

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Members of Vedanta Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Vedanta Limited (hereinafter referred to as “the Holding Company”), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as “the Group”) its associates, joint ventures and joint operation comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as “the consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures or joint operation, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operation as at March 31, 2026, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive loss, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the ‘Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements’ section of our report. We are independent of the Group, associates, joint ventures and joint operation in accordance with the ‘Code of Ethics’ issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have

fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to

- a. Note 42 of the Statement regarding the approval of extension of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Cambay Block (CB-OS/2) pending before Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), and management’s assessment thereof;
- b. Note 48 of the consolidated financial statement, regarding allegations made during the year by a short seller, and ongoing matters for which information has been sought by regulators/authorities, and Management’s assessment thereof/ responses thereto.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the management, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting for Scheme of Arrangement (“Scheme”) for Demerger (as described in Note 47 of the consolidated financial statements)	
During the current year, the Hon’ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025 has approved the Scheme for demerger of Aluminium undertaking (represented by the Aluminium segment), Oil and Gas undertaking (represented by the Oil and Gas segment) and Iron Ore undertaking (represented by Iron Ore segment) and order dated 9 January 2026 for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking (represented by the Power segment) of the Group, both orders subject to requisite regulatory and Board of Directors approval.	Our procedures included the following: • Obtained and read the Scheme and orders passed by the Hon’ble National Company Law Tribunal to understand its key terms and conditions. • Understood the change in structure of the Group from the management. • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of select internal financial controls (including management review controls) relevant for recording the impact of the Scheme and related disclosures. • Evaluated the basis of the management’s assessment of treating the proposed demerger as Discontinued operations in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. • Obtained an update on the regulatory communications in this respect and current status of the approval from the regulatory authorities. • Read the minutes of meeting of Board of Directors. • Tested the identification of specific assets and liabilities being disclosed as held for distribution and assessed the key estimates and judgement involved therein. • Identified indicators of impairment for assets and liabilities classified as held for distribution and where identified, tested the valuation by assessing the key assumptions used by management, which included: – Assessment of management’s forecasting accuracy of future cashflows by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results. – Assessed the reasonableness of allocation of borrowings to respective resulting companies upon expected effectiveness of the Scheme. – Assessment of capex considered and likelihood of timely implementation of expansion projects. – Assessment of the profitability of continuing operations and of discontinuing operations separately by sensitivity assessment of underlying assumptions related to forecast of future cash flows. • Assessed the disclosures made in this regard in the consolidated financial statements.
Post the receipt of NCLT Orders, the aforesaid Scheme has been assessed as highly probable by the management in accordance with the criteria prescribed under Ind AS 105 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations” and accordingly, the proposed demerger of Aluminium undertaking, Oil and Gas undertaking, Iron Ore undertaking and Merchant Power Undertaking pursuant to the scheme has been accounted and disclosed as Discontinued Operations.	
The above transaction is a significant non-routine transaction and has been identified as a key audit matter due to:	
a) significant management judgment around determination of the Scheme being assessed as highly probable by the management in accordance with the criteria prescribed under Ind AS 105.	
b) significant management judgment around evaluation of giving effect to the Scheme in accordance to Ind AS- 103 “Business Combination”, including: - satisfaction of substantive conditions post 31 March 2026. - waiver of any conditions by the Board of Directors to the extent permitted under Applicable Law; and	
c) Significant management judgment and estimates which are sensitive to underlying assumptions such as forecast of future cash flows (including revised assessment of brand and strategic management fees), allocation of borrowings, identification of all proceedings of any nature for each undertaking, etc. upon the scheme becoming effective.	

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting and disclosure of related party transaction (as described in note 43(J) of the consolidated financial statements)	
The Group has undertaken transactions with its intermediate holding company and its fellow subsidiaries pertaining to payment of brand and strategic management fees. Accounting and disclosure of such related party transaction has been identified as a key audit matter due to:	Our procedures included the following: • Obtained and read the Group’s policies, processes, and procedures in respect of identification of related parties in accordance with relevant laws and standards, obtaining approval, recording and disclosure of related party transactions and identified the key controls. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls. • Tested such related party transaction and balance with the underlying contracts, confirmation letters and other supporting documents provided by the Group. • Held discussions with Those Charged With Governance and examined the approvals of the audit committee and board of directors for the transaction. • Obtained and assessed the benchmarking report issued by the experts engaged by the management. • Assessed the competence and objectivity of the external experts. • Involved internal transfer pricing experts to evaluate the arm’s length pricing of the related party transaction. • Held discussions and obtained representations from the management in relation to such transaction. • Read the disclosures made in this regard in the financial statements and assessed whether relevant and material information have been disclosed.
Recoverability of carrying value of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development and recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets presented as assets classified as held for distribution (as described in note 3(a)(F), 3(a)(G), 3(c)(A)(i), 3(c)(A)(ii), 3(c)(A)(iv), 3(c)(A)(v), 3(c)(A)(vi), 36(a), 36(b), 36(i) and 45 of the consolidated financial statements)	
As at 31 March 2026, the Group has significant amounts of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development which were carried at historical cost less depreciation and deferred tax assets (“DTA”) on unabsorbed depreciation. We focused our efforts on the (a) Cash Generating Unit (“CGU”) at Rajasthan block within the oil & gas segment; (b) CGU at Western Cluster Limited (WCL) in Liberia within the Iron Ore segment (c) Deferred Tax Assets and CGU at Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL) within the Power segment and (d) Deferred Tax Assets and CGU at ESL Steel Limited within the other segment. The analysis of the recoverability of such property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, exploration intangible assets under development and deferred tax assets has been identified as a key audit matter due to:	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtained and read the Group’s policies, processes, and procedures in respect of identification of impairment indicators, extraction of carrying values of the respective CGU from underlying books and records, recording and disclosure of impairment charge and identified key controls. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls. • Assessed through an analysis of internal and external factors impacting the Group, whether there were any indicators of impairment in line with Ind AS 36 or any indicators for derecognition of deferred tax assets in line with Ind AS 12.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
• The significance of the carrying value of assets being assessed. • significant estimates involved due to inherent uncertainty of future profitability, future cash flow forecasts, price, capex, production forecasts, and the weighted average cost of capital. • significant estimates from changes in production forecasts due to adjustments in the future reserve and resource estimates. • actual cashflow of ESL and WCL in current year being lower than the projected performance. • uncertainty around obtaining Forest clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and its impact on expansion plans of ESL Steel Limited. • significant judgement from uncertainty around initiation of Magnetite plant at WCL. • significant judgement of PSC License extension up to 2040 for Rajasthan Block. • receipt of Supreme Court Order on dispute of TSPL with Punjab State Power Corporation Limited with respect to Mega Power benefit matter and consequent notice for Late Payment Surcharge in current year and its impact on future revenue recognition.	• In relation to the CGU at the Rajasthan block within the oil & gas segment, Western Cluster Limited in Liberia within the Iron Ore segment and Talwandi Sabo Power Limited within the Power segment where impairment charge indicators were identified and deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciation of TSPL; obtained and evaluated the valuation model used to determine the recoverable amount by assessing the key assumptions used by management, which included: – Assessed management’s forecasting accuracy by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results and assessment of potential impact of any variances on forecasted future cashflows and taxable profits. – Corroborated metal, power and brent price assumptions used in the models against analyst consensus report and assessment of reasonableness of costs. – Assessed impact from change in management plan with respect to initiation of Magnetite plant at WCL. – Evaluated management’s assessment on likelihood of obtaining PSC License extension up to 2040 for Rajasthan Block in Oil & Gas segment. – Compared production forecasts with management’s external expert’s report on reserves & resources. – Assessed of Group’s reserves and resources estimation methods and policies, read reports provided by management’s external/ internal reserves experts and assessed the scope of work and findings of these third parties. – Assessed of the competence, capability and objectivity of experts engaged by management; through understanding their relevant professional qualifications and experience. – Assessed of impact on forecasted cashflows on account of receipt of adverse Supreme Court Order on revenue and notice for Late Payment Surcharge. – Assessed of the weighted average cost of capital used to discount the impairment models. – Tested accuracy of the tax deductions availed under the Income Tax Act included in the tax computation. – Tested the computation of the amounts recognized as deferred tax assets. – Tested the mathematical accuracy of the models – Involved experts who assist us to perform the above procedures and in assessment of fair valuation of underlying assets.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	• Performed procedures as per SA 600 – Using the Work of Another Auditor. Engaged with the component auditor to evaluate the procedures performed by them with respect to the impairment assessment of CGU at ESL Steel Limited and assessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciation of ESL. We inquired in respect of the audit procedures performed by them to address the key audit matter. • As reported to us by the subsidiary auditor, the following procedure have been performed by them: – Analysis of the key assumptions used in future projections of taxable profits and free cashflows by assessment of the consistency of the forecast by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results and analysis of potential impact of any variances. – Corroboration of sales price assumptions used in the models against analyst consensus and assessed the reasonableness of costs. – Assessment of capital expenditure considered and sensitivity analysis on likelihood of timely implementation of expansion projects. – Evaluation of the Environment impact assessment and developments in obtaining appropriate Forest Clearance from MoEFCC for ESL Steel Limited. – Assessment of the competence, capability and objectivity of experts/ lawyer engaged by management, through understanding of their relevant professional qualifications and experience. – Test of accuracy of the tax deductions availed under the Income Tax Act included in the tax computation. – Test of the computation of the amounts recognized as deferred tax assets. – Test of mathematical accuracy of the models. • As principal auditor, obtained independent external lawyer confirmation for evaluation of the Environment impact assessment and developments in obtaining appropriate Forest Clearance from MoEFCC for ESL Steel Limited. • We have also involved experts, as principal auditor, to evaluate the key assumptions evaluated by component auditors, in accordance with SA 600. • Assessed the disclosures made by the Group in this regard.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Claims and exposures relating to taxation and litigation (as described in note 3(a)(H)(ii), 3(a)(P), 3(c)(B)(ii), 9(c), 9(d), 37(e), 40(D) and 41 of the consolidated financial statements)	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtained an understanding of the process of identification of claims, litigations, and its classification as probable, possible or remote and identified key controls in the process. For selected controls we have performed test of controls. • Obtained the summary of Group’s legal and tax cases and critically assessed management’s position through discussions with the Legal Counsel, Head of Tax and operational management, on both the probability of success in significant cases, and the magnitude of any potential loss. • Examined the underlying power purchase agreements in respect of the disputed power receivables. • Examined the relevant state regulatory commission, appellate tribunal and court rulings. • Obtained and assessed the model prepared by the management for computation of expected credit loss on the disputed receivables, including testing of key assumptions. • Tested arithmetical accuracy of the models prepared by the management. • For select litigations, obtained independent external lawyer confirmation who is contesting the cases and other evidence to corroborate management’s assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims and assessed management’s position through discussions with the management’s in-house legal team to determine the basis of their conclusion. • Assessed the competence and objectivity of the Group’s experts. • Involved experts to technically appraise the tax positions taken by management with respect to local tax issues. • Assessed whether management assessment of similar cases is consistent across the divisions and subsidiaries and with positions taken in earlier periods or that differences in positions are adequately justified. • Evaluated the merits of the grounds of DGH appeal to high court against Tribunal award and against the disputed amount payable to capital contractors including examining legal opinions on the aforesaid matters. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the financial statements and whether they reflect the facts and circumstances of the respective tax and legal exposures and the requirements of relevant accounting standards.

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group including its associates, joint ventures and joint operation in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operation are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of their respective companies and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operation are responsible for assessing the ability of their respective companies to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operation are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of their respective companies.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its associates, joint ventures and joint operation to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associates, joint ventures and joint operation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors and whose financial information we have audited, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026

and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

- We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information in respect of 31 subsidiaries whose financial statements include total assets of ₹ 54,565 Crore as at March 31, 2026, total revenues of ₹ 24,237 Crore, total net loss after tax of ₹ 5,327 Crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 5,401 Crore and net cash inflows of ₹ 477 Crore for the year ended on that date. These financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of total assets of ₹ Nil, total revenues of ₹ Nil, total net loss after tax of ₹ 1 Crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 1 Crore and net cash inflow of ₹ 1 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2026, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 1 associate and 2 joint ventures, whose financial statements, other financial information have been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, is based solely on the report(s) of such other auditors.

