CONSOLIDATED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended March 31, 2020

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW:

Vedanta Limited ("the Company") 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 have a presence across India, South Africa, 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.

The Company was incorporated on September 8, 1975 under the laws of the Republic of India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1st Floor, 'C' wing, Unit 103, Corporate Avenue, Atul Projects, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400092, Maharashtra. The Company's shares are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange in India. In June 2007, the Company completed its initial public offering of American Depositary Shares, or ADS, each representing four equity shares, and listed its ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange. In July 2009, the Company completed its follow-on offering of an additional 131,906,011 ADSs, each representing four equity shares, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Company is majority owned by Twin Star Holdings Limited ("Twin Star"), Finsider International Company Limited ("Finsider"), West Globe Limited ("West Globe") and Welter Trading Limited ("Welter") which are in turn wholly-owned subsidiaries of Vedanta Resources PLC ("VRPLC"), which was a public limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom and listed on the London Stock Exchange (VRPLC has been delisted from London Stock Exchange on October 1, 2018 and is renamed as "Vedanta Resources Limited" ("VRL") with effect from October 29, 2018). Twin Star, Finsider, West Globe and Welter held 37.1%, 10.8%, 1.2% and 1.0% respectively of the Company's equity as at March 31, 2020.

Details of Group's various businesses are as follows. The Group's percentage holdings in each of the below businesses are disclosed in note 40.

- Zinc India business is owned and operated by Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL").
- Zinc international business is comprised of 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 the Company and its subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited and consists of exploration and development and production of oil and gas.
- The Group's iron ore business is owned by the Company, and by two wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company i.e. Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation 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 Honourable Supreme Court of India order, mining operations in the state of Goa are currently suspended. The Group's iron ore business includes Western Cluster Limited ("WCL") in Liberia which has iron ore assets and is wholly owned by the Group. WCL's assets include development rights to Western Cluster and a network of iron ore deposits in West Africa. WCL's assets have been fully impaired.
- The Group's copper business is owned and operated by the Company, Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd ("CMT") and Fujairah Gold FZC and is principally one of custom smelting and includes captive power plants at Tuticorin in Southern India.

The Group's copper business in Tamil Nadu, India has received an order from the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board ("TNPCB") on April 09, 2018, rejecting the Company's application for renewal of consent to operate under the Air and Water Acts for the 400,000 tpa copper smelter plant in Tuticorin for want of further clarification and consequently the operations were suspended. The Company has filed an appeal with TNPCB Appellate authority against the said order. During the pendency of the appeal, TNPCB through its order dated May 23, 2018 ordered for disconnection of electricity supply and closure of copper smelter plant. Post such order, the state government on May 28, 2018 ordered the permanent closure of the plant [Refer note 3(c)(A)(vii)].

In addition, the Group owns and operates the Mt. Lyell copper mine in Tasmania, Australia through its subsidiary, CMT and a precious metal refinery and copper rod plant in Fujairah, UAE through its subsidiary Fujairah Gold FZC. The operations of Mt Lyell copper mine were suspended in January 2014 following a mud slide incident and were put into care and maintenance since July 09, 2014 following a rock fall incident in June 2014.

- The Group's Aluminium business is owned and operated by the Company and by Bharat Aluminium

Company Limited ("BALCO"). The aluminium operations include a refinery and captive power plant at Lanjigarh and a smelter and captive power plants at Jharsuguda both situated in the State of Odisha in India. BALCO's partially integrated aluminium operations are comprised of 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 the Company, BALCO, and Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which are engaged in the power generation business in India. The Company's power operations include a thermal coal- based commercial power facility of 600 MW at Jharsuguda in the State of Odisha in Eastern India. BALCO power operations included 600 MW (2 units of 300 MW each) thermal coal based power plant at Korba, of which a unit of 300 MW was converted to be used for captive consumption vide order from Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) dated January 1, 2019. Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") power operations include 1,980 MW (three units of 660 MW each) thermal coal- based commercial power facilities. 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 Electrosteel Steels Limited ("ESL") acquired on June 4, 2018. ESL is engaged in the manufacturing and supply of billets, TMT bars, wire rods and ductile iron pipes in India.
- The Group's other activities also include Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited ("VGCB") and Maritime Ventures Private Limited ("MVPL"). 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. MVPL is engaged in the business of rendering logistics and other allied services inter alia rendering stevedoring, and other allied services in ports and other allied sectors. VGCB commenced operations in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. The Group's other activities also include AvanStrate Inc. ("ASI"). ASI is involved in the manufacturing of glass substrate in South Korea and Taiwan.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND BASIS OF MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(A) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") (as amended from time to time) and Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies, set out below and were consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 06, 2020.

Certain comparative figures appearing in these consolidated financial statements have been regrouped and/or reclassified to better reflect the nature of those items.

All financial information presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded off to the nearest crore except when indicated otherwise. Amounts less than ₹ 0.50 Crore have been presented as "0".

(B) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis 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.

3(a) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A) Revenue recognition

i) Subsidiaries:

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of the Company and all its subsidiaries (the "Group"), being the entities that it controls. Control is evidenced where the Group has power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, which significantly affect the entity's returns.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent 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 statement of profit and loss and consolidated balance sheet.

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 statement of profit and loss from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Intra-Group balances and transactions, and any unrealised profit arising from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

ii) 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 40.

Joint venture

The Group accounts for its interest in joint venture using the equity method (see (iv) below), after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of joint venture is included in the carrying value of investments in joint venture.

iii) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method (see (iv) below). Goodwill arising on the acquisition of associate is included in the carrying value of investments in associate.

iv) 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 associates and joint-ventures are recognised as a reduction in carrying amount of the investment.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss 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 unrealised 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.

The carrying amount of equity accounted investments are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in Note below 3(a)(H).

(B) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for under the purchase method. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations' 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 gain is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the Group recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through other comprehensive income.

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 at 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 statement of profit and loss.

If the Group acquires a group of assets in a company that does not constitute a business combination in accordance with Ind AS 103 '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 specifically covered by Ind AS 103. Such transactions are accounted for using the pooling-of-interest method. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recognised at their carrying amounts recorded in the parent entity's consolidated financial statements with the exception of certain income tax and deferred tax assets. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies.

The components of equity of the acquired companies are added to the same components within Group equity. The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves. 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 year comparative information is only adjusted for periods during which entities were under common control.

(C) 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 services is transferred to the customer 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 Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' rather than Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and therefore the Ind AS 115 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 statement of profit and loss 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.

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs part of its obligation by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration when that right is conditional on the Group's future performance.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customer. 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 balance sheet date is classified as current liability.

- **Interest income**

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

- **Dividends**

Dividend income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss 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.

(D) Property, Plant and Equipment

i) 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 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.

ii) 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 statement of profit and loss.

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 statement of profit and loss to the extent that the net proceeds exceed or are less than the appropriate portion of the net capitalised costs of the asset.

iii) 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.

Land acquired free of cost or at below market rate from the government is recognised at fair value with corresponding credit to deferred income.

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 statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

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 statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalised, if the recognition criteria are met.

iv) 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.

v) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense

Mining properties and other assets in the course of development or construction and 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 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 producing facilities**

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 depletable 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.

Depletable reserves are proved reserves for acquisition costs and proved and developed reserves for successful exploratory wells, development wells, processing facilities, distribution assets, estimated future abandonment cost and all other related costs. These assets are depleted within each cost centre. Reserves for this purpose are considered on working interest basis which are reassessed atleast annually. Impact of changes to reserves are accounted for 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 (Residential; factory etc.)	3-60
Plant and equipment	15-40
Railway siding	15
Office equipment	3-6
Furniture and fixture	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 statement of profit and loss 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 and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

(E) 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 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 Appendix C of Ind AS 115 "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 ten 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 statement of profit and loss 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.

(F) Exploration and evaluation intangible 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 (intangible assets) and stated at cost less impairment, if any. Exploration and evaluation intangible assets are transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when the technical feasibility and commercial viability has been determined. Exploration intangible assets under development 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 licenses and rights to explore, including related professional fees.
- 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 exploration drilling and equipping exploration and appraisal wells.

Exploration expenditure incurred in the process of determining oil and gas exploration targets is capitalised within "Exploration and evaluation assets" (intangible 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 and 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 statement of profit and loss.

Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a license interest is initially capitalised on a license-by-license basis. Costs are held, undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the license 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 statement of profit and loss.

(G) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are not depreciated and are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Such assets and disposal groups are presented separately on the face of the consolidated balance sheet.

(H) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating units. A cash-generating unit

(CGU) is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 intangible 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;
- 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 underway or planned. To the extent that capitalised expenditure is no longer expected to be recovered, it is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(I) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial Assets - recognition & subsequent measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- **Debt instruments at amortised cost**

A 'debt instrument' is measured at 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 statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

- **Debt instruments 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 statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to consolidated statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding fair value through other comprehensive income debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

- **Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation 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 as at FVTPL.

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

- **Equity instruments**

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. For equity instruments which are classified as FVTPL, all subsequent fair value changes are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Financial Assets - derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities and deposits

b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVOCI

c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables, contract assets 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.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) during the year is recognised as income/ expense in consolidated statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

a) 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.

b) 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.

(iv) Financial liabilities – Recognition & Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as loans 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.

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 Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. 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 statement of profit and loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

- **Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and 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 the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

(v) Financial liabilities - Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(vi) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract - with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Group does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

(vii) 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.

(viii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(J) 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss 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.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting. The documentation includes the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the Group will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

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 consolidated statement of profit and loss immediately, together with any changes in the 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. 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 statement of profit and loss.

Amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to consolidated statement of profit and loss 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.

(iii) Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in OCI while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss (as a reclassification adjustment).

(K) 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

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 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 'D' above.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the 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 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 Other Financial Liabilities.

(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.

(L) 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 FIFO basis.
- Finished products are valued at raw material cost plus costs of conversion, comprising labour costs 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.

(M) 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.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis in the consolidated statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate.

Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset and presented within other income.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

(N) 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 balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and 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 or 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); and
- deferred tax assets (including MAT credit entitlement) are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Tax relating to items recognised outside consolidated statement of profit and loss is recognised outside consolidated statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity).

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets (including MAT credit entitlement) 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 statement of profit and loss/other comprehensive income as the underlying temporary difference is reversed.

(O) 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 statement of profit and loss.

Past service costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

- the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- the date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

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 cost are recognised within employee benefit expense. Net interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs.
For defined contribution schemes, the amount charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss 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.

(P) 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 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 will eventually vest. The estimate of the number of awards likely to vest is reviewed at each balance sheet 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.

Additionally, VRL offered certain share-based incentives under the Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") to employees and directors of the Company and its subsidiaries. VRL recovers the proportionate cost (calculated based on the grant date fair value of the options granted) from the respective group companies, which is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(Q) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.

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 consolidated statement of profit and loss 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 the 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 balance sheet.

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 balance sheet.

(R) 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 statement of profit and loss 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 finance cost in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Costs for the 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 statement of profit and loss as extraction progresses. Where the costs of site restoration are not anticipated to be material, they are expensed as incurred.

(S) 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 Indian rupee (₹).

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 statement of profit and loss 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 the consolidation of financial statements, items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss of those businesses for which the Indian Rupees is not the functional currency are translated into Indian Rupees at the average rates of exchange during the year/ exchange rates as on the date of transaction. The related consolidated balance sheet is translated into Indian rupees 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 statement of profit and loss.

The Group had applied paragraph 46A of AS 11 under Previous GAAP. Ind AS 101 gives an option, which has been exercised by the Group, whereby a first time adopter can continue its Indian GAAP policy for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period. Hence, foreign exchange gain/loss on long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised upto March 31, 2016 has been deferred/capitalised. Such exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset are amortised over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items, acquired post April 01, 2016, pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(T) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(U) 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 up to twelve months (for raw materials) and up to 36 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 (under Trade payables). Where these 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 balance sheet. Interest expense on these are recognised in the finance cost.

(V) Current and non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Group's normal operating cycle.
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

(W) 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.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss 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.

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial liability or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options).

(X) Treasury shares

The Group has created an Employee Benefit Trust (EBT) for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Group uses EBT as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The EBT buys shares of the company from the market, for giving shares to employees. The shares held by EBT are treated as treasury shares.

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in equity. Share options whenever exercised, would be satisfied with treasury shares.

(Y) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term money market deposits which have 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.

(Z) Exceptional items

Exceptional 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 periods. Also tax charges related to exceptional items and certain one-time tax effects are considered exceptional. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's result and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

3(b) APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

(A) The Group has adopted, with effect from April 01, 2019, 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.

- **Ind AS 116 – Leases**

Ind AS 116, Leases, replaces the existing standard on accounting for leases, Ind AS 17, with effect from April 01, 2019. This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise a 'right of use asset' (ROU) and a corresponding 'lease liability' for all leases. Lease costs are to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term in the form of depreciation on the ROU asset and finance charges representing the unwinding of the discount on the lease liability. In contrast, the accounting requirements for lessors remain largely unchanged.

The Group acts as a lessee in lease arrangements mainly involving plant and machinery, office premises and other properties. The Group has elected to apply the modified retrospective approach on transition, and accordingly the comparative numbers have not been restated. For contracts in place as at April 01, 2019, the Group has continued to apply its existing definition of leases as under Ind AS 17 ("grandfathering"), instead of reassessing whether existing contracts are or contain a lease at that date. Further, the Group has elected to avail the exemption in Ind AS 116 from applying the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Transition to Ind AS 116 did not have a material effect on the Group's financial statements.

Previous period accounting policy: Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Group determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains lease, the Group separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Group concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Group as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Group's policy on the general borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payments are structured to increase in line with general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

Group as a lessor

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 unless the payments are structured to increase in line with general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase. 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.

- **Appendix C of Ind AS 12 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**

Appendix C of Ind AS 12 clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in Ind AS 12 Income Taxes when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The clarification did not have a material effect on the Group's financial statements so far as the recognition and measurement of income taxes is concerned. A consequential impact of the clarification is on the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The Group previously used to consider only those cases/matters for contingent liabilities wherever demand has been raised by the authorities/ initial assessment has been completed. The contingent liabilities have now been extrapolated to other years where a similar issue exists but formal demand has not been raised by tax authorities. Considering the impact of appendix C of Ind AS 12, the amounts of Income Tax disputes disclosed in note 34 and 37 of these financial statements would have been higher by ₹ 3,877 crore as on April 01, 2019, as against the hitherto followed practice. As per the transitional provisions of Appendix C of Ind AS 12, the Group has not restated comparative information.

- **Other Amendments**

A number of other minor amendments to existing standards also became effective on April 01, 2019 and have been adopted by the Group. The adoption of these new accounting pronouncements did not have a material impact on the accounting policies, methods of computation or presentation applied by the Group."

(B) Standards issued but not yet effective

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

3(c) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

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

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

(A) Significant estimates

i) Impact of COVID-19

The outbreak of novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India and the consequent lockdown restrictions imposed by national governments is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity across the globe. The commodity prices including oil have seen significant volatility with downward price pressures due to major demand centers affected by lockdown.

The Group is in the business of metals and mining, Oil & gas and generation of power which are considered as either essential goods and services or were generally allowed to continue to carry out the operations with adequate safety measures. The Group has taken proactive measures to comply with various regulations/guidelines issued by the Government and local bodies to ensure safety of its workforce and the society in general.

The Group has considered possible effects of Covid-19 on the recoverability of its investments, property, plant and equipment (PPE), inventories, loans and receivables, etc in accordance with Ind AS. The Group has considered forecast consensus, industry reports, economic indicators and general business conditions to make an assessment of the implications of the Pandemic. The Group has also performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used basis the internal and external information/ indicators of future economic condition. Based on the assessment, the Group has recorded necessary adjustments, including impairment to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount and has disclosed the same as exceptional item in these financial statements. The actual effects of COVID-19 could be different from what is presently assessed and would be known only in due course of time.

ii) Oil and gas reserves

Significant technical and commercial judgements are required to determine the Group's estimated oil and natural gas reserves. Reserves considered for computing depletion are proved reserves for acquisition costs and proved and developed reserves for successful exploratory wells, development wells, processing facilities, distribution assets, estimated future abandonment cost and all other related costs. Reserves for this purpose are considered on working interest basis which are reassessed atleast annually. Details of such reserves are given in note 42.

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

iii) Carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets

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

Details of carrying values and impairment charge/ reversal and the assumptions used are disclosed in note 6 and 33 respectively.

iv) Carrying value of developing / producing oil and gas assets:

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

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
Extension of PSC	granted till 2030 on the expected commercial terms (Refer note 3(c)(A)(viii)
Discount rates	cost of capital risk-adjusted for the risk specific to the asset/ CGU

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

Details of carrying values and impairment charge/ reversal and the assumptions used are disclosed in note 6 and 33 respectively.

v) Mining properties and leases

The carrying value of mining property and leases is arrived at by depreciating the assets over the life of the mine using the unit of production method based on proved and probable reserves. The estimate of reserves is subject to assumptions relating to life of the mine and may change when new information becomes available. Changes in reserves as a result of factors such as production cost, recovery rates, grade of reserves or commodity prices could thus impact the carrying values of mining properties and leases and environmental and restoration provisions.

Management performs impairment tests when there is an indication of impairment. The impairment assessments are based on a range of estimates and assumptions, including:

Estimates/ assumptions	Basis
Future Production	Proved and probable reserves, resource estimates (with an appropriate conversion factor) considering the expected permitted mining volumes and, in certain cases, 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
Exchange Rates	Management best estimate benchmarked with external sources of information
Discount Rates	Cost of capital risk-adjusted for the risk specific to the asset/CGU

Details of impairment charge and the assumptions used and carrying values are disclosed in note 33 and 6 respectively.

vi) Recoverability of deferred tax and other income tax assets

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

The total deferred tax assets recognised in these financial statement (refer note 34) includes MAT credit entitlements of ₹ 9,122 Crore (Previous year ₹ 10,321 Crore), of which ₹ 3,600 Crore is expected to be utilised in the fourteenth and the fifteenth year, the maximum permissible time period to utilise the MAT credits.

Additionally, the Group has tax receivables on account of refund arising on account of past amalgamation and relating to various tax disputes. The recoverability of these receivables involve application of judgement as to the ultimate outcome of the tax assessment and litigations. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of country specific tax law, in particular India, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

(vii) Copper operations India

In an appeal filed by the Group against the closure order of the Tuticorin Copper smelter by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board ("TNPCB"), the appellate authority National Green Tribunal ("NGT") passed an interim order on May 31, 2013 allowing the copper smelter to recommence operations and appointed an Expert Committee to submit a report on the plant operations. Post the interim order, the plant recommenced operations on June 23, 2013. Based on Expert Committee's report on the operations of the plant stating that the plant's emission were within prescribed standards and based on this report, NGT ruled on August 08, 2013 that the Copper smelter could continue its operations and recommendations made by the Expert Committee be implemented in a time bound manner. The Group has implemented all of the recommendations. TNPCB has filed an appeal against the order of the NGT before the Supreme Court of India.

In the meanwhile, the application for renewal of Consent to Operate (CTO) for existing copper smelter, required as per procedure established by law was rejected by TNPCB in April 2018. Vedanta Limited has filed an appeal before the TNPCB Appellate Authority challenging the Rejection Order. During the pendency of the appeal, there were protests by a section of local community raising environmental concerns and TNPCB vide its order dated May 23, 2018 ordered closure of existing copper smelter plant with immediate effect. Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu, issued orders dated May 28, 2018 with a direction to seal the existing copper smelter plant permanently. The Company 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 May 30, 2018, directing the immediate suspension and revocation of the Factory License and the Registration Certificate for the existing smelter plant.

The Company has appealed this before the National Green Tribunal (NGT). NGT vide its order on December 15, 2018 has set aside the impugned orders and directed the TNPCB to pass fresh orders for renewal of consent and authorisation to handle hazardous substances, subject to appropriate conditions for protection of environment in accordance with law.

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

The Company has filed a writ petition before Madras High Court challenging the various orders passed against the Company in 2018 and 2013. Continuous hearings were conducted from June 2019 to January 2020. Rejoinder and sur-rejoinder arguments on behalf of all the parties concluded on January 08, 2020 and the orders have been reserved for Judgement.

Further, in October 2019, the Company has filed a writ petition in Madras High court for allowing access to plant to undertake essential care and maintenance as due to lack of care and maintenance in the last 18 months, several structures such as pipelines, cable trays etc. are in corroded state and likely to get damaged. Management believes that assessment of physical damage, if any, can be carried out once it gets access to the plant. However, the same is not expected to be material.

As per the Company's assessment, it is in compliance with the applicable regulations and expects to get the necessary approvals in relation to the existing operations.

The Company has carried out an impairment analysis for existing plant assets during the year ended March 31, 2020 considering the key variables and concluded that there exists no impairment. The Company has done an additional sensitivity analysis with commencement of operations of the existing plant in FY 2022-23 and noted that the recoverable amount of the assets would still be in excess of their carrying values.

The carrying value of the assets as at March 31, 2020 is ₹ 2,328 Crore.

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 March 12, 2018 before the Expert Appraisal Committee of the MoEF 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 the High Court of Madras in a Public Interest Litigation held vide its order dated May 23, 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 Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has delisted the expansion project since the matter is sub-judice. Separately, SIPCOT vide its letter dated May 29, 2018, cancelled 342.22 acres of the land allotted for the proposed Expansion Project. Further the TNPCB issued orders on June 07, 2018 directing the withdrawal of the Consent to Establish (CTE) which was valid till March 31, 2023.

The Company has approached Madras High Court by way of writ petition challenging the cancellation of lease deeds by SIPCOT pursuant to which an interim stay has been granted. The Company has also filed Appeals before the TNPCB Appellate Authority challenging withdrawal of CTE by the TNPCB, the matter is pending for adjudication.

Impairment recognised during the year

For the expansion plant, the project activities are on halt since May 2018. Further, the project EC for the expansion plant got expired on December 31, 2018 and fresh application is filed before the competent authority, however, the process will start only after reopening of the existing plant and after obtaining all statutory approvals, the timing of which is uncertain.

Keeping in view the above factors and the fact that value in use cannot be reasonably ascertained, the Company has carried out recoverability assessment of the items of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress (CWIP) and capital advances. Based on the realisable value estimate of ₹ 288 Crore, the Company has recognised an impairment of ₹ 669 Crore (comprising of CWIP balances of ₹ 435 Crore, capital advances of ₹ 196 Crore and other assets of ₹ 38 Crore) during the year.

Property, plant and equipment of ₹ 1,473 Crore and inventories of ₹ 517 Crore, pertaining to existing and expansion plant, could not be physically verified, anytime during the year, as the access to the plant is presently restricted. However, since operations are suspended and access to the plant restricted, any difference between book and physical quantities is unlikely to be material.

(viii) PSC Extension

Rajasthan Block

On October 26, 2018, the Government of India (GoI), acting through the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) granted its approval for a ten-year extension of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Rajasthan Block (RJ), with effect from May 15, 2020 subject to certain conditions. The GoI had granted the extension under the Pre-NELP Extension Policy, the applicability whereof to PSC for Rajasthan Block is sub-judice and pending before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The key conditions stated by DGH and the Group's position is detailed below:

a) Submission of Audited Accounts and End of year statement:

The Company and one of the joint operation partners have divergent views on the cost oil entitlement and therefore the End of Year statement for the year ended March 31, 2018 & March 31, 2019 and the Investment Multiple as at March 31, 2018 and as at March 31, 2019 could not be finalised. Consequentially, profit petroleum pertaining to the said Block for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 and applicable Investment Multiple calculated based on management's cost oil computation (resulting into Government's share of profit petroleum @ 40% for DA-1 & DA-2 and @20% for DA-3 for FY 2019 & FY 2020), remains provisional. The computation is after considering relevant independent legal advice. Pending alignment with joint operation partner, the End of Year Statement for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 as per Operator's calculations have been submitted to DGH and the joint operation partner, during the relevant financial year.

Above condition for submission of audited accounts and End of Year Statement for adoption by Management Committee of the Block has been delinked by DGH vide letter dated December 03, 2019 as a pre-condition to PSC extension.

b) Profit Petroleum:

DGH, in May 2018, has raised a demand for the period up to March 31, 2017 for Government's additional share of Profit oil based on its computation of disallowance of cost incurred over the initially approved Field Development Plan (FDP) of pipeline project for ₹ 1,508 Crore (US$ 202 million) and retrospective re-allocation of certain common costs between Development Areas (DAs) of Rajasthan Block aggregating to ₹ 2,723 Crore (US$ 364 million), representing share of the Company and its subsidiary. DGH vide it's letter dated May 12, 2020, reiterated its demand only with respect to the retrospective re-allocation of certain common costs between Development Areas (DA'S) of Rajasthan block of ₹ 2,723 Crore (US$ 364 million) for the period upto March 31, 2017.

Subsequently, the Company in January 2020 received notifications from DGH on audit exceptions arising out of its audit for the FY 2017-18, which comprises of the consequential effects on profit oil due to the aforesaid matters and certain new matters on cost allowability plus interest aggregating to ₹ 4,828 Crore (US$ 645 million), representing share of the Company and its subsidiary, which have been suitably responded to by the Company.

The Company believes that it has sufficient as well as reasonable basis (pursuant to PSC provisions & approvals), supported by legal advice, for having claimed such costs and for allocating common costs between different DAs. In the Company's opinion, these computations of the aforesaid demand / audit exceptions are not appropriate and the accounting adjustments sought for issues pertaining to Year 2007 and onwards are based on assumptions that are not in consonance with the approvals already in place. The Company's view is also supported by independent legal opinion and the Company has been following the process set out in PSC to resolve these aforesaid matters. Thus, the Company sought for appointment of a sole expert for opining on the audit exceptions by a letter dated November 14, 2019 and thereafter on May 14, 2020, Company has issued a notice of Arbitration proceeding on the above matters and is confident of resolution of matters in its favor.

Further to above stated letter from GoI on October 26,2018, in view of pending non-finalisation of the Addendum to PSC, the extraordinary situation prevailing on account of COVID-19 and non-finalisation of issues including the aforesaid DGH demand, the GoI granted, vide letter dated May 14, 2020, permission to the Group to continue petroleum operations in RJ-ON-90/I block, till the execution of the Addendum to PSC or for a period of three months from May 15, 2020, whichever is earlier.

In our view, above mentioned condition linked to PSC extension is untenable and has not resulted in creation of any liability and cannot be a ground for non-extension. In addition, all necessary procedures prescribed in the PSC including invocation of arbitration, in respect of the stated audit observation have also been fulfilled. Accordingly, in our view, the PSC extension approval granted vide DGH letter dated October 26, 2018 upholds with all conditions addressed and no material liability would devolve upon the Group.

Ravva Block

The Government of India (GoI) has granted its approval for a ten-year extension of PSC for Ravva Block with effect from October 28, 2019, in terms of the provision of the "Policy on the Grant of the extension to Production Sharing Contract Signed by Government awarding small, medium-sized and discovered field to private joint ventures" dated March 28, 2016. The PSC addendum recording this extension has been executed by all parties.

