlite Technologies Limited, a company incorporated in India

Special items

Items which derive from events and transactions that need to be disclosed separately by virtue of their size or nature

Sterling, GBP or £

The currency of the United Kingdom

Superannuation Fund

A defined contribution pension arrangement providing pension benefits consistent with Indian market practices

Sustaining Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure to maintain the Group’s operating capacity

TCM

Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited, a company incorporated in Australia

TC/RC

Treatment charge/refining charge being the terms used to set the smelting and refining costs

TGT

Tail gas treatment

TLP

Tail Leaching Plant

TPA

Metric tonnes per annum

TPM

Tonne per month

TSPL

Talwandi Sabo Power Limited, a company incorporated in India

TSR

Total shareholder return, being the movement in the Company’s share price plus reinvested dividends

Twin Star

Twin Star Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Mauritius

Twin Star Holdings Group

Twin Star and its subsidiaries and associated undertaking

US cents

United States cents

Underlying profit/ (loss)

Attributable profit/(loss) before special items Less: NCI share in other gains/(losses) (net of tax)

Vedanta Limited (formerly known as Sesa Sterlite Limited/ Sesa Goa Limited)

Vedanta Limited, a company incorporated in India engaged in the business of Oil & Gas exploration and production, copper smelting, Iron Ore mining, Alumina & Aluminium production and Energy generation.

VFJL

Vedanta Finance (Jersey) Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey

VGCB

Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited, a company incorporated in India

Volcan

Volcan Investments Limited, a company incorporated in the Bahamas

VRCL

Vedanta Resources Cyprus Limited, a company incorporated in Cyprus

VRFL

Vedanta Resources Finance Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom

VRHL

Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom

Water Used for Primary Activities

Total new or make-up water entering the operation and used for the operation's primary activities; primary activities are those in which the operation engages to produce its product

WBCSD

World Business Council for Sustainable Development

ZCI

Zambia Copper Investment Limited, a company incorporated in Bermuda

ZCCM

ZCCM Investments Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Zambia

ZRA

Zambia Revenue Authority



1st Floor, 'C' Wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects, Chakala, Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400 093, Maharashtra

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