Certain of these subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures located outside India

is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

- (b) The accompanying consolidated financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of 8 subsidiaries whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 1,430 Crore as at March 31, 2026, total revenues of ₹ Nil, total net loss after tax of ₹ 80 Crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 80 Crore and net cash inflows of ₹ 20 Crore for the year ended on that date. These unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of total assets of ₹ Nil, total revenues of ₹ Nil, total net loss after tax of ₹ Nil, total comprehensive loss of ₹ Nil and net cash inflows of ₹ Nil for the year ended March 31, 2026, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, whose financial statements, other financial information have not been audited and whose unaudited financial statements, other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of total assets of ₹ 110 Crore as at March 31, 2026, total revenues of ₹ 125 Crore, total net loss after tax of ₹ 2 Crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 2 Crore and net cash inflows of ₹ Nil for the year ended on that date in respect of 1 unincorporated joint operation not operated by the Group. Our opinion, in so far as it relates amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associates, joint venture and joint operation, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates, joint venture and joint operation, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on the relevant reports issued by us, and the reports issued by the respective auditors of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements and as provided to us by management of the Holding Company ("Component Auditors' Reports"), under section 143 of the Act in respect of 15 subsidiaries, we report as follows:

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order" or "CARO"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;
 - (b) In our opinion, and based on the Component Auditors' Reports, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors, refer Note h(vi) below;
 - (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the Component Auditors' Reports,, none of the directors of the Group's companies, incorporated

in India, is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies, joint ventures and joint operation and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report
- (g) In our opinion and the Component Auditors' Reports, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, based on our audit and the Component Auditors' Reports:
 - i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and joint ventures and joint operation in its consolidated financial statements – Refer Note 3(a)(P), 3(c)(A)(iii), 3(c)(A)(iv), 3(c)(B)(ii), 9(c), 9(d), 36(a), 36(b), 37(e), 40D and 41 to the consolidated financial statements;
 - ii. The Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operation did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2026;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operation, incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 - iv. a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and

belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v) The interim dividend declared and paid during the year by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, companies incorporated in India and until the date of the respective audit reports of such Holding Company, subsidiaries, is in accordance with section 123 of the Act

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks and the Component Auditors’ Reports, as described in Note 50, the Holding Company, subsidiaries, have used two accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of audit, we and respective auditors of the above referred subsidiaries, did not come across

any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail in relevant prior years has been preserved by the Holding Company and the above referred subsidiaries, as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years as stated in Note 50 to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Place of Signature: Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649TLXNIB5064

Annexure 1

referred to paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date

Re: Vedanta Limited (‘the Company’)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

Qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are:

Name	CIN	Holding company/ subsidiary/ associate/ joint venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse
Vedanta Limited	L13209MH1965PLC291394	Holding Company	(i)(b), (ii)(a), (iii)(e) and (ix)(d)
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	U74899DL1965PLC004518	Subsidiary	(i)(c)
Sesa Resources Limited	U13209GA1965PLC000030	Subsidiary	(i)(c), (iii)(e) and (ix)(d)
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	U13209GA1969PLC000091	Subsidiary	(iii)(e)
Malco Energy Limited	U31300TN2001PLC069645	Subsidiary	(ix)(d)
ESL Steel Limited	U27310JH2006PLC012663	Subsidiary	(i)(c), vii(a) and (ix)(d)
Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited	U452010R1955PLC008400	Subsidiary	(i)(c)
Meenakshi Energy Limited	U40101TG1996PLC054239	Subsidiary	(i)(c) and x(b)

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Place of Signature: Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649TLXNIB5064

Annexure 2

To the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Vedanta Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Vedanta Limited (hereinafter referred to as the “Holding Company”) as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as “the Group”), its associates, joint ventures and joint operation, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operation, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company’s internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both, issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company’s internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements

due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operation, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to 15 subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries incorporated in India.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Place of Signature: Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649TLXNIB5064

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)			
Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	30,027	97,834
Capital work-in-progress	6	10,310	30,939
Intangible assets	6	521	2,071
Exploration intangible assets under development	6	221	2,957
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7A	31	27
Financial assets			
Investments	7B	1,252	1,596
Loans	8	39	1,799
Trade receivables	9	-	2,451
Derivatives	24	90	-
Others	10	840	3,015
Deferred tax assets (net)	37	926	3,353
Income tax assets (net)	37	1,310	1,523
Other non-current assets	11	1,620	3,963
Total non-current assets		47,187	1,51,528
Current assets			
Inventories	12	5,414	14,474
Financial assets			
Investments	7C	14,135	12,909
Trade receivables	9	1,305	3,636
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,370	3,993
Other bank balances	14	2,369	2,977
Loans	8	1	1,840
Derivatives	24	411	434
Others	10	277	7,597
Income tax assets (net)		49	88
Other current assets	11	1,479	3,817
Total current assets		26,810	51,765
Assets classified as held for distribution	47	1,59,240	-
Total Assets		2,33,237	2,03,293
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	391	391
Other equity	16	49,261	40,821
Equity attributable to owners of Vedanta Limited		49,652	41,212
Non-controlling interests	17	18,925	12,541
Total Equity		68,577	53,753
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19A	16,209	52,712
Lease liabilities	23	326	572
Derivatives	24	60	46
Other financial liabilities	22	312	985
Provisions	25	746	3,223
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	37	4,901	13,043
Other non-current liabilities	26	1,168	5,384
Total non-current liabilities		23,722	75,965
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19B	10,786	21,141
Lease liabilities	23	523	761
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	21	5,103	16,293
Trade payables	20	-	-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	40
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		7,250	10,155
Derivatives	24	569	279
Other financial liabilities	22	6,989	16,006
Other current liabilities	26	2,276	7,370
Provisions	25	76	372
Income tax liabilities (net)		1,451	1,158
Total current liabilities		35,023	73,575
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for distribution	47	1,05,915	-
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,33,237	2,03,293

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 **Vikas Pansari**

Partner

Membership No: 093649

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Navin Agarwal

Executive Vice-Chairman and

Whole-Time Director

DIN 00006303

Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel

Chief Financial Officer

PAN AEAPG8383C

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

Arun Misra

Executive Director

(Whole-Time Director)

DIN 01835605

Place: Mumbai

Prerna Halwasiya

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

ICSI Membership No. A20856

Place: New Delhi

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)			
Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Continuing Operations:			
Revenue from operations			
Revenue	27	76,672	61,605
Other operating income	28	1,765	1,112
Total revenue from operations		78,437	62,717
Other income	29	1,850	1,830
Total income		79,987	64,547
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		29,891	23,102
Purchases of stock-in-trade		260	173
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	30	(227)	(695)
Power and fuel charges		3,651	3,640
Employee benefit expense	31	1,748	1,722
Finance costs	34	2,817	4,197
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	6	4,810	4,233
Other expenses	35	19,930	16,197
Total expenses		62,880	52,569
Profit before share in profit of jointly controlled entities and associates, exceptional items and tax		17,107	11,978
Add: Share in (loss)/profit of jointly controlled entities and associates		(1)	1
Profit before exceptional items and tax		17,106	11,979
Net exceptional gain/(loss)	36	20	(351)
Profit before tax		17,126	11,628
Tax expense/(benefit):	37		
Other than exceptional items			
Net current tax expense		4,349	2,909
Net deferred tax expense/(benefit)		292	(536)
Exceptional items			
Net current tax expense/(benefit)		6	(21)
Net deferred tax (benefit)/expense		(1)	-
Net tax expense		4,646	2,352
Net Profit after tax from continuing operations		12,480	9,276
Discontinued Operations:			
Profit before exceptional items and tax	47	22,498	13,030
Net exceptional (loss)/gain	36	(4,198)	2,219
Net tax expense	37	5,684	3,990
Net Profit after tax from discontinued operations		12,616	11,259
Net Profit after tax (A)		25,096	20,535
Other comprehensive income/(loss) from continuing operations			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans		11	15
Tax expense		(1)	-
Gain/ (loss) on FVOCI equity investment		52	(15)
		62	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net loss on cash flow hedges recognised		(470)	(19)
Tax benefit		120	6
Net (loss)/gain on cash flow hedges recycled to profit or loss		(1)	2
Tax benefit/(expense)		6	(2)
Net (loss)/gain on FVOCI debt investment		(3)	30
Tax benefit/(expense)		0	(3)
Exchange differences on translation		1,458	84
		1,111	98
Other comprehensive (loss)/income from discontinued operations			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans		(28)	(17)
Tax benefit		4	2
		(24)	(15)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net (loss)/gain on cash flow hedges recognised during the period		(4,525)	623
Tax benefit/(expense)		1,139	(157)
Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges recycled to profit or loss		319	(304)
Tax (expense)/benefit		(80)	77
Exchange differences on translation		526	188
Tax benefit		41	16
		(2,580)	443
Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income, net of tax (B)		(1,431)	526
Total comprehensive income, net of tax (A+B)		23,665	21,061
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of Vedanta Limited		17,391	14,988
Non-controlling interests		7,705	5,547
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of Vedanta Limited		(1,273)	435
Non-controlling interests		(158)	91
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of Vedanta Limited		16,118	15,423
Non-controlling interests		7,547	5,638
Earnings per equity share	38		
Nominal value per share: ₹1 (31 March 2025: ₹1)			
Earnings per equity share for continuing operations (°):	38		
- Basic		18.09	13.38
- Diluted		17.94	13.27
Earnings per equity share for discontinued operations (°):	38		
- Basic		26.49	25.59
- Diluted		26.27	25.38
Earnings per equity share for continuing and discontinued operations (°):	38		
- Basic		44.58	38.97
- Diluted		44.21	38.65

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 **Vikas Pansari**

Partner

Membership No: 093649

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Navin Agarwal

Executive Vice-Chairman and

Whole-Time Director

DIN 00006303

Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel

Chief Financial Officer

PAN AEAPG8383C

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

Arun Misra

Executive Director

(Whole-Time Director)

DIN 01835605

Place: Mumbai

Prerna Halwasiya

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

ICSI Membership No. A20856

Place: New Delhi

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	17,126	11,628
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	18,300	15,249
Profit before tax from continuing and discontinued operations	35,426	26,877
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	9,807	11,139
Impairment charge/(reversal) on property, plant and equipment/ Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)/ Other assets written off (net) (Refer note 36)	1,820	(2,090)
Other exceptional items loss (Refer note 36)	1,610	195
Allowance of impairment on financial and non-financial assets/ bad debts written off	649	343
Exploration costs written off	1,252	459
Liabilities written back	(409)	(469)
Fair Value gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	(216)	(262)
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	(13)	(191)
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net)	(76)	57
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning liability	152	142
Share in (profit)/loss of jointly controlled entities and associates	1	(1)
Share based payment expense	53	58
Interest income	(2,408)	(2,388)
Dividend income	(33)	(35)
Interest expense	8,199	9,772
Amortization of Deferred government grant	(321)	(296)
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,867)	5,553
(Increase) in inventories	(1,027)	(1,714)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables	1,076	(5,862)
(Decrease)/ increase in operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	(4,041)	1,358
Cash generated from operations	47,635	42,645
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(8,136)	(3,083)
Net cash generated from operating activities	39,499	39,562
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles, CWIP, capital advances and creditors)	(20,876)	(17,005)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	124	291
Loans repaid by related parties (Refer note 43)	1,856	2
Loans given to related parties (Refer note 43)	-	(2)
Deposits made	(16,421)	(40,362)
Proceeds from redemption of deposits	14,737	38,026
Short term investments made	(1,15,947)	(1,13,800)
Proceeds from sale of short term investments	1,11,218	1,12,061
Interest received	2,115	2,390
Dividends received	33	35
Payment made to site restoration fund	(712)	(212)
Purchase of long term investments	(465)	(614)
Net cash used in investing activities	(24,338)	(19,190)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of ordinary shares (Refer note 15(c))	-	8,500
Payment of share issue expenses	-	(66)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	1,364	(197)
Proceeds from current borrowings	6,093	11,923
Repayment of current borrowings	(8,857)	(12,525)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	28,623	27,754
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(22,277)	(25,580)
Borrowings repaid to related parties (Refer note 43)	-	(7)
Interest paid	(9,124)	(10,458)
Proceeds from sale of equity shares of subsidiary without loss of control (Refer note 4(C))	6,292	3,134
Payment of dividends to the equity holders of the Company	(13,279)	(16,772)
Payment of dividends to non-controlling interests	(1,546)	(4,419)
Principle payment of lease liabilities	(428)	(387)
Interest payment of lease liabilities	(116)	(81)
Purchase of treasury shares for stock options	(294)	(42)
Net cash used in financing activities	(13,549)	(19,223)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	204	32
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,816	1,181
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,993	2,812
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 13 and note 47)	5,809	3,993

Notes:

- The figures in parentheses indicate outflow.*
- The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - statement of cash flows.*
- Net cash used in investing activities primarily excludes non-cash transactions such as fair valuation of investments, payable for capital projects, foreign exchange gain/loss and acquisition of right of use assets (Refer note 6) etc.*
- Refer note 47 for details of cashflow from discontinued operations.*

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 **Vikas Pansari**

Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Navin Agarwal

Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel

Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

Arun Misra

Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

Prerna Halwasiya

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid*

Particulars	Nos (in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
As at 1 April 2024	372	372
Changes during the year (Refer note 15(c))	19	19
As at 31 March 2025	391	391
As at 1 April 2025	391	391
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	391	391

*There are no prior period errors for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Crore)										
Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Items of OCI			Attributable to owners of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves (Refer note below)	Foreign currency translation reserve	Instruments through OCI	Effective portion of cash flow hedges			
Balance as at 01 April 2024	18,559	19,009	(29,512)	19,248	3,061	35	(50)	30,350	11,347	41,697
Profit after tax for the year	-	-	14,988	-	-	-	-	14,988	5,547	20,535
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax impact)	-	-	-	-	234	3	198	435	91	526
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	14,988	-	234	3	198	15,423	5,638	21,061
Recognition of share based payment	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	-	60
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	(42)	-	-	-	(42)	-	(42)
Exercise of stock option	-	-	(48)	16	-	-	-	(32)	-	(32)
Transfer from GR to RE #	-	-	6,617	(6,617)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of put option liability (Refer note 4(B))	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	-	266
Derecognition of non controlling interest (Refer note 4(B))	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	246	(246)	-
Recognition of securities premium on Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") (Refer note 15(c))	-	8,481	-	-	-	-	-	8,481	-	8,481
Share issue expenses in relation to QIP	-	(66)	-	-	-	-	-	(66)	-	(66)
Sale of stake in subsidiary (Refer note 4(C))	-	-	-	2,913	-	-	-	2,913	221	3,134
Dividend (Refer note 39)	-	-	(16,772)	-	-	-	-	(16,772)	(4,419)	(21,191)
Others	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	19,071	27,424	(24,733)	15,578	3,295	38	148	40,821	12,541	53,362
Profit after tax for the year	-	-	17,391	-	-	-	-	17,391	7,705	25,096
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (net of tax impact)	-	-	(13)	-	1,796	49	(3,105)	(1,273)	(158)	(1,431)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	17,378	-	1,796	49	(3,105)	16,118	7,547	23,665
Recognition of share based payment	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	79	-	79
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	(387)	-	-	-	(387)	-	(387)
Exercise of stock option	-	-	(38)	39	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sale of stake in subsidiary (Refer note 4(C))	-	-	-	5,908	-	-	-	5,908	383	6,291
Dividend (Refer note 39)	-	-	(13,279)	-	-	-	-	(13,279)	(1,546)	(14,825)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	19,071	27,424	(20,672)	21,217	5,091	87	(2,957)	49,261	18,925	68,186

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Note:

Other reserves comprise:

(₹ in Crore)									
Particulars	Capital redemption reserve	Preference share redemption reserve	Capital reserve on consolidation	Share based payment reserve	Legal reserve	Treasury shares	Non Controlling Interest Reserve	General reserve	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2024	23	3,087	10	213	25	(205)	-	16,095	19,248
Recognition of share based payment	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	60
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	(42)	-	-	(42)
Exercise of stock options	-	-	-	(83)	-	99	-	-	16
Transfer from GR to RE#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,617)	(6,617)
Sale of stake in subsidiary (Refer note 4(C))	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,913	-	2,913
Balance as at 31 March 2025	23	3,087	10	190	25	(148)	2,913	9,478	15,578
Recognition of share based payment	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	79
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	(387)	-	-	(387)
Exercise of stock options	-	-	-	(77)	-	116	-	-	39
Sale of stake in subsidiary (Refer note 4(C))	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,908	-	5,908
Balance as at 31 March 2026	23	3,087	10	192	25	(419)	8,821	9,478	21,217

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 July 2024 ("the Order") has sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") at Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") which envisages transfer of the entire balance of ₹10,383 Crores standing to the credit of the General Reserves ("GR") of HZL as at 31 March 2024 to Retained Earnings ("RE"). The certified true copy of the said Order was filed with the Registrar of Companies on 22 July 2024, and accordingly the Scheme has come into effect. HZL will maintain the minimum net worth as per the undertaking given to NCLT and as mentioned in the Order.

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 **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Navin Agarwal
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

Arun Misra
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai
Prerna Halwasiya
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Group overview

Vedanta Limited ("the Company") (CIN: L13209MH1965PLC291394) and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") is a diversified natural resource Group engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Group engages in the exploration, production and sale of zinc, lead, silver, copper, aluminium, iron ore and oil and gas and has a presence across India, South Africa, Namibia, Ireland, Australia, Liberia and UAE. The Group is also in the business of commercial power generation, power cables, steel manufacturing and port operations in India and manufacturing of glass substrate in South Korea and Taiwan.

The Company was incorporated on 08 September 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-400093, Maharashtra. The Company's shares are listed on National Stock Exchange ('NSE') and Bombay Stock Exchange ('BSE') 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 ('NYSE').

The ADSs of the Company have been delisted from NYSE effective close of trading on NYSE on 08 November 2021. The Company has been deregistered from SEC under the Exchange Act effective 01 March 2023.

The Company is majority owned by Twin Star Holdings Limited ("Twin Star"), Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited ("VHM2L"), Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited ("VHML"), Welter Trading Limited ("Welter") and Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV ("VNIBV") which are in turn wholly-owned subsidiaries of Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL"), a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom. VRL, through its subsidiaries, held 56.38% (31 March 2025: 56.38%) of the Company's equity as at 31 March 2026.

Details of Group's various businesses are as follows. The Group's percentage holdings in each of the below businesses are disclosed in note 44.

Continuing operations:

- Zinc India business is owned and operated by Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL").
- Zinc international business comprises Skorpion mine and refinery in Namibia operated through

THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited ("Skorpion"), Lisheen mine in Ireland operated through Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited ("Lisheen") (Lisheen mine ceased operations in December 2015) and Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited ("BMM"), whose assets include the operational Black Mountain mine and the Gamsberg mine project located in South Africa.

- The Group's copper business owned and operated by the Company, Fujairah Gold FZC and Thalanga Copper Mines ("TCM") is principally one of custom smelting and includes captive power plants at Tuticorin in Southern India. A more detailed update on facilities at Tuticorin is given in note 3(c)(A)(iii).

Further, the Group's copper business includes refinery and rod plant in Silvassa consisting of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,22,000 TPA copper tank house plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA. The plant continues to operate as usual, catering to the domestic market and export market.

In addition, the Group owns and operates a precious metal refinery and copper rod plant in Fujairah, UAE through its subsidiary Fujairah Gold FZC.

- The Group's power business 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 business also include Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited ("VGCB"). Vizag port project includes mechanization of coal handling facilities and upgradation of general cargo berth for handling coal at the outer harbour of Visakhapatnam Port on the east coast of India. VGCB commenced operations in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. The Group's other business also includes AvanStrate Inc. ("ASI"), Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited ("VSPL"), Vedanta Displays Limited ("VDL"), Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited ("FACOR") and Incab Industries limited ("Incab"). ASI is involved in the manufacturing of glass substrate in South Korea and Taiwan. The Company acquired Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited and Vedanta Displays Limited during FY 24 for manufacturing semiconductor and display glass panels, respectively. FACOR is involved in manufacturing of Ferro Alloys, mining of chrome ore and generation of power. It owns a ferro chrome plant with a capacity of approximately 1,45,000 TPA, a 100 MW power plant and mines in Sukinda valley

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with current capacity of 1 MTPA. Incab is involved in in the business of power cables.

Discontinued operations:

- The Group's oil and gas business is owned and operated by the Company and its subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited ("CEHL") and consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas.
- 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, smelter and captive power plants at Jharsuguda and coal mines at Jamkhani, all situated in the State of Odisha in Eastern India. BALCO's operations include two bauxite mines (operations currently being suspended), the Chotia coal block (operated and exhausted the coal reserves) and an unexplored coal block - Barra, a 1410 MW captive power plant (270 MW under suspension), 600MW independent power plant, an alumina refinery (operations of which have been suspended since September 2009), smelting and fabrication facilities in the State of Chhattisgarh in central India.
- The Group's iron ore business is owned by the Company, and by its wholly owned subsidiaries, i.e., Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited and consists of exploration, mining, processing and trading of iron ore, pig iron and metallurgical coke and generation of power for captive use. Pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order, mining operations in the state of Goa were suspended. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company had received environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEFCC") and Consent to Operate ("CTO") from Goa State Pollution Board followed by commencement of Bicholim mining operations in March 2024 and the same is operational during the year.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company received environment clearance from the MoEFCC for Cudnem mines Block VII and the other approvals are under process.

In addition, the Group's iron ore business also includes a wholly owned subsidiary, Western Cluster Limited ("WCL") in Liberia which has iron ore assets. WCL's assets include development rights to Western Cluster and a network of iron ore deposits in West Africa. The mine operated from June 2022 to September

2024, producing and selling DSO and generating low grade magnetite ore. Operations were suspended because the project became cash negative due to high stripping requirements, lower grade ore, and logistics constraints. Since the magnetite ore requires beneficiation, the Company plans to build concentrator plants in phases and is currently developing its own facility. Due to continued uncertainty in the viability of the project due to geopolitical factors including high stripping ratios, lower ore grades, logistical constraints, the Group recorded a provision for impairment of its property, plant and equipment and inventory during the current year.

- The Group's power business is owned and operated by the Company, and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") and Meenakshi Energy Limited ("Meenakshi"), 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 and a 1200 MW (two units of 600 MW each) thermal coal-based power plant, in the State of Chhattisgarh in Eastern India. Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") power operations include 1,980 MW (three units of 660 MW each) thermal coal- based commercial power facilities. Meenakshi power operations include 1,000 MW coal-based power plant (two units of 150 MW each and two units of 350 MW each), located at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.
- The Group's other activities include ESL Steel Limited ("ESL") (formerly known as Electrosteel Steels Limited) and Desai Cement Company Private Limited ("DCCPL"). ESL is engaged in the manufacturing and supply of billets, TMT bars, wire rods and ductile iron pipes in India and also deals in mining of iron ore and its supply. DCCPL is involved in business of producing slag cements and owns three ball mills with capacity of 1,26,000 TPA.

2 Basis of preparation and basis of measurement of financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, presentation requirement of Division II of schedule III and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") (as amended from time to time), guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") and Guidance Note on Accounting for

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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. The Group has identified 12 months as its operating cycle for the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current. These consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2026. The revision to these consolidated financial statements is permitted by the Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act. 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". 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. The Group has availed long term debt (refer notes 19A and 19B). In the unlikely event, Vedanta Resources Limited (together with its subsidiaries) ceases to hold more than 50.1% stake in the Company and its certain subsidiaries, ₹ 55,784 Crore of the Group's outstanding long-term debt would become repayable on demand. Management basis assessment of free cash flows, its ability to refinance existing debt and other strategic initiatives, considers the same as remote. By virtue of the Scheme of demerger of the Company, the management has also considered its free cash flow projections and other strategic initiatives in a post demerger scenario and believe the Group would continue as a going concern and will remain compliant with applicable covenants. 3(a) Material accounting policies (A) Basis of Consolidation i) Subsidiaries: The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financials statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries (the "Group"), being the entities that it controls.	Control is achieved where the Company: • has power over the investee • is exposed to, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and • has the ability to use its power to affect its returns The Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. When the Company has less than majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including; • the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders; • potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties; • rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and • any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary. 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. 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 unrealized profit arising from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized 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 44. 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 Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method (see (iv) below). 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).
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If the Group's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group discontinues the recognition of further losses. Additional losses are provided for, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate/joint venture.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates and joint ventures are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees is changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

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

(v) Assets held for distribution and discontinued operations

The Group classifies assets and disposal groups as held for distribution if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the distribution will be made or that the decision to distribution will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for distribution of such assets (or disposal groups), its distribution is highly probable; and it will genuinely be distributed, not abandoned. The Group treats distribution of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to distribute the asset (or disposal group),
- The distribution is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed distribution within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for distribution to owners and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the consolidated statement of profit and loss of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss before tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. All notes to the consolidated financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned. Notes relating to the assets and liabilities may not be strictly comparable as current year amounts would only pertain to continuing operations, unless otherwise stated.