The Ravva Extension Policy, amongst others, provides for an increased share of profit petroleum of 10% for the GoI during the extended term of the Ravva PSC and payment of royalty and cess as per prevailing rate in accordance with the PNG Rules, 1959 and OIDB Act. Under the Ravva PSC, –the Company's oil and gas business is entitled to recover 100% of cost of production and development from crude oil and natural gas sales before any profit is allocated among the parties. Cost recovery for exploration cost during extension period shall be governed as per the provision of Office Memorandum 2013, 2019 issued by MoPNG on exploration in mining lease area post expiry of the exploration period.

(ix) Impact of Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019

Pursuant to the introduction of Section 115BAA of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 which is effective April 01, 2019, companies in India have the option to pay corporate income tax at the rate of 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess as against the earlier rate of 30% plus applicable surcharge and cess, subject to certain conditions like, the company has to forego all benefits like tax holidays, brought forward losses generated through tax incentives/additional depreciation and outstanding MAT credit. Considering all the provisions under Section 115BAA and based on the expected timing of exercising of the option under Section 115BAA, the Group has re-measured its deferred tax balances leading to a deferred tax credit of ₹ 1,774 Crore on deferred tax balances as at March 31, 2019 being recognised during the financial year. This computation required assessment of assumptions regarding future profitability, which is inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be increase or decrease in the amounts recognised.

(x) Flue-gas desulfurisation (FGD) implementation:

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC) has revised emission norms for coal-based power plants in India. Accordingly, both captive and independent coal-based power plants in India are required to comply with these revised norms for reduction of sulphur oxide (SOx) emissions for which the current plant infrastructure is to be modified or new equipment's have to be installed. Timelines for compliance to the revised norm for various plants in the Group range from December 2019 to March 2022. Different power plants are at different stages of the implementation process. However, it is unlikely that the implementation would be completed by the stipulated date.

TSPL for which the last date of compliance was December 31, 2019, has issued Letter of Intent (LOI) to the successful bidder and continues to operate the plant in absence of any directions from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or MOEF&CC. TSPL is confident that authorities would take considerate stand in view of stringent timelines and earnest efforts taken by the plant to meet the environmental norms. TSPL has received show cause notice from Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB), which was favourably disposed of by PPCB with a recommendation to CPCB for extension of timeline. Subsequently, a show cause notice has been issued by CPCB to TSPL and other power plants which were required to meet December 31, 2019 deadline. CPCB vide notice dated May 20, 2020 published on its website, has imposed penalty of ₹ 18 Lacs per month per non-compliant unit and any further directions based on the periodic review of compliance status.

Similarly, other power plants of the Group in India are required to comply with the revised norms in the coming year(s). Group's respective operations have been engaging with the concerned authorities to extend the timeline for compliance. In the event, the request for extension of timeline is not accepted, this could lead to levy of some penalties, the impact of which is not likely to be material.

(xi) Electrosteel Steels Limited had filed application for renewal of Consent to Operate ('CTO') on August 24, 2017 for the period of five years which was denied by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board ('JSPCB') on August 23, 2018. Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand has granted stay on August 25, 2018 against said order of denial of CTO by JSPCB and the stay has been extended by the Court to allow the operations till next date of hearing, which is now fixed on June 19, 2020. Hon'ble High Court has also extended stay against order of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

(MOEF&CC) dated September 20, 2018 in respect of revocation of environmental clearance (EC) till next date of hearing on June 19, 2020. In December 2019, ESL has been granted the stage I forest clearance by MOEF&CC. The company is working out appropriate solution to secure the revised EC in due course and does not expect a material liability in this regard.

(xii) Assessment of impairment at Avanstrate Inc (ASI)

Significant changes in the market and economic environment in which ASI operates has led to decrease in demand and profitability in the glass substrate business. Accordingly, the Group had assessed the recoverable value of all its assets and liabilities which led to a non-cash impairment charge during the year ended March 31, 2020 (refer note 33).

The impairment assessments are based on a range of estimates and assumptions, including:

Estimates/ assumption	Basis
Future sales volume	Existing customer relationships, unperformed contracts and expected wins
Commodity prices	Management's best estimate
Discount rates	Cost of capital risk-adjusted for the risk specific to the asset/ CGU

The projections of future sales volume are based on the existing customer relationships, unperformed contracts and revenue from contracts with new customers which are in the advanced stage of discussions or are probable wins based on management judgement. Any subsequent changes to cash flows due to changes in the above-mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of the assets.

(xiii) Assessment of impairment of assets at Aluminium division

Considering lower sales realisation, an impairment trigger has been identified in the aluminium division of the Company. 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 rates	cost of capital risk-adjusted for the risk specific to the asset/CGU

The Group has carried out an impairment analysis, based on value in use approach, considering the key variables and concluded that there exists no impairment. The Group has carried out sensitivity analysis on key assumptions including commodity price, discount rate and delay in expansion of refinery. Based on sensitivity analysis, the recoverable amount is still expected to exceed the carrying value as at March 31, 2020 of ₹ 36,992 Crore.

(xiv) Going Concern

Considering the uncertainties caused due to Covid-19, the Group prepared its cash flow forecasts under various scenarios and has performed additional sensitivities on certain key assumptions. Based on such an analysis and assessment of its ability to raise additional capital, the Group continues to prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis.

(B) Significant judgements

(i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease:

The Group has ascertained that the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered into between one of the subsidiaries and a State grid qualifies to be an operating lease under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Accordingly, the consideration receivable under the PPA relating to recovery of capacity charges towards capital cost have been recognised as operating lease rentals and in respect of variable cost that includes fuel costs, operations and maintenance, etc. is considered as revenue from sale of products/services.

Significant judgement is required in segregating the capacity charges due from the State grid, between fixed and contingent payments. The Group has determined that since the capacity charges under the PPA are based on the number of units of electricity made available by its Subsidiary which would be subject to variation on account of various factors like availability of coal and water for the plant, there are no fixed minimum payments under the PPA, which requires it to be accounted for on a straight line basis. The contingent rents recognised are disclosed in Note 25(A).

(ii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Group. A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation.
Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of country specific applicable law, in particular India, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Group does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Group's financial position or profitability. These are set out in note 37.

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

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

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

(iv) Exceptional Items

Exceptional 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 periods. Also tax charges related to exceptional items and certain one-time tax effects are considered exceptional. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's result and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

The determination as to which items should be disclosed separately requires a degree of judgement. The details of exceptional items are set out in note 33.

4 BUSINESS COMBINATION AND OTHERS

a) Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited - Business Combination (proposed)

Pursuant to the order dated January 30, 2020 of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Vedanta Limited is implementing the approved Resolution Plan for acquisition of Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited ("FACOR") which was under liquidation as per the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 (including all amendments for the time being in force). The closing of the transaction requires certain substantive actions to be taken whereupon the transaction would qualify for accounting under Ind AS 103 Business Combinations.

FACOR is a company in the business of producing Ferro Alloys and owns a Ferro Chrome plant with capacity of 72,000 TPA, two operational Chrome mines and 100 MW of Captive Power Plant through its subsidiary, FACOR Power Limited (FPL). The consideration payable for the acquisition of FACOR on debt and cash free basis under the approved Resolution Plan is ₹ 10 Crore as well as equivalent of cash balance in FPL as upfront payment and zero coupon, secured and unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures of aggregate face value of ₹ 270 Crore to the Financial Creditors payable equally over 4 years commencing March 2021.

b) Acquisition of Global coke plant

On July 28, 2019, the Company acquired Sindhudurg plant of Global Coke Limited which was under liquidation as per the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 (including all amendments for the time being in force) for a cash consideration of ₹ 33 Crore. The assets acquired mainly included Land, Building and Plant & Machinery of similar value as the cash consideration. The acquisition complements backward integration opportunity for the Company's existing pig iron division and also increase Company's footprint in met coke market in south western part of India. Detailed disclosure of fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Sindhudurg plant has not been provided as the same is not material.

Acquisition costs related to the same were not material.

c) Electrosteel Steels Limited - Business Combination

During the previous year ended March 31, 2019, the Group, through its subsidiary Vedanta Star Limited (VSL) acquired control over Electrosteel Steels Limited (ESL). Based on completion of the closing conditions, the Group concluded the acquisition date as June 04, 2018. ESL has been included in "Others" segment. If ESL had been acquired at the beginning of the comparative period, revenue and profit before taxation of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2019 would have been ₹ 91,559 Crore and ₹ 13,540 Crore respectively.

Further, during the current year, Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Kolkata Bench vide its Order dated January 31, 2020 approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of VSL with its subsidiary ESL. Post the amalgamation becoming effective on March 25, 2020, the Company directly holds 95.49% in ESL.

d) Acquisition of new hydrocarbon blocks

In August, 2018, Vedanta Limited was awarded 41 hydrocarbon blocks out of 55 blocks auctioned under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) by Government of India (GOI). The blocks awarded to Vedanta Limited comprise of 33 onshore and 8 offshore blocks. Vedanta Limited will share a specified proportion of the net revenue from each block with GOI and has entered into 41 separate revenue sharing contracts (RSC) on October 01, 2018.
The bid cost of ₹ 4,122 Crore represents Vedanta Limited's total committed capital expenditure on the blocks for the committed work programs during the exploration phase. Vedanta Limited has provided bank guarantees for minimum work programme commitments amounting to ₹ 2,268 Crore for the 41 exploration blocks. These have been disclosed in note 37.

In March 2019, the Company has been awarded 2 Contract Areas out of total 25 Contract Areas auctioned under Round II of the Discovered Small Field Policy (DSF) by Government of India (GOI). Both the Contract Areas awarded are onland fields. The Group will share a specified proportion of the revenue from each block with GOI and has entered into 2 separate Revenue Sharing Contracts (RSC) on March 07, 2019. There is no commitment for minimum work programme in these blocks.

In July 2019, the Company has been awarded 10 hydrocarbon blocks out of 32 blocks awarded under round II & III of Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) by Government of India (GoI). The blocks awarded to the Group comprise of 7 onshore and 3 offshore blocks. To effect the transaction, the Company has entered into revenue sharing contracts ("RSCs") with the GoI on July 16, 2019. The bid cost of ₹ 1,761 Crore represents the Group's estimated cost of committed work program in the blocks during the initial exploration phase. The Company has provided bank guarantees for minimum work programme commitments amounting to ₹ 512 Crore for the 10 exploration blocks.

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION

A) Description of segment and principal activities

The Group is a diversified natural resource group engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Group produces zinc, lead, silver, copper, aluminium, iron ore, oil and gas and commercial power and has a presence across India, South Africa, Namibia, U.A.E, Ireland, Australia, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Liberia. The Group is also in the business of port operations and manufacturing of glass substrate and steel. The Group has seven reportable segments: copper, aluminium, iron ore, power, Zinc India (comprises of zinc and lead India), Zinc international, oil and gas and others. The management of the Group is organised by its main products: copper, Zinc (comprises of zinc and lead India, silver India and zinc international), aluminium, iron ore, oil and gas, power and others. Each of the reportable segments derives its revenues from these main products and hence these have been identified as reportable segments by the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM").

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

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 3. The operating segments reported are the segments of the Group for which separate financial information is available. Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation and tax (EBITDA) are evaluated regularly by the CODM in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Group's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are reviewed on an overall basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Pricing between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties except from power segment sales amounting to Nil and ₹ 67 Crore, which is at cost, for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively.

The following table presents revenue and profit information and certain assets and liabilities information regarding the Group's business segments as at and for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Zinc India	Zinc International	Oil & Gas	Aluminium	Copper	Iron Ore	Power	Others	Eliminations	Total
	Business Segments									
Revenue										
External revenue	18,159	3,128	12,661	26,544	9,053	3,450	5,860	4,690	-	83,545
Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	33	-	13	-	92	(138)	-
Segment revenue	18,159	3,128	12,661	26,577	9,053	3,463	5,860	4,782	(138)	83,545
Results										
EBITDA*	8,714	380	7,271	1,998	(300)	878	1,649	471	-	21,061
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	2,367	633	2,714	1,896	214	109	687	473	-	9,093
Other income **	101	-	-	73	5	8	17	1	-	205
Segment Results	**6,448**	**(253)**	**4,557**	**175**	**(509)**	**777**	**979**	**(1)**	**-**	**12,173**
Less: Unallocated expenses										(307)
Less: Finance costs										4,977
Add: Other income (excluding exchange difference and those included in segment results)										2,238
Add: Net exceptional loss										(17,386)
Net profit/(loss) before tax										(8,259)
Other information										
Segment assets	21,989	5,175	15,474	55,876	6,867	2,738	18,712	8,087	-	1,34,918
Financial Assets investments										24,753
Deferred tax Assets										6,889
Income tax Assets										2,652
Cash and bank balances (Including restricted cash and bank balances)										13,256
Others										1,154
Total assets										**1,83,622**
Segment liabilities	5,996	1,226	10,206	20,811	4,599	1,268	1,942	1,574	-	47,622
Deferred tax liabilities										2,885
Borrowing										59,187
Income tax liabilities (net of payments)										188
Others										1,993
Total liabilities										**1,11,875**
Capital expenditure* **	4,220	721	4,610	1,406	61	105	66	238	-	11,430
Impairment reversal/ (charge) - net / provision	**-**	**-**	**(15,907)**	**-**	**(669)**	**-**	**-**	**(504)**	**-**	**(17,080)**

* EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure

** Amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.

*** Total of capital expenditure includes capital expenditure of ₹ 3 Crore which is not allocable to any segment. It also includes acquisition through business combination.

For the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Business Segments									
	Zinc India	Zinc International	Oil & Gas	Aluminium	Copper	Iron Ore	Power	Others	Eliminations	Total
Revenue										
External revenue	20,656	2,738	13,223	29,208	10,739	2,903	6,456	4,978	-	90,901
Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	21	-	8	68	45	(142)	-
Segment revenue	20,656	2,738	13,223	29,229	10,739	2,911	6,524	5,023	(142)	90,901
Results										
EBITDA*	10,600	698	7,656	2,202	(235)	584	1,527	980	-	24,012
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	1,959	429	2,492	1,874	209	118	712	399	-	8,192
Other income **	78	-	-	71	6	8	17	3	-	183
Segment Results	**8,719**	**269**	**5,164**	**399**	**(438)**	**474**	**832**	**584**	**-**	**16,003**
Less: Unallocated expenses										(509)
Less: Finance costs										5,689
Add: Other income (excluding exchange difference and those included in segment results)										3,435
Add: Net exceptional loss										320
Net profit/(loss) before tax										13,560
Other information										
Segment assets	19,884	6,034	28,519	58,422	8,347	3,122	19,573	8,844	-	1,52,745
Financial Assets investments										33,065
Deferred tax Assets										3,475
Income tax Assets										3,492
Cash and bank balances (Including restricted cash and bank balances)										8,392
Others										874
Total assets										**2,02,043**
Segment liabilities	6,155	1,361	9,851	23,062	4,163	1,367	2,045	1,463	-	49,467
Deferred tax liabilities										4,484
Borrowing										66,226
Income tax liabilities (net of payments)										409
Others										3,933
Total liabilities										**1,24,519**
Capital expenditure* **	3,883	1,575	3,876	1,552	304	36	60	5,191	-	16,490
Impairment reversal/ (charge) - net / provision	-	-	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	261

* EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure

** Amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.

*** Total of capital expenditure includes capital expenditure of ₹ 3 Crore which is not allocable to any segment. It also includes acquisition through business combination.

B) Geographical segment analysis

The following table provides an analysis of the Group's sales by region in which the customer is located, irrespective of the origin of the goods.

(₹ in Crore)

Geographical Segments	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue by geographical segment		
India	54,226	59,160
China	2,694	3,787
UAE	820	1,015
Malaysia	7,648	4,866
Others	18,157	22,073
Total	**83,545**	**90,901**

The following is an analysis of the carrying amount of non-current assets, excluding deferred tax assets and financial assets, analysed by the geographical area in which the assets are located:

(₹ in Crore)

Geographical Segments	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Carrying amount of non-current assets		
India	1,06,844	1,21,676
South Africa	3,723	4,186
Namibia	750	995
Taiwan	1,162	1,220
Others	985	981
Total	**1,13,464**	**1,29,058**

C) Information about major customers

No single customer has accounted for more than 10% of the Group's revenue for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

D) Disaggregation of revenue

Below table summarises the disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Oil	10,906	12,643
Gas	795	527
Zinc Metal	15,756	17,205
Lead Metal	3,470	3,757
Silver Metals and bars	2,476	2,583
Iron Ore	1,482	691
Metallurgical coke	55	53
Pig Iron	2,239	2,061
Copper products	7,349	9,293
Aluminium products	25,429	28,073
Power	4,406	4,784
Steel products	3,785	4,186
Others	3,748	4,219
Revenue from contracts with customers*	**81,896**	**90,075**
Revenue from contingent rents	1,673	1,672
(Loss) on provisionally priced contracts under Ind AS 109	(1,300)	(846)
JV partner's share of the exploration costs approved under the OM (Refer note 25A)	1,276	-
Total Revenue	**83,545**	**90,901**

*includes revenues from sale of services aggregating to ₹ 216 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 220 Crore) which is recorded over a period of time and the balance revenue is recognised at a point in time.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, INTANGIBLE ASSETS, CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND EXPLORATION INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Mining property	Oil & gas producing facilities	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Right of Use assets	Total	Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)	Exploration intangible assets under development	Total including capital work-in-progress and Exploration intangible assets under development
Property, Plant & equipment													
Gross Block													
As at April 01, 2018	2,156	12,543	90,752	10,034	46,715	336	126	722	-	1,63,384	17,639	62,083	2,43,106
Additions	39	484	2,248	1,147	249	18	20	109	-	4,314	7,061	500	11,875
Transfers/ Reclassifications	11	399	3,881	2,073	32,867	20	236	8	-	39,495	19,673	(59,169)	(1)
Acquisition through business combination (Refer note 4(c))	332	559	3,490	-	-	4	-	3	-	4,388	457	-	4,845
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(16)	(934)	(53)	-	(3)	(14)	(25)	-	(1,045)	(58)	-	(1,103)
Unsuccessful Exploration cost (Refer note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50)	(50)
Exchange differences	20	61	416	(464)	2,603	9	(9)	14	-	2,650	(277)	4,542	6,915
As at March 31, 2019	**2,558**	**14,030**	**99,853**	**12,737**	**82,434**	**384**	**359**	**831**	**-**	**2,13,186**	**44,495**	**7,906**	**2,65,587**
ROU Assets as at April 01, 2019	-	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	577	561	-	-	561
Additions	10	357	2,335	1,491	186	12	41	123	1,021	5,576	5,800	509	11,885
Acquisition through business combination (Refer note 4(b))	12	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	33
Transfers/ Reclassifications [^]	(330)	61	1,545	693	1,400	2	26	10	-	3,407	(3,812)	18	(387)
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(6)	(724)	(126)	(14)	(4)	(22)	(8)	(224)	(1,128)	(3)	(84)	(1,215)
Unsuccessful Exploration cost (Refer note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Exchange differences	28	175	773	(526)	6,812	16	(10)	18	46	7,332	2,588	663	10,583
As at March 31, 2020	**2,278**	**14,624**	**1,03,780**	**14,269**	**90,818**	**410**	**394**	**974**	**1,420**	**2,28,967**	**49,068**	**9,009**	**2,87,044**
Accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairment													
As at April 01, 2018	284	4,837	27,714	5,477	44,891	222	36	593	-	84,054	1,499	46,168	1,31,721
Charge for the year	23	569	4,353	1,305	1,750	45	18	78	-	8,141	-	-	8,141
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(15)	(668)	-	-	(2)	(9)	(24)	-	(718)	-	-	(718)
Impairment charge/(reversal) for the year (Refer note 33)	-	-	-	-	(261)	-	-	-	-	(261)	-	-	(261)
Transfers/ Reclassification	2	40	(65)	-	23,396	2	48	(28)	-	23,395	20,975	(44,371)	(1)
Exchange differences	13	82	474	(115)	2,588	6	(6)	18	-	3,060	(215)	3,386	6,231
As at March 31, 2019	**322**	**5,513**	**31,808**	**6,667**	**72,364**	**273**	**87**	**637**	**-**	**1,17,671**	**22,259**	**5,183**	**1,45,113**
ROU Assets as at April 01, 2019	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	10	547	4,181	1,634	2,359	46	37	116	133	9,063	-	-	9,063
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(1)	(407)	-	-	(3)	(16)	(7)	(28)	(462)	-	-	(462)
Impairment charge/(reversal) for the year (Refer note 33)	-	17	507	-	6,912	-	-	-	22	7,458	7,857	1,569	16,884
Transfers/ Reclassification	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	21	166	805	(216)	6,406	14	(6)	20	5	7,215	2,115	509	9,839
As at March 31, 2020	**353**	**6,242**	**36,887**	**8,085**	**88,041**	**330**	**108**	**766**	**133**	**1,40,945**	**32,231**	**7,261**	**1,80,437**
Net Book Value/Carrying Amount													
As at April 01, 2018	1,872	7,706	63,038	4,557	1,824	114	90	129	-	79,330	16,140	15,915	1,11,385
As at March 31, 2019	2,236	8,517	68,045	6,070	10,070	111	272	194	-	95,515	22,236	2,723	1,20,474
As at March 31, 2020	**1,925**	**8,382**	**66,893**	**6,184**	**2,777**	**80**	**286**	**208**	**1,287**	**88,022**	**16,837**	**1,748**	**1,06,607**

Details of Right of Use (ROU) Assets

	Land	Building	Plant and Equipment	Total
For the FY 2019-20				
ROU asset as at April 01, 2019	311	239	26	576
Additions	302	40	679	1,021
Deductions	-	(196)	-	(196)
Depreciation	(51)	(42)	(40)	(133)
Impairment	(22)	-	-	(22)
Exchange difference	8	7	26	41
Net book value/ carrying amount as on March 31, 2020	548	48	691	1,287

Intangible Assets

(₹ in Crore)

	Software License	Right to use*	Mining Rights	Port concession rights (refer note k)	Brand & Technological know-how	Total
Gross Block						
As at April 1, 2018	321	69	381	677	220	1,668
Additions	15	-	-	4	-	19
Transfers from Property, Plant and Equipment	1	-	-	-	-	1
Disposals/ Adjustments	(4)	-	-	(3)	-	(7)
Exchange differences	9	-	-	-	4	13
As at March 31, 2019	**342**	**69**	**381**	**678**	**224**	**1,694**
Additions	21	6	-	6	-	33
Transfers from Property, Plant and Equipment	1	37	-	-	-	38
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Exchange differences	15	-	-	-	23	38
As at March 31, 2020	**379**	**112**	**381**	**683**	**247**	**1,802**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
As at April 1, 2018	262	11	319	122	5	719
Charge for the year	35	3	5	24	22	89
Disposals/ Adjustments	(4)	-	-	(1)	-	(5)
Transfers from Property, Plant and Equipment	1	-	-	-	-	1
Exchange differences	8	-	-	-	(0)	8
As at March 31, 2019	**302**	**14**	**324**	**145**	**27**	**812**
Charge for the year	32	5	4	25	23	89
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	15	-	-	-	4	19
As at March 31, 2020	**349**	**19**	**328**	**170**	**54**	**920**
Net Book Value/Carrying amount						
As at April 1, 2018	59	58	62	555	215	949
As at March 31, 2019	40	55	57	533	197	882
As at March 31, 2020	**30**	**93**	**53**	**513**	**193**	**882**

*CSR Asset

a) Plant and equipment include refineries, smelters, power plants, railway sidings, ships, aircrafts, river fleets and related facilities.

b) During the year ended March 31, 2020, interest capitalised was ₹ 1,017 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 834 Crore).

c) Freehold land includes ₹ 293 Crore (March 31, 2019 ₹ 259 Crore), accumulated depreciation ₹ 254 Crore (March 31, 2019 ₹ 226 Crore), which is available for use during the lifetime of the Production Sharing Contract of the respective Oil and Gas blocks and title deed for the same is in the name of the licensee of the block.

d) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged as collateral against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note 19 on "Borrowings".

e) Freehold land includes 40 quarters at Bidhan Bagh Unit and 300.88 acres of land at Korba and Bidhan Bagh which have been occupied without authorisation for which Group is evaluating evacuation options and the Group has filed the civil suits for the same.

f) The land transferred to BALCO by National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) vide agreement dated June 20, 2002 comprising of 171.44 acres land for BALCO's 270 MW captive power plant and it's allied facilities and 34.74 acres land for staff quarters of the said captive power plant is yet to be registered in favour of BALCO due to non availability of title deeds from NTPC. The arbitration is pending between Balco and NTPC (presently in appeal before Delhi High Court), in which transfer of title deeds is also sub-judice and is posted for hearing on July 27, 2020.

g) The Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh has vide its order dated February 25, 2010, upheld that BALCO is in legal possession of 1,804.67 acres of Government land. Subsequent to the said order, the State Government has decided to issue the lease deed in favour of BALCO after the issue of forest land is decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, pursuant to public interest litigations filed, it has been alleged that land in possession of BALCO is being used in contravention of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 even though the said land has been in its possession prior to the promulgation of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 on which its Aluminium complex, allied facilities and township were constructed between 1971-76. The Central Empowered Committee of the Supreme Court has already recommended ex-post facto diversion of the forest land in possession of BALCO. BALCO has also filed two IA before the Supreme Court, 1st challenging the order of the Tehsildar Korba whereby he rejected BALCO'S applications for eviction of illegal encroachers on BALCO'S land on the ground that land matter is subjudice before the Supreme Court and the other application whereby BALCO has challenged the state government's action for allotment of land to illegal encroachers under the Rajiv Ashray Yojna. No next date is there and the matter is to be listed in due course.

h) Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital work-in-progress and exploration and evaluation assets net block includes share of jointly owned assets with the joint venture partners ₹ 11,154 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 23,387 Crore). Due to the reasons mentioned in note 3(c)(A)(viii), in the previous year, the Group has recomputed its reserves till 2030 and has reclassified exploration costs of ₹ 8,126 Crore to property plant and equipment and ₹ 6,724 Crore to capital work-in-progress.

i) In accordance with the exemption given under Ind AS 101, which has been exercised by the Group, a first time adopter can continue its previous GAAP policy for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the previous GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period i.e. April 01, 2016. Accordingly, foreign currency exchange loss arising on translation/settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items acquired before April 01, 2016 pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset amounting to ₹ 65 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 85 Crore) are adjusted to the cost of respective item of property, plant and equipment.

j) Reconciliation of depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Depreciation/Depletion/Amortisation expense on:		
Property, Plant and equipment	9,063	8,141
Intangible assets	89	89
As per Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles schedule	9,152	8,230
Less: Depreciation capitalised	-	(10)
Less: Cost allocated to joint ventures	(59)	(28)
As per Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	**9,093**	**8,192**

k) Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited (VGCB), a special purpose vehicle and wholly owned by the Company, was incorporated for the coal berth mechanisation and upgradation at Visakhapatnam port. The project was to be carried out on a design, build, finance, operate and transfer basis and the concession agreement between Visakhapatnam Port and VGCB was signed in 2010. Visakhapatnam Port has provided, in lieu of Royalty, an exclusive license to VGCB for designing, engineering, financing, constructing, equipping, operating, maintaining, and transferring the project/project facilities and services. The concession period is 30 years from the date of the award of the concession. The capacity of upgraded berth is 10.18 mmtpa and that the Vishakhapatnam Port is 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 Tariff Authority for Major Project (TAMP) notification. The changes in tariff rates are linked to the variation in 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 Visakhapatnam Port at the end of the concession period. The project is in commercial operations since 2013.

l) Title deeds of freehold land of 264 acres relating to Electrosteel Steels Limited is not available with the Group. The Group is in the process of having the same regularised.

m) As at March 31, 2020, TSPL's assets consisting of land (including ROU land), building and plant and machinery having net carrying value of ₹ 397 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 391 Crore), ₹ 200 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 211 Crore) and ₹ 9,435 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 9,861 Crore) respectively have been given on operating lease (refer note 3(c)(B)(i)).

n) A parcel of land aggregating to ₹ 349 Crores relating to Iron Ore business has been reclassified during the year, due to existing litigation, to Financial Assets and later impaired (Refer note 33) and ₹ 38 Crore transferred to intangible assets from CWIP.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS: INVESTMENTS

A) Non-Current Investments

(₹ in Crore)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(I) Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in Equity Shares - Quoted		
Sterlite Technologies Limited- 47,64,295 shares of ₹ 2 each (including 60 shares held jointly with nominees)	30	104
Investment in Equity Shares - unquoted		
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited - 9,52,859 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (including 12 shares held jointly with nominees)	11	11
Other Investments	0	0
(II) Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
Investment in structured instrument - Unquoted (Refer note 38)	-	4,772
Investment in Bonds - Quoted- Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	50	-
(III) Investment in Equity Shares (fully paid)		
Associate Companies – Unquoted		
Gaurav Overseas Private Limited - 3,23,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	0	0
RoshSkor Township (Proprietary) Limited- 50 equity shares of NAD 1 each	4	4
Joint ventures – Unquoted		
Rampia Coal Mines and Energy Private Limited - 2,72,29,539 equity shares of ₹ 1 each	3	3
Madanpur South Coal Company Limited - 1,14,421 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	2	2
Goa Maritime Private Limited: 5,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	0	0
Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited-69 equity shares of NAD 1 each	0	0
Less: Impairment in the value of investment in joint ventures	(5)	(5)
Total	**95**	**4,891**

a)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Aggregate amount of quoted investments, and market value thereof	80	104
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	20	4,792
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	(5)	(5)
Total	**95**	**4,891**

B) Current Investment

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (fully paid)		
Investment in mutual funds - quoted	5,149	7,782
Investment in mutual funds - unquoted	7,597	7,010
Investment in bonds - quoted[b]	11,911	13,276
Investment in India Grid trust - quoted[b]	1	106
Total	**24,658**	**28,174**

a)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Aggregate amount of quoted investments, and market value thereof	17,061	21,164
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	7,597	7,010
Total	**24,658**	**28,174**

b) Includes investment in related parties ₹ 101 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 329 Crore). Refer note 38.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
Particulars	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Total**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Total**
Unsecured	3,658	2,720	6,378	4,219	4,020	8,239
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(547)	(23)	(570)	(531)	(38)	(569)
Total	**3,111**	**2,697**	**5,808**	**3,688**	**3,982**	**7,670**

a) The interest free credit period given to customer is up to 90 days. Also refer note 22C(d)

b) For amount due and terms and conditions of related party receivables refer note 38.

c) In July 2017, the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity dismissed the appeal filed by one of the Group's subsidiaries, Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL) with respect to the interpretation of how the calorific value of coal and costs associated with it should be determined. However, APTEL had allowed payment of shunting and unloading charges. TSPL filed an appeal before the Honourable Supreme Court (SC), which by an order dated March 07, 2018 has decided the matter in favour of TSPL. PSPCL has not paid the due amount as per the direction of the Supreme court. Therefore, TSPL filed its contempt petition before the SC. On August 07, 2019, SC has passed order in the contempt petition in favour of TSPL and ordered PSPCL to pay the due amount in 8 weeks. PSPCL has paid ₹ 1,002 Crore during the current financial year. PSPCL has filed an application in Supreme Court on October 10, 2019 seeking direction to designate an appropriate authority for arriving at the final amount as per its order. On November 25, 2019 the application has been dismissed and SC directed PSPCL to pay the remaining amount within 12 weeks (i.e. by February 17, 2020). On February 13, 2020, PSPCL has filed a miscellaneous application seeking additional time for compliance of order dated November 25, 2019. TSPL has also filed a second contempt petition on November 13, 2019 in Supreme Court regarding the remaining amount receivable from PSCPL. PSPCL has filed counter affidavit in reply to the second contempt petition. TSPL has filed rejoinder to the counter affidavit on February 24, 2020 and the next date of hearing has been deferred due to the lockdown pursuant to Covid-19. The outstanding dues (included in trade receivables above) and interest receivable (included in Note 11) in relation to this dispute as at 31 March 2020 is ₹ 247 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,135 Crore) and ₹ 139 Crore (March 31, 2019: NIL) respectively.

In another matter 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 filed an appeal before the Honourable Supreme Court to seek relief which is yet to be listed. The outstanding trade receivables in relation to this dispute and other matters is ₹ 1,298 Crore as at 31 March 2020

(31 March 2019: ₹ 1,065 Crore). The Group, based on external legal opinion and its own assessment of the merits of the case, remains confident that it is highly probable that the Supreme court will uphold TSPL's appeal and has thus continued to treat these balances as recoverable.

Additionally, As at March 31, 2018, ₹ 767 Crore was outstanding on account of certain disputes relating to computation of tariffs and differential revenues recognised with respect to tariffs pending finalisation by the Odisha State Regulatory Commission. During FY 2018-19 the said disputes were settled and minuted. However, the customer has raised certain claims on the Company in respect of short supply of power for which a provision of ₹ 218 Crore has been made. Pending ratification of aforesaid minutes by Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) and adjudication on certain issues related to the claim, the customer has withheld ₹ 1,349 Crore, which the Company is confident of recovering. Hearing on the subject matter (PPA Amendment Case) has been completed in October 2019 and the order has been reserved.

d) The total trade receivables as at April 01, 2018 were ₹ 5,316 Crore (net of provision for expected credit loss).

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
Particulars	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Total**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Total**
Unsecured, considered good						
Loans to related parties	4	80	84	5	74	79
Loans to employees	1	5	6	1	8	9
Security Deposit	12	-	12	14	-	14
Total	**17**	**85**	**102**	**20**	**82**	**102**

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
Particulars	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Total**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Total**
Bank deposits [a,b]	754	-	754	23	-	23
Site Restoration asset[b]	617	-	617	546	-	546
Unsecured, considered good						
Receivables from related parties (Refer note 38)	-	115	115	-	47	47
Security deposits	157	28	185	165	23	188
Others						
Advance recoverable (oil and gas business)	-	1,371	1,371	-	2,166	2,166
Others[c]	995	892	1,887	349	246	595
Unsecured, considered credit impaired						
Security deposits	42	1	43	42	1	43
Balance with government authorities	-	2	2	-	18	18
Others[c,d]	444	477	921	-	415	415
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(486)	(480)	(966)	(42)	(434)	(476)
Total	**2,523**	**2,406**	**4,929**	**1,083**	**2,482**	**3,565**

a) Bank deposits includes fixed deposit with maturity more than twelve months of ₹ 25 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 20 Crore) under lien with bank and margin money of ₹ 5 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 2 Crore).

b) Bank deposits and site restoration asset earns interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rate.

c) Others include claims receivables. It also includes advance profit petroleum of ₹ 322 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 297 Crore) (Refer note 41(c)).

d) A parcel of land amounting to ₹ 349 Crore relating to Iron Ore business has been reclassified during the year, due to existing litigation, from Property, plant and equipment and later provided for (Refer note 33).

11. OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Unsecured, considered good						
Capital advances	1,230	-	1,230	2,132	-	2,132
Advances other than capital advances						
Security deposits	0	-	0	0	-	0
Advances for supplies to related party	-	21	21	-	558	558
Advances for supplies	-	1,400	1,400	-	1,348	1,348
Others						
Balance with government authorities [a]	553	976	1,529	521	739	1,260
Leasehold land prepayments [b]	-	-	-	431	14	445
Others [c]	1,547	741	2,288	1,134	796	1,930
Unsecured, considered doubtful						
Capital advances [d]	208	-	208	12	-	12
Advance for supplies	-	48	48	-	48	48
Balance with government authorities	3	-	3	3	-	3
Others [c]	602	5	607	390	5	395
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(813)	(53)	(866)	(405)	(53)	(458)
Total	**3,330**	**3,138**	**6,468**	**4,218**	**3,455**	**7,673**

(a) Includes ₹ 58 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 58 Crore), being Company's share of gross amount of ₹ 86 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 86 Crore) paid under protest on account of Education Cess and Secondary Higher Education Cess for the year ended 2013-14.

b) Represents prepayments in respect of land taken under operating leases, were being amortised equally over the period of the lease. The same has been accounted for as a ROU asset post adoption of Ind AS 116 in the current year.

c) Others include claim receivables, advance recoverable (oil and gas business), prepaid expenses and export incentive receivables. This also includes amounts receivable from KCM (Refer note 33).

d) During the year, an impairment charge of ₹ 196 Crore has been recognised relating to copper business (Refer note 33 (c)).

12. INVENTORIES

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Raw materials	2,013	3,860
Goods-in transit	1,010	1,732
Work-in-progress	3,319	2,481
Goods-in transit	4	46
Finished good	1,222	1,329
Goods-in transit	48	109
Fuel stock	1,386	1,080
Goods-in transit	352	652
Stores and spares	1,955	1,838
Goods-in transit	26	71
Total	**11,335**	**13,198**

(a) Inventory held at net realisable value ₹ 2,358 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,760 Crore) as at March 31, 2020.

b) The write down of inventories amounting to ₹ 118 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 172 Crore) has been charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss during the year.

c) For method of valuation for each class of inventories, refer Note 3(a)(L).

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks	2,392	4,236
Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months (including interest accrued thereon) [a,b]	2,725	3,052
Cash on Hand	0	1
Total	**5,117**	**7,289**

(a) Bank deposits include restricted funds of ₹ 57 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 60 Crore) held as collateral in respect of closure costs.

b) Bank deposits earns interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rate.

c) Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows comprise the following:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents as above	5,117	7,289
Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts (Refer Note 14)	94	96
Total	**5,211**	**7,385**

14. OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (including interest accrued thereon) [a]	7,249	845
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months (including interest accrued thereon)[b,c]	40	131
Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts [e]	94	96
Earmarked escrow account [f]	2	8
Total	**7,385**	**1,080**

(a) The above bank deposits includes ₹ 256 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 591 Crore) on lien with banks and margin money of ₹ 99 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 134 Crore).

b) Includes ₹ 40 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ NIL) margin money with banks.

c) Restricted funds of Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 127 Crore) held as interest reserve created against interest payment on loans from banks.

d) Bank deposits earn interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rate.

e) Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts are restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed dividends or unpaid dividend.

f) Earmarked escrow account includes amount restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed redeemable preference shares.

15. SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number (in Crore)	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Number (in Crore)	Amount (₹ in Crore)
A. Authorised equity share capital				
Opening and Closing balance [equity shares of ₹ 1 each with voting rights]	4,402	4,402	4,402	4,402
Authorised preference share capital				
Opening and closing balance (preference shares of ₹ 10 each)[a]	301	3,010	301	3,010
B. Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each with voting rights [b,c]	372	372	372	372
	372	**372**	**372**	**372**

a) Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 3,010 Crore were redeemed on October 27, 2018 i.e. 18 months from the date of allotment as per the scheme of amalgamation of Cairn India Limited with Vedanta Limited. An equivalent amount of ₹ 3,010 Crore had been transferred from general reserve to preference share redemption reserve.

b) Includes 3,08,232 (March 31, 2019: 3,08,232) equity shares kept in abeyance. These shares are not part of listed equity capital and pending allotment as they are sub-judice.

c) Includes 1,43,78,261 (March 31, 2019: 1,49,98,702) equity shares held by Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust (Refer Note 16).

C. Shares held by the Ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding
Twin Star Holdings Limited	128.01	34.44	128.01	34.44
Twin Star Holdings Limited[(2)]	9.93	2.67	9.93	2.67
Finsider International Company Limited	40.15	10.80	40.15	10.80
Westglobe Limited	4.43	1.19	4.43	1.19
Welter Trading Limited	3.82	1.03	3.82	1.03
Total	**186.34**	**50.13**	**186.34**	**50.13**

* The % of holding has been calculated on the issued and subscribed share capital as at the respective balance sheet date.

(1) All the above entities are subsidiaries of Volcan Investments Limited, the ultimate holding Company.

(2) Represented by 2,48,23,177 American Depository Shares ("ADS").

D. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Equity shares issued pursuant to Scheme of Amalgamation (in FY 2017-18)	75	75
Preference shares issued pursuant to Scheme of Amalgamation (in FY 2017-18)*	301	301

* These were redeemed on October 27, 2018.

E. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company *

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding
Twin Star Holdings Limited	128.01	34.44	128.01	34.44
Twin Star Holdings Limited #	9.93	2.67	9.93	2.67
Finsider International Company Limited	40.15	10.80	40.15	10.80
ICICI Prudential Equity Arbitrage Fund	18.69	5.03	18.36	4.94
Life Insurance Corporation of India	23.67	6.37	23.66	6.37

2,48,23,177 ADS, held by CITI Bank N.A. New York as a depository.

* The % of holding has been calculated on the issued and subscribed share capital as at respective balance sheet date.
As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

F. Other disclosures

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and dividend as and when declared by the Company. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

ii) The Company had one class of 7.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each preference shareholder is eligible for one vote per share as per terms of Section 47(2) of the Companies Act 2013 and dividend as and when declared by the Company. As per the terms of preference shares, these shares are redeemable at par on expiry of 18 months from the date of their allotment. In the event of winding up of Vedanta Limited, the holders of Preference Shares shall have a right to receive repayment of capital paid up and arrears of dividend, whether declared or not, up to the commencement of winding up, in prioirty to any payment of capital on the equity shares out of the surplus of Vedanta Limited

iii) ADS shareholders do not have right to attend General meetings in person and also do not have right to vote. They are represented by depository, CITI Bank N.A. New York. As at March 31, 2020 - 26,17,80,208 equity shares were held in the form of 6,54,45,052 ADS (March 31, 2019 - 24,87,79,452 equity shares were held in the form of 6,21,94,863 ADS).

iv) In terms of Scheme of Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, vide its order dated April 19, 2002, the erstwhile Sterlite Industries (India) Limited (merged with the Company during 2013-14) during 2002-2003 reduced its paid up share capital by ₹ 10 Crore. There are 2,01,711 equity shares (March 31, 2019: 2,01,305 equity shares) of ₹ 1 each pending clearance from NSDL. The Company has filed an application in Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai to cancel these shares, the final decision on which is pending. Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, vide its interim order dated September 06, 2002 restrained any transaction with respect to subject shares.

16. OTHER EQUITY (REFER STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY)

a) General reserve: Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10.0% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable reserves for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatory transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.

b) Debenture redemption reserve: As per the earlier provision under the Indian Companies Act, companies that issue debentures were required to create debenture redemption reserve from annual profits until such debentures are redeemed. Companies are required to maintain 25% as a reserve of outstanding redeemable debentures.

The amounts credited to the debenture redemption reserve may not be utilised except to redeem debentures. The MCA vide its Notification dated August 16, 2019, had amended the Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014, wherein the requirement of creation of Debenture Redemption Reserve has been exempted for certain class of companies, hence, in view of the same, Vedanta Limited is not required to create Debenture Redemption Reserve.

c) **Preference share redemption reserve:** The Companies Act, 2013 provides that companies that issue preference shares may redeem those shares from profits of the Company which otherwise would be available for dividends, or from proceeds of a new issue of shares made for the purpose of redemption of the preference shares. If there is a premium payable on redemption, the premium must be provided for, either by reducing the additional paid in capital (securities premium account) or net income, before the shares are redeemed. If profits are used to redeem preference shares, the value of the nominal amount of shares redeemed should be transferred from profits (retained earnings) to the preference share redemption reserve account. This amount should then be utilised for the purpose of redemption of redeemable preference shares. This reserve can be used to issue fully paid-up bonus shares to the shareholders of the Company. During the previous year, on redemption of preference shares, ₹ 3,010 Crore has been transferred from General reserve to Preference share redemption reserve.

d) **Capital reserve:** The balance in capital reserve has mainly arisen pursuant to extinguishment of non-controlling interests of erstwhile Cairn India Limited and acquisition of ASI. Further, changes in capital reserve are due to recognition/derecognition of put option liability and non controlling interests pertaining to ASI.

e) Legal reserve is created at Fujairah Gold FZC in accordance with free zone regulations.

f) Treasury share represents 1,43,78,261 (March 31, 2019: 1,49,98,702) equity shares (face value of ₹ 1 each) of the Company purchased by Vedanta Limited ESOP Trust pursuant to the Company's stock option scheme as detailed in note 29.

17. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (NCI)

The Non-controlling interests that are material to the Group relate to Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) and Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ("BALCO").

As at March 31, 2020, NCIs hold an economic interest by virtue of their shareholding of 35.08%, 49.00%, 26.00%, 48.37% and 4.51% in Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Black Mountain Mining (BMM), Avanstrate Inc. (ASI) and Electrosteel Steels Limited (ESL) respectively (Refer Note 4(c)). As at March 31, 2019 NCIs hold an economic interest by virtue of their shareholding of 35.08%, 49.00%, 26.00% ,48.37% and 10.00% in HZL, BALCO, BMM, ASI and Electrosteel Steels Limited (ESL) respectively.

The principal place of business of HZL, BALCO and ESL is in India, that of BMM is in South Africa, that of Avanstrate Inc. is in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

The table below shows summarised financial information of subsidiaries of the Group that have non-controlling interests. The amounts are presented before inter-company elimination.

	As at March 31, 2020			
Particulars	**HZL**	**BALCO**	**Others**	**Total**
Non-current assets	22,665	12,617	9,963	45,245
Current assets	24,815	2,724	3,389	30,928
Non-current liabilities	1,306	4,201	7,380	12,887
Current liabilities	5,413	6,229	3,155	14,797
Equity attributable to owners of the Group	26,462	2,505	2,807	31,774
Non-controlling interests*	14,299	2,406	407	17,112

*₹ 397 Crore loss attributable to NCI of ASI transferred to put option liability. Refer note 21.

	As at March 31, 2019			
Particulars	**HZL**	**BALCO**	**Others**	**Total**
Non-current assets	21,427	12,965	11,166	45,558
Current assets	21,575	2,728	3,461	27,764
Non-current liabilities	1,168	4,686	8,363	14,217
Current liabilities	7,744	5,928	1,986	15,658
Equity attributable to owners of the Group	22,131	2,591	3,571	28,293
Non-controlling interests*	11,959	2,488	780	15,227

*₹ 73 Crore loss attributable to NCI of ASI transferred to put option liability. Refer note 21.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 HZL	BALCO	Others	Total
Revenue	20,499	8,926	7,170	36,595
Profit/ (loss) after tax for the year	6,771	(171)	(846)	5,754
Profit/ (loss) attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	4,396	(87)	(475)	3,834
Profit/ (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	2,375	(84)	(371)	1,920
Other comprehensive income during the year	(100)	4	(299)	(395)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	(65)	2	(209)	(272)
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(35)	2	(90)	(123)
Total comprehensive income during the year	6,671	(167)	(1,145)	5,359
Total comprehensive income attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	4,331	(85)	(684)	3,562
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	2,340	(82)	(461)	1,797
Dividends paid/payable to non-controlling interests, including dividend tax	-	-	-	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	6,957	155	2,568	9,680
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(3,154)	(339)	(3,000)	(6,493)
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from financing activities	(1,928)	13	3	(1,912)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	1,875	(171)	(429)	1,275

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 HZL	BALCO	Others	Total
Revenue	22,909	10,554	6,482	39,945
Profit/ (loss) after tax for the year	7,892	(96)	128	7,924
Profit/ (loss) attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	5,123	(49)	217	5,291
Profit/ (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	2,769	(47)	(89)	2,633
Other comprehensive income during the year	(94)	(36)	(307)	(437)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	(61)	(18)	(230)	(309)
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(33)	(18)	(77)	(128)
Total comprehensive income during the year	7,798	(132)	(181)	7,485
Total comprehensive income attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	5,062	(67)	(15)	4,980
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	2,736	(65)	(166)	2,505
Dividends paid/payable to non-controlling interests, including dividend tax	3,574	-	-	3,574
Net cash inflow from operating activities	8,781	2,061	1,428	12,270
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(1,092)	(574)	(1,903)	(3,569)
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from financing activities	(9,630)	(1,155)	671	(10,114)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	(1,941)	332	196	(1,413)

The effect of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that did not result in a loss of control is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 HZL	BALCO	Others	Total
Changes in NCI	-	-	(234)	(234)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 HZL	BALCO	Others	Total
Changes in NCI	-	-	-	-

18. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to 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 requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and borrowings. The Group's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the net gearing ratio which is Net debt / Total Capital (equity + net debt) . The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Net debt are non-current and current debt as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

The following table summarises the capital of the Group:

(₹ in Crore except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	5,117	7,289
Other bank balances (Note 14)	7,385	1,080
Non-current Bank deposits (Note 10)	754	23
Current investments (Note 7B)	24,658	28,174
Structured investment net of related liabilities (Note 38)	-	2,702
Total (a)	**37,914**	**39,268**
Non-current borrowings (Note 19)	36,724	34,721
Current borrowings (Note 19)	13,076	22,982
Current maturities of long term debt (Note 21)	9,387	8,523
Total (b)	**59,187**	**66,226**
Net debt (c=(b-a))	**21,273**	**26,958**
Total equity (d)	**71,747**	**77,524**
Total capital (e = equity + net debt)	**93,020**	**1,04,482**
Gearing ratio (times) (c/e)	0.23	0.26

19. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

A) Non-current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Non-convertible debentures	16,387	14,072
Term loans from banks		
- Rupee term loans	20,918	24,185
- Foreign currency term loans	7,824	3,543
- External commercial borrowings	611	653
Others	75	516
Unsecured		
Deferred sales tax liability	77	87
Non-convertible bonds	146	126
Term loans from banks (Foreign currency)	71	60
Redeemable preference shares	2	2
Non-current borrowings (A)	46,111	43,244
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (Refer note 21(b))	(9,387)	(8,523)
Total non-current Borrowings (Net)	**36,724**	**34,721**
Current Borrowings (Refer Note 19B)	**13,076**	**22,982**
Total Borrowings (A+B)	**59,187**	**66,226**

B) Current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Project buyers credit from banks	-	16
Loans repayable on demand from banks	1	798
Working capital loan	513	42
Term loans from banks (Foreign currency)	1,041	-
Amounts due on factoring	14	640
Others	1,884	41
Unsecured		
Loans repayable on demand from banks	1,077	24
Commercial paper	7,524	18,456
Packing credit in foreign currencies from banks	-	492
Working capital loan	918	1,690
Amounts due on factoring	16	718
Others	88	65
Total	**13,076**	**22,982**

The Group has discounted trade receivables on recource basis of ₹ 30 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,358 Crore). Accordingly, the monies received on this account are shown as borrowings as the trade receivables do not meet de-recognition criteria.

a) Details of Non-convertible debentures issued by Group have been povided below (Carrying value) -

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
9.2% due February-2030	2,000	-
9.2% due December-2022	748	-
8.75% due June-2022	1,268	-
8.9% due December-2021	898	-
8.75% due September-2021	250	250
9.18% due July-2021	1,000	1,000
9.27% due July-2021	999	999
8.5% due June-2021	1,650	1,649
8.75% due April-2021	250	250
8.5% due April-2021	2,349	2,349
8.55% due April-2021	1,000	1,000
9% due November-2020*	150	200
8.25% due September-2020	425	425
7.85% due August-2020	500	500
9.45% due August-2020	2,000	2,000
7.9% due July-2020	300	300
8.7% due April-2020	600	600
7.95% due April-2020**	-	300
7.8% due December-2020***	-	500
8% due June-2020**	-	200
7.5% due November-2019	-	200
8.2% due November-2019	-	300
8.25% due October-2019	-	300
7.75% due September-2019	-	250
8.65% due September-2019	-	150
7.6% due May-2019	-	350
Total	**16,387**	**14,072**

* The debenture holders of these NCDs and the Company have put and call option at the end of 1 year from the respective date of the allotment of the NCDs.