Income and expenses and assets and liabilities are disclosed after netting off of transactions between continuing operations and discontinued operations in consolidated statement of profit and loss and consolidated balance sheet pursuant to compliance of Ind AS 110.

(B) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations' are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date.

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

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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 in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received except costs to issue debt or equity securities which shall be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 32 and Ind AS 109.

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 in accordance with Appendix C of IND AS 103. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recognised at their carrying amounts recorded in the standalone financial statements of the acquired entity, except for 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 at face value 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) (i) 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 as per terms of contract, which usually is on delivery of the goods to the shipping agent at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing sales taxes/ goods and service tax and other indirect taxes. Revenues from sale of by-products are included in revenue.

Certain of the Group's sales contracts provide for provisional pricing based on the price on the London Metal Exchange (LME) and crude index, as specified in the contract. Revenue in respect of such contracts is recognised when control passes to the customer and

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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 recognised when the services are rendered at the amount that Group expects to be entitled to for the services provided.

- **Contract Liability**

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.

- **Trade receivables**

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in note 3 (H)(i).

(C) (ii) Other Income

- **Interest income**

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

- **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.

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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.

Subsequently, property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the 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 Capital work in progress. 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

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- 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.

Capital work in progress is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.
- 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	6-40
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. The Group considers climate-related matters, including physical and transition risks in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Group reassessed the useful life of a certain category of assets included in plant and equipment and accordingly revised the estimate of its useful life in respect of pot relining assets from 5 years to 6.5 years and for alumina refinery assets from 15-25 years to 25-30 years in aluminium segment. This change was based on several factors, primary being the anticipated usage of these assets in future years. As a result of this reassessment, the depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 decreased by ₹ 462 Crore and ₹ 305 Crore respectively.

(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.

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- 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 D of Ind AS 115 "service concession arrangements.
- Mining rights include the cost incurred for mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs together with cost incurred on development of mining rights and other related cost of mines transferred from "Exploration intangible assets under development".
- 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 recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.
- The amortization period and the amortization 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

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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) Impairment of non-financial assets Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating units. The Group assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. The Group conducts an internal review of asset values annually, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. Internal and external factors, such as worse economic performance than expected, changes in expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. If any such indication exists 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 Group assesses whether climate risks, including physical risks and transition risks could have a significant impact. If so, these risks are included in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value in use amounts. 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. (H) Financial instruments (i) Financial assets - recognition and subsequent measurement All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the 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. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price as per Ind AS 115. For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories: Financial assets at amortised cost A financial asset is measured at amortised cost, if both of the following conditions are met: - the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and - the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments	of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, financial assets meeting these criteria are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets such as bank deposits and site restoration assets. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI by the Group if both of the following conditions are met: - Debt Instruments are held within a business model whose objective is to hold asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling assets; and - the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Debt instruments meeting these criteria are included within the FVOCI category and are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the 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 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. For equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If the Company 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 the consolidated statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment.
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However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

The Group's financial assets at fair value through OCI include investments in quoted and unquoted equity shares and quoted bonds.

• **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument at FVTPL.

An equity instrument in the scope of Ind AS 109 is 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.

Further, the provisionally priced trade receivables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in revenue.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

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.

- 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.

(iii) Financial Assets - Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset is transferred, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

(iv) Financial liabilities – Recognition and Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, and in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

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• **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 at fair value through profit or loss.

Further, the provisionally priced trade payables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract.

• **Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans, Borrowings and Trade and Other payables)**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

(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. When a new financial liability is recognised in place of an existing one, the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(vi) 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.

The Group recognises a liability to pay dividend to the equity holders when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution with respect to interim dividend is authorised when it is approved by the board of directors of the Company and final dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

(vii) 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, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(I) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

In order to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate, and commodity price risks, the Group enters into forward, option, swap contracts and other derivative financial instruments. The Group does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the consolidated statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss when

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the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the consolidated 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 the 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 the 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.

(J) 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 as a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities towards future lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets ("ROU")

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.

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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 disclosed on the face of consolidated balance sheet.

(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.

(K) Inventories

Inventories and work-in-progress are valued 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 cost and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity and are moved out of inventory on a weighted average basis (except in copper business where FIFO basis is followed); and
- By-products and scrap are valued at net realisable value.

Net realisable value is determined based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred for completion and disposal.

Inventories of 'Fuel Stock' mainly consist of coal which is used for generating power. On consumption, the cost is charged off to 'Power and Fuel' expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(L) 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 relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to a non-monetary 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.

(M) Taxation

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

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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:
 - (a) initial recognition as well as on the impairment of goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes; or
 - (b) initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:
 - (i) is not a business combination;
 - (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss)and
 - (iii) at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and"
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority, or a Group of taxable entities where the tax losses of one

entity are used to offset the taxable profits of another and there are legally enforceable rights to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities within that jurisdiction.

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.

Further, management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

(N) 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 immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur and are not recycled to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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.

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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.

(O) 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. Refer note 32.

(P) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions represent liabilities for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the consolidated 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 notes to the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

The Group has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognised in the consolidated balance sheet.

(Q) 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 impact of climate-related matters, such as changes in environmental regulations and other relevant legislation, is considered by the Group in estimating the restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs. 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

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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.

(R) 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.

(S) 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.

(T) Buyers' Credit/ Suppliers' Credit and vendor financing

The Group enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Group at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled between twelve months (for raw materials) to thirty six months (for project and materials). Where these arrangements are with a maturity of up to twelve months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit and disclosed on the face of the consolidated balance sheet. Interest expense on these are recognised in the finance cost. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the operating vendors are treated as a non-cash item and settlement of operational buyer's credit/ suppliers' credit by the Group is treated as cash flows from operating activity reflecting the substance of the payment.

Where such arrangements are with a maturity beyond twelve months and up to thirty six months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are presented within borrowings in the consolidated balance sheet. Payments made to vendors are treated as cash item and disclosed as cash flows from operating/ investing activity depending on the nature of the underlying transaction. Settlement of dues to banks

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and financial institution are treated as cash flows from financing activity.

(U) 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.

(V) 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.

(W) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(X) 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 36.

3(b) Application of new and amended standards

(A) The Group has adopted, with effect from 01 April 2025, the following new and revised standards. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements:

1. Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

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- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
 - That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
 - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
 - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. As a result of implementing the amendments, the Group has provided additional disclosures about compliance with covenants. Refer Note 19.
2. Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. As a result of implementing the amendments, the Group has provided additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangement. Refer Note 20 and 21.
3. International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12 In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:
- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and

- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.
- The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026. The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.
4. Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements."
- (B) Standards notified but not yet effective**
- There are no new standards that are notified, but not yet effective, upto the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements.
- 3(c) Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions**
- The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

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- Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.
- The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as given below.
- (A) Significant estimates**
- i) Carrying value of exploration intangible assets and evaluation assets**
- Exploration intangible assets are assessed by comparing the carrying value to higher of fair value less cost of disposal or value in use if impairment indicators, as contained in Ind AS 106, exists. Change to the valuation of exploration assets is an area of judgement. Further details on the Group's accounting policies on this are set out in accounting policy above. The amounts for exploration and evaluation assets represent active exploration projects. These amounts will be written off to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as exploration costs unless commercial reserves are established or the determination process is not completed and there are no indications of impairment. The outcome of ongoing exploration, and therefore whether the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets will ultimately be recovered, is inherently uncertain.
- Details of carrying values are disclosed in note 6.
- ii) Recoverability of deferred tax and other income tax assets**
- The Group has carry forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation that are available for offset against future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or tax credits can be utilized. This involves an assessment of when those assets are likely to reverse, and a judgement as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the assets. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability, which is inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax assets and consequential impact in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
- During the year ended 31 March 2026, based on financial projections and requirements of Ind AS 12, ESL derecognised deferred tax assets on business

- losses amounting to ₹ 510 Crore. Further, deferred tax assets amounting to ₹ 40 Crore, relating to unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 115 Crore recognized in earlier years, have also been reversed during the year, as the said unabsorbed depreciation has been settled under the Vivad se Vishwas (VSV) Scheme. As at 31 March 2026, based on financial projections and requirements of Ind AS 12, ESL Steel Limited ("ESL") has deferred tax assets balance on carry forward unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 2,236 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,787 Crore), which based on management's estimate is probable to realise.
- As at 31 March 2026, TSPL has deferred tax assets balance on carry forward unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 706 Crore (March 2025: ₹ 128 Crore), which based on management's estimate is probable to realise.
- iii) Copper operations in Tamil Nadu, India**
- Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board ("TNPCB") had issued a closure order of the Tuticorin Copper smelter, against which the Company had filed an appeal with the National Green Tribunal ("NGT"). NGT had, on 08 August 2013, ruled that the Copper smelter could continue its operations subject to implementation of recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the NGT. The TNPCB had filed an appeal against the order of the NGT before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
- In the meanwhile, the application for renewal of Consent to Operate ("CTO") for existing copper smelter was rejected by TNPCB in April 2018. The Company had filed an appeal before the TNPCB Appellate Authority challenging the Rejection Order. During the pendency of the appeal, the TNPCB vide its order dated 23 May 2018 ordered closure of existing copper smelter plant with immediate effect.
- Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders on the same date with a direction to seal the existing copper smelter plant permanently. 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 30 May 2018, directing the immediate suspension and revocation of the Factory License and the Registration Certificate for the existing smelter plant.
- The Company appealed this before the NGT. NGT vide its order on 15 December 2018 had set aside the impugned orders and directed the TNPCB to pass fresh orders for renewal of consent and authorization to handle hazardous substances, subject to appropriate conditions for protection of environment in accordance with law.

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

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

Though the Company has raised substantial grounds of challenge before the Supreme Court and considering the grounds raised and the fact that the NGT has ruled in favour of the Company, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, after hearing the Parties to the proceedings has dismissed the SLP filed by the Company vide judgment dated 29 February 2024. The Company, on 01 April 2024, preferred a review petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the said review petition, the Company also moved an application for open Court hearing of the review petition. The review petition, along-with the application for listing the review petition in the open Court, was dismissed on 22 October 2024. The Company is currently evaluating legal remedies available with it including filing of curative petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Expansion Project:

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

In the meantime, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court in a Public Interest Litigation held vide its order dated 23 May 2018 that the application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance for the Expansion Project shall be processed after a mandatory public hearing and in the interim, ordered the Company to cease construction and all other activities on site for the proposed Expansion Project with immediate effect. The MoEFCC has delisted the Expansion Project since the

matter is sub-judice. Separately, SIPCOT vide its letter dated 29 May 2018, cancelled 342.22 acres of the land allotted for the proposed Expansion Project. Further, the TNPCB issued orders on 07 June 2018 directing the withdrawal of the Consent to Establish ("CTE") which was valid till 31 March 2023.

The Company had approached Madras High Court by way of writ petition challenging the cancellation of lease deeds of land (Gross block: ₹ 31 Crore (Net block: ₹ Nil Crore)) by SIPCOT pursuant to which an interim stay had been granted. The Company has also appealed this action before the TNPCB Appellate Authority. The matter has been adjourned until the conclusion of the existing Plant review petition filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As per the Company's assessment, it is in compliance with the applicable regulations. Considering prolonged time of plant closure and uncertainties around opening of plant due to rejection of SLP by Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Company had carried out an impairment assessment, on Tuticorin plant assets using Depreciated Replacement Cost / Scrap Value method for PPE and CWIP, and Net recoverable method for inventory. Accordingly, impairment on of ₹ 746 Crore (including PPE of ₹ 553 Crore, CWIP of ₹ 130 Crore and loss on inventory of ₹ 63 Crore) had been recorded during the earlier year ended 31 March 2024. Management has revisited the recoverable value of PPE, CWIP and inventory as at 31 March 2026 and no further impairment was required to be recognized. The carrying value of Tuticorin plant assets amounts to ₹ 498 Crore of PPE, ₹ 116 Crore of CWIP and ₹ 128 Crore of Inventory as at 31 March 2026.

Property, plant and equipment of ₹ 410 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 410 Crore) and inventories of ₹ 104 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 226 Crore), pertaining to existing and expansion plant, could not be physically verified, anytime during the year, as the access to the plant is presently restricted. However, any difference between book and physical quantities is unlikely to be material.

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

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beyond 23 September 2020, while listed the matter for final hearing. ESL urgently filed a petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and on 22 September 2020, ESL was granted permission to run the plant till further orders.

The Forest Advisory Committee ("FAC") of the MoEFCC granted the Stage 1 clearance and the MoEFCC approved the related Terms of Reference ("TOR") on 25 August 2020. ESL presented its proposal before the Expert Appraisal Committee ("EAC") after completing the public consultation process and the same has been recommended for grant of EC subject to Forest Clearance by the EAC in its 41st meeting dated 29 and 30 July 2021. Vide letter dated 25 August 2021, the MoEFCC rejected the EC "as of now" due to stay granted by Madras High Court vide order dated 15 July 2021 in a Public Interest Litigation filed against the Standard Operating Procedure which was issued by the MoEFCC for regularization of violation case on 07 July 2021. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 09 December 2021 decided the matter by directing the MoEFCC to process the EC application of ESL as per the applicable law within a period of three months. The MoEFCC vide its letter dated 02 February 2022 has deferred the grant of EC till Forest Clearance ("FC") Stage-II is granted to ESL. ESL has submitted its reply against the MoEFCC letter vide letter dated 11 February 2022 for reconsidering the decision of linking EC with FC as the grant of FC Stage II is not a condition precedent for grant of EC. As per Stage 1 clearance, the Group is required to provide non-forest land in addition to the afforestation cost. The Group, based on the report of an Environment Impact Assessment consultant, had recognised a provision of ₹ 213 Crore as part of exceptional item during the year ended 31 March 2021 with respect to the costs to be incurred by it for obtaining EC and an additional ₹ 7 Crore was provided against final order relating to wildlife conservation plan received during the year ended 31 March 2022.

On 05 June 2023, the MoEFCC revoked the FC Stage-I against which ESL has written a letter for reconsideration. Against the revocation, the State Govt of Jharkhand has also submitted its request letter to the MoEFCC to reconsider its decision and grant some more time. Referring to the State's letter, the MoEFCC has issued a letter dated 18 August 2023 to the Principal Secretary (Forest), Jharkhand to submit the compliance status report, which was submitted on 17 November 2023 with positive remarks. In the pending High Court case, while considering the fact that modalities are being worked out between the State government, the MoEFCC and ESL, the High Court, vide it's order dated 01 May 2025 has set aside the revocation of EC on the ground of natural justice and remanded the matter back to MoEF for the fresh

hearing within a specified period on the show cause notice issued earlier by them in connection thereof and directed that ESL can continue with its operation subject to final decision of MoEF, under the supervision of JPSCB.

The MoEFCC has directed the State Government for updated status vide letter dated 12 February 2025 post receiving letter dated 01 February 2025 from ESL requesting for consideration in light of the land issues in the State. Meanwhile, ESL has applied for FC again in March 2025 (continuation of last FC) in light of the Policy which has been approved by the State Government and forwarded to MoEF for further processing. Also, MoEF pursuant to the order of Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand as stated above on continuation of it's first hearing on 26 May 2025 issued direction to all the stakeholders to share the relevant documents and a joint inspection of the Steel plant was conducted on 12 June 2025 by MoEF and JSPCB and report thereof has been submitted. Subsequently, the second hearing has been held on 28 August 2025 whereby all the parties have submitted their representations. ESL's preliminary response and submission on the examination report of the hearing as received from the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change have been submitted. The policy with respect to penalty for CA land in case of violation has been issued by MoEF on 21 January 2026, implication of which in case of ESL is being examined since the same deals with non-compliance after 12 December 1996. Further, based on the recommendation of Forest Advisory Committee, MoEF has since granted on April 17,2026 In-principle approval of FC Stage I to ESL. Pending completion of the entire process and determination of aggregate cost, ₹ 263 Crore (net of ₹ 329 Crore paid) towards cost of land and ₹ 206 Crore towards other related costs etc. (net of ₹ 15 Crore paid) as provided for on estimated basis in earlier years has been carried forward as on 31 March 2026. Differential amount and/or adjustments in this respect will be given effect on determination thereof. On receipt of EC, application for obtaining CTE and then CTO will be made by ESL.

(v) Oil and Gas reserves

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

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Details of such reserves are given in note 45. Changes in reserves as a result of change in management assumptions could impact the depreciation rates and the carrying value of assets (Refer note 6).

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

Management performs impairment tests on the Group'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
Period	For Rajasthan block, cash flows are considered based on economic life of the fields.
Discount rates	cost of capital risk-adjusted for the risk specific to the asset/ CGU

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

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

(vii) Climate Change

The Group has set a target to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050 and is committed to reducing emissions by 25% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline. As part of its broader climate risk mitigation strategy, the Group also aims to become a net water-positive organization by 2030. Climate change poses several potential impacts on the Group over the medium to long term, including risks and opportunities linked to product and service demand, the transition to a low-carbon economy, supply chain disruptions, physical damage to assets from extreme weather events, and evolving regulatory requirements.

The financial statement areas most affected by these commitments and climate-related risks are those prepared under the historical cost convention and

involve estimation uncertainties, particularly over the medium to long term.

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

The Group's strategy consists of mitigation and adaptation measures. The Group is committed to reduce its carbon footprint through high impact initiatives such as investment in Renewable Energy, fuel switch, electrification of vehicles and mining fleet and energy efficiency opportunities. During the current year, work has progressed towards the construction of renewable power delivery agreements in accordance with the Board approved plan. Renewable sources have limitations in supplying round the clock power, so existing power plants would continue to support transition and thermal fleet replacement is part of normal lifecycle renewal. The Group has also taken certain measures towards water management such as commissioning of sewage treatment plants, rainwater harvesting, and reducing freshwater consumption. These initiatives are aligned with the group's ESG strategy, and no material changes were identified to the consolidated financial statements as a result.

As the Group's assessment of the potential impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy continues to mature, any future changes in Group's climate change strategy, changes in environmental laws and regulations and global decarbonisation measures may impact the Group's significant judgments and key estimates and result in changes to consolidated financial statements and carrying values of certain assets and liabilities in future reporting periods. However, as of 31 March 2026, the Group believes that there is no material impact on carrying values of its assets or liabilities.

(B) Significant judgements

(i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease:

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

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

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

(ii) Contingencies and other litigations

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

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

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

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

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

In assessing this critical judgment, management considered favourable external legal opinions that the Group has obtained in relation to the claims. In addition, the fact that the contracts are with government owned companies implies that the credit risk is low (refer note 9).

4 Restructuring, Acquisitions and Stake sale in subsidiary

(A) Scheme of Arrangement for demerger

On 29 September 2023, the Board approved a Scheme of Arrangement for demerger of various business undertakings into separate resulting companies, which was subsequently modified to exclude the Base Metals undertaking (the "Updated Scheme"). The Updated Scheme received requisite approvals from shareholders and creditors and was sanctioned by the Hon'ble NCLT on 16 December 2025, with TSPL receiving separate approval on 9 January 2026. Pursuant to NCLT approval, the Aluminium, Oil & Gas, Power and Iron Ore undertakings have been classified as discontinued operations in accordance with Ind AS 105 and prior periods of statement of profit and loss have been restated accordingly. The impact of the demerger would be given in the period when all substantial conditions as per Scheme are fulfilled/met. Refer note 47 for further details.

(B) Acquisition of additional Stake

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, AvanStrate Inc. Japan ("ASI"), HOYA and Cairn India Holdings Limited ("CIHL") a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, executed a comprehensive settlement agreement dated 05 August 2024 to settle all liabilities (including liability for put option with non controlling shareholders of ASI to sell their shareholding to the Group) and provide an exit to HOYA (the "Settlement agreement"). On account of the said agreement, the Group acquired its stake of ~46% in ASI. The outstanding obligation of HOYA, as determined by the Settlement Agreement, had been fully paid on 26 August 2024 and HOYA's shareholding had been transferred to CIHL on 29 August 2024. Post HOYA's exit, the Group holds ~98.21% in ASI.

In order to strengthen the ASI operations, the Group expects to re-organise the capital structure of ASI and its subsidiaries ("ASI Group") and is evaluating multiple options. The said reorganization is expected to result in utilization of brought forward losses at the ASI Group. Hence, net deferred tax asset of ₹ 682 Crore pertaining to such unutilized tax losses were recorded in the previous year ended 31 March 2025 in accordance with principles of Ind AS 12 - Income taxes, which based on management's estimate is probable to realise within the stipulated timelines.

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(C) Stake sale in subsidiary

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,67,95,48,419 shares to 2,56,52,71,353 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 6,292 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake has decreased from 63.42% to 60.71% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL and the resultant difference on change in the proportion of ownership attributable to non-controlling interest of ₹ 5,908 Crore has been recorded in Non Controlling Interest Reserve classified under "Other reserves".

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,74,31,54,310 shares to 2,67,95,48,419 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 3,134 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake had decreased from 64.92% to 63.42% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL and the resultant difference on change in the proportion of ownership attributable to non-controlling interest of ₹ 2,913 Crore had been recorded in Non Controlling Interest Reserve classified under "Other reserves".

(D) Acquisition of Stake

Incab Industries limited ("Incab") is a private limited company located at Kolkata. NCLT vide its order dated 3 December 2025 has granted its approval for the Resolution Plan as submitted by the Company for acquisition of Incab under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process in accordance with the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 for total consideration of ₹ 587 Crore.

The Company has made the payment of upfront consideration of ₹ 587 Crore for the implementation of approved Resolution Plan. Pursuant to approval of the Resolution Plan and on payment of consideration, management has assessed that Control in terms of Ind AS 110 has been acquired on 3 December 2025. The acquisition meets the criterion of asset acquisition under Ind AS 103- Business Combinations. Accordingly, fair value of the total consideration amounting to ₹ 587 crore has been allocated to the identified assets and liabilities acquired on the basis of their relative fair values.

5 Segment Information

A) Description of segment and principal activities

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

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

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

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

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

The following table presents revenue, EBITDA, certain assets and liabilities information regarding the Group's business segments as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

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For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)														
Particulars	Business Segments													
	Zinc India	Zinc International	Copper	Power	Others	Total Continuing Operations	Oil & Gas	Aluminium	Iron Ore	Power	Others	Total Discontinued Operations	Eliminations	Total
Revenue														
External revenue	39,008	4,860	30,896	135	1,350	76,249	9,582	65,766	6,451	8,721	7,306	97,826	-	1,74,075
Add: Inter segment revenue	49	-	173	-	815	1,037	-	81	6	170	-	257	(1,294)	-
Segment revenue	39,057	4,860	31,069	135	2,165	77,286	9,582	65,847	6,457	8,891	7,306	98,083	(1,294)	1,74,075
Add: Other operating income	1,607	57	49	7	39	1,759	25	1,048	69	39	179	1,360	-	3,119
Total revenue from operations	40,664	4,917	31,118	142	2,204	79,045	9,607	66,895	6,526	8,930	7,485	99,443	(1,294)	1,77,194
Results														
Segment results (EBITDA) *	22,056	1,321	(48)	89	1	23,419	4,350	25,502	1,007	1,534	164	32,557	-	55,976
Less: Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	3,798	773	54	33	152	4,810	1,884	2,020	247	548	265	4,964	-	9,774
Add: Other income, net of expenses ^{b,c}	196	-	1	-	1	198	(1,252)	105	6	11	-	(1,130)	-	(930)
Add: Other unallocable income, net of expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,684
Less: Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,351
Add: Net exceptional loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,178)
Add: Share in loss of jointly controlled entities and associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Net profit before tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,426
Other information														
Segment assets	27,474	13,521	5,837	529	3,489	50,850	25,806	80,592	5,408	16,876	7,996	1,36,678	-	1,87,528
Financial assets investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,194
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,292
Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,501
Cash and bank balances (including restricted cash and bank balances)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,165
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,557
Total Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,33,237
Segment liabilities	8,784	2,691	8,707	67	2,149	22,398	11,438	20,926	3,582	1,868	3,601	41,415	-	63,813
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,669
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,742
Income tax liabilities (net of payments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,708
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,728
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,64,660

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(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Business Segments													Total
	Zinc India	Zinc International	Copper	Power	Others	Total Continuing Operations	Oil & Gas	Aluminium	Iron Ore	Power	Others	Total Discontinued Operations	Eliminations	
Capital expenditure ^d	6,464	2,316	127	-	830	9,737	3,728	7,700	609	1,871	1,065	14,973	-	24,759
Net (impairment)/ reversal or (write off)/write back relating to assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(349)	-	-	-	(349)	-	(349)

- a) EBITDA is a non- GAAP measure.
- b) Includes amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.
- c) Includes cost of exploration wells written off in Oil & Gas segment.
- d) Includes capital expenditure of ₹ 49 Crore which is not allocable to any segment.