** Put option was excercised by the NCD holders, basis which NCDs became due for repayment.

***Repaid during the year.

b) The Group has taken borrowings in various countries towards funding of its acquisitions, capital expenditure and working capital requirements. The borrowings comprise of funding arrangements from various banks and financial institutions taken by the parent and subsidiaries. The details of security provided by the Group in various countries, to various lenders on the asset of the parent and subsidiaries are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Secured long-term borrowings	45,815	42,969
Secured short-term borrowings	3,453	1,537
Total	**49,268**	**44,506**

(₹ in Crore)

Facility Category	Security details	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Working capital loans*	First pari passu charge on all rights, title, claim and benefit in all the whole of the current assets of Vedanta Limited, both present and future, including stock and raw material, stock in process, semi finished and finished goods, stores and spares not relating to plant and machinery (consumable stores and spares)	1	-
	First pari passu charge on current assets of Vedanta Limited	3	-
	Secured by hypothecation of inventory of Vedanta Limited including other movables like book debts and bills outstanding	11	-
	Secured by receivables on sale of crude oil of Vedanta Limited	11	-
	Secured by hypothecation of stock of raw materials, work-in-progress, semi-finished, finished products, consumable stores and spares, bills receivables, book debts and all other movables, both present and future in BALCO. The charges rank pari passu among banks under the multiple banking arrangements, for fund based facilities	255	83
	Secured by a first pari passu charge on all present and future inventories, book debts and all other current assets of TSPL	247	280
	Other secured working capital loans	-	1,117
External Commercial Borrowings	The facility is secured by first pari passu charge on all movable property, plant and equipments related to power plants and aluminium smelters of BALCO located at Korba both present and future along with secured lenders	335	309
	The facility is secured by first pari passu charge on all movable project assets related to 1200 MW power project and 3.25 LTPA smelter project both present and future along with secured lenders at BALCO	276	344
Non-Convertible Debentures	First pari passu charge over the immovable property (excluding of leasehold land and coal block assets) of BALCO. First pari passu charge on the hypothecated assets (excluding current assets) of BALCO.	300	500
	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on the specific movable and/ or immovable Fixed Assets of VGCB, as may be identified and notified by the Issuer to the Security Trustee from time to time, with minimum asset coverage of 1 time of the aggregate face value of Bonds outstanding at any point of time.	425	425
	Secured by the 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 90 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha and (ii) Aluminium Smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with 1215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha.	4,914	-
	Secured by way of “movable fixed assets” in relation to the 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter alongwith 1215 MW (135MW * 9) captive power plant located in Jharsuguda and 1 MTPA Alumina Refinery alongwith 90 MW Co-generation power plant located at Lanjigarh in Odisha State and shall include all present movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, fixtures, mechanical and electrical equipments, machinery and all other movable fixed assets and all estate, right, title, interest, property, claims and demands whatsoever in relation to assets.	2,000	2,000
	Secured by a first pari passu charge on the whole of the present and future of the movable fixed assets of 2400 MW (600 MW*4) Power Plant of Vedanta Limited at Jharsuguda location.	3,998	3,998

(₹ in Crore)

Facility Category	Security details	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non-Convertible Debentures	Secured by way of first ranking pari passu charge on movable fixed assets in relation to the Lanjigarh Refinery Expansion Project (having capacity beyond 2 MTPA and upto 6 MTPA) situated at Lanjigarh, Orissa. The Lanjigarh Refinery Expansion Project shall specifically exclude the 1 MTPA alumina refinery of Vedanta Limited along with 90 MW power plant in Lanjigarh and all its related capacity expansions.	1,100	1,250
	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future of the movable fixed assets of 2400 MW (600 MW*4) Power Plant of Vedanta Limited at Jharsuguda location, as may be identified and notified by the Issuer to the Security Trustee from time to time, with minimum asset coverage of 1 time of the aggregate face value of debentures outstanding at any point of time.	1,000	1,000
	Secured by first pari passu charge on movable and/or immovable fixed assets of TSPL with a minimum asset cover of 1 time during the tenure of NCD	2,650	3,249
	Other secured non-convertible debentures	-	1,650
Term loans from banks (Includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)	Secured by first pari passu charge on fixed assets of TSPL both present and future	3,190	3,623
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/ equitable mortgage on the movable/ immovable assets of the Aluminium division of Vedanta Limited comprising of alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with aggregate capacity of 90 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha; aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with 1215 (9x135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda , Odisha, both present and future	3,384	5,102
	Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to its Aluminium division project consisting of (i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA (Refinery) along with co-generation captive power plant with aggregate capacity of 90 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha (Power Plant); and (ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with 1215 (9x135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha (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	2,885	3,551
	Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on the movable fixed assets of the Lanjigarh Refinery Expansion Project including 210 MW Power Project. Lanjigarh Refinery Expansion Project shall specifically exclude 1 MTPA alumina refinery of the company along with 90 MW power plant in Lanjigarh and all its related expansions	458	482
	Secured by a pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation on the movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to its Aluminium division comprising of 1 mtpa alumina refinery plant with 90 MW captive power plant at Lanjigarh, Odisha and 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant with 1215 MW captive power plant at Jharsuguda, Odisha	1,379	1,734
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/ equitable mortgage on the movable/ immovable assets of the Aluminium division of Vedanta Limited comprising of alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 90 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha; aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with 1215 (9x135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda , Odisha and additional charge on Lanjigarh Expansion project, both present and future	1,137	1,184

(₹ in Crore)

Facility Category	Security details	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Term loans from banks (Includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)	Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/equitable mortgage of the movable/immovable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to its Aluminium division comprising of 1 MTPA alumina refinery plant with 90 MW captive power plant at Lanjigarh, Odisha and 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant with 1215 MW captive power plant at Jharsuguda, Odisha	2,985	2,984
	Secured by charge on Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited's (CEHL) all banks accounts, cash & investments, all receivables and current assets (but excluding any shares issued to CEHL by its subsidaries, all of its right, title and interest in and to Production Sharing Contract and all of its fixed assets of any nature)	3,692	2,624
	Pledge of 49% of shares & other securities and rights to any claims held by THL Zinc Limited in and against BMM	404	415
	The facility is secured by first pari passu charge on all movable property, plant and equipments related to power plants and aluminium smelters of BALCO located at Korba both present and future along with secured lenders	224	206
	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 by way of a deed of hypothecation.	1,293	-
	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 coal block assets) by way of a deed of hypothecation.	1,615	968
	First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/mortgage on all fixed/ immovable assets of Electrosteel Steels Limited but excluding any current assets or pledge over any shares	3,373	3,375
	Secured by a pari passu charge on the whole of the movable fixed assets of 1.6 MTPA Aluminium smelter including 1215 MW power plant of Vedanta Limited situated at Jharsuguda and movable fixed assets of 1 MTPA Alumina refinery including 90 MW thermal power plant (operating capacity) situated at Lanjigarh, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, condensers, generators, cooling systems, pumps, tanks, transformers and all other equipment's, furniture, fittings, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable fixed assets both present and future	500	-
	Secured by first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over all the movable assets(save and except Current Assets) of Vedanta Limited, present or future, pertaining to Lanjigarh refinery expansion project beyond 1.7 MTPA to 6.0 MTPA located at Lanjigarh Odisha including but not limited to plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories in relation to aforementioned expansion project. Among others, the Lanjigarh Refinery Expansion Project shall specifically exclude the alumina refinery upto 1.7 MTPA of the company along with 90 MW power plant in Lanjigarh and all its related expansions	736	-
	Secured by charge on investment of Vedanta Limited in INR bonds.	1,041	-
	Secured by first pari passu charge by way of 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 90MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha and (ii) Aluminium Smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with 1215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha.	1,487	-
	Other secured term loans	-	1,480

(₹ in Crore)

Facility Category	Security details	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Others	First charge by way of hypothecation on the entire stocks of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods, consumable stores and spares and such other movables including book-debts, bills whether documentary or clean, outstanding monies, receivables and all other current assets of Vedanta limited, both present and future, ranking pari passu with other participating banks	1,146	-
	First pari passu charge on all existing and future current assets of Vedanta Limited	68	-
	Secured by way of hypothecation of stock of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished products, consumable stores and spares, bills receivables, book debts and all other movables, both present and future in BALCO. The charges rank pari passu among banks under the multiple banking arrangements, both for fund based and non fund based facilities.	179	41
	Secured by Fixed asset (rare metals) of AvanStrate	566	516
Project buyers' credit from banks	Other secured project buyer's credit	-	16
Total		**49,268**	**44,506**

* Includes loans repayable on demand from banks, export packing credit from banks and amounts due on factoring.

c) The Company facilities are subject to certain financial and non- financial convenants. The primary convenants which must be complied with include interest service coverage ratio, current ratio, debt service coverage ratio, total outside liabilities to total net worth, fixed assets coverage ratio, ratio of total term liabilities to net worth, debt to EBITDA ratio and return on fixed assets. The Group has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the loan agreement.

d) Terms of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at March 31, 2020 are provided below -

(₹ in Crore)

Borrowings	Weighted average interest rate as at March 31, 2020	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Remarks
Foreign Currency term Loan	4.49%	8,936	2,169	3,135	2,903	779	Repayable in 130 quarterly installments , 13 annual installments and one bullet payment
Rupee term loan	9.00%	20,918	3,839	6,081	4,795	6,256	Repayable in 724 quarterly installments, 3 half yearly installments and 2 bullet payments
External Commercial Borrowings	4.34%	611	217	396	-	-	Repayable in 8 annual installments for three external commercial borrowings
Non-convertible debentures	8.85%	16,387	3,975	10,420	-	2,000	Repayable in 17 bullet payments
Commercial paper	6.20%	7,524	7,524	-	-	-	Repayable in 29 bullet payments
Working capital loan *	7.45%	2,509	2,509	-	-	-	Export packing credit and loan repayable on demand is repayable within 1-6 months from the date of drawal, overdraft can be paid anytime as per the availability of business surplus during the validity of the facility and working capital loan is repayable in 5 bullet payment.
Amounts due on factoring	4.50%	30	30	-	-	-	Repayable within one month
Deferred sales tax liability	NA	77	20	42	28	1	Repayable in 78 monthly installments

(₹ in Crore)

Borrowings	Weighted average interest rate as at March 31, 2020	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Remarks
Redeemable preference shares	NA	2	2	-	-	-	The redemption and dividend paid to the preference shares unclaimed if any, is payable on claim.
Non-convertible bonds	0.00%**	146	-	7	28	111	Repayable in 10 annual installment starting from FY 2023-24
Others	7.09%	2,047	2,013	34	-	-	Suppliers credit is repayable within 6-12 months ,6 suppliers credit LC repayable in more than 12 months upto 36 months; Loan repayable within one year on demand and others repayable within one month
Total		**59,187**	**22,299**	**20,115**	**7,754**	**9,147**	

The above maturity is based on the total principal outstanding gross of issue expenses and discounting impact of deferred sales tax liability.

*Includes loans repayable on demand from banks for ₹1,078 Crore and packing credit in foreign currency from banks.

** Increasing interest rate from 0.00% to 0.50% till maturity.

e) Terms of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at March 31, 2019 are provided below -

(₹ in Crore)

Borrowings	Weighted average interest rate as at March 31, 2019	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Remarks
Foreign Currency term Loan	3.96%	3,603	2,684	555	105	261	Repayable in 4 monthly installments, 44 quarterly installments, 13 annual installments
Rupee Term Loan	8.97%	24,185	3,694	7,452	4,630	8,497	Repayable in 757 quarterly installments, 5 installments payable in the gap of 5 months and 7 months, 2 half yearly installments and 2 bullet payments
External Commercial Borrowings	5.32%	653	90	463	104	-	Repayable in 4 annual installments for three external commercial borrowings.
Non-convertible debentures	8.62%	14,072	2,049	12,025	-	-	Repayable in 21 bullet payments
Commercial paper	6.09%	18,456	18,456	-	-	-	Repayable in 99 bullet payments
Working capital loan *	6.15%	3,046	3,046	-	-	-	Export packing credit is repayable within 1-6 months from the date of drawal, cash credit can be repaid anytime as per the availability of business surplus during the validity of the facility and working capital loan is repayable in one bullet payment.
Project Buyers' credit from banks	3.51%	16	16	-	-	-	Repayable in 15 bullet payments
Amounts due on factoring and Others (Current)	9.36%	1,464	1,464	-	-	-	Repayable within 6 months
Deferred sales tax liability	NA	87	17	32	46	12	Repayable in 90 monthly installments

(₹ in Crore)

Borrowings	Weighted average interest rate as at March 31, 2019	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Remarks
Redeemable Preference shares	NA	2	2	-	-	-	The redemption and dividend paid to the preference shares unclaimed if any, is payable on claim.
Non-convertible bonds	0.00%**	126	-	-	6	406	Repayable in 10 annual installments
Other (Non-current)	5.00%	516	-	172	344	-	Repayable in 6 Half yearly installments starting from April 2021.
Total		**66,226**	**31,518**	**20,699**	**5,235**	**9,176**	

The above maturity is based on the total principal outstanding gross of issue expenses and discounting impact of deferred sales tax liability.

*Includes loans repayable on demand from banks for ₹ 822 Crore and packing credit in foreign currency from banks.

** Increasing interest rate from 0.00% to 0.50% till maturity.

f) Movement in borrowings during the year is provided below-

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Short-term borrowing	Long-term borrowing*	Total
Opening balance at 1 April 2018	21,951	36,207	58,158
Cash flow	624	7,075	7,699
Borrowings on acquisition through business combination	7	-	7
Other non-cash changes	43	40	83
Foreign exchange Currency Translation differences	357	(78)	279
As at 1 April 2019	**22,982**	**43,244**	**66,226**
Cash flow	(11,188)	2,830	(8,358)
Other non Cash Changes	1,211	(206)	1,005
Foreign exchange Currency Translation differences	71	243	314
As at 31 March 2020	**13,076**	**46,111**	**59,187**

*including current maturities of Long-term borrowing.

Other non-cash changes comprises of amortisation of borrowing costs, foreign exchange difference on borrowings.

20. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLES [a]

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade Payables	7,906	9,211
Trade Payables to related party	121	25
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit[c]	8,945	8,116
Total	**16,972**	**17,352**

(a) Trade Payables are majorly non-interest bearing and are normally settled upto 180 days terms.

b) For amount due and terms and conditions of related party payables refer note 38.

c) Operational Buyers' /Suppliers' Credit is availed in foreign currency from offshore branches of Indian banks or foreign banks at an interest rate ranging from 2.5% to 4% per annum and in rupee from domestic banks at interest rate ranging from 8%-9% per annum. These trade credits are largely repayable within 180 days from the date of draw down. Operational Buyers' credit availed in foreign currency is backed by Standby Letter of Credit issued under working capital facilities sanctioned by domestic banks. Part of these facilities are secured by first pari passu charge over the present and future current assets of the Group.

21. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Liability for capital expenditure	811	5,910	6,721	52	6,011	6,063
Security deposits from vendors and others	-	202	202	11	162	173
Interest Accrued but not due	171	1,277	1,448	255	1,036	1,291
Put option liability with non-controlling interest[a]	247	-	247	195	-	195
Current maturities of long term debt [b]	-	9,387	9,387	-	8,523	8,523
Unpaid/unclaimed dividend	-	94	94	-	96	96
Profit petroleum payable	-	689	689	-	1,025	1,025
Dues to related parties (Refer note 38)	-	56	56	-	96	96
Lease liabilities[d]	203	457	660	-	-	-
Liability for Structured Investment	-	-	-	994	1,076	2,070
Other Liabilities[c]	69	3,090	3,159	62	4,263	4,325
Total	**1,501**	**21,162**	**22,663**	**1,569**	**22,288**	**23,857**

a) The non-controlling shareholders of ASI have an option to offload their shareholding to the Group. The option is exercisable at any time within the period of three years following the fifth anniversary of the date of shareholders' agreement (December 22, 2017) at a price higher of ₹ 52 (US$ 0.757) per share and the fair market value of the share. Therefore, the liability is carried at higher of the two. Subsequent changes to the put option liability are treated as equity transaction and hence accounted for in equity.

b) Current maturities of long-term debt consist of:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred sales tax liability	20	17
Term loans from banks		
- Rupee term loans	3,829	3,681
-Foreign currency term loans	1,307	2,684
External commercial borrowings	217	90
Non-convertible debentures	3,971	2,049
Others	41	-
Redeemable preference shares	2	2
Total	**9,387**	**8,523**

c) Includes revenue received in excess of entitlement interest of ₹ 1,594 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,878 Crore) and reimbursement of expenses, interest accrued on other than borrowings, liabilities related to claim etc.

d) Movement in Lease liabilites is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

At April 01, 2019	**139**
Additions during the year	1,021
Interest on Lease Liabilities	25
Payments made	(316)
Deletions	(209)
At March 31, 2020	**660**

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, their carrying amounts and their fair values are set out below:

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Assets	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Investments*	24,708	41	-	-	24,749	24,749
Trade receivables	51	-	-	5,757	5,808	5,808
Loans	-	-	-	102	102	102
Other financial assets	-	-	-	4,929	4,929	4,929
Derivatives	279	-	416	-	695	695
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	5,117	5,117	5,117
Other bank balances	-	-	-	7,385	7,385	7,385
Total	**25,038**	**41**	**416**	**23,290**	**48,785**	**48,785**

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Assets	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortised cost	Others**	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Borrowings	-	-	59,187	-	59,187	59,292
Trade payables	517	-	16,455	-	16,972	16,972
Derivatives	83	58	-	-	141	141
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	13,029	247	13,276	13,276
Total	**600**	**58**	**88,671**	**247**	**89,576**	**89,681**

*includes lease liability of ₹ 660 Crore as at March 31, 2020.

As at March 31, 2019

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Assets	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Investments*	32,946	115	-	-	33,061	33,061
Trade receivables	227	-	-	7,443	7,670	7,670
Loans	-	-	-	102	102	102
Other financial assets	-	-	-	3,565	3,565	3,565
Derivatives	30	-	48	-	78	78
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	7,289	7,289	7,289
Other bank balances	-	-	-	1,080	1,080	1,080
Total	**33,203**	**115**	**48**	**19,479**	**52,845**	**52,845**

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Assets	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortised cost	Others**	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Borrowings	-	-	66,226	-	66,226	66,185
Trade payables	1,064	-	16,288	-	17,352	17,352
Other financial liabilities	-	-	15,139	195	15,334	15,334
Derivatives	543	7	-	-	550	550
Total	**1,607**	**7**	**97,653**	**195**	**99,462**	**99,421**

* Investments exclude equity investment in associates and joint ventures which are accounted as per the equity method of accounting and hence not considered.

** Represents net put option liability with non-controlling interests accounted for at fair value. (Refer note 21).

B. Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

(i) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(ii) 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).

(iii) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The below table summarises the categories of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 measured at fair value:

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
Investments	7,598	17,060	50
Derivative financial assets**	-	279	-
Trade receivables	-	51	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
Investments	30	-	11
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Derivative financial assets**	-	416	-
Total	**7,628**	**17,806**	**61**

(₹ in Crore)

Financial liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative financial liabilities**	-	83	-
Trade payables	-	517	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Derivative financial liabilities**	-	58	-
Other financial liabilities - Net put option liability with non-controlling interests accounted for at fair value. (Refer note 21).	-	-	247
Total	**-**	**658**	**247**

As at March 31, 2019

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
Investments*	6,712	26,153	81
Derivative financial assets**	-	30	-
Trade receivables	-	227	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
Investments	104	-	11
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Derivative financial assets**	-	48	-
Total	**6,816**	**26,458**	**92**

(₹ in Crore)

Financial liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative financial liabilities**	-	543	-
Trade payables	-	1,064	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Derivative financial liabilities**	-	7	-
Other financial liabilities - Net put option liability with non-controlling interests accounted for at fair value. (Refer note 21).	-	-	195
Total	**-**	**1,614**	**195**

* Includes structured investment (Refer note 38)

** Refer D below

The below table summarises the fair value of borrowings which are carried at amortised cost as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crore)

Financial liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	-	59,292	-
Total	**-**	**59,292**	**-**

As at March 31, 2019

(₹ in Crore)

Financial liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	-	66,185	-
Total	**-**	**66,185**	**-**

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:

- Investments traded in active markets are determined by reference to 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. Other current investments and structured investments are valued by referring to market inputs including quotes, trades, poll, primary issuances for securities and /or underlying securities issued by the same or similar issuer for similar maturities and movement in benchmark security etc.
- Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, other financial assets, current borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- Non-current fixed-rate and variable-rate borrowings: Fair value has been determined by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and the risk characteristics of the financed project.
- Derivative financial assets/liabilities: The Group enters into 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 include the forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including 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 (U.K.).
- Other non-current financial assets and 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.

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 March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 have been measured as at respective 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 significant transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

C. Risk management framework

The Group's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks.

The Group's documented risk management policies act as an effective tool in mitigating the various financial risks to which the businesses are exposed 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 Management Assurance function and is regularly reviewed by the Group's Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is aided by the other Committees of the Board 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 Audit Committee on behalf of the Board.

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

Treasury management

Treasury management focuses on liability management, capital protection, liquidity maintenance and yield maximisation. 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 investment portfolio at the Group is independently reviewed by CRISIL Limited and Group portfolio has been rated as Tier I or "Very Good" meaning highest safety. The investments are made keeping in mind safety, liquidity and yield maximisation.

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.

Equity price risk

As at March 31, 2019, the Group held economic interest in a structured investment for the equity shares of Anglo American Plc (AA Plc), a company listed on the London Stock Exchange, having fair value of ₹ 4,772 Crore. The instrument is exposed to equity price movements of AA Plc, subject to a put option embedded therein (Refer note 38).

Set out below is the impact of 10% increase/ decrease in equity prices on pre-tax profit/ (loss) for the year ended March 31, 2019 and pre-tax equity as a result of changes in value of the investment:

For the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Crore)

Financial asset investment	Total Exposure (fair value)	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) of a 10% increase in the equity price	Effect on pre-tax equity of a 10% increase in the equity price	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) of a 10% decrease in the equity price	Effect on pre-tax equity of a 10% decrease in the equity price
Structured investment	4,772	412	-	(193)	-

The above sensitivities are based on change in price of the underlying equity shares of AA plc and provide the estimated impact of the change on profit and equity assuming that all other variables remain constant.

There are no material equity risk exposures as at March 31, 2020.

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 imported input commodity such as Alumina, anodes, etc., for our aluminium and Copper 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.

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 enters into hedging arrangements for its aluminium sales to realise average month of sale LME prices.

Copper

The Group's custom refining 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 anodes / blisters 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 pass-through cost between purchases of anodes / blisters and sales of finished products, both of which are linked to the LME price.

Rcs are a major source of income for the Indian copper refining operations. Fluctuations in Rcs are influenced by factors including demand and supply conditions prevailing in the market for smelters output. The Group's copper business has a strategy of securing a majority of its anodes / blisters feed requirement under long-term contracts with smelters / traders.

Zinc, lead and silver

The sales prices are linked to the LME prices. The Group also enters into 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 Namibia and 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 crude 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 March 31, 2020, the value of net financial liabilities linked to commodities (excluding derivatives) accounted for on provisional prices was ₹ 442 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 186 Crore). 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 April 01, 2020.

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 March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crore)

	Total Exposure	Effect on profit/(loss) of a 10% increase in the LME	Effect on total equity of a 10% increase in the LME
Copper	(1,028)	(103)	-

For the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Crore)

	Total Exposure	Effect on profit/(loss) of a 10% increase in the LME	Effect on total equity of a 10% increase in the LME
Copper	(185)	(19)	-

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 Copper division custom smelting operations in India of ₹ 79 Crore loss (March 31, 2019: ₹ 74 Crore loss), which is pass through in nature and as such will not have any impact on the profitability.

(a) 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.

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 generates sufficient cash flows from the current operations which together with the available cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and structured investment net of deferred consideration payable for such investments provide liquidity both in the short-term as well as in the long-term. The Group has been rated by CRISIL Limited (CRISIL) and India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Rating) for its capital market issuance in the form of CPs and NCDs and for its banking facilities in line with Basel II norms.

CRISIL affirmed our rating for the Company's long-term bank facilities and its Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD) programme to CRISIL AA / Stable during the year. India Ratings has revised the outlook on Vedanta Limited's ratings to IND AA / Negative from IND AA/ Stable on account of delay in deleveraging due to sharp fall in commodity prices and delay in volume ramp-up in key business segments. Vedanta Limited has the highest short-term rating on its working capital and Commercial Paper Programme at A1+ from CRISIL and India Ratings. On April 03, 2020, CRISIL has revised the rating outlook on the long term bank facilities and Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD) programme from Stable to Negative, while reaffirming the rating at AA on account of weaker commodity prices in wake of Covid 19 pandemic. On May 22, 2020, India Ratings downgraded Vedanta Ltd to AA-/ Negative outlook from AA / Negative outlook on account of higher expected balance sheet leverage due to substantial decline in economic activity in the wake of Covid 19 lockdown and elevated refinancing risk.

Anticipated future cash flows, together with undrawn fund based committed facilities of ₹ 3,174 Crore and cash, bank and current investments of ₹ 37,914 Crore as at March 31, 2020, are expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirement of the Group in the near future.

The Group remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, a low gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening our balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the Group.

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crore)

Payments due by year	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Total
Borrowings *	27,156	24,482	9,547	11,536	72,721
Derivative financial liabilities	96	45	-	-	141
Lease liability	457	95	40	68	660
Trade Payables and other financial liabilities **	27,100	1,132	0	-	28,232
Total	**54,809**	**25,754**	**9,587**	**11,604**	**1,01,754**

As at March 31, 2019

(₹ in Crore)

Payments due by year	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Total
Borrowings *	35,591	25,591	7,374	11,148	79,704
Derivative financial liabilities	451	99	-	-	550
Trade Payables and other financial liabilities **	30,239	1,119	195	-	31,553
Total	**66,281**	**26,809**	**7,569**	**11,148**	**1,11,807**

*Includes Non-current borrowings, current borrowings, current maturities of non-current borrowings, committed interest payments on borrowings and interest accrued on borrowings.

**Includes both Non-current and current financial liabilities and committed interest payment, as applicable. Excludes current maturities of non-current borrowings and interest accrued on borrowings.

The Group had access to following funding facilities:

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crore)

Funding facilities	Total Facility	Drawn	Undrawn
Fund/non-fund based	63,726	52,611	11,115

As at March 31, 2019

(₹ in Crore)

Funding facilities	Total Facility	Drawn	Undrawn
Fund/non-fund based	66,793	51,780	15,013

Collateral

The Group has pledged financial instruments with carrying amount of ₹ 21,595 Crore and inventories with carrying amount of ₹ 8,514 Crore as per the requirements specified in various financial facilities in place. The counterparties have an obligation to release the securities to the Group when financial facilities are surrendered.

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an impact on the consolidated statement of profit and loss, the consolidated statement 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, Australian dollar, Namibian dollar, AED, ZAR, GBP, JPY, INR and Euro against the functional currencies of Vedanta Limited and 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 Indian Rupee (INR). 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.

The following analysis is based on the gross exposure as at the reporting date which could affect the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The exposure 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:

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Currency	**Financial Assets**	**Financial liabilities**	**Financial Assets**	**Financial liabilities**
INR	35,297	60,539	33,001	69,524
USD	12,762	26,764	14,186	25,782
Others	726	2,273	5,658	4,156
Total	**48,785**	**89,576**	**52,845**	**99,462**

The Group’s exposure to foreign currency arises where a Group entity holds monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency different to the functional currency of the respective business, with US dollar being the major non-functional currency.

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 foreign currencies by 10% against the functional currency of the respective entities.

Set out below is the impact of a 10% strengthening in the functional currencies of the respective businesses 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:

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crore)

	Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency on pre-tax profit/ (loss)	Effect of 10% strengthening of foreign currency on equity
USD	1,321	-
INR	28	-

For the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Crore)

	Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency on pre-tax profit/ (loss)	Effect of 10% strengthening of foreign currency on equity
USD	1,029	-
INR	(101)	-

A 10% weakening of functional currencies of the respective businesses would have an equal and opposite effect on the Group’s financial statements.

(c) Interest rate risk

At March 31, 2020, the Group’s net debt of ₹ 21,273 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 26,958 Crore) comprises debt of ₹ 59,187 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 66,226 Crore) offset by cash, bank and current investments of ₹ 37,914 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 39,268 Crore).

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 LIBOR and INR Floating rate debt to Bank's base rate. The Group has a policy of selectively 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 liquid 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 as at March 31, 2020 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

As at March 31, 2020	Total	Floating rate Financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
Financial Assets	**48,785**	12,105	24,434	12,246

The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

As at March 31, 2020	Total	Floating rate Financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
Financial Liabilities	**89,576**	31,354	37,415	20,807

The exposure of the Group's financial assets as at March 31, 2019 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

As at March 31, 2019	Total	Floating rate Financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
Financial Assets	**52,845**	14,674	19,226	18,945

The exposure of the Group's financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

As at March 31, 2019	Total	Floating rate Financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
Financial Liabilities	**99,462**	30,923	43,691	24,848

Considering the net debt position as at March 31, 2020 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 balance sheet date.

The table below illustrates the impact of a 0.5% to 2.0% movement in interest rates on 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 that 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.

(₹ in Crore)

Increase in interest rates	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended March 31, 2020	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended March 31, 2019
0.50%	(96)	(81)
1.00%	(192)	(162)
2.00%	(385)	(325)

An equivalent reduction in interest rates would have an equal and opposite effect on the Company's financial statements.

(d) Counterparty and concentration of 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.

The Group is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables, contract assets, investments, loans, other financial assets, and derivative financial instruments.

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 any of the years presented. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Group does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Group's counterparties.

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.

The carrying value of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is ₹ 48,785 Crore and ₹ 52,845 Crore respectively.

The maximum credit exposure on financial guarantees given by the Group for various financial facilities is described in Note 37 on "Contingent liability and capital commitments".

None of the Group's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables, loans and other financial assets (both current and non-current), there were no indications as at March 31, 2020, that defaults in payment obligations will occur except as described in Note 8 and 10 on allowance for impairment of trade receivables and other financial assets.

Of the year end trade receivables, loans and other financial assets (excluding Bank deposits, site restoration fund and derivatives) balance the following, though overdue, are expected to be realised in the normal course of business and hence, are not considered impaired as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Neither impaired nor past due	2,964	6,428
Past due but not impaired		
- Less than 1 month	794	873
- Between 1–3 months	1,427	336
- Between 3–12 months	1,686	599
- Greater than 12 months	2,597	2,532
Total	**9,468**	**10,768**

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 tables are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer. The Group based on past experiences does not expect any material loss on its receivables.

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 (Trade receivables and Financial assets - others)

The change in the allowance for financial assets (current and non-current) is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Trade receivables	Financial assets - others
As at April 1, 2018	**565**	**417**
Allowance made during the year	4	45
Reversals/ write-off during the year	0	(5)
Exchange differences	0	19
As at March 31, 2019	**569**	**476**
Allowance made during the year	18	470
Reversals/ write-off during the year	(17)	(18)
Exchange differences	0	38
As at March 31, 2020	**570**	**966**

D. 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 in the consolidated balance sheet within current and non-current assets and liabilities. 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.

(i) 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 equity through OCI until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time, the respective gain or losses are reclassified to profit or loss. These hedges have been effective for the year ended March 31, 2020.

The Group uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimise currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. The Group hedged part of its foreign currency exposure on capital commitments during the year ended 2020. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognised in other 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 March 31, 2021 and consequently may impact profit or loss 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 profit or loss over the expected useful life of the property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Fair value hedge

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 statement of profit and loss.

The Group uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimise currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Non-designated 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 future contracts on the LME and certain other derivative instruments. Fair value changes on such derivative instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The fair value of the Group's derivative positions recorded under derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Derivative Financial Instruments	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Current				
Cash flow hedge*				
- Commodity contracts	104	-	3	6
- Forward foreign currency contracts	-	-	37	1
- Interest rate swap	-	3	-	-
Fair Value hedge				
- Commodity contracts	100	11	3	-
- Forward foreign currency contracts	212	36	5	-
Non-qualifying hedges/economic hedge				
- Commodity contracts	6	20	5	72
- Forward foreign currency contracts	269	25	25	366
- Cross currency swap	1	1	0	6
Total	**692**	**96**	**78**	**451**
Non-current				
Cash flow hedge*				
- Interest rate swap	-	8	-	-
Non-qualifying hedges/economic hedge				
- Forward foreign currency contracts	3	37	-	99
Total	**3**	**45**	**-**	**99**

* Refer consolidated statements of profit and loss and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the change in the fair value of cash flow hedges.

23. PROVISIONS

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Provision for employee benefits [a] (Refer note 30)						
- Retirement Benefit	156	112	268	145	122	267
- Others	14	170	184	10	200	210
Provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs [b]	2,658	19	2,677	2,441	13	2,454
Other provisions [b]	-	54	54	-	52	52
Total	**2,828**	**355**	**3,183**	**2,596**	**387**	**2,983**

a) Provision for employee benefits includes gratuity, compensated absences, deferred cash bonus etc.

(₹ in Crore)

b)

Particulars	Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs (Refer c)	Others (Refer d)
As at April 1, 2018	**2,201**	**51**
Additions	18	1
Amounts Utilised	(13)	-
Unused amounts reversed	(8)	-
Unwinding of discount (Refer note 31)	93	-
Revision in estimates	136	-
Exchange differences	27	-
As at March 31, 2019	**2,454**	**52**
Additions	69	2
Amounts Utilised	(14)	-
Unused amounts reversed	-	-
Unwinding of discount (Refer note 31)	96	-
Revision in estimates	(50)	-
Exchange differences	122	-
As at March 31, 2020	**2,677**	**54**

c) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs

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, South African and Irish law and the terms of the Group's exploration and other licences and contractual arrangements.

Within India, the principal restoration and rehabilitation provisions are recorded within Oil & Gas business 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 2% to 10%, and become payable on closure of mines and are expected to be incurred over a period of one to thirty years . The lower range of discount rate is at Cairn India & Zinc International operations in Ireland and higher range is at 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.

d) Other provisions

Other provisions include provision for disputed cases and claims.

24. OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Amount payable to owned post-employment benefit trust (Refer note 38)	-	28	28	-	77	77
Other statutory Liabilities[a]	-	3,155	3,155	-	3,121	3,121
Deferred government grant[b]	4,399	213	4,612	4,409	182	4,591
Advance from customers[c]	168	7,887	8,055	-	9,194	9,194
Advance from related party	-	21	21	-	2	2
Other liabilities	3	169	172	-	196	196
Total	**4,570**	**11,473**	**16,043**	**4,409**	**12,772**	**17,181**

a) Statutory liabilities mainly includes contribution to Provident fund, ESIC, withholding taxes, goods & services tax, VAT, service tax etc.

b) Represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and SEZ scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grant and being amortised over the useful life of such assets.

c) Advance from customers are contract liabilities to be settled through delivery of goods. The amount of such balances as on April 01, 2019 was ₹ 9,196 Crore (April 01, 2018: ₹ 4,944 Crore). During the current year, the Group has refunded ₹ 650 Crore (FY 2018-19 ₹ 1,046 Crore) to the customers and recognised revenue of ₹ 8,489 Crore (FY 2018-19: ₹ 3,787 Crore) out of such opening balances. All other changes are either due to receipt of fresh advances or exchange differences.

25. A) Revenue from operations

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Sale of products	81,656	89,009
Sale of services	216	220
Revenue from contingent rents	1,673	1,672
Total	**83,545**	**90,901**

a) Revenue from sale of products and from sale of services for the year ended March 31, 2020 includes revenue from contracts with customers of ₹ 81,896 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 90,075 Crore) and a net loss on mark-to-market of ₹ 1,300 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 846 Crore) on account of gains/ losses relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at March 31, 2019 with the final price settled in the current year, gains/ losses relating to sales fully priced during the year, and marked to market gains/ losses relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at March 31, 2020.

b) Government of India (GoI) vide Office Memorandum ("OM") No. O-19025/10/2005-ONG-DV dated February 01, 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 October 24, 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, during the current year, the Group has recognised revenue of ₹ 1,276 Crore, for past exploration costs, through 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, view which is also supported by an independent legal opinion. However, the Joint operation partner carries a different understanding and the matter is pending resolution.

c) 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 Ind AS 115 and dispensed with the additional disclosures with respect to performance obligations that remained unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the balance sheet date. Further, since the terms of the contracts directly identify the transaction price for each of the completed performance obligations, in all 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.

B) Other operating income

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Export incentives	409	458
Scrap sales	316	396
Miscellaneous income	177	293
Total	**902**	**1,147**

26. OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Net gain on investment measured at FVTPLa	558	1,988
Interest income from investments measured at FVTPL	1,015	929
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
- Bank deposits	218	143
- Loans	2	8
- Others	367	217
Interest on income tax refund	29	119
Dividend Income from		
- financial assets at FVTPL	48	30
- financial assets at FVOCI	4	1
Deferred government grant income (Refer note 24)	205	183
Miscellaneous income	64	400
Total	**2,510**	**4,018**

a) Includes loss of ₹ 362 Crore (March 31, 2019: mark to market gain of ₹ 1,041 Crore) relating to structured investment (Refer note 38)

27. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS*

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening Stock:		
Finished Goods	1,438	626
Work in Progress	2,527	3,012
	3,965	**3,638**
Add: Foreign exchange translation	(6)	(9)
Add: Finished Goods acquired as part of business combination	-	205
Less: Closing Stock		
Finished Goods	1,270	1,438
Work in Progress	3,323	2,527
	4,593	**3,965**
Sub-total	**(634)**	**(131)**
Add / (Less): Copper Concentrate (raw material) sold during the year	1,651	203
Total	**1,017**	**72**

* Inventories include goods-in-transit

28. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE [a]

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Salaries and Wages	2,760	3,121
Share based payments (Refer note 29)	73	118
Contributions to provident and other funds (Refer note 30)	173	180
Staff welfare expenses	242	245
Less: Cost allocated/directly booked in joint ventures	(576)	(641)
Total	**2,672**	**3,023**

(a) net of capitalisation of ₹ 159 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 78 Crore)

29. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The Company offers equity based and cash based option plans to its employees, officers and directors through the Company's stock option plan introduced in 2016, Cairn India's stock option plan now administered by the Company pursuant to merger with the Company and Vedanta Resources Limited (earlier known as Vedanta Resources Plc) plans [Vedanta Resources Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"), Employee Share Ownership Plan ("ESOP"), Performance Share Plan ("PSP") and Deferred Share Bonus Plan ("DSBP")] collectively referred as 'VRL ESOP' scheme.

The Vedanta Limited Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS) 2016

The Company introduced an Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016 ("ESOS"), which was approved by the Vedanta Limited shareholders to provide equity settled incentive to all employees of the Company including subsidiary companies. The ESOS scheme includes tenure based, business performance (EBITDA) based and market performance based stock options. 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 option is measured by comparing Company's performance in terms of Total Shareholder Return (""TSR"") over the performance period with the performance of two group of comparator companies (i.e. Indian and global comparator companies) defined in the scheme. The extent to which an option vests will depend on the Company'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.

Options granted during the year ended March 31, 2020 includes business performance based, sustained individual performance based and market performance based stock options. Business performances will be measured using Volume, Cost, Net Sales Realisation, EBITDA, free cash flow or a combination of these for the respective business/ SBU entities.

The exercise price of the options is ₹ 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 March 31, 2020 is presented below:

Financial Year of Grant	Exercise Period	Options outstanding April 1, 2019	Options granted during the year	Options transferred from Parent / fellow subsidiaries	Options forfeited during the year	Options exercised during the year*	Options expired during the year	Options outstanding March 31, 2020	Options exercisable March 31, 2020
2016-17	December 15, 2019 -June 14, 2020	65,08,226	-	-	48,19,269	6,20,441	-	10,68,516	10,68,516
2017-18	September 1, 2020 - February 28, 2021	82,74,393	-	-	12,46,468	-	-	70,27,925	-
2017-18	October 16, 2020 - April 15, 2021	11,126	-	-	-	-	-	11,126	-
2017-18	November 1, 2020 - April 30, 2021	27,638	-	-	27,638	-	-	-	-
2018-19	November 1, 2021 - April 30, 2022	1,35,66,200	-	-	21,46,154	-	-	1,14,20,046	-
2018-19	Cash settled	10,47,660	-	2,11,170	1,89,674	-	-	10,69,156	-
2019-20	November 29, 2022 - May 28, 2023	-	1,67,13,640	-	8,32,310	-	-	1,58,81,330	-
2019-20	Cash settled	-	20,37,690	-	1,40,990	-	-	18,96,700	-
		2,94,35,243	**1,87,51,330**	**2,11,170**	**94,02,503**	**6,20,441**	**-**	**3,83,74,799**	**10,68,516**

*excludes 58,420 options exercised during the year regarding which the transaction could not be completed before March 31, 2020 and hence, the corresponding shares were were not transferred to the concerned employees.

The details of share options for the year ended March 31, 2019 is presented below:

Financial Year of Grant	Exercise Period	Options outstanding April 1, 2018	Options granted during the year	Options transferred from Parent/ fellow subsidiaries	Options forfeited during the year	Options exercised during the year	Options expired during the year	Options outstanding March 31, 2019	Options exercisable March 31, 2019
2016-17	December 15, 2019 -June 14, 2020	70,98,602	-	-	5,90,376	-	-	65,08,226	-
2017-18	September 1, 2020 - February 28, 2021	96,17,340	-	-	13,42,947	-	-	82,74,393	-
2017-18	October 16, 2020 - April 15, 2021	11,570	-	-	444	-	-	11,126	-
2017-18	November 1, 2020 - April 30, 2021	28,740	-	-	1,102	-	-	27,638	-
2018-19	November 1, 2021 - April 30, 2022	-	1,37,93,980	-	2,27,780	-	-	1,35,66,200	-
2018-19	Cash settled	-	10,76,120	-	28,460	-	-	10,47,660	-
		1,67,56,252	**1,48,70,100**	**-**	**21,91,109**	**-**	**-**	**2,94,35,243**	**-**

The fair value of all options has been determined at the date of grant of the option allowing for the effect of any market-based performance conditions. This fair value, adjusted by the Group's estimate of the number of options that will eventually vest as a result of non-market conditions, is expensed over the vesting period.

Business Performance-Based and Sustained Individual Performance-Based Options:

The fair values of stock options following these types of vesting conditions have been estimating 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.

Total Shareholder Returns-Based Options:

The fair values of stock options following this type of vesting condition has been estimated using the Monte Carlo Simulation method. This method has been used to simulate the expected share prices for Vedanta Limited and the companies of the comparator group over the vesting period of the options. Based on the simulated prices, the expected pay-off at the end of the vesting period has been estimated and present valued to the valuation date. Further, based on the simulated share prices and expected dividends the relative rank of Vedanta Limited's share price return has been estimated vis-à-vis the Indian and Global Group of the comparator group. This rank has been used to estimate expected % vesting of the options under this type of vesting condition. The inputs to the monte carlo simulation method include 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), expected dividend yield (estimated based on the actual dividend trend of the companies), expected volatility (estimated based on the historical volatility of the return in the company's share prices for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options). The exercise period of 6 months post the 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 options granted during the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are set out below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 ESOS 2019	Year ended March 31, 2019 ESOS November 2018
Number of Options	Cash settled - 20,37,690 Equity settled - 1,67,13,640	Cash settled - 10,76,120 Equity settled - 1,37,93,980
Exercise Price	₹ 1	₹ 1
Share Price at the date of grant	₹ 144.60	₹ 195.00
Contractual Life	3 years	3 years
Expected Volatility	36.64%	44.3%
Expected option life	3 years	3 years
Expected dividends	7.96%	6.50%
Risk free interest rate	5.68%	7.70%
Expected annual forfeitures	10%p.a.	10%p.a.
Fair value per option granted (Non-market performance based and market performance based)	₹ 102.30/ ₹ 72.12	₹ 159.9/₹ 96.3

Weighted average share price at the date of exercise of stock options was ₹ 126.02 (March 31, 2019: NA)

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding was 2.28 years (March 31, 2019: 2.32 years).

The Group recognised total expenses of ₹ 75 Crore (March 31, 2019 ₹ 82 Crore) related to equity settled share-based payment transactions for the year ended March 31, 2020. The total expense recognised on account of cash settled share based plan during the year ended March 31, 2020 is ₹ 2 Crore (March 31, 2019: 1 Crore) and the carrying value of cash settled share based compensation liability as at March 31, 2020 is ₹ 1 Crore (March 31, 2019: 1 Crore).

Employee stock option plans of erstwhile Cairn India Limited:

The Company has provided CIESOP share based payment scheme to its employees.

CIESOP plan

There are no specific vesting conditions under CIESOP plan other than completion of the minimum service period of 3 years from the date of grant. Phantom options are exercisable proportionate to the period of service rendered by the employee subject to completion of one year. The exercise period is 7 years from the vesting date.

Details of employees stock option plans is presented below:

	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
CIESOP Plan	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price in ₹	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price in ₹
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	64,77,059	279.2	71,30,625	275.5
Granted during the year	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Expired during the year	6,58,663	200.1	90,896	187.0
Exercised during the year	Nil	NA	2,35,169	189.0
Forfeited / cancelled during the year	4,76,656	288.1	3,27,501	287.2
Outstanding at the end of the year	**53,41,740**	**288.2**	**64,77,059**	**279.2**
Exercisable at the end of the year	53,41,740	288.2	64,77,059	279.2

Weighted average share price at the date of exercise of stock options is ₹ NA (March 31, 2019: ₹ 232.7)

Scheme	Range of exercise price in ₹	Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	Weighted average exercise price in ₹
The details of exercise price for stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2020 are:	286.85-291.25	1.46	288.2
CIESOP Plan			
The details of exercise price for stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2019 are:			
CIESOP Plan	200.05-291.25	2.24	279.2

Employee share option plan of Vedanta Resources Limited (earlier known as Vedanta Resources Plc)

The value of shares that are awarded to members of the Group is calculated by reference to the individual fixed salary and share-based remuneration consistent with local market practice. ESOP scheme of Vedanta Resources Limited is both tenure and performance based share schemes. The options are indexed to and settled by Parent's shares (Vedanta Resources Limited shares as defined in the scheme). The options have a fixed exercise price denominated in Parent's functional currency (10 US cents per share), the performance period of each option is three years and is exercisable within a period of six months from the date of vesting beyond which the option lapses.

During the previous year, through an open offer all the outstanding equity settled options were bought back by Vedanta Resources Limited's parent, Volcan Investments Limited. On account of delisting of Vedanta Resources Limited, the cash based options were also early settled. The accelerated charge on account of early settlement of both the equity settled and cash settled options was recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amount recovered by the Parent and recognised by the Group for the year ended March 31, 2019 is ₹ 15 Crore. The Group considers these amounts as not material and accordingly has not provided further disclosures.

The Group has awarded certain cash settled share based options indexed to Parents' shares (Vedanta Resources Limited shares) and shares of any of its subsidiaries. The total expense recognised on account of cash settled share based plan during the year ended March 31, 2020 is ₹ 21 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 21 Crore) and the carrying value of cash settled share based compensation liability as at March 31, 2020 is ₹ 51 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 34 Crore).

Out of the total expense of ₹ 98 Crore (March 31,2019: ₹ 119 Crore) pertaining to equity settled and cash settled options for the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group has capitalised ₹ 25 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1 Crore) expense for the year ended March 31, 2020.

30. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

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 statement of profit and loss 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. Remeasurement gains and losses arising in the year are recognised in full in other comprehensive income for the year.

i) Defined contribution plans

The Group contributed a total of ₹ 84 Crore and ₹ 72 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively to the following defined contribution plans.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Employer's contribution to recognised provident fund and family pension fund	63	55
Employer's contribution to superannuation and National Pension Scheme	21	17
Total	**84**	**72**

Indian pension plans

Central recognised provident fund

In accordance with the 'The Employees Provident 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 2020 and 2019) of an employee's basic salary. All employees have an option to make additional voluntary contributions. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India (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 statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

Family pension fund

The Pension Fund was established in 1995 and is managed by the Government of India. The employee makes no contribution to this fund but the employer makes a contribution of 8.33% of salary each month 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, is applicable only to executives above certain grade. However, in case of the oil & gas business (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 a policy with 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 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 statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

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 Government of India. Vedanta Limited and each relevant entity holds a corporate account with one of the pension fund managers authorised by the Government of India 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 statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

Australian pension scheme

The Group also participates in defined contribution superannuation schemes in Australia. The contribution of a proportion of an employee's salary in a superannuation fund is a compulsory legal requirement in Australia. The employer contributes, into the employee's fund of choice, 9.50% of an employee's gross remuneration where the employee is covered by an industrial agreement and 12.50% of the basic remuneration for all other employees. All employees have an option to make additional voluntary contributions. The Group has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

Skorpion Zinc Provident Fund, Namibia

The Skorpion Zinc Provident Fund is a defined contribution fund and is compulsory to all full time employees under the age of 60. The Group contribution to the fund is a fixed percentage of 9% per month of pensionable salary, whilst the employee contributes 7% with the option of making additional contributions, over and above the normal contribution, up to a maximum of 12%.

"Normal retirement age is 60 years and benefit payable is the member's fund credit which is equal to all employer and employee contributions plus interest. The same applies when an employee resigns from Skorpion Zinc. The Fund provides disability cover which is equal to the member's fund credit and a death cover of two times annual salary in the event of death before retirement.

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 statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

Black Mountain (Pty) Limited, South Africa Pension and 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 death benefits to all eligible employees.

Group contributes at a fixed percentage of 10.5% for up to supervisor grade and 15% for others.

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 statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

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 Fund 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 Ind AS 19 and Guidance note issued by Institute of Actuaries of India for interest rate guarantee of exempted provident fund liability of employees, there is no interest shortfall that is required to be met by Iron ore division, BALCO, HZL, SRL and SMCL as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019. Having regard to the assets of the fund and the return on the investments, the Group does not expect any deficiency in the foreseeable future.

The Group contributed a total of ₹ 47 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2020 and ₹ 68 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2019 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 summarised below.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Fair value of plan assets of trusts	2,344	2,195
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(2,299)	(2,116)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**NIL**	**NIL**

Percentage allocation of plan assets of trust

Assets by category	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Government Securities	61.68%	65.66%
Debentures / bonds	36.67%	33.09%
Equity	1.65%	1.25%
Fixed deposits	0.00%	0.00%

The remeasurement loss of ₹ 152 Crore has been charged to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) during the year.

(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 March 31, 2020 was ₹ 79 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 65 Crore). 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 Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits'. The current service cost for the year ending March 31, 2020 of ₹ 1 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1 Crore) has been recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. The remeasurement losses / (gains) and net interest on the obligation of post-retirement medical benefits of ₹ 14 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1 Crore loss) and ₹ 6 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 5 Crore) for the year ended March 31, 2020 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 recognised 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 recognised in the consolidated balance sheet.

The iron ore and oil & gas division of Vedanta Limited SRL, SMCL and HZL have constituted a trust recognised by Income Tax Authorities for gratuity to employees and contributions to the trust are funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited and HDFC Standard Life Insurance.

Principal actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the Other post-employment benefit Plan obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Discount rate	6.80%	7.80%
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	2%-15%	2%-15%
Mortality table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2006-08)

Amount recognised in the consolidated balance sheet consists of:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Fair value of plan assets	442	387
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(631)	(589)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**(189)**	**(202)**

Amounts recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss in respect of Other post-employment benefit plan are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Current service cost	41	39
Net interest cost	15	16
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	**56**	**55**

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of Other post-employment benefit plan are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit obligation:-		
Actuarial losses/ (gains) arising from changes in financial assumptions	16	(6)
Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	28	41
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1)	2
Actuarial losses on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost)	1	2
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**44**	**39**

The movement of the present value of the Other post-employment benefit plan obligation is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening balance	589	546
Acquired in business combination	-	15
Current service cost	41	39
Benefits paid	(87)	(90)
Interest cost	45	42
Actuarial losses / (gains) arising from changes in assumptions	43	37
Closing balance	**631**	**589**

The movement in the fair value of Other post-employment benefit plan assets is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening balance	387	339
Acquired in business combination	-	16
Contributions received	86	82
Benefits paid	(60)	(74)
Re-measurement gain/(loss) arising from return on plan assets	(1)	(2)
Interest income	30	26
Closing balance	**442**	**387**

The above plan assets have been invested in the qualified insurance policies.

The actual return on plan assets was ₹ 29 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2020 and ₹ 24 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2019.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 14.3 years and 14.7 years as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively.

The Group expects to contribute ₹ 57 Crore to the funded defined benefit plans during the year ending March 31, 2021.

Sensitivity analysis for Defined Benefit Plan

Below is the sensitivity analysis determined for significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligation and based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant.

(₹ in Crore)

Increase / (Decrease) in defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.50%	(21)	(18)
Decrease by 0.50%	23	20
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees		
Increase by 0.50%	20	20
Decrease by 0.50%	(20)	(17)

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 recognised in the consolidated balance sheet.

Risk analysis

Group is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefit 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 Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), ICICI Prudential Life (ICICI) and HDFC Standard Life. Group does not have any liberty to manage the fund provided to LIC, ICICI prudential and HDFC Standard Life.

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to Government of India bonds for 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.

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.

31. FINANCE COST

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost [a,c,d]	5,617	6,042
Other finance costs	261	364
Net interest on defined benefit arrangement	21	21
Unwinding of discount on provisions (Refer note 23)	96	93
Exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost	7	3
Less : Capitalisation of finance cost/borrowing cost [b] (Refer note 6)	(1,017)	(834)
Less: Cost allocated/directly booked in joint ventures	(8)	(0)
Total	**4,977**	**5,689**

a) Includes Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 157 Crore) on redeemable preference shares (including dividend distribution tax).

b) Interest rate of 7.49% (March 31, 2019: 7.30%) was used to determine the amount of general borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation in respect of qualifying asset for the year ended March 31, 2020.

c) Interest expense on income taxes is ₹ 0 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 17 Crore).

d) Interest expense on lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2020 is ₹ 25 Crore.

32. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cess on crude oil	2,315	2,971
Royalty	2,670	2,891
Consumption of stores and spare parts	2,601	2,456
Share of expenses in producing oil and gas blocks	2,471	2,299
Repairs to Plant and equipment	2,517	2,153
Repairs to building	196	203
Repairs others	161	168
Carriage	1,539	1,568
Mine Expenses	2,242	1,934
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	733	809
Other Selling Expenses	16	25
Insurance	193	185
Loss on sale/disposal of fixed asset (net)	56	68
Rent*	42	93
Rates and taxes	80	55
Amortisation of prepaid lease charges	-	9
Exploration costs written off (Refer note 6)	3	50
Bad trade receivables and advances written off	17	33
Provision for doubtful advances/ expected credit loss	104	(33)
Miscellaneous expenses	4,542	4,079
Less: Cost allocated/directly booked in joint ventures	(305)	(388)
Total	**22,193**	**21,628**

*Rent for the year ended March 31, 2020 represents expense on short-term/ low value leases.

33. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020			Year ended March 31, 2019		
	Exceptional Items	Tax effect of exceptional items	Exceptional items after tax	Exceptional Items	Tax effect of exceptional items	Exceptional items after tax
Impairment (charge)/ reversal						
- relating to property, plant and equipment and exploration assets - Oil & gas segment [a]	(15,907)	6,197	(9,710)	261	(91)	170
- relating to other property, plant and equipment and other assets -Copper segment [c]	(669)	234	(435)	-	-	-
- relating to other property, plant and equipment and other assets - Other segment [b]	(504)	77	(427)	-		-
Provision on receivables subject to Litigation [d,e]	(556)	93	(463)	-		
Revision of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) pursuant to the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission notification [f]	168	(59)	109	-	-	-
Interest income on claims based on Supreme Court order [g]	82	(21)	61	-	-	-
Reversal of interest provision pursuant to Supreme Court order [h]	-	-	-	59	(21)	38
Total	**(17,386)**	**6,521**	**(10,865)**	**320**	**(112)**	**208**

a) During the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the Group has recognised impairment charge of ₹ 15,907 Crore and reversal of ₹ 261 Crore respectively, on its assets in the oil and gas segment comprising of:

(i) Impairment charge of ₹ 15,150 Crore relating to Rajasthan oil and gas block ("RJ CGU") triggered by the significant fall in the crude oil prices. Of this charge, ₹ 14,113 Crore impairment charge has been recorded against oil and gas producing facilities and ₹ 1,037 Crore impairment charge has been recorded against exploration intangible assets under development. The valuation remains dependent on price and further changes in long term prices may result in changes to impairment.