The continuing business segments are:

- (a) Zinc, Lead and Silver - India, which consists of mining of ore, manufacturing of zinc and lead ingots and silver, both from own mining and purchased concentrate. Additional intra segment information of revenues for the Zinc & Lead and Silver segment have been provided to enhance understanding of segment business;
- (b) Zinc - International, which consists of exploration, mining, treatment and production of zinc, lead, copper and associated mineral concentrates for sale;
- (c) Copper, which consist of mining of copper concentrate, manufacturing of copper cathode, continuous cast copper rod, anode slime from purchased concentrate and blister, and manufacturing of precious metal from anode slime, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid;
- (d) Power, includes wind power plants and a power plant situated at Mettur Dam in the State of Tamil Nadu in southern India but excluding captive power; and
- (e) Other business segment under continuing operations comprises port/berth, glass substrate, power cables and ferroy alloys.

The discontinued business segments are:

- (f) Oil & Gas, which consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas;
- (g) Aluminium, which consist of mining of bauxite and manufacturing of alumina and various aluminium products;
- (h) Iron ore, which consists of mining of ore and manufacturing of pig iron and metallurgical coke;
- (i) Power, includes thermal power facilities predominantly engaged in generation and sale of commercial power but excluding captive power; and
- (j) Other business segment under discontinued operations comprises steel and cement.

The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and liabilities respectively.

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For the year ended 31 March 2025

₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Business Segments													Eliminations	Total
	Zinc India	Zinc International	Copper	Power	Others	Total Continuing Operations	Oil & Gas	Aluminium	Iron Ore	Power	Others	Total Discontinued Operations			
Revenue															
External revenue	32,865	3,918	22,797	137	2,144	61,861	11,044	58,446	5,972	6,022	7,380	88,864	-	1,50,725	
Add: Inter segment revenue	38	-	254	-	-	292	-	76	114	-	556	746	(1,038)	-	
Segment revenue	32,903	3,918	23,051	137	2,144	62,153	11,044	58,522	6,086	6,022	7,936	89,610	(1,038)	1,50,725	
Add: Other operating income	1,003	18	40	2	71	1,134	201	1,162	188	19	224	1,794	(685)	2,243	
Total revenue from operations	33,906	3,936	23,091	139	2,215	63,287	11,245	59,684	6,274	6,041	8,160	91,404	(1,723)	1,52,968	
Results															
Segment results (EBITDA) ^a	17,365	1,321	(112)	87	236	18,897	4,664	17,798	1,006	650	526	24,644	-	43,541	
Less: Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	3,652	447	48	34	52	4,233	2,779	2,778	309	614	383	6,863	-	11,096	
Add: Other income, net of expenses ^{b,c}	179	-	1	-	1	181	(459)	97	7	11	-	(344)	-	(163)	
Add: Other unallocable income, net of expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,640	
Less: Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,914	
Add: Net exceptional gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,868	
Add: Share in profit of jointly controlled entities and associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Net profit before tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,877	
Other information															
Segment assets	24,126	10,000	4,601	553	2,733	42,013	24,285	73,113	6,181	16,534	7,413	1,27,526	-	1,69,539	
Financial assets investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,505	
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,353	
Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,611	
Cash and bank balances (including restricted cash and bank balances)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,714	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,571	
Total Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,03,293	
Segment liabilities	7,800	1,847	7,169	70	1,021	17,907	12,185	22,036	3,213	1,317	3,503	42,254	-	60,161	
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,043	
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,853	
Income tax liabilities (net of payments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,158	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,325	

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(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Business Segments													Total
	Zinc India	Zinc International	Copper	Power	Others	Total Continuing Operations	Oil & Gas	Aluminium	Iron Ore	Power	Others	Discontinued Operations	Eliminations	
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1,49,540
Capital expenditure ^d	5,176	2,045	71	-	-	7,292	3,005	7,527	705	1,878	946	14,061		21,380
Net (impairment)/ reversal or (write off)/write back relating to assets	-	-	-	-	(268)	(268)	2,358	-	-	-	-	2,358	-	2,090

- a) EBITDA is a non- GAAP measure.
- b) Includes amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.
- c) Includes cost of exploration wells written off in Oil & Gas segment.
- d) Includes capital expenditure of ₹ 27 Crore which is not allocable to any segment.

The continuing business segments are:

- (a) Zinc, Lead and Silver - India, which consists of mining of ore, manufacturing of zinc and lead ingots and silver, both from own mining and purchased concentrate. Additional intra segment information of revenues for the Zinc & Lead and Silver segment have been provided to enhance understanding of segment business;
- (b) Zinc - International, which consists of exploration, mining, treatment and production of zinc, lead, copper and associated mineral concentrates for sale;
- (c) Copper, which consist of mining of copper concentrate, manufacturing of copper cathode, continuous cast copper rod, anode slime from purchased concentrate and blister, and manufacturing of precious metal from anode slime, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid;
- (d) Power, includes wind power plants and a power plant situated at Mettur Dam in the State of Tamil Nadu in southern India but excluding captive power; and
- (e) Other business segment under continuing operations comprises port/berth, glass substrate and ferroy alloys.

The discontinued business segments are:

- (f) Oil & Gas, which consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas;
- (g) Aluminium, which consist of mining of bauxite and manufacturing of alumina and various aluminium products;
- (h) Iron ore, which consists of mining of ore and manufacturing of pig iron and metallurgical coke;
- (i) Power, includes thermal power facilities predominantly engaged in generation and sale of commercial power but excluding captive power; and
- (j) Other business segment under discontinued operations comprises steel and cement.

The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and liabilities respectively.

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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 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue by geographical segment		
Continuing operations		
India	49,374	41,827
Europe*	8,752	4,053
Saudi Arabia	4,228	3,161
China	3,421	1,804
The United States of America	80	20
Mexico	37	2
Others*	10,780	10,738
Discontinued operations		
India	62,642	58,563
Europe*	6,627	11,999
China	4,662	2,460
The United States of America	2,355	1,694
Mexico	1,990	3,009
Saudi Arabia	597	418
Others*	18,530	10,977
Total	1,74,075	1,50,725

* ₹ 1,806 Crores reclassified from Others to Europe for the previous year

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:

For the year ended 31 March 2026:

(₹ in Crore)

Geographical Segments	Year ended 31 March 2026
Carrying amount of non-current assets	
Continuing operations	
India	30,190
South Africa	12,089
Namibia	722
Other	1,039
Discontinued operations	
India	1,10,622
Other	257
Total	1,54,919

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For the year ended 31 March 2025:

		(₹ in Crore)
Geographical Segments		Year ended 31 March 2025
Carrying amount of non-current assets		
India		1,27,973
South Africa		8,824
Namibia		653
Taiwan		610
Other		1,227
Total		1,39,287

C) Information about major customer

No single customer has accounted for more than 10% of the Group's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

D) Disaggregation of Revenue

Below table summarises the disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers

			(₹ in Crore)
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	
Continuing operations			
Zinc metal	26,144	25,799	
Lead metal	4,208	4,643	
Silver metals and bars	8,872	6,264	
Copper products	28,812	22,368	
Ferro alloys	1,047	921	
Power	168	-	
Others	4,507	2,633	
Discontinued operations			
Oil	6,969	8,312	
Gas	2,270	2,790	
Iron Ore	2,855	2,384	
Pig iron	3,733	3,772	
Aluminium products	63,805	55,968	
Power	7,294	4,515	
Steel products	5,471	6,008	
Metallurgical coke	189	197	
Others	3,068	4,103	
Revenue from contracts with customers*	1,69,412	1,50,677	
Revenue from contingent rents	1,427	1,387	
Gain/(Losses) on provisionally priced contracts under Ind AS 109	3,236	(1,339)	
Total revenue	1,74,075	1,50,725	

*includes revenues from sale of services aggregating to ₹ 495 Crore, of which ₹ 315 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 424 Crore, of which ₹ 219 Crore relates to discontinued operations) which is recorded over a period of time. The balance revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at a point in time.

6 Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets, Capital work-in-progress and Exploration intangible assets under development

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)														Total including capital work-in-progress and exploration intangible assets under development
	Property	Plant and Equipment	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Mining property	Oil & gas producing facilities	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Use assets (Refer note below)	Total	Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)	Exploration intangible assets under development	
Gross block															
As at 01 April 2024	2,408	16,350	1,27,500	23,783	1,07,498	462	397	1,198	2,185	2,81,781	53,981	10,129	3,45,891		
Additions	-	22	1,331	979	-	3	16	41	680	3,072	17,689	930	21,691		
Transfers/ reclassifications (i)	24	487	6,131	1,982	647	2	20	30	(4)	9,319	(9,191)	(157)	(29)		
CWIP written off (Refer note 36(i))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(268)	-	(268)		
Disposals/ adjustments	-	(69)	(2,022)	11	(64)	(11)	(15)	(96)	(53)	(2,319)	(23)	-	(2,342)		
Exploration cost written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(459)		
Exchange differences	10	150	771	318	2,775	8	(12)	14	4,034	979	249	5,262	5,262		
As at 31 March 2025	2,442	16,940	1,33,711	27,073	1,10,856	464	418	1,161	2,822	2,95,887	63,167	10,692	3,69,746		
Additions	2	2	344	709	-	5	31	15	1,144	2,252	19,082	2,164	23,498		
CWIP written off (Refer note 36(i))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(349)	-	(349)		
Acquisition through Business Combination	562	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	-	-	582		
Transfers/ reclassifications (i)	73	1,928	15,040	1,991	1,383	363	4	20	(3)	20,799	(20,653)	(156)	(10)		
Disposals/ adjustments	(2)	(165)	(2,104)	(49)	(145)	(46)	(23)	(22)	(123)	(2,679)	(132)	-	(2,811)		
Exploration cost written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,252)	(1,252)		
Exchange differences	9	171	3,500	1,345	10,979	(336)	1	37	58	15,764	4,400	1,003	21,167		
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	3,086	18,895	1,50,492	31,069	1,23,073	450	431	1,211	3,898	3,32,605	65,515	12,451	4,10,571		
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	(1,952)	(13,890)	(1,15,127)	(3,437)	(1,23,073)	(329)	(392)	(626)	(2,635)	(2,61,461)	(54,385)	(12,230)	(3,28,076)		
As at 31 March 2026	1,134	5,005	35,365	27,631	-	121	39	585	1,263	71,144	11,130	221	82,495		
Accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairment															
As at 01 April 2024	386	8,696	57,155	15,555	1,01,086	367	200	1,118	503	1,85,066	33,650	7,571	2,26,287		
Charge for the year	8	492	6,014	2,264	1,643	11	37	87	390	10,946	-	-	10,946		
Disposals/ adjustments	-	(41)	(1,169)	(21)	(13)	(3)	(11)	(95)	(47)	(1,400)	-	-	(1,400)		
Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(2,204)	(29)	(2,238)		
Transfers/ reclassifications (i)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	-	-	1		
Exchange differences	8	124	585	115	2,605	7	-	(5)	6	3,445	782	193	4,420		
As at 31 March 2025	402	9,273	62,580	17,913	1,05,321	382	226	1,105	851	1,98,053	32,228	7,735	2,38,016		
Charge for the year	7	443	5,637	2,440	619	10	27	54	429	9,666	-	-	9,666		
Disposals/ adjustments	-	(156)	(2,021)	(35)	-	(46)	(15)	(28)	(55)	(2,356)	(96)	-	(2,452)		
Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year	-	-	-	-	765	-	-	-	-	765	72	-	837		
Transfers/ reclassifications (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(75)	78	-	-	-	-		
Exchange differences	33	449	2,434	515	10,455	22	2	59	36	14,005	3,008	761	17,774		
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	442	10,009	68,630	21,598	1,16,395	368	237	1,115	1,339	2,20,133	35,212	8,496	2,63,841		
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	(423)	(7,505)	(49,814)	(3,187)	(1,16,395)	(262)	(224)	(533)	(673)	(1,79,016)	(34,392)	(8,496)	(2,21,904)		
As at 31 March 2026	19	2,504	18,816	18,411	-	106	13	582	666	41,117	820	-	41,937		
Net book value/ carrying amount															
As at 01 April 2024	2,022	7,654	70,345	8,228	6,412	95	197	80	1,682	96,715	20,331	2,558	1,19,604		
As at 31 March 2025	2,040	7,667	71,131	9,160	5,535	82	192	56	1,971	97,834	30,939	2,957	1,31,730		
As at 31 March 2026	1,115	2,501	16,549	9,221	-	15	26	3	597	30,027	10,310	221	40,558		

(i) Transfers/reclassification majorly includes capitalisation of CWIP to respective class of assets.

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Right of use (ROU) assets

(₹ in Crore)				
Particulars	ROU land	ROU building	ROU plant and equipment	Total
Gross block				
As at 01 April 2024	1,445	72	668	2,185
Additions	152	48	480	680
Transfers/ reclassification	(164)	-	160	(4)
Disposals/ adjustments	(1)	(8)	(44)	(53)
Exchange differences	3	2	9	14
As at 31 March 2025	1,435	114	1,273	2,822
Additions	65	59	1,020	1,144
Transfers/ reclassification	-	-	(3)	(3)
Disposals/ adjustments	(92)	(8)	(23)	(123)
Exchange differences	3	13	42	58
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	1,411	178	2,309	3,898
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	(1,108)	(161)	(1,366)	(2,635)
As at 31 March 2026	303	17	943	1,263
Accumulated depreciation & impairment				
As at 01 April 2024	255	69	179	503
Charge for the year	51	4	335	390
Disposals/ adjustments	(1)	(8)	(38)	(47)
Transfers/ reclassification	(1)	-	-	(1)
Exchange differences	1	2	3	6
As at 31 March 2025	305	67	479	851
Charge for the year	44	7	378	429
Disposals/ adjustments	(39)	(11)	(5)	(55)
Impairment charge for the year (Refer note 36)	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ reclassification	-	-	78	78
Exchange differences	1	6	29	36
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	311	69	959	1,339
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	(212)	(62)	(399)	(673)
As at 31 March 2026	99	7	560	666
Net book value/ carrying amount				
As at 01 April 2024	1,190	3	489	1,682
As at 31 March 2025	1,130	47	794	1,971
As at 31 March 2026	204	10	383	597

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(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	Software license	Right to use	Mining rights	Port concession rights (refer note h)	Brand & technological know-how	Total
Intangible assets						
Gross block						
As at 01 April 2024	237	260	2,201	695	198	3,591
Additions	15	75	-	-	-	90
Transfers/ reclassification	16	-	7	5	-	28
Disposals/ adjustments	(6)	(75)	(1)	(4)	-	(86)
Exchange differences	-	1	-	-	8	9
As at 31 March 2025	262	261	2,207	696	206	3,632
Additions	26	-	42	-	-	68
Transfers/ reclassification	2	-	-	4	-	6
Disposals/ adjustments	(8)	(11)	-	-	-	(19)
Exchange differences	(5)	12	-	-	6	13
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	277	262	2,249	700	212	3,700
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	(167)	(184)	(1,964)	-	-	(2,315)
As at 31 March 2026	110	78	285	700	212	1,386
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
As at 01 April 2024	196	36	721	271	119	1,343
Charge for the year	22	51	74	26	20	193
Disposals/ adjustments	(12)	10	22	-	-	20
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	5	5
As at 31 March 2025	206	97	817	297	144	1,561
Charge for the year	32	37	44	26	2	141
Transfers/ reclassification	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Disposals/ adjustments	(18)	-	-	-	-	(18)
Exchange differences	-	5	-	-	4	9
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	220	136	861	323	150	1,690
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	(126)	(101)	(599)	-	-	(826)
As at 31 March 2026	94	35	262	323	150	864
Net book value/ carrying amount						
As at 01 April 2024	41	224	1,480	424	79	2,248
As at 31 March 2025	56	164	1,390	399	62	2,071
As at 31 March 2026	16	43	23	377	62	521

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6 Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended
Less than 1 year	13,857	54	14,873	15
1-2 years	8,053	15	7,464	74
2-3 years	4,924	-	4,405	-
More than 3 years	3,276	124	3,624	484
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	(19,982)	(11)	-	-
Total	10,128	182	30,366	573

CWIP completion schedule for projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			
	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress				
Continuing operations:				
Others*	1,612	-	-	-
Discontinued operations:				
Lanjigarh alumina 2-5 MTPA expansion project	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas development CWIP projects	2,683	-	-	-
Others*	603	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	11

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			
	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress				
Lanjigarh alumina 2-5 MTPA expansion project	4,065	-	-	-
Oil & Gas development CWIP projects	2,285	858	-	-
Others*	1,746		-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	360

* Includes projects which are individually less than 10% of CWIP balance.

Exploration intangible assets under development ageing schedule

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Projects in progress	Projects in progress
Less than 1 year	1,623	390
1-2 years	422	361
2-3 years	670	518
More than 3 years	1,240	1,688
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	(3,734)	-
Total	221	2,957

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6 Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of Group

(₹ in Crore)

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross block as at 31 March 2026	Gross block as at 31 March 2025	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Group
Continuing Operations:							
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold land	0	7	FACOR Power Limited ("FPL"), merged with FACOR	No	27 August 2007	During current year, out of the total 98.3 acres of freehold land, 97.20 acres have been transferred in the name of the FACOR. The transfer of the remaining 1 acre, valued at approximately ₹7 lakh, is pending. During the year, lease hold land of ₹ 1.37 crores have also been transferred in the name of the Company, which was pending as on 31 March 2025.
	Leasehold land	-	0		No	16 December 2011	
	Leasehold land	-	1		No	17 November 2011	
	Land	53	53	Erstwhile Sterlite Industries (India) Limited, merged with the Company	No	1965-2012*	The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Courts.
	ROU land	50	50		No	1993-2009*	
Discontinued Operations:							
Property, plant and equipment	Land & building	4,083	3,716	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) & Cairn India Ltd	No	10 April 2009	The title deeds of Oil & Gas exploration blocks jointly owned by the JV partners are in the name of ONGC, being the licensee of these exploration blocks.
	Land	0	0	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd (NTPC)	No	20 June 2002	The 206.18 acres land transferred to BALCO by NTPC is yet to be registered in favour of BALCO due to non-availability of title deeds from NTPC. In the matter, arbitration was held where the Arbitrator passed the award in favour of BALCO but directed that transfer of title deeds of land will be effected by the Central Government with the assistance of State Government. The matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.
	Land	116	105	The Government of Jharkhand	No	2008*	This land was taken on lease from Government of Jharkhand since incorporation of ESL Steel Limited and has been recorded as 'ROU Land' in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 116 'Leases'. As at 31 March 2025, the formal execution of lease deed is still pending with the Government of Jharkhand.
	Land	2	2	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	No	2011-12*	Certain land parcel aggregating to 40.23 acres is to be handed over to designated owners as per the NCLT Order. Meenakshi is in process of completing these transfers.
	Land	20	20	Erstwhile Vedanta Aluminium Limited, merged with the Company	No	2008-2012*	The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Courts.

* Multiple dates of acquisitions during the period disclosed.

- a) Plant and equipment include refineries, smelters, power plants, railway sidings, ships, river fleets and related facilities.
- b) During the year ended 31 March 2026, interest capitalised was ₹ 1,492 Crore, of which ₹ 1,119 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,430 Crore, of which ₹ 1,290 Crore relates to discontinued operations).

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- c) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged as security against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note 19 on “Borrowings”.
- d) Freehold land includes 40 quarters at Bidhan Bagh Unit and 300.88 acres of land at Korba which have been occupied without authorisation for which Group is evaluating evacuation options and the Group has filed civil suits.
- e) The Division Bench of the Hon’ble High Court of Chhattisgarh has vide its order dated 25 February 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 matter of 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. As per Supreme Court’s directions, the CEC has now submitted another detailed report on 19 March 2025. The matter will be taken up for hearing in due course."

- f) 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 ₹ 14,759 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 13,828 Crore)

g) Reconciliation of depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation/depletion/amortisation expense on:		
Property, plant and equipment	9,666	10,946
Intangible assets	141	193
As per property, plant and equipment and intangibles schedule	9,807	11,139
Less: cost allocated to joint ventures and other adjustments	(50)	(43)
Less: transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	(4,947)	(6,863)
As per consolidated statement of profit and loss	4,810	4,233

- h) Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited ("VGCB"), a special purpose vehicle and wholly owned subsidiary of 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, transfer basis and the concession agreement between Visakhapatnam Port Trust ('VPT') and VGCB was signed in June 2010. In October 2010, VGCB was awarded with the concession after fulfilling conditions stipulated as a precedent to the concession agreement. Visakhapatnam port trust has provided, in lieu of license fee an exclusive license to the VGCB for designing, engineering, financing, constructing, equipping, operating, maintaining, and replacing the project/project facilities and services. The concession period is 30 years from the date of the award. The upgraded capacity is 10.18 mmtpa and the Visakhapatnam port trust would be entitled to receive 38.10% share of the gross revenue as royalty. VGCB is entitled to recover a tariff from the user(s) of the project facilities and services as per its Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP) notification. The tariff rates are linked to the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and would accordingly be adjusted as specified in the concession agreement every year. The ownership of all infrastructure assets, buildings, structures, berths, wharfs, equipment and other immovable and movable assets constructed, installed, located, created or provided by VGCB at the project site and/or in the port’s assets pursuant to concession agreement would be with the VGCB until expiry of this concession agreement. The cost of any repair, replacement or restoration of the project facilities and services shall be borne by VGCB during the concession period. VGCB has to transfer all its rights, titles and interest in the project facilities and services free of cost to VPT at the

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- end of the concession period. VGCB has entered into a supplementary agreement to the original concession agreement with VPT dated 20 October 2021, wherein VPT can handle other compatible cargos during idling of the berth. Intangible asset port concession rights represents consideration for construction services. No Revenue from construction contract of service concession arrangements on exchanging construction services for the port concession rights was recognised for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.
- i) As at 31 March 2026, TSPL’s assets consisting of land (including Right of Use land), buildings, and plant and machinery having a net carrying value of ₹ 391 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 391 Crore), ₹ 110 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 122 Crore) and ₹ 6,513 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 6,903 Crore), respectively, have been given on operating lease (refer Note 3(C)(B)(i)).
- j) Freehold land includes gross block of ₹ 410 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 363 Crore) and accumulated depreciation ₹ 374 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 334 Crore), which is available for use during the lifetime of the Production Sharing Contract of the respective Oil and Gas blocks.

7A Investments accounted for using the equity method

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investment in Equity Shares of Associate Companies and Joint ventures – unquoted (fully paid)		
Continuing operations:		
Gaurav Overseas Private Limited - 14,23,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 14,23,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	1	1
RoshSkor Township (Proprietary) Limited - 50 equity shares of NAD 1 each (31 March 2025: 50 equity shares of NAD 1 each)	3	3
Madanpur South Coal Company Limited - 1,14,421 equity shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 1,14,421 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	2	2
Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited- 69 equity shares of NAD 1 each (31 March 2025: 69 equity shares of NAD 1 each)	0	0
Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Proprietary) Limited - 51 equity shares of NAD 1 each (31 March 2025: 51 equity shares of NAD 1 each)	27	23
Less: Impairment in the value of investment	(2)	(2)
Discontinued operations:		
Goa Maritime Private Limited - 5,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 5,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47)	-	0
Total	31	27
Aggregate carrying amount of unquoted investments	33	29
Aggregate carrying amount of impairment in the value of investments	(2)	(2)
Total	31	27

7B Financial assets - Non-current Investments

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(I) Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in Equity Shares - quoted (Continuing operations)		
Sterlite Technologies Limited- 47,64,295 shares of ₹ 2 each (31 March 2025: 47,64,295 shares of ₹ 2 each)	84	39
Investment in Equity Shares - unquoted (Continuing operations)		
Sterlite Electric Limited (earlier known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited) - 19,05,718 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (31 March 2025: 19,05,718 equity shares of ₹ 2 each)*	1	10
Sterlite Grid 5 Limited - 19,05,718 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (31 March 2025: 19,05,718 equity shares of ₹ 2 each)*	10	1

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(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Sterlite Network Limited- 47,64,295 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (31 March 2025: Nil) ***	6	-
Investment in Equity Shares - unquoted (Refer Note 40(A)(c)(iii))**		
Continuing operations:		
Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited- 45,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 50,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each)	5	5
Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited- 5,60,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 5,60,00,000 Equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each)	56	56
Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited- 3,30,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 3,30,00,000 Equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each)	33	33
Discontinued operations:		
Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited- Nil equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 7,60,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47)	-	76
Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited- Nil equity shares (31 March 2025: 4,10,00,000 equity shares of class B of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47)	-	41
Investment in Bonds - quoted (Continuing operations)	196	184
(II) Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
Continuing operations:		
Investment in Bonds - quoted		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	10	19
Investment in Invit-quoted		
Roadstar Infra Investment Trust	9	-
Investment in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares ("OCRPS") - unquoted (Refer Note 40(A)(c)(iii))**		
Continuing operations:		
Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited- 1,18,30,000 shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 11,31,80,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47)	12	113
Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited- 22,40,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 22,40,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each)	224	224
Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited- 32,85,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: 32,85,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each)	328	328
Serentica Renewables India 14 Private Limited- 27,80,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2025: Nil)	278	-
Discontinued operations:		
Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 14,90,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47)	-	149
Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 5,00,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47)	-	50
Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 9,03,20,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47)	-	90
Serentica Renewables India 8 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 6,30,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47)	-	63
Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited- Nil shares (31 March 2025: 11,50,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each) (Refer note 47)	-	115
Total	1,252	1,596
Aggregate carrying amount of quoted investments, and market value thereof	299	242
Aggregate carrying amount of unquoted investments	953	1,354
Total	1,252	1,596

* Pursuant to the NCLT-approved Scheme of Arrangement, the Company's investment in Sterlite Power Transmission Limited ("SPTL") has been restructured following the demerger of Sterlite Grid 5 Limited ("SGL5") effective 08 October 2024. Shareholders received 1 equity share of SGL5 for every 1 equity share of SPTL, with the cost of acquisition allocated as 8% to SPTL and 92% to SGL5. The transaction qualifies as a tax-neutral demerger under Section 2 (19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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** During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, OCRPS worth of ₹ 122 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 89 Crore) were converted into equity shares with differential voting rights of Serentica Renewable Power Companies as per terms of the Power Delivery Agreement ("PDA"). Accordingly, these shares had been reclassified from Investments at fair value through profit and loss to Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group has pledged all of its investments in SRI4PL for financing the project as per the terms of the PDA.

*** Pursuant to the NCLT-approved Scheme of Arrangement, the Company's investment in Sterlite Technologies Limited has been restructured following the demerger of Sterlite Technologies Limited and STL Networks Limited effective from the close of business on March 31, 2025. Shareholders received 1 equity share of STL Networks Limited for every 1 equity share of Sterlite Technologies Limited, with the cost of acquisition allocated as 42.33 % of Sterlite Technologies Limited and 57.77 % of STL Networks Limited. The transaction qualifies as a tax-neutral demerger under Section 2 (19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

7C Current Investments

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (fully paid)		
Investment in bonds - quoted	3,525	3,794
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (fully paid)		
Investment in mutual funds - unquoted	4,360	5,350
Investment in bonds - quoted ****	3,645	3,765
Investment in commercial paper - quoted	2,605	-
Total	14,135	12,909

**** Includes investments amounting to ₹ Nil (31 March 2025: ₹ 949 Crore) pledged as security for repurchase liability (Refer Note 19(c)). The Group continues to record these investments as it retains rights to contractual cash flows on such investments and thus do not meet the criteria for derecognition or transfer of financial asset as per Ind AS 107.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Aggregate amount of quoted investments, and market value thereof	9,775	7,559
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	4,360	5,350
Total	14,135	12,909

8 Financial assets - Loans

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Unsecured, considered good						
Loans to related parties (Refer note 43)	39	-	39	1,799	1,837	3,636
Loans and advances to employees	-	1	1	-	3	3
Unsecured, considered credit impaired						
Loans to related parties (Refer note 43)	-	-	-	99	17	116
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-	-	(99)	(17)	(116)
Total	39	1	40	1,799	1,840	3,639

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9 Financial assets - Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-Current	Current	Total	Non-Current	Current	Total
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	685	685	-	503	503
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	620	620	2,325	3,133	5,458
Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	126	-	126
Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	4	4	1,036	42	1,078
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	(4)	(4)	(1,036)	(42)	(1,078)
Total	-	1,305	1,305	2,451	3,636	6,087

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 st March 2026							Total
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Non-Current								
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current								
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	126	1,070	84	25	-	-	1,305
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	126	1,070	84	25	-	4	1,309
	-	126	1,070	84	25	-	4	1,309
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								(4)
Total								1,305

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Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 st March 2025							Total
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Non-Current								
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good								-
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk								-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired								-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	25	185	226	317	315	1,257	2,325
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	2	5	8	-	21	90	126
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	1	1	3	2	11	1,018	1,036
Sub-total	-	28	191	237	319	347	2,365	3,487
Current								
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	97	1,867	1,542	39	8	4	1	3,558
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	28	-	4	-	32
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	78
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Sub-total	97	1,867	1,542	67	8	8	89	3,678
	97	1,895	1,733	304	327	355	2,454	7,165
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								(1,078)
Total								6,087

- a) The credit period given to customers is up to 180 days (31 March 2025: 180 days), refer note 24 (C)(d).
- b) Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the company. For amount due and terms and conditions of related party receivables, refer note 43.
- c) In a matter pertaining to mega power project benefit between TSPL and Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) relating to assessment of whether there has been a change in law following the execution of the Power Purchase Agreement, the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity has dismissed the appeal in July 2017 filed by TSPL. TSPL later filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. On August 19, 2025, SC dismissed the Appeal filed by TSPL. On September 17, 2025, TSPL filed review petition before SC. On December 9, 2025, Supreme Court dismissed the Review Petition filed by TSPL. TSPL is examining the legal recourses available.

The Group has recognized a provision amounting to ₹215 crore towards Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) arising from the under-recovery of ₹ 88 crore in respect of the mega benefit case (currently disclosed under discontinued operations, Refer note 47). The impact of this provision has been disclosed as an exceptional item for the period (Refer note 36(a)).

The outstanding trade receivables in relation to this dispute and other matters is ₹ 383 Crore as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,691 Crore). During the year ended 31 March 2026, pursuant to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 19 August 2025 in relation to the mega power benefit matter which was decided against TSPL, the Group has written off ₹ 1,407 crore (Refer note 36(a)).

The Group, based on external legal opinion and its own assessment of the merits of the cases, believe that the balance receivable of ₹ 383 Crore is recoverable. This matter pertains to discontinued operations.

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- d)

Trade receivables includes ₹ 634 Crore (net of Provision for expected credit loss ("ECL") of ₹ 200 Crore recognized on account of time value of money) as at 31 March 2026 (currently disclosed under discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 634 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 200 Crore) withheld by GRIDCO Limited ("GRIDCO") primarily on account of litigation and alleged short-supply of power by the Group under the terms of long term power supply agreement.

Out of the above, ₹ 341 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 107 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 341 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 107 Crore) relates to the amounts withheld by GRIDCO due to tariff adjustments on account of transmission line constraints in respect of which GRIDCO's appeal against order of APTEL is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and ₹ 218 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 68 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 223 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 63 Crore) relates to alleged short supply of power for which the Group's appeal on certain grounds are pending before APTEL.
- e)

The total trade receivables as at 01 April 2025 were ₹ 6,016 Crore (net of provision for expected credit loss).

10 Financial assets - Others

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Bank deposits whose original maturity is more than 12 months ^{a, b, d}	565	302	867	861	870	1,731
Site Restoration asset ^c	167	-	167	1,669	-	1,669
Unsecured, considered good						
Receivables from related parties (Refer note 43)	-	(73)	(73)	-	16	16
Security deposits	103	25	128	475	69	544
Others						
Advance recoverable (oil and gas business)	-	-	-	-	4,346	4,346
Others ^e	5	23	28	10	2,296	2,306
Unsecured, considered credit impaired						
Security deposits	43	-	43	44	1	45
Balance with government authorities	-	10	10	-	3	3
Others ^e	0	17	17	351	690	1,041
Less: Loss Allowance	(43)	(27)	(70)	(395)	(694)	(1,089)
Total	840	277	1,117	3,015	7,597	10,612

- a)

Bank deposits includes fixed deposit with maturity more than twelve months of ₹ 589 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 236 Crore) under lien with bank, ₹ 208 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 208 Crore) reserve created against principal payment on loans from banks, restricted funds of ₹ 232 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 264 Crore) held as interest reserve created against interest payment on loans from banks and margin money created against bank guarantee of ₹ 269 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 53 Crore).
- b)

Restricted funds of ₹ 9 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 13 Crore) held as lien with Others.
- c)

Bank deposits and site restoration asset earn interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rates.
- d)

Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months but less than 12 months remaining to mature are disclosed as "Current Financial assets – others" instead of "Other bank balances" earlier.
- e)

Government of India (GoI) vide Office Memorandum ("OM") No. O-19025/10/2005-ONG-DV dated 01 February 2013 allowed for Exploration in the Mining Lease Area after expiry of Exploration period and prescribed the mechanism for recovery of such Exploration Cost incurred. Vide another Memorandum dated 24 October 2019, GoI clarified that all approved Exploration costs incurred on Exploration activities, both successful and unsuccessful, are recoverable in the manner as prescribed in the OM and as per the provisions of PSC. Accordingly, the Group has started recognizing revenue for past exploration costs, through increased share in the joint operations revenue as the Group believes that cost recovery mechanism prescribed under OM for profit petroleum payable to GoI is not applicable to its Joint operation partner. In FY23-24, the Arbitration Tribunal issued Final Partial Award which allowed for recovery of exploration costs. At year end, an amount of ₹ 2,579 Crore (US\$ 275 million) (currently disclosed under discontinued operations, refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,285 Crore (US\$ 267 million)) is receivable from its joint operation partner on account of this. The Group is actively engaging with Joint operation partner and the same will be recovered through revenue in due course.

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11 Other assets

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Unsecured, considered good						
Capital advances	1,124	-	1,124	2,123	-	2,123
Advances other than capital advances						
Advances for supplies to related party (Refer note 43)	-	-	-	-	312	312
Advances for supplies	81	253	334	86	1,224	1,310
Others						
Balance with government authorities ^a	51	746	797	733	1,293	2,026
Others ^b	364	480	844	1,021	988	2,009
Unsecured, considered doubtful						
Capital advances	149	-	149	178	-	178
Advance for supplies	-	7	7	-	81	81
Balance with government authorities	-	107	107	4	107	111
Others ^b	806	-	806	776	6	782
Less: Loss Allowance	(955)	(114)	(1,069)	(958)	(194)	(1,152)
Total	1,620	1,479	3,099	3,963	3,817	7,780

- a)

Includes ₹ 66 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 66 Crore), being Company's share of gross amount of ₹ 97 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 97 Crore) paid under protest on account of Education Cess and Secondary Higher Education Cess for the year ended 2013-14.
- b)

Others include claim receivables, advance recoverable (oil and gas business), prepaid expenses and export incentive receivables.

12 Inventories

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Raw materials	840	2,730
Goods-in transit	29	1,434
Work-in-progress	3,468	5,788
Finished good	362	1,224
Goods-in transit	24	1
Fuel stock	67	1,204
Goods-in transit	29	288
Stores and spares	567	1,750
Goods-in transit	28	55
Total	5,414	14,474

- a)

Inventory held at net realisable value of ₹ 2,649 Crore as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,616 Crore).
- b)

A write down of inventories amounting to ₹ 111 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 116 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)(K).

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13 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks ^a	1,316	3,078
Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months (including interest accrued thereon) ^b	54	913
Cash on hand	-	2
Total	1,370	3,993

- a) Including foreign inward remittances aggregating ₹ 544 Crore (US\$ 58 million) (31 March 2025: ₹ 103 Crore (US\$ 12 million)) held by banks in their nostro accounts on behalf of the Group.
- b) Bank deposits earn interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rates.

14 Other bank balances

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (including interest accrued thereon) ^{a,b,c}	237	2,818
Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts ^d	2,132	156
Earmarked escrow account ^e	-	3
Total	2,369	2,977

- a) The above bank deposits includes ₹ 1 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 79 Crore) on lien with banks, margin money of ₹ 123 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 119 Crore).
- b) ₹ 44 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 43 Crore) held as collateral in respect of closure costs, ₹ 238 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 25 Crore) held as lien with Others and ₹ 651 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 617 Crore) held as margin money against bank guarantees.
- c) Bank deposits earn interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rates.
- d) Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts are restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed dividends or unpaid dividend as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- e) Earmarked escrow account includes amount restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed redeemable preference shares.

15 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	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)	301	3,010	301	3,010
B) Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each with voting rights a,b, c	391	391	391	391
Total	391	391	391	391

- a) Includes 2,98,632 (31 March 2025: 2,98,632) equity shares kept in abeyance. These shares are not part of listed equity capital and pending allotment as they are sub-judice.
- b) Includes 55,86,325 (31 March 2025: 50,83,517) equity shares held by Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust (Refer note 16).

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- c) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had allotted 19,31,81,818 equity shares on 20 July 2024 to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers ("QIB") at a price of ₹ 440 per equity share