For oil & gas assets, CGU's identified are on the basis of a production sharing contract (PSC) level, as it is the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

The recoverable amount of the RJ CGU of ₹ 10,514 Crore (US$ 1,405 million) was 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 our 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 up to 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. Reserves assumptions for fair value less costs of disposal tests consider all reserves that a market participant would consider when valuing the asset, which are usually broader in scope than the reserves used in a value-in-use test. Discounted cash flow analysis used to calculate fair value less costs of disposal uses assumption for short-term oil price of US$ 38 per barrel for the next one year and scales upto long-term nominal price of US$ 57 per barrel three years thereafter derived from a consensus of various analyst recommendations. Thereafter, these have been escalated at a rate of 2% per annum. The cash flows are discounted using the post-tax nominal discount rate of 10.35% derived from the post-tax weighted average cost of capital after factoring the risks ascribed to the successful implementation of key growth projects. Additionally, in computing the recoverable value, the effects of market participant's response on production sharing contract matters have also been appropriately considered. Based on the sensitivities carried out by the Group, 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 ₹ 337 Crore (US$ 45 million) and ₹ 494 Crore (US$ 66 million) respectively.

(ii) Impairment charge of ₹ 225 Crore relating to KG-ONN-2003/1 CGU mainly due to the reduction in crude oil price forecast.

The recoverable amount of the CGU, ₹ 147 Crore (US$ 20 million) was determined based on fair value less cost of disposal approach as described in above paragraph. Discounted cash flow analysis used to calculate fair value less costs of disposal uses assumption for oil price as described in above paragraph. The cash flows are discounted using the post-tax nominal discount rate of 11.1% derived from the post-tax weighted average cost of capital. The sensitivities around change in crude price and discount rate are not material to the financial statements.

(iii) Impairment charge of ₹ 532 Crore, in exploration block KG-OSN-2009/3, was provided for as the Government of India approval on extension and grant of excusable delay is awaited for.

(iv) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has recognised net impairment reversal of ₹ 261 Crore in respect of Oil & Gas Block KG-ONN-2003/1 (CGU) on booking of commercial reserves and subsequent commencement of commercial production. The impairment reversal has been recorded against Oil & Gas producing facilities. The recoverable amount of the Group's share in KG-ONN-2003/1 (CGU) was determined to be ₹ 208 Crore ($30 million).

The recoverable amount of the KG-ONN-2003/1 CGU was 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 our 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 up to 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. Reserves assumptions for fair value less costs of disposal tests consider all reserves that a market participant would consider when valuing the asset, which are usually broader in scope than the reserves used in a value-in-use test. Discounted cash flow analysis used to calculate fair value less costs of disposal uses assumption for short-term oil price of US$ 62 per barrel for the year ended March 31, 2019 and scales upto long-term nominal price of US$ 65 per barrel by year ended March 31, 2022 derived from a consensus of various analyst recommendations. Thereafter, these have been escalated at a rate of 2.5% per annum. The cash flows are discounted using the post-tax nominal discount rate of 11.8% derived from the post-tax weighted average cost of capital. The sensitivities around change in crude price and discount rate are not material to the financial statements.

b) During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group has recognised impairment charge of ₹ 504 Crore on the assets of AvanStrate Inc (ASI) mainly due to the significant changes in the market and economic enviroment in which ASI operates leading to decrease in demand and profitability in the glass substrate business. The charge relates to ASI business in Japan, Taiwan and Korea classified in the 'others' segment. Given the significant interdependence of these entities on each other, these are considered as a single cash-generating unit.
The net recoverable value of assets and liabilities has been assessed at ₹ 1,536 Crore based on the value in use approach. Based on the sensitivities carried out by the Group, decrease in volume assumptions by 1% would lead to decrease in recoverable value by ₹ 17 Crore and increase in discount rate by 1% would lead to a decrease in recoverable value by ₹ 48 Crore.

c) Refer note 3(c)(A)(vii) for impairment in copper segment.

d) During the year, a parcel of land relating to the Iron Ore business having carrying value of ₹ 349 Crore was reclassified from freehold land to other financial asset due to an ongoing legal dispute relating to title of the land. Subsequently, during the year, the financial asset was fully provided for impairment and recognised under exceptional items.

e) As at March 31, 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries have an outstanding receivable equivalent to ₹ 437 crore (net of provision of ₹ 207 crore) from Konkola Copper Mines Plc (KCM), predominantly regarding monies advanced against future purchase of copper cathode/anode.

A provisional liquidator was appointed to manage KCM's affairs on May 21, 2019, after ZCCM Investments Holdings Plc (ZCCM-IH), an entity majorly owned by the Government of Zambia and a 20.6% shareholder in KCM, filed a winding up petition against KCM. KCM's majority shareholder, Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited (VRHL), and its parent company, Vedanta Resources Limited (VRL), are contesting the winding up petition in the Zambian courts. The appeal was listed for hearing on March 25, 2020 but has been adjourned due to Covid-19 pandemic. In the meantime, the winding up petition continues to be stayed, pending the decision on VRHL's application regarding arbitration.

VRHL and VRL had also commenced arbitration proceedings against ZCCM-IH with seat in Johannesburg consistent with their position that arbitration is the agreed dispute resolution process. Hearing is expected in January 2021. Meanwhile, KCM has not been supplying goods to the Company and/or its subsidiaries, which it was supposed to as per the terms of the advance.

The Group has recognised provision of ₹ 207 Crore during the current year and based on its assessment considering the actions taken by VRL and VRHL, believes that there is a high probability of success and has thus continued to treat balance receivables as recoverable.

f) During the current year, the Company has restated its Renewable Power Obligation (RPO) liability pursuant to Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) notification dated December 31, 2019 which clarified that for CPP's commissioned before April 01, 2016, RPO should be pegged at the RPO obligation applicable for 2015-16. Based on the notification, liability of Vedanta Limited Jharsuguda and Lanjigarh plants have been revised and ₹ 168 Crore reversal relating to previous years have been recognised under exceptional items.

g) On the contempt petition filed by TSPL, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated August 07, 2019 allowed gross calorific value (GCV) on as received basis (ARB) and actual cost of coal in the Energy Charge Formula and directed Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) to make the payments within 8 weeks. Pursuant to the order, PSPCL has paid ₹ 1,002 Crore in September 2019 and October 2019. TSPL has booked an interest of ₹ 140 Crore due to the delay in receipt of payment as per the Supreme Court order dated March 07, 2018 allowing the interest on delay in payment. Of this interest ₹ 82 Crore pertaining to period prior to March 31, 2019 is booked under exceptional items and amount of ₹ 58 Crore for current period is booked in Other income.

h) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has partly reversed the provision for interest of ₹ 59 Crore for dues towards a vendor pursuant to the Honorable Supreme Court of India order.

34. TAX

(a) Tax (credit)/charge recognised in profit or loss (including on exceptional items)

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profit for the year	1,791	2,683
Credit in respect of current tax for earlier years	(3)	(6)
Total Current Tax (a)	**1,788**	**2,677**
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(475)	1,075
Credit in respect of deferred tax for earlier years	(9)	(2)
(Credit)/ Charge in respect of exceptional items (Refer Note 33)	(6,521)	112
Deferred Tax (b)	**(7,005)**	**1,185**
Deferred Tax on distributable reserve of/ dividend from subsidiary (c)	1,701	-
Total Deferred Tax [(d)=(b+c)]	**(5,304)**	**1,185**
Total income tax (benefit)/expense for the year (a+d)	**(3,516)**	**3,862**
(Loss)/Profit before tax	**(8,259)**	**13,560**
Effective income tax rate (%)	**43%**	**28%**

Tax (benefit)/ expense

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Tax effect on exceptional items	(6,521)	112
Tax expense- others	3,005	3,750
Net tax (benefit)/ expense	**(3,516)**	**3,862**

(b) A reconciliation of income tax expense/ (credit) applicable to profit/ (loss) before tax at the Indian statutory income tax rate to recognise income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(8,259)	13,560
Indian statutory income tax rate	34.944%	34.944%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	(2,886)	4,739
Disallowable expenses	189	241
Non-taxable income	(141)	(192)
Tax holidays and similar exemptions	(501)	(808)
Effect of tax rate differences of subsidiaries operating at other tax rates	(107)	(43)
Deferred Tax on distributable reserve of/ dividend from subsidiary	1,701	-
Unrecognised tax assets (net)	(70)	(73)
Change in deferred tax balances due to change in tax law*	(1,912)	-
Capital Gains subject to lower tax rate	(273)	(206)
Credit in respect of earlier years	(12)	(8)
Other permanent differences	496	212
Total	**(3,516)**	**3,862**

* Deferred tax charge for the year ended 31 March 2020 includes deferred tax credit of ₹ 1,774 crore on deferred tax balances as at March 31, 2019 being recognised during the current year (refer note 3(c)(A)(ix)).

Certain businesses of the Group within India are eligible for specified tax incentives which are included in the table above as tax holidays and similar exemptions. Most of such tax exemptions are relevant for the companies operating in India. These are briefly described as under:

The location based exemption

In order to boost industrial and economic development in undeveloped regions, provided certain conditions are met, profits of newly established undertakings located in certain areas in India may benefit from tax holiday under section 80IC of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Such tax holiday works to exempt 100% of the profits for the first five years from the commencement of the tax holiday, and 30% of profits for the subsequent five years. This deduction is available only for units established up to March 31, 2012. However, such undertaking would continue to be subject to the Minimum Alternative tax ('MAT').

In the current year, undertaking at Pantnagar, which is part of Hindustan Zinc Limited (Zinc India), is the only unit eligible for deduction at 30% of taxable profit.

The location based exemption: SEZ Operations

In order to boost industrial development and exports, provided certain conditions are met, profits of undertaking located in Special Economic Zone ('SEZ') may benefit from tax holiday. Such tax holiday works to exempt 100% of the profits for the first five years from the commencement of the tax holiday, 50% of profits for five years thereafter and 50% of the profits for further five years provided the amount allowable in respect of deduction is credited to Special Economic Zone Re-Investment Reserve account. However, such undertaking would continue to be subject to the Minimum Alternative tax ('MAT').

The Group has setup SEZ Operations in its aluminium division of Vedanta Limited (where no benefit has been drawn).

Sectoral Benefit - Power Plants and Port Operations

To encourage the establishment of infrastructure certain power plants and ports have been offered income tax exemptions of upto 100% of profits and gains for any ten consecutive years within the 15 year period following commencement of operations subject to certain conditions under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Group currently has total operational capacity of 8.4 Giga Watts (GW) of thermal based power generation facilities and wind power capacity of 274 Mega Watts (MW) and port facilities. However, such undertakings would continue to be subject to MAT provisions.

The Group has power plants which benefit from such deductions, at various locations of Hindustan Zinc Limited (where such benefits has been drawn), Talwandi Sabo Power Limited, Vedanta Limited and Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (where no benefit has been drawn).

The Group operates a zinc refinery in Export Processing Zone, Namibia which has been granted tax exempt status by the Namibian government.

In addition, the subsidiaries incorporated in Mauritius are eligible for tax credit to the extent of 80% of the applicable tax rate on foreign source income.

The total effect of such tax holidays and exemptions was ₹ 501 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 808 Crore).

(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, the depreciation of mining reserves and the fair value uplifts created on acquisitions, net of losses carried forward by Vedanta Limited (post the re-organisation) and unused tax credits in the form of MAT credits carried forward in Vedanta Limited, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited and Hindustan Zinc Limited. Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities recognised in the consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

For the year ended 31 March 2020

(₹ in Crore)

Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) & liabilities	Opening balance as at April 01, 2019	Charged / (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged / (credited) to other comprehensive income	Charged / (credited) to equity	Exchange difference transferred to translation of foreign operation	Closing balance as at March 31,2020
Property, Plant and Equipment	15,958	(6,783)	-	-	7	9,182
Voluntary retirement scheme	(40)	11	-	-	-	(29)
Employee benefits	(120)	1	(71)	-	4	(186)
Fair valuation of derivative asset/liability	(45)	(7)	32	-	-	(20)
Fair valuation of other asset/liability	820	91	1	-	58	970
MAT credit entitlement	(10,321)	910	23	252	14	(9,122)
Unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	(4,560)	(922)	-	-	-	(5,482)
Taxes on distributable reserve of subsidiary	-	1,582	-	-	-	1,582
Other temporary differences	(683)	(187)	(58)	-	29	(899)
Total	**1,009**	**(5,304)**	**(73)**	**252**	**112**	**(4,004)**

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(₹ in Crore)

Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) & liabilities	Opening balance as at April 01, 2019	Charged / (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged / (credited) to other comprehensive income	Charged / (credited) to equity	Exchange difference transferred to translation of foreign operation	Closing balance as at March 31,2020
Property, Plant and Equipment	14,032	1,712	-	-	214	15,958
Voluntary retirement scheme	(42)	2	-	-	-	(40)
Employee benefits	(97)	(2)	(25)	-	4	(120)
Fair valuation of derivative asset/liability	(78)	42	(9)	-	-	(45)
Fair valuation of other asset/liability	955	(126)	(17)	-	8	820
MAT credit entitlement	(11,084)	727	37	-	(1)	(10,321)
Unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	(3,462)	(1,098)	-	-	-	(4,560)
Dividend distribution tax*	(338)	-	-	338	-	-
Other temporary differences	(602)	(72)	(12)	-	3	(683)
Total	**(716)**	**1,185**	**(26)**	**338**	**228**	**1,009**

*represents dividend distribution tax paid by a subsidiary for which credit has been availed.

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 Balance Sheet as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets	(6,889)	(3,475)
Deferred tax liabilities	2,885	4,484
Net Deferred tax (assets) / Liabilities	**(4,004)**	**1,009**

Recognition of deferred tax assets on MAT credit entitlement is based on the respective legal entity's present estimates and business plans as per which the same is expected to be utilised within the stipulated fifteen year period from the date of origination (Refer note 3(c)(A)(vi)).

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 / unused tax credit for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised amount to ₹ 17,658 Crore and ₹ 12,114 Crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively.

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in Crore)

Unused tax losses/ unused tax credit	Within one year	Greater than one year, less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Unutilised business losses	555	2,588	4,916	1,574	9,633
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	8,016	8,016
Unutilised R&D credit	-	-	-	9	9
Total	**555**	**2,588**	**4,916**	**9,599**	**17,658**

(₹ in Crore)

Unused tax losses/ unused tax credit	Within one year	Greater than one year, less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Unutilised business losses	128	1,094	628	1,527	3,377
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	8,728	8,728
Unutilised R&D credit	-	-	-	9	9
Total	**128**	**1,094**	**628**	**10,264**	**12,114**

No deferred tax assets has been recognised on these unused tax losses/ unused tax credit as there is no evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available in future against which these can be utilised by the respective entities.

MAT credits are taxes paid to Indian tax authorities which can be offset against future tax liabilities, subject to certain restrictions, within a period of 15 years from the year of origination. The Group recognises MAT assets only to the extent it expects to realise the same within the prescribed period.

Further, the Group has unused MAT credit amounting to ₹ 400 crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019. Such tax credits have not been recognised on the basis that recovery is not probable in the foreseeable future. Unrecognised MAT credit expires, if unutilised, based on the year of origination as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Year of Expiry	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
2022	104	104
2023	14	14
2024	52	52
2025	52	52
2026	103	103
2027	63	63
2028	8	8
2029	4	4
Total	**400**	**400**

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 are ₹ 33,618 crore and ₹ 32,485 crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively.

(d) Non- current tax assets

Non- current tax assets of ₹ 2,645 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,484 crore) mainly represents income tax receivable from Indian tax authorities by Vedanta Limited relating to the refund arising 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.

(e) The tax department had raised demands on account of remeasurement of certain tax incentives, as described below, under section 80IA and 80 IC of the Income tax Act. During the current year, based on the favorable orders from Income Tax Appellate Tribunal relating to AY 09-10 to AY 12-13, the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) has allowed these claims for AY 14-15 to AY 15-16, which were earlier disallowed and has granted refund of amounts deposited under protest. Against the Tribunal order, department had filed an appeal in Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in financial year 17-18 which is yet to be admitted. As per the view of external legal counsel, Department's appeal seeks re-examination of facts rather than raising any substantial question of law and hence it is unlikely that appeal will be admitted by the High Court. Due to this there is a strong prima facie case that ITAT order will stand confirmed and department's appeal would be dismissed. The amount involved in this dispute as of March 31, 2020 is ₹ 10,566 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 6,017 crore) plus applicable interest upto the date of settlement of the dispute.

35. EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(Loss)/ Profit after tax attributable to equity share holders for Basic and Diluted EPS	A	(6,664)	7,065
Computation of weighted average number of shares (in Crore)			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year excluding shares acquired for ESOP for basic earnings per share	B	370.26	370.55
Effect of dilution:			
Potential ordinary shares relating to share option awards *		2.12	1.59
Adjusted weighted average number of shares of the Company in issue	C	370.26	372.14
Basic earnings/ (loss) per equity share (₹)	A / B	(18.00)	19.07
Diluted earnings/ (loss) per equity share (₹)	A / C	(18.00)	18.98
Nominal Value per Share (in ₹)		1.00	1.00

*Potential dilutive shares have been considered as anti dilutive for year ended March 31, 2020

36. DISTRIBUTIONS MADE AND PROPOSED

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity share holders:		
Interim dividend (March 31, 2020: ₹ 3.90/- per share, March 31, 2019: ₹ 17.00/- and ₹ 1.85/- per share) [a]	1,444	7,005
Dividend distribution tax (DDT) on above [a]	252	1,437
	1,696	**8,442**
Preference dividend on redeemable preference shares:		
Preference dividends for the year: 7.5% p.a [b]	-	130
Dividend distribution tax on preference dividend	-	27
	-	**157**

a. An interim dividend of ₹ 3.90 per share was declared during the current year ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Two interim dividends of ₹ 17.00 and ₹ 1.85 per share).

For the previous year , this includes interim dividend of ₹ 17.00 per share amounting to ₹ 26 Crore and dividend distribution tax of ₹ 5 Crore payable on 1,49,98,802 equity shares held by Vedanta Limited through ESOP trust for its stock options. (Refer note 16)

b. Dividend @ 7.5% p.a. on the redeemable preference shares of face value of ₹ 10/- per preference share for the period from April 01, 2018 to October 27, 2018 , as per their terms of issuance was declared during the year ended March 31, 2019. The same has been accounted for as interest cost and has been recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. These preference shares were redeemed, along with dividend on October 26, 2018.

37. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

A) Commitments

The Group has a number of continuing operational and financial commitments in the normal course of business including:

- Exploratory mining commitments;
- Oil & gas commitments;
- Mining commitments arising under production sharing agreements; and
- Completion of the construction of certain assets.

a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Oil & Gas sector		
Cairn India	3,360	5,510
Aluminium sector		
Lanjigarh Refinery (Phase II)	1,573	1,443
Jharsuguda 1.25 MTPA smelter	414	460
Zinc sector		
Zinc India (mines expansion, solar and smelter)	912	1,935
Gamsberg mining & milling project	131	183
Copper sector		
Tuticorin Smelter 400 KTPA*	2,791	2,794
Others	1,611	1,362
Total	**10,792**	**13,687**

*currently contracts are under suspension under the force majeure clause as per the contract.

b) Commitments related to the minimum work programme (Other than capital commitment):

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Oil & Gas sector		
Cairn India (OALP - New Oil and Gas blocks)	5,841	3,811

c) Other Commitments

(i) Power Division of the Company 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.

(ii) TSPL has signed a long term power purchase agreement (PPA) with Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) [formerly known as Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB)] for supply of power generated from the power plant. The PPA has tenure of twenty five years.

B) Guarantees

The aggregate amount of indemnities and other guarantees on which the Group does not expect any material losses, was ₹ 6,487 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 7,745 Crore). The Group has given guarantees in the normal course of business as stated below:

a) Guarantees and bonds advanced to the customs authorities in India of ₹ 471 Crore relating to the export and payment of import duties on purchases of raw material and capital goods (March 31, 2019: ₹ 676 Crore).

b) Guarantees issued for Group's share of minimum work programme commitments of ₹ 2,906 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,367 Crore).

c) Guarantee issued against liabilities for structured investment (refer note 38 for details of the transactions) worth ₹ 1,916 Crore as at March 31, 2019 (relinquished during the year due to liquidation of these investments)

d) Guarantees of ₹ 54 Crore issued under bid bond (March 31, 2019: ₹ 543 Crore).

e) Bank guarantees of ₹ 115 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 115 Crore) has been provided by the Group on behalf of Volcan Investments Limited to Income tax department, India as a collateral in respect of certain tax disputes.

f) Other guarantees worth ₹ 2,941 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,128 Crore) 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.

C) Export Obligations

The Indian entities of the Group have export obligations of ₹ 3,827 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,234 Crore) 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 laid down by the Government of India.

In the event of the Group's inability to meet its obligations, the Group's liability would be ₹ 607 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 433 Crore) reduced in proportion to actual exports, plus applicable interest.

The Group has given bonds of ₹ 1,695 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,557 Crore) to custom authorities against these export obligations.

D) Contingent Liabilities

a) Hindustan Zinc Limited: Department of Mines and Geology

The Department of Mines and Geology of the State of Rajasthan issued several show cause notices in August, September and October 2006 to HZL, amounting to ₹ 334 Crore. These notices alleged unlawful occupation and unauthorised mining of associated minerals other than zinc and lead at HZL's Rampura Agucha, Rajpura Dariba and Zawar mines in Rajasthan during the period from July 1968 to March 2006. HZL believes that the likelihood of this claim is not probable and thus no provision has been made in the financial statements. HZL had filed writ petitions in the High Court of Rajasthan in Jodhpur and had obtained a stay in respect of these demands. The High Court restrained the Department of Mines and Geology from undertaking any coercive measures to recover the penalty. In January 2007, the High Court issued another order granting the Department of Mines and Geology additional time to file their reply and also ordered the Department of Mines and Geology not to issue any order cancelling the lease. The case is yet to be listed in the Rajasthan High Court.

b) Vedanta Limited: Income tax

In March 2014, Vedanta Limited (notice was served on Cairn India Limited which subsequently merged with Vedanta Limited, accordingly now referred to as Vedanta Limited) received a show cause notice from the Indian Tax Authorities ('Tax Authorities') for not deducting withholding tax on the payments made to Cairn UK Holdings Limited (CUHL), for acquiring shares of Cairn India Holdings Limited (CIHL), as part of their internal reorganisation. The Tax Authorities have stated in the notice that a short-term capital gain has accrued to CUHL on transfer of the shares of CIHL to Vedanta Limited, in the financial year 2006–2007, on which tax should have been withheld by the Company. Pursuant to this, various replies were filed with the Tax Authorities. After several hearings, the Income Tax Authority, in March 2015, issued an order holding the Company as 'assessee in default' and raised a demand totalling ₹ 20,495 Crore (including interest of ₹ 10,247 Crore). The Company had filed an appeal before the First Appellate Authority, Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) which vide order dated July 03, 2017 confirmed the tax demand against the Company. The Company has challenged the Commissioner of Income Tax's (Appeals) order before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT).

The Group also filed a writ petition before the Delhi High Court wherein it has raised several points for assailing the aforementioned Income Tax Authority's order. The matter came up for hearing on February 05, 2020 before Delhi High Court but adjourned and the next date of hearing is September 28, 2020.

Separately CUHL, on whom the primary liability of tax lies, had received an Order from the ITAT in the financial year 2016-17 holding that the transaction is taxable in view of the clarification made in the Act but also acknowledged that being a retrospective transaction, interest would not be levied. Hence affirming a demand of ₹ 10,247 Crore excluding the interest portion that had previously been claimed. The tax department has appealed this order before the Delhi High Court. As a result of the above order from ITAT, the Group considers the risk in respect of the interest portion of claim to be remote. Further, as per the recent recovery notice dated October 12, 2018 received from the Tax Recovery Officer (TRO) appointed for CUHL, tax demand of CUHL of approx. ₹ 4,996 Crore along with interest is outstanding. Further, in the said notice, tax department had also instructed to remit the preference shares redemption amount including dividend payable thereon to the TRO. Accordingly, amount aggregating to ₹ 607 Crore has been paid to the TRO on October 26, 2018 thus reducing the liability to ₹ 4,389 Crore.

Vedanta has also paid interim dividend of ₹ 5 Crore to the TRO. Accordingly, the Group has revised the contingent liability to ₹ 4,384 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 4,385 Crore). In the event, the case is finally decided against the Company, the demand payable along with interest as per the above mentioned order would be ₹ 20,495 Crore, of which only ₹ 4,384 Crore is considered as possible. Separately, but in connection with this litigation, Vedanta Resources Limited has filed a Notice of Claim against the Government of India ('GOI') under the UK India Bilateral Investment Treaty (the BIT). The International Arbitration Tribunal passed a favourable order on jurisdiction and Transparency and hearing on merits have been completed in May 2019 and order will be passed in due course. The Government of India has challenged the Jurisdiction and Transparency orders of Arbitration Tribunal before the High Court of Singapore. The Singapore High Court heard the Transparency matter on February 24, 2020 and passed favorable order and held that it will take up the Jurisdiction issue after receiving Tribunal's award on merits. GOI has appealed the above High Court order before Singapore Supreme Court.

c) Ravva Joint Operations arbitration proceedings

ONGC Carry

The Ravva Production Sharing Contract (PSC) obliges the contractor parties to pay a proportionate share of ONGC's exploration, development, production and contract costs in consideration for ONGC's payment of costs related to the construction and other activities it conducted in Ravva prior to the effective date of the Ravva PSC (the ONGC Carry). The question as to how the ONGC Carry is to be recovered and calculated, 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 (including Vedanta Limited (Cairn India Limited which subsequently merged with Vedanta Limited, accordingly now referred to as Vedanta Limited)) whereas four other issues were decided in favour of Government of India (GOI) in October 2004 (Partial Award).

The GOI then proceeded to challenge the ONGC Carry decision before the Malaysian courts, as Kuala Lumpur was the seat of the arbitration. The Federal Court of Malaysia upheld the Partial Award. As the Partial Award did not quantify the sums, therefore, contractor parties approached the same Arbitration Tribunal to pass a Final Award in the subject matter since it had retained the jurisdiction to do so. The Arbitral Tribunal was reconstituted and the Final Award was passed in October 2016 in Group's favour. GOI's challenge of the Final Award has been dismissed by the Malaysian High Court and the next appellate court in Malaysia i.e.

Malaysian Court of Appeal. GOI then filed an appeal at Federal Court of Malaysia. The matter was heard on February 28, 2019 and the Federal Court dismissed GOI's leave to appeal. The Group has also filed for the enforcement of the Partial Award and Final Award before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

Base Development Cost

Ravva joint operations had received a claim from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India (GOI) for the period from 2000-2005 for ₹ 892 Crore (US$ 129 million) for an alleged underpayment of profit petroleum (by recovering higher Base Development Costs ("BDC") against the cap imposed in the PSC) to the Government of India (GOI), out of which, Vedanta Limited's (Cairn India Limited which subsequently merged with Vedanta Limited, accordingly now referred to as Vedanta Limited) share will be ₹ 201 Crore (US$ 29 million) plus interest. Joint venture partners initiated the arbitration proceedings and Arbitration Tribunal published the Award in January 2011 allowing claimants (including the Group) to recover the development costs spent to the tune of ₹ 2,080 Crore (US$ 278 million) and disallowed over run of ₹ 165 Crore (US$ 22 million) spent in respect of BDC along with 50% legal costs. The High Court of Kuala Lumpur as well as the Court of Appeal dismissed GOI's application of setting aside the part of the Award. GOI challenge to the same before the Federal Court of Malaysia was also dismissed on May 17, 2016. The Group has filed an application for enforcement of award before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

In connection with the above two matters, the Group has received an order dated October 22, 2018 from the GOI directing oil marketing companies (OMCs) who are the offtakers of Ravva Crude to divert the sale proceeds to GOI's account. GOI alleges that the Ravva Joint Operations (consisting of four joint venture partners) has short paid profit petroleum of ₹ 2,349 Crore (US$ 314 million) (the Group's share approximately - ₹ 696 Crore (US$ 93 million)) on account of the two disputed issues of ONGC Carry and BDC matters, out of which ₹ 479 Crore (US$ 64 million) pertains to ONGC Carry and ₹ 217 Crore (US$ 29 million) pertains to BDC Matter. Against an interim application, filed by the Group along with one of its joint venture partner, seeking stay of such action from GOI, before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, where enforcement petitions for both matters are pending, the Court directed the OMCs to deposit the above sums to the Court for both BDC and ONGC Carry matters. However, the Group (and other joint venture partner) has been given the liberty to seek withdrawal of the proportionate amounts (fallen due as of the date of Court order) from the Court upon furnishing a bank guarantee of commensurate value. As on date, the Group has submitted bank guarantee of ₹ 628 Crore (US$ 84 million) and received the corresponding proceeds.

During the proceedings of the above matter, GOI has also filed an interim application seeking deposit by the said OMCs of an amount of ₹ 651 Crore (US$ 87 million) (Group's share of ₹ 419 Crore (US$ 56 million)) towards interest on the alleged short payment of profit petroleum by the petitioners i.e. the Company (and other joint venture partner). The Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its order dated February 19, 2020 allowed the petition for enforcement of the arbitration award in relation to BDC including declaratory relief and rejected the objections of GOI.

The interim application filed by GOI and the ONGC Carry matter has been listed for hearing on June 22, 2020. While the Group does not believe the GOI will be successful in its challenge, if the Arbitral Awards in above matters are reversed and such reversals are binding, Group would be liable for approximately ₹ 479 Crore (US$ 64 million) plus interest. (March 31, 2019: ₹ 643 Crore (US$ 93 million plus interest)).

d) Proceedings related to the imposition of entry tax

Vedanta Limited and other Group companies i.e. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) and Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) 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 Supreme Court referred the matters to a nine judge bench. Post 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.

Following the order of the nine judge bench, the regular bench of the Supreme Court proceeded with hearing 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 Supreme Court. Following the order of the Supreme Court, the Group filed writ petitions in respective High Courts.

On October 09, 2017, the Supreme Court has held that states have the jurisdiction to levy entry tax on imported goods. With this Supreme Court 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. With respect to Rajasthan, the State Government has filed a counter petition in the Rajasthan High Court, whereby it has admitted that it does not intend to levy the entry tax on imported goods. 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 August 22, 2016, exempted the entry tax levy on SEZ operations.

The total claims against Vedanta Limited and its subsidiaries are ₹ 1,366 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,065 Crore) net of provisions made.

e) BALCO: Challenge against imposition of Energy Development Cess

BALCO challenged the imposition of Energy Development Cess levied on generators and distributors of electrical energy @ 10 paise per unit on the electrical energy sold or supplied before the High Court 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 December 15, 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 ₹ 35 Crore.

The State of Chhattisgarh moved an SLP in the Supreme Court and whilst issuing notice has stayed the refund of the Cess already deposited and the Supreme Court 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 started before the Supreme Court. In case the Supreme Court overturns the decision of the High Court, the Group would be liable to pay an additional amount of ₹ 841 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 750 Crore). Accordingly the total exposure on the Group would be ₹ 876 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 785 Crore)

f) Miscellaneous disputes- Income tax

The Group is involved in various tax disputes amounting to ₹ 1,909 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,374 Crore) 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 disallowance of tax holiday for 100% Export Oriented Undertaking under section 10B of the Income Tax Act, 1961, disallowance of tax holiday benefit on production of gas under section 80IB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, on account of depreciation disallowances under the Income Tax Act and interest thereon which are pending at various appellate levels. Interest and penalty, if any would be additional. Refer note 34 for other income tax disputes.

The Group believes that these disallowances are not tenable and accordingly no provision is considered necessary.

g) Miscellaneous disputes- Others

The Group is subject to various claims and exposures which arise in the ordinary course of conducting and financing its business from the excise, indirect tax authorities and others. These claims and exposures mostly relate to the assessable values of sales and purchases or to incomplete documentation supporting the companies' returns or other claims.

The approximate value of claims (excluding the items as set out separately above) against the Group companies total ₹ 3,996 Crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,691 Crore).

The Group considers that it can take steps such that the risks can be mitigated and that there are no significant unprovided liabilities arising.

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 and developments during the year, the following matter that was reported as contingent liability as at March 31, 2019 is no more considered as contingent liability:

South Africa Carry Cost of ₹ 428 Crore basis the acceptance of closure application by Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA) to exit from South Africa block.

E) Operating Lease

Refer to note 3(b) for details of the Group's transition to Ind AS 116 "Leases". Commitments disclosed as non-cancellable operating leases under Ind AS 17 "Leases" have been recorded as lease liabilities from April 1, 2019, with the exception of short-term and low-value leases. Refer to note 22 for the maturity profile of the Group's lease liabilities.

The aggregate amounts of minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at March 31, 2019, prepared and reported under Ind AS 17 "Leases", were as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
Within one year	14
Later than one year but not later than five years	20
Later than five years	0
Total	**34**

38. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

List of related parties and relationships

A) Entities controlling the Company (Holding Companies)

Volcan Investments Limited (Volcan)
Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited

Intermediate Holding Companies

Finsider International Company Limited
Richter Holdings Limited
Twin Star Holdings Limited
Vedanta Resources Cyprus Limited
Vedanta Resources Finance Limited
Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited
Vedanta Resources Limited (formerly Vedanta Resources Plc)
Welter Trading Limited
Westglobe Limited

B) Fellow subsidiaries (with whom transactions have taken place)

Konkola Copper Mines Plc *
Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited
Sterlite Power Transmission limited
Sterlite Technologies Limited
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited

C) Post retirement benefit plan

BALCO Employees Provident Fund Trust
HZL Employee Group Gratuity Trust
HZL Superannuation Trust
Hindustan Zinc Ltd Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust
Sesa Group Employees Gratuity Fund and Sesa Group Executives Gratuity Fund
Sesa Group Employees Provident Fund
Sesa Group Executives Superannuation Scheme Fund
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Gratuity Fund
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust
Sesa Resources Limited Employees Gratuity Fund
Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Superannuation Fund
Sesa Resources Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust

D) Associates and Joint Ventures (Refer note 40)

E) Others (with whom transactions have taken place)

Cairn Foundation
Fujairah Gold Ghana
India Grid trust **
Janhit Electoral Trust
Sesa Community Development Foundation
Runaya Refinery LLP
Vedanta Foundation
Vedanta Medical Research Foundation

* Konkola Copper Mines Plc (KCM) ceased to be a related party w.e.f. May 21, 2019. In March, 2020, a provision of ₹ 207 crore was recognised in relation to monies advanced to KCM against future purchase of copper cathode/ anode. Refer note 33(e) for details.

**Ceased to be related party during the year.

Ultimate Controlling party

Vedanta Limited is a majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Limited ('VRL'). Volcan Investments Limited ('Volcan') and its wholly owned subsidiary together hold 100 % of the share capital and 100 % of the voting rights of VRL. Volcan is 100 % beneficially owned and controlled by the Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust ('Trust'). Volcan Investments Limited, Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited and other intermediate holding companies except VRL do not produce Group financial statements.

F) The Group enters into transactions in the normal course of business with its related parties, including its parent Vedanta Resources Limited, and the companies over which it has significant influence. A summary of significant related party transactions for the year ended March 31, 2020 are noted below.

Transactions and balances with own subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint ventures	Others	Total
Income:				
(i) Revenue from operations	855	-	2	857
(ii) Other Income				
a) Interest and guarantee commission	42	-	-	42
b) Outsourcing service fees	3	-	-	3
c) Dividend income	2	-	4	6
Expenditure and other transactions:				
(i)Purchase of goods/ Services	58	-	7	65
(ii) Stock options (recovery)	(0)	-	(0)	(0)
(iii)Management fees and Brand fees charged	526	-	-	526
(iv)Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery)	48	-	0	48
(v) Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure/ Donation	-	-	111	111
(vi)Contribution to Post retirement employee benefit trust/fund	-	-	112	112
(vii)Remuneration to relatives of key management personnel	-	-	17	17
(viii) Commission/Sitting Fees				
-To Independent directors	-	-	4	4
-To Key management personnel	-	-	4	4
-To relatives of key management personnel	-	-	0	0
(ix) Dividend paid.				
-To Holding companies	727	-	-	727
-To Key management personnel	-	-	0	0
-To relatives of key management personnel	-	-	0	0
Other Transactions during the year:				
(i) Loans given / (repayment thereof)	0	(0)	-	(0)
(ii) Financial Guarantees (taken)/given during the year	-	-	0	0
(iii) Financial Guarantees relinquished during the year	-	-	25	25
(iv)Investments (redeemed) during the year *	(4,485)	-	-	(4,485)
Balances as at year end:				
(i)Trade Receivables	3	-	-	3
(ii)Loans given	80	4	-	84
(iii)Other receivables and advances	133	1	2	136
(iv)Trade Payables	114	-	7	121
(v)Other payables	60	-	68	128
(vi) Investments	101	-	-	101
(vii) Financial guarantee given	-	-	26	26
(viii) Banking guarantee given **	115	-	-	115
(ix) Remuneration, Commission and consultancy fees payable to KMP and their relatives	-	-	6	6

* Refer Note 38(H)

** Bank gaurantee given by Vedanta Limited on behalf of Volcan Investments Limited in favour of Income Tax department, India as collateral in respect of certain tax disputes of Volcan Investments Limited.

Remuneration of key management personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Short-term employee benefits*	40
Post employment benefits**	8
Share based payments	1
	49

*This includes reimbursement to the parent company for remuneration paid to the CEO and Whole Time Director of the Company aggregating to ₹ 11 crore for the year ended March 31, 2020. The Company intends to seek approval of it's shareholders for this payment at the ensuing annual general meeting. The said KMP has left the Company, subsequent to the Balance sheet date.

** Does not include the provision made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for all the employees together.

G) A summary of significant related party transactions for the year ended March 31, 2019 are noted below.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint ventures	Others	Total
Income:				
(i) Revenue from operations	918	-	-	918
(ii) Other Income				
a) Interest and guarantee commission	39	-	-	39
b) Outsourcing service fees	3	-	-	3
c) Dividend income	1	-	15	16
Expenditure and other transactions:				
(i) Purchase of goods/ Services	404	-	1	405
(ii) Stock options expenses	15	-	-	15
(iii) Management fees and Brand fees charged	338	-	-	338
(iv) Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery)	(3)	-	-	(3)
(v) Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure/ Donation	-	-	134	134
(vi) Dividend paid				
-To Holding companies	3,513	-	-	3,513
-To Key management personnel	-	-	0	0
-To relatives of key management personnel	-	-	0	0
(vii) Contribution to Post retirement employee benefit trust/fund	-	-	122	122
(viii) Remuneration to relatives of key management personnel	-	-	15	15
(ix) Comission/Sitting fee				
-To Holding companies	-	-	4	4
-To Key management personnel	-	-	1	1
-To relatives of key management personnel	-	-	0	0
Other Transactions during the year:				
(i) Loans given / (repayment thereof)	0	(1)	-	(1)
(ii) Financial Guarantees (taken)/given during the year	(874)	0	69	(805)
(iii) Financial Guarantees relinquished during the year	874	0	52	926
(iv) Investments (redeemed) during the year	(199)	-	-	(199)
(v) Investments purchased *	3,812	-	-	3,812
Balances as at year end:				
(i) Trade Receivables	10	-	-	10
(ii) Loans given	74	5	-	79
(iii) Other receivables and advances	605	-	-	605

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint ventures	Others	Total
(iv) Trade Payables	25	-	-	25
(v) Other payables	2,160	-	86	2,246
(vi) Investments	4,995	-	106	5,101
(vii) Financial guarantee given	-	-	51	51
(viii) Banking guarantee given **	115	-	-	115
(ix) Commission and consultancy fees payable to KMP and their relatives	-	-	5	5

* Refer Note 38(H)

** Bank gaurantee given by Vedanta Limited on behalf of Volcan Investments Limited in favour of Income Tax department, India as collateral in respect of certain tax disputes of Volcan Investments Limited.

Remuneration of key management personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019
Short-term employee benefits	41
Post employment benefits*	1
Share based payments	5
Total	**47**

* Does not include the provision made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for all the employees together.

H) Structured investments purchased from Volcan Investments Limited

In December 2018, as part of its cash management activities, Cairn India Holdings Limited (CIHL), a step-down subsidiary of the Company, entered into a tripartite agreement with Volcan and one of its subsidiaries. Under the agreement, CIHL purchased an economic interest in a structured investment for the equity shares of Anglo American Plc (AA Plc), a company listed on the London Stock Exchange, from Volcan for a total consideration of ₹ 3,812 Crore (GBP 428 million, USD 541 million) (of which ₹ 1,816 Crore (GBP 200 million, USD 254 million) and ₹ 435 Crore (GBP 49 million, USD 64 million) was paid upto March 31, 2019 and during the year ended March 31, 2020 respectively) determined based on an independent third-party valuation. The ownership of the underlying shares, and the associated voting interests, remained with Volcan and the investment were to mature in two tranches in April 2020 and October 2020. In addition, CIHL also received a put option from Volcan. In July, 2019 , the transaction was unwound and the investments were redeemed for a total consideration of ₹ 4,485 Crore (GBP 519 million, USD 639 million), representing the actual price Volcan realised from selling the shares of AA Plc to an unrelated third-party net of applicable costs, out of which ₹ 93 Crore (GBP 10 million, USD 12 million) is outstanding.

I) Cairn PSC and OALP guarantee to Government

Vedanta Resources Limited as a parent company has provided financial and performance guarantee to Government of India for erstwhile Cairn India Group's obligation under the Production Sharing Contract ('PSC'). The guarantee provides for making available financial resources equivalent to Cairn India's share for its obligation under PSC, personnel and technical services in accordance with industry practices and any other resources in case Cairn India is unable to fulfill its obligations under PSC.

Vedanta Resources Limited has also provided parent company financial and performance guarantee to Government of India for Vedanta Limited's obligation under the Revenue Sharing Contract ('RSC') in respect of 41 Blocks awarded under the Round 1 of Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) by Government of India. The guarantee provides for making available financial resources equivalent to Vedanta's share for its obligation under RSC, personnel and technical services in accordance with industry practices and any other resources in case Vedanta is unable to fulfill its obligations under RSC.

No consideration is charged for the above services and this is subject to ongoing the review and study.

J) Cairn Investment in Vedanta Resources Limited Bonds

Cairn India Holdings Limited had invested ₹ 228 Crore (US$ 30.5 million) and ₹ 211 Crore (US$ 30.5 million) as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 in bonds issued by Vedanta Resources Limited (formerly Vedanta Resources Plc), which have maturities ranging from June 2021 to May 2023 at coupon ranging from 7.13% to 8.25% p.a. The carrying value of these bonds (measured at FVTPL) are ₹ 101 Crore and ₹ 223 Crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively.

K) Loans to holding companies

During the year ended March 31, 2016, Lisheen Milling Limited entered into a loan agreement with Twin Star Holding Limited for ₹ 67 crore (US $10 million) at an interest rate of 2.1% per annum. The loan is unsecured and the outstanding balance under the facility including interest accrued at March 31,2020 and March 31,2019 is ₹ 75 Crore and ₹ 69 Crore respectively.

L) Loans to fellow subsidiaries

During the previous year ended March 31, 2019, the Group had renewed loan provided to Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited to finance project in earlier years. The loan balance as at March 31, 2020 was ₹5 Crore (March 31,2019: ₹5 Crore). The loan is unsecured in nature and carries an interest rate of 8.50% per annum. The loan was due in March 2020. The loan has been renewed for a further period of 12 months in March 2020 and is due in March 2021.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All transactions with related parties are done in the ordinary course of business. Except as disclosed above, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties, for the year ended March 31, 2020. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

There are no outstanding debts or loans due from directors or other officers (as defined under Section 2(59) of the Companies Act, 2013) of the Company.

39. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

"The Company vide letter dated May 12, 2020 has informed the stock exchanges that it has received a letter dated May 12, 2020 from its Holding Company, Vedanta Resources Ltd. ("VRL"), wherein VRL has expressed its intention to, either individually or along with one or more subsidiaries, acquire all fully paid-up equity shares of the Company ("Equity Shares") that are held by the public shareholders of the Company (as defined under the Delisting Regulations, to be referred to as "Public Shareholders") and consequently voluntarily delist the Equity Shares from BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, the recognised stock exchanges where the Equity Shares are presently listed ("Stock Exchanges"), in accordance with the Delisting Regulations ("Delisting Proposal") and if such delisting is successful, then to also delist the Company's American Depositary Shares from the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and deregister the Company from the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), subject to the requirements of the NYSE and the SEC.

Further, the board of directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 18, 2020 have considered and granted their approval for the said Delisting Proposal and to seek shareholders' approval for the said proposal.

There are no other material adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events, except as already disclosed.

40. INTEREST IN OTHER ENTITIES

a) Subsidiaries

The Group consists of a parent company, Vedanta Limited, incorporated in India and a number of subsidiaries held directly and indirectly by the Group which operate and are incorporated around the world. Following are the details of shareholdings in the subsidiaries.

S. No	Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	Immediate holding company	The Company's / Immediate holding company's percentage holding (in %) As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1	Cairn Energy India Pty Limited	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	Australia	Cairn India Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
2	Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited ("CMT")	Copper mining	Australia	Monte Cello BV	100.00	100.00
3	Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited ("TCM")	Copper mining	Australia	Monte Cello BV	100.00	100.00
4	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ("BALCO")	Aluminium mining and smelting	India	Vedanta Limited	51.00	51.00
5	Electrosteel Steels Limited[2]	Manufacturing of Steel & DI Pipe	India	Vedanta Limited	95.49	90.00
6	Goa Sea Port Private Limited	Infrastructure	India	Sterlite Ports Limited	100.00	100.00
7	Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL")	Zinc mining and smelting	India	Vedanta Limited	64.92	64.92
8	MALCO Energy Limited ("MEL")	Power generation	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
9	Maritime Ventures Private Limited	Infrastructure	India	Sterlite Ports Limited	100.00	100.00
10	Paradip Multi Cargo Berth Private Limited	Infrastructure	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
11	Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	Iron ore mining	India	Sesa Resources Limited	100.00	100.00
12	Sesa Resources Limited ("SRL")	Iron ore mining	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
13	Sterlite Ports Limited	Infrastructure	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
14	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL")	Power generation	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
15	Vedanta Star Limited2	Operating and holding Company	India	Vedanta Limited	-	100.00
16	Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	Infrastructure	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
17	Killoran Lisheen Finance Limited	Investment company	Ireland	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
18	Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited	Zinc and lead mining	Ireland	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
19	Lisheen Milling Limited	Manufacturing	Ireland	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
20	Lisheen Mine Partnership	Mining Partnership Firm	Ireland	50% each held by Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited & Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	100.00	100.00
21	Vedanta Exploration Ireland Limited	Exploration company	Ireland	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00

S. No	Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	Immediate holding company	The Company's / Immediate holding company's percentage holding (in %) As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
22	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	Investment company	Ireland	THL Zinc Holing BV	100.00	100.00
23	Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	Zinc and lead mining	Ireland	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
24	AvanStrate Inc. ('ASI')	Operating & holding Company	Japan	Cairn India Holdings Limited	51.63	51.63
25	Cairn India Holdings Limited	Investment company	Jersey	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
26	Western Cluster Limited	Iron ore mining	Liberia	Bloom Fountain Limited	100.00	100.00
27	Bloom Fountain Limited	Operating (Iron ore) and Investment Company	Mauritius	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
28	CIG Mauritius Holdings Private Limited	Investment Company	Mauritius	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	100.00	100.00
29	CIG Mauritius Private Limited	Investment Company	Mauritius	CIG Mauritius Holdings Private Limited	100.00	100.00
30	Sesa Sterlite Mauritius Holdings Limited **	Investment Company	Mauritius	Bloom Fountain Limited	-	100.00
31	THL Zinc Ltd	Investment company	Mauritius	THL Zinc Ventures Ltd	100.00	100.00
32	THL Zinc Ventures Limited	Investment company	Mauritius	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
33	Twin Star Energy Holdings Limited ("TEHL") **	Investment company	Mauritius	Bloom Fountain Limited	-	100.00
34	Twin Star Mauritius Holdings Limited (""TMHL"") **	Investment company	Mauritius	Twin Star Energy Holdings Limited	-	100.00
35	Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited	Accommodation and catering services	Namibia	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	100.00	100.00
36	Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited	Owns and operates zinc refinery	Namibia	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	100.00	100.00
37	Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited ('NZ')	Exploration, development, production and sale of zinc ore	Namibia	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	100.00	100.00
38	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited ('SZPL')	Operating (Zinc) and Investment Company	Namibia	THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	100.00	100.00
39	THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited (“VNHL”)	Mining and Exploration and Investment company	Namibia	THL Zinc Ltd	100.00	100.00
40	Lakomasko BV	Investment company	Netherlands	THL Zinc Holding BV	100.00	100.00
41	Monte Cello BV (“MCBV”)	Investment company	Netherlands	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
42	THL Zinc Holding BV	Investment company	Netherlands	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
43	Cairn Energy Discovery Limited*	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	Scotland	Cairn India Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
44	Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	Scotland	Cairn India Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
45	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	Scotland***	Cairn India Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00

S. No	Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	Immediate holding company	The Company's / Immediate holding company's percentage holding (in %) As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
46	Cairn Exploration (No. 2) Limited*	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	Scotland	Cairn India Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
47	Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited	Exploration, development, production and sale of zinc, lead, copper and associated mineral concentrates	South Africa	THL Zinc Ltd	74.00	74.00
48	Cairn South Africa Pty Limited*	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	South Africa	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	100.00	100.00
49	AvanStrate Korea Inc	Manufacturer of LCD glass substrate	South Korea	Avanstrate (Japan) Inc.	100.00	100.00
50	Cairn Lanka Private Limited	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	Sri Lanka	CIG Mauritius Private Limited	100.00	100.00
51	AvanStrate Taiwan Inc	Manufacturer of LCD glass substrate	Taiwan	Avanstrate (Japan) Inc.	100.00	100.00
52	Fujairah Gold FZC	Manufacturing of Copper Rod and Refining of Precious Metals (Gold & Silver)	United Arab Emirates	Malco Energy Limited	100.00	100.00
53	Sterlite (USA) Inc.*	Investment company	United States of America	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00

*Under liquidation **Liquidated during the year ***Principal place of business is in India

1 The Group also has interest in certain trusts which are neither significant nor material to the Group.

2 Vedanta star Limited has been merged with Electrosteels steel Limited w.e.f. March 25, 2020. (Refer note 4(c))

b) Joint operations

The Company participates in several unincorporated joint operations which involve the joint control of assets used in oil and gas exploration and producing activities which are as follows:

Oil & Gas blocks/fields	Area	Participating interest (%) As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Operating Blocks			
Ravva block-Exploration, Development and Production	Krishna Godavari	22.50	22.50
CB-OS/2 – Exploration	Cambay Offshore	60.00	60.00
CB-OS/2 - Development & production	Cambay Offshore	40.00	40.00
RJ-ON-90/1 – Exploration	Rajasthan Onshore	100.00	100.00
South Africa Block1 Exploration[1]	Orange Basin South Africa Offshore	-	60.00
RJ-ON-90/1 – Development & production	Rajasthan Onshore	70.00	70.00
Non-Operating Blocks			
KG-ONN-2003/1	Krishna Godavari Onshore	49.00	49.00

(1) South Africa Block1-Exploration was relinquished on 10 September 2019.

c) Interest in associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group as at March 31, 2020 which, in the opinion of the management, are not material to the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

S. No.	Associates	Country of incorporation	% ownership interest As at March 31, 2020	% ownership interest As at March 31, 2019
1	RoshSkor Township (Pty) Limited	Namibia	50.00	50.00
2	Gaurav Overseas Private Limited	India	50.00	50.00

S. No.	Jointly controlled entities	Country of incorporation	% ownership interest As at March 31, 2020	% ownership interest As at March 31, 2019
1	Rampia Coal Mines and Energy Private Limited*	India	17.39	17.39
2	Madanpur South Coal Company Limited	India	17.62	17.62
3	Goa Maritime Private Limited	India	50.00	50.00
4	Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited	Namibia	69.00	69.00

*action initiated for striking-off

41. OTHER NOTES

a) 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 Company (the "Scheme") had been sanctioned by the Honourable High Court of Madras and the Honourable High Court of Judicature of Bombay at Goa and was given effect to in the year ended March 31, 2014.

Subsequently the above orders of the honourable High Court of Bombay and Madras have been challenged by Commissioner of Income Tax, Goa and Ministry of Corporate Affairs through a Special Leave Petition before the honourable Supreme Court and also by a creditor and a shareholder of the Company. The said petitions are currently pending for hearing.

b) i) Pursuant to the Government of India's policy of disinvestment, the Company in April 2002 acquired 26% equity interest in Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) from the Government of India. Under the terms of the Shareholder's Agreement ('SHA'),the Company had two call options to purchase all of the Government of India's shares in HZL at fair market value. The Company exercised the first call option on August 29, 2003 and acquired an additional 18.9% of HZL's issued share capital. The Company also acquired an additional 20% of the equity capital in HZL through an open offer, increasing its shareholding to 64.9%. The second call option provides the Company the right to acquire the Government of India's remaining 29.5% share in HZL. This call option was subject to the right of the Government of India to sell 3.5% of HZL shares to HZL employees.

The Company exercised the second call option on July 21, 2009.The Government of India disputed the validity of the call option and refused to act upon the second call option. Consequently the Company invoked arbitration which is in the early stages. The next date of hearing is to be notified. The Government of India without prejudice to the 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. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has, in January 2016, directed status quo pertaining to disinvestment of Government of India's residual shareholding in a public interest petition filed which is currently pending and sub-judice.

ii) Pursuant to the Government of India's policy of divestment, the Company in March 2001 acquired 51% equity interest in BALCO from the Government of India. Under the terms of the SHA, the Company had a call option to purchase the Government of India's remaining ownership interest in BALCO at any point from March 2, 2004. The Company exercised this option on March 19, 2004. However, the Government of India 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 Government of India to transfer its shares and that as a result such provisions of the SHA were null and void. In the arbitration filed by the Company, the arbitral tribunal by a majority award rejected the claims of the Company 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 Company has challenged the validity of the majority award before the Hon'ble High Court at Delhi and sought for setting aside the arbitration award to the extent that it holds these clauses ineffective and inoperative. The Government of India also filed an application before the High Court to partially set aside the arbitral award in respect of certain matters involving valuation. The matter is currently scheduled for hearing by the Delhi High Court on August 11, 2020. Meanwhile, the Government of India 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 January 9, 2012, the Company offered to acquire the Government of India's interests in HZL and BALCO for ₹ 15,492 Crore and ₹ 1,782 Crore respectively. This offer was separate from the contested exercise of the call options, and Company 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 Government of India 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 Government of India, the resultant uncertainty surrounding the potential transaction and the valuation of the consideration payable, the Company 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 recognised in the financial statements.

c) Pursuant to Management Committee recommendation and minutes of Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECS) filed by GoI, Vedanta Limited had considered cost recovery of ₹ 1,618 Crore (US$ 251 million) in FY 2017-18, being the cost incurred over the initially approved FDP of Pipeline Project. Vedanta Limited's claim for the resultant profit petroleum of ₹ 322 Crore (US$ 43 million) as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019:₹ 297 Crore (US$ 43 million)) (refer note 10), which had been previously paid, has been disputed by the GoI. The Group believes that it has a good case on merits to recover the amount and has therefore treated it as a non-current recoverable amount.

d) The Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) of the State of Rajasthan initiated the royalty assessment process from Jan 2008 to 2019 and issued a show cause notice vide an office order dated January 31, 2020 amounting to ₹ 1,925 Crore. The Group has challenged (the show cause notice or / and) computation mechanism of the royalty on the ground that the State has not complied with the previous orders of Rajasthan High Court where a similar computation mechanism was challenged and Court had directed DMG to reassess basis the judicial precedents and mining concession rules. Pending compliance of previous orders, High Court has granted a stay on the notice and directed DMG not to take any coercive action. Based on the opinion of external council, the Group believes that it has strong grounds of a successful appeal, and the chances of an outcome which is not if favour of the Group is remote.

e) In terms of various notifications issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), ash produced from thermal power plant is required to be disposed of by the Company in the manner specified in those notifications. However compliance with manner of disposal as specified in those notifications is not fully achieved due to lack of demand from user agencies. Consequently, the Company is storing some of the ash produced in ash dyke in accordance with conditions of the Environmental Clearance & Consent to Operate granted by the MOEF&CC & Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB) respectively while giving preference to supplying the same to user agencies. Management believes storage of ash in ash dykes/ ash pond in accordance with environmental clearances received by the Company are sufficient compliance with the applicable notifications issued by MoEF&CC which is supported by a legal opinion obtained.

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has also taken cognizance of the matter and vide its order dated February 12, 2020 has ordered for levy of environmental compensation on generating companies on account of their failure to comply the aforesaid notifications. The Group has already filed an appeal against the said order with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India (Apex Court) on the grounds that it is not in accordance with directions given by the Apex Court and methodology for determination of compensation is not reasonable. Management believes that the outcome of the appeal will not have any significant adverse financial impact on the Company which is supported by a legal opinion obtained.

42. OIL & GAS RESERVES AND RESOURCES

The Group'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 year end, are as follows:

		Gross proved and probable hydrocarbons initially in place (mmboe)		Gross proved and probable reserves and resources (mmboe)		Net working interest proved and probable reserves and resources (mmboe)	
Particulars	**Country**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
Rajasthan MBA Fields	India	2,288	2,288	317	362	222	253
Rajasthan MBA EOR	India	-	-	317	293	222	205
Rajasthan Block Other Fields	India	3,535	3,405	449	428	314	299
Ravva Fields	India	692	724	28	39	6	9
CBOS/2 Fields	India	292	254	40	33	16	13
Other fields	India	348	335	43	40	25	22
Total		**7,155**	**7,006**	**1,194**	**1,195**	**805**	**801**

The Company's net working interest proved and probable reserves is as follows:

	Proved and probable reserves		Proved and probable reserves (developed)	
	Oil	**Gas**	**Oil**	**Gas**
Particulars	**(mmstb)**	**(bscf)**	**(mmstb)**	**(bscf)**
Reserves as of April 01, 2018	**98**	**52**	**71**	**28**
Additions / revision during the year#	259	224	149	113
Production during the year	(42)	(12)	(42)	(12)
Reserves as of March 31, 2019**	**315**	**264**	**178**	**129**
Additions / revision during the year	25	61	22	38
Production during the year	(36)	(24)	(36)	(24)
Reserves as of March 31, 2020***	**304**	**301**	**164**	**143**

* Includes probable oil reserves of 26.77 mmstb (of which 5.00 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 25.12 bscf (of which 4.17 bscf is developed)

** Includes probable oil reserves of 116.21 mmstb (of which 16.03 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 89.00 bscf (of which 24.19 bscf is developed)

*** Includes probable oil reserves of 132.23 mmstb (of which 21.94 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 114.73 bscf (of which 42.64 bscf is developed)

The increase in reserve is on account of PSC extentsion for the Rajasthan and Ravva block. For more details, refer note 3(c)(A)(viii).

mmboe = million barrels of oil equivalent

mmstb = million stock tank barrels

bscf = billion standard cubic feet

1 million metric tonnes = 7.4 mmstb

1 standard cubic meter =35.315 standard cubic feet

MBA = Mangala, Bhagyam & Aishwarya

EOR = Enhanced Oil Recovery

43. FINANCIAL INFORMATION PURSUANT TO SCHEDULE III OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013

S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assetsn (Total assets less total liabilities) As at March 31, 2020		Share in profit and loss Year ended March 31, 2020		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) Year ended March 31, 2020		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) Year ended March 31, 2020	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated profit	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)
	Parent								
	Vedanta Limited	127.93%	69,895	101.02%	(6,732)	45.77%	384	108.98%	(6,348)
	Indian Subsidiaries								
1	Hindustan Zinc Limited	73.78%	40,311	(102.12%)	6,805	(11.92%)	(100)	(115.11%)	6,705
2	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	7.23%	3,948	1.77%	(118)	0.44%	4	1.96%	(114)
3	MALCO Energy Limited	0.42%	230	3.47%	(231)	0.00%	0	3.96%	(231)
4	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	6.01%	3,285	(10.95%)	730	(0.05%)	(0)	(12.53%)	730
5	Sesa Resources Limited	0.02%	10	0.72%	(48)	(0.15%)	(1)	0.85%	(49)
6	Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	(0.43%)	(233)	0.57%	(38)	(0.41%)	(3)	0.71%	(41)
7	Sterlite Ports Limited	(0.01%)	(5)	0.01%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0)
8	Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	0.04%	20	(0.48%)	32	(0.03%)	(0)	(0.54%)	32
9	Paradip Multi Cargo Berth Private Limited	(0.00%)	(2)	0.00%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0)
10	Maritime Ventures Private Limited	0.01%	8	(0.15%)	10	0.00%	-	(0.17%)	10
11	Goa Sea Port Private Limited	(0.00%)	(1)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
12	Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust	0.09%	47	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
13	Electrosteel Steels Limited	6.39%	3,493	0.33%	(22)	(0.06%)	(1)	0.38%	(22)
	Foreign Subsidiaries								
1	Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited	(0.83%)	(456)	1.68%	(112)	0.00%	-	1.92%	(112)
2	Thalanga copper mines Pty Limited	(0.03%)	(17)	0.06%	(4)	0.00%	-	0.07%	(4)
3	Monte Cello BV	0.35%	189	(0.03%)	2	0.00%	-	(0.03%)	2
4	Bloom Fountain Limited	(14.10%)	(7,706)	3.06%	(204)	0.00%	-	3.50%	(204)
5	Western Cluster Limited	(1.62%)	(886)	0.35%	(23)	0.00%	-	0.39%	(23)
6	Sterlite (USA) Inc. *	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
7	Fujairah Gold FZC	(0.31%)	(170)	3.23%	(215)	0.00%	-	3.69%	(215)
8	THL Zinc Ventures Limited	2.81%	1,533	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
9	THL Zinc Limited	6.68%	3,649	0.06%	(4)	0.00%	-	0.07%	(4)
10	THL Zinc Holding BV	3.10%	1,692	(0.03%)	2	0.00%	-	(0.03%)	2
11	THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	0.95%	520	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
12	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	(0.00%)	(2)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
13	Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	(2.26%)	(1,236)	4.47%	(298)	0.00%	-	5.12%	(298)
14	Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited	2.00%	1,094	0.78%	(52)	0.00%	-	0.89%	(52)
15	Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited	0.00%	1	(0.02%)	1	0.00%	-	(0.02%)	1
16	Black Mountain Mining Proprietary Limited	2.23%	1,218	3.23%	(215)	0.16%	1	3.67%	(214)
17	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	0.05%	25	(0.26%)	17	0.00%	-	(0.29%)	17
18	Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	0.12%	64	0.06%	(4)	0.00%	-	0.07%	(4)
19	Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited	0.03%	15	0.02%	(1)	0.00%	-	0.02%	(1)

S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assetsn (Total assets less total liabilities) As at March 31, 2020		Share in profit and loss Year ended March 31, 2020		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) Year ended March 31, 2020		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) Year ended March 31, 2020	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated profit	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)
20	Killoran Lisheen Finance Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
21	Lisheen Milling Limited	0.27%	148	0.08%	(5)	0.00%	-	0.09%	(5)
22	Lisheen Mine Partnership	(0.01%)	(8)	0.09%	(6)	0.00%	-	0.10%	(6)
23	Lakomasko BV	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
24	Vedanta Exploration Ireland Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
25	Cairn India Holdings Limited	18.23%	9,961	(12.58%)	838	0.00%	-	(14.39%)	838
26	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	11.53%	6,297	(11.61%)	774	0.00%	-	(13.29%)	774
27	Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited	(0.90%)	(492)	0.02%	(1)	0.00%	-	0.02%	(1)
28	Cairn South Africa (Pty) Limited	(0.00%)	(1)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
29	CIG Mauritius Holding Private Ltd.	0.00%	-	0.02%	(1)	0.00%	-	0.02%	(1)
30	CIG Mauritius Private Limited	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
31	Cairn Energy Discovery Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0)
32	Cairn Exploration (No. 2) Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
33	Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited	0.00%	2	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
34	Cairn Energy India Pty Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
35	AvanStrate Inc	(4.09%)	(2,235)	1.05%	(70)	0.00%	-	1.20%	(70)
36	AvanStrate Korea Inc	(3.53%)	(1,926)	(6.60%)	440	0.00%	-	(7.55%)	440
37	AvanStrate Taiwan Inc	6.08%	3,321	5.19%	(346)	0.00%	-	5.94%	(346)
	Non-controlling interests in all subsidiaries	(31.32%)	(17,112)	28.81%	(1,920)	14.66%	123	30.85%	(1,797)
	Associates (per Equity method)								
	Indian								
1	Gaurav Overseas Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0)
	Foreign								
1	RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd	0.00%	3	0.00%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0)
	Joint ventures (per Equity method)								
	Indian								
1	Madanpur South Coal Company Limited	0.00%	1	0.00%	(0)	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	(0)
2	Goa Maritime Private Limited	(0.00%)	(0)	(0.00%)	0	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	0
3	Rampia Coal Mines & Energy Private Limited	0.00%	0	(0.00%)	0	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	0
	Foreign								
4	Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited	0.00%	1	(0.01%)	0	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	0
	Consolidation Adjustments/ Eliminations [a]	(116.88%)	(63,859)	84.71%	(5,645)	51.61%	433	89.48%	(5,212)
	Total	**100.00%**	**54,635**	**100.00%**	**(6,664)**	**100.00%**	**839**	**100.00%**	**(5,825)**

*Under liquidation

a Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations, consolidation adjustments and GAAP differences.

Exchange Rates as at March 31, 2020: 1 AUD= ₹ 45.9423, 1 USD = ₹ 74.8109, 1 AED = ₹ 20.365, 1 NAD = ₹ 4.1812, 1 ZAR = ₹ 4.1812, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.691972

Average Exchange Rates for the year ended March 31, 2020: 1 AUD= ₹ 48.3013, 1 USD = ₹ 70.8601, 1 AED = ₹ 19.2895, 1 NAD = ₹ 4.7931, 1 ZAR = ₹ 4.7931, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.651998

S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assetsn (Total assets less total liabilities) As at March 31, 2019		Share in profit and loss Year ended March 31, 2019		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) Year ended March 31, 2019		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) Year ended March 31, 2019	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated profit	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)
	Parent								
	Vedanta Limited	125.01%	77,880	71.83%	5,075	71.28%	417	71.79%	5,492
	Indian Subsidiaries								
1	Hindustan Zinc Limited	53.94%	33,605	112.61%	7,956	(16.07%)	(94)	102.77%	7,862
2	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	6.52%	4,062	8.11%	573	(6.08%)	(36)	7.02%	537
3	MALCO Energy Limited	0.74%	461	0.01%	1	0.05%	0	0.02%	1
4	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	4.10%	2,556	(0.78%)	(55)	(0.05%)	(0)	(0.72%)	(55)
5	Sesa Resources Limited	0.09%	59	(0.50%)	(35)	0.00%	0	(0.46%)	(35)
6	Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	(0.30%)	(190)	(0.48%)	(34)	0.00%	0	(0.44%)	(34)
7	Sterlite Ports Limited	(0.01%)	(4)	(0.01%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
8	Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	(0.02%)	(11)	(0.47%)	(33)	(0.00%)	(0)	(0.43%)	(33)
9	Paradip Multi Cargo Berth Private Limited	(0.00%)	(1)	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
10	Maritime Ventures Private Limited	(0.00%)	(3)	0.06%	4	0.00%	-	0.05%	4
11	Goa Sea Port Private Limited	(0.00%)	(1)	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
12	Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust	0.08%	47	0.31%	22	0.00%	-	0.29%	22
13	Vedanta Star Limited*	2.83%	1,761	(0.13%)	(9)	0.00%	-	(0.12%)	(9)
14	Electrosteel Steels Limited**	5.85%	3,646	16.82%	1,188	0.14%	1	15.54%	1,189
	Foreign Subsidiaries								
1	Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited	(0.60%)	(376)	(1.23%)	(87)	0.00%	-	(1.14%)	(87)
2	Thalanga copper mines Pty Limited	(0.02%)	(11)	0.11%	8	0.00%	-	0.10%	8
3	Monte Cello BV	0.28%	172	0.03%	2	0.00%	-	0.03%	2
4	Bloom Fountain Limited	(13.58%)	(8,463)	(2.73%)	(193)	0.00%	-	(2.52%)	(193)
5	Western Cluster Limited	(1.28%)	(797)	(0.31%)	(22)	0.00%	-	(0.29%)	(22)
6	Sterlite (USA) Inc. ***	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
7	Fujairah Gold FZC	0.08%	52	(0.03%)	(2)	(2.22%)	(13)	(0.20%)	(15)
8	THL Zinc Ventures Limited	(5.50%)	(3,425)	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
9	THL Zinc Limited	(4.53%)	(2,821)	(0.07%)	(5)	0.00%	-	(0.07%)	(5)
10	THL Zinc Holding BV	(3.56%)	(2,218)	(0.01%)	(1)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	(1)
11	THL Zinc Namibia Holdings ₹(Proprietary) Limited	0.95%	594	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
12	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	(0.00%)	(2)	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
13	Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	(1.79%)	(1,115)	(4.69%)	(331)	0.00%	-	(4.33%)	(331)
14	Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited	2.09%	1,302	1.08%	76	0.00%	-	0.99%	76
15	Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited	(0.00%)	(0)	0.01%	1	0.00%	-	0.01%	1

S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assetsn (Total assets less total liabilities) As at March 31, 2019		Share in profit and loss Year ended March 31, 2019		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) Year ended March 31, 2019		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) Year ended March 31, 2019	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated profit	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)
16	Black Mountain Mining Proprietary Limited	2.52%	1,569	2.49%	176	0.34%	2	2.33%	178
17	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	0.01%	7	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
18	Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	0.06%	40	(0.17%)	(12)	0.00%	-	(0.16%)	(12)
19	Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited	0.02%	14	0.20%	14	0.00%	-	0.18%	14
20	Killoran Lisheen Finance Limited	0.00%	2	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
21	Lisheen Milling Limited	0.25%	157	0.01%	1	0.00%	-	0.01%	1
22	Lisheen Mine Partnership	0.00%	-	(0.33%)	(23)	0.00%	-	(0.30%)	(23)
23	Lakomasko BV	0.00%	0	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
24	Vedanta Exploration Ireland Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
25	Cairn India Holdings Limited	16.80%	10,469	28.32%	2,001	0.00%	-	26.16%	2,001
26	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	9.88%	6,154	14.55%	1,028	0.00%	-	13.44%	1,028
27	Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited	(0.73%)	(455)	(0.01%)	(1)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	(1)
28	Cairn South Africa (Pty) Limited	(0.03%)	(19)	(0.03%)	(2)	0.00%	-	(0.03%)	(2)
29	CIG Mauritius Holding Private Limited	(0.00%)	(0)	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
30	CIG Mauritius Private Limited	(0.00%)	(0)	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
31	Cairn Energy Discovery Limited	(0.00%)	(0)	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
32	Cairn Exploration (No. 2) Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
33	Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited	0.00%	2	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
34	Cairn Energy India Pty Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
35	AvanStrate Inc	(3.13%)	(1,952)	(0.13%)	(9)	0.00%	-	(0.12%)	(9)
36	AvanStrate Korea Inc	(2.34%)	(1,457)	(0.68%)	(48)	0.00%	-	(0.63%)	(48)
37	AvanStrate Taiwan Inc	4.88%	3,043	(1.15%)	(81)	0.00%	-	(1.06%)	(81)
	Non-controlling interests in all subsidiaries	(24.44%)	(15,227)	(37.27%)	(2,633)	21.88%	128	(32.75%)	(2,505)
	Associates (per Equity method)								
	Indian								
1	Gaurav Overseas Private Limited	0.00%	0	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
	Foreign								
1	RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd	0.01%	4	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
	Joint ventures (per Equity method)								
	Indian								
1	Madanpur South Coal Company Limited	0.00%	1	(0.00%)	(0)	0.01%	0	0.00%	0
2	Goa Maritime Private Limited	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0

S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assetsn (Total assets less total liabilities) As at March 31, 2019		Share in profit and loss Year ended March 31, 2019		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI) Year ended March 31, 2019		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI) Year ended March 31, 2019	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated profit	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount (₹ in Crore)
3	Rampia Coal Mines & Energy Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
	Foreign								
4	Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited	0.00%	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
	Consolidation Adjustments/ Eliminations [a]	(75.15%)	(46,815)	(105.37%)	(7,445)	30.77%	180	(94.97%)	(7,265)
	Total	**100.00%**	**62,297**	**100.00%**	**7,065**	**100.00%**	**585**	**100.00%**	**7,650**

*Incorporated during the current year **Purchased during the year. Items of Profit and loss, OCI and TCI are for the full financial year ***Under liquidation

(a) Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations , consolidation adjustments and GAAP differences.

Exchange Rates as at March 31, 2019: 1 AUD= ₹ 49.0217, 1 USD = ₹ 69.1713, 1 AED = ₹ 18.8298, 1 NAD = ₹ 4.7774, 1 ZAR = ₹ 4.7774, 1 JPY = ₹ 62.5200

Average Exchange Rates for the year ended March 31, 2019: 1 AUD= ₹ 50.7580, 1 USD = ₹ 69.8889, 1 AED = ₹ 19.0228, 1 NAD = ₹ 5.0802, 1 ZAR = ₹ 5.0802, 1 JPY = ₹ 63.0396

In addition to the above, liquidation of three other subsidiaries of the Company namely, Twin Star Mauritius Holdings Limited, Twin Star Energy Holdings Limited and Sesa Sterlite Mauritius Holdings Limited was accepted by the Director of Insolvency Service, Mauritius during the year ended March 31, 2019.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Sudhir Soni**
Partner
Membership No: 41870

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 06, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anil Agarwal
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00010883

Sunil Duggal
Interim Chief Executive Officer
PAN AAMPD1109M

GR Arun Kumar
Whole-Time Director and
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 01874769

Prerna Halwasiya
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. A20856

FORM AOC-I

Salient features of Subsidiaries pursuant to first proviso to sub section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments (excluding Investment in Subsidiary)	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) Before Taxation	Provision for Taxation expense / (credit)	Profit/ (Loss) After Taxation	Proposed Dividend	% of share-holding
1	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	221	3,727	14,200	10,252	250	8,859	(206)	(88)	(118)	0.00	51
2	Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Limited	April to March	AUD - Australian Dollar	0	(456)	56	512	-	1	(112)	-	(112)	0.00	100
3	Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited	April to March	AUD - Australian Dollar	3	(20)	7	24	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	0.00	100
4	Monte Cello BV	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0	189	208	19	-	-	3	1	2	0.00	100
5	Hindustan Zinc Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	845	39,465	46,975	6,664	20,329	18,561	8,390	1,585	6,805	0.00	64.92
6	MALCO Energy Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	5	225	286	56	148	(0)	(231)	-	(231)	0.00	100
7	Fujairah Gold FZC	April to March	AED - Emirati Dirham	6,841	(7,011)	1,013	1,183	-	3,082	(215)	-	(215)	0.00	100
8	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	3,207	79	12,652	9,367	-	4,817	323	(408)	730	0.00	100
9	Sterlite (USA) Inc.*	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
10	THL Zinc Ventures Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	127	1,405	1,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
11	THL Zinc Ltd	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	134	3,514	4,080	431	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	0.00	100
12	THL Zinc Holding BV	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	94	1,598	2,337	645	-	-	1	(1)	2	0.00	100
13	THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Ltd	April to March	NAD - Namibian Dollar	0	520	526	6	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
14	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	April to March	NAD - Namibian Dollar	0	(2)	409	411	4	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
15	Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	April to March	NAD - Namibian Dollar	0	(1,235)	1,393	2,629	-	197	(298)	-	(298)	0.00	100
16	Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited	April to March	NAD - Namibian Dollar	0	1,094	2,619	1,525	-	1,131	(52)	-	(52)	0.00	100
17	Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited	April to March	NAD - Namibian Dollar	0	1	2	1	-	3	1	-	1	0.00	100
18	Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited	April to March	ZAR - South African Rand	0	1,218	3,739	2,521	-	1,994	(299)	(83)	(215)	0.00	74
19	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0	25	26	1	-	-	17	-	17	0.00	100
20	Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0	64	65	0	-	-	(4)	(0)	(4)	0.00	100
21	Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0	15	15	0	-	-	(2)	(0)	(1)	0.00	100
22	Killoran Lisheen Finance Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
23	Lisheen Milling Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0	148	165	16	-	-	(4)	1	(5)	0.00	100
24	Lisheen Mine Partnership	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	-	-	11	19	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	0.00	100
25	Sterlite Ports Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	0	(5)	0	5	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	0.00	100
26	Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	32	(12)	628	608	50	171	(24)	(56)	32	0.00	100

FORM AOC-I

Salient features of Subsidiaries pursuant to first proviso to sub section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments (excluding Investment in Subsidiary)	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) Before Taxation	Provision for Taxation expense / (credit)	Profit/ (Loss) After Taxation	Proposed Dividend	% of shareholding
27	Cairn India Holdings Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	5,652	4,308	13,956	3,995	5,818	-	844	6	838	0.00	100
28	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	4,306	1,990	10,392	4,095	1,653	5,904	1,593	820	774	0.00	100
29	Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	1,275	(1,767)	10	502	1	-	(1)	-	(1)	0.00	100
30	Cairn South Africa (Pty) Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	288	(289)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
31	CIG Mauritius Holding Private Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	1,756	(1,756)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	0.00	100
32	CIG Mauritius Private Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	1,753	(1,752)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
33	Cairn Energy Discovery Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0	(0)	0	(0)	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	0.00	100
34	Cairn Exploration (No. 2) Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	4	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
35	Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
36	Cairn Energy India Pty Limited	January to December	USD - United States Dollar	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
37	Paradip Multi Cargo Berth Private Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	0	(1)	4	6	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	0.00	100
38	Bloom Fountain Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	16,749	(24,455)	-	7,706	-	-	(204)	-	(204)	0.00	100
39	Western Cluster Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	-	(886)	1	887	-	-	(23)	-	(23)	0.00	100
40	Sesa Resources Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	1	10	130	120	-	11	(48)	-	(48)	0.00	100
41	Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	12	(243)	130	363	-	3	(38)	-	(38)	0.00	100
42	Vedanta Exploration Ireland Limited	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
43	Maritime Ventures Private Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	0	8	40	32	27	68	11	1	10	0.00	100
44	Lakomasko BV	April to March	USD - United States Dollar	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
45	Goa Sea Port Private Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	0	(1)	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	100
46	Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	0	47	381	334	0.00	-	0	-	0	0.00	100
47	AvanStrate Inc	April to March	JPY - Japanese Yen	7	(2,242)	3,148	5,383	-	-	(81)	(11)	(70)	0.00	51.63
48	AvanStrate Korea Inc	April to March	JPY - Japanese Yen	909	(2,835)	398	2,324	-	19	440	-	440	0.00	100
49	AvanStrate Taiwan Inc	April to March	JPY - Japanese Yen	396	2,925	3,857	536	-	291	(279)	67	(346)	0.00	100
50	Electrosteel Steels Limited	April to March	INR - INDIAN RUPEE	1,849	1,644	8,400	4,907	1,100	4,378	(22)	(0)	(22)	0.00	95.74

a. Exchange Rates as at March 31, 2020: 1 AUD= ₹ 45.9423, 1 USD = ₹ 74.8109, 1 AED = ₹ 20.365, 1 NAD = ₹ 4.1812, 1 ZAR = ₹ 4.1812, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.691972

b. Average Exchange Rates for the year ended March 31, 2020: 1 AUD= ₹ 48.3013, 1 USD = ₹ 70.8601, 1 AED = ₹ 19.2895, 1 NAD = ₹ 4.7931, 1 ZAR = ₹ 4.7931, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.651998

** Purchased during the year. Items of Profit and Loss are for the full financial year.

*Under liquidation

FORM AOC-I

Salient features of Associate companies and Joint Ventures pursuant to first proviso to sub section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

(₹ in Crore)

S. No	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd	Gaurav Overseas Private Limited	Madanpur South Coal Company Limited	Goa Maritime Private Limited	Rampia Coal Mines & Energy Private Limited*	Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited
1	Latest audited Balance sheet date	June 30, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
2	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the Company at the year end						
	- Number	50	3,23,000	1,14,421	5,000	2,72,29,539	69
	- Amount of investment (₹ Crore)	4	0	2	0	3	0
	- % of holding	50.00%	50.00%	17.62%	50.00%	17.39%	69.00%
3	Description of how there is significant influence	Associate	Associate	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	Joint Venture
4	Reason why the Associate / Joint Venture is not consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated
5	Networth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance sheet (₹ Crore)	3	0	1	(0)	0	0.97
6	Profit/(Loss) for the year (₹ Crore)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0.34

*applied for striking off

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Sudhir Soni**
Partner
Membership No: 41870

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 06, 2020

Anil Agarwal
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00010883

GR Arun Kumar
Whole-Time Director and
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 01874769

Sunil Duggal
Interim Chief Executive Officer
PAN AAMPD1109M

Prerna Halwasiya
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. A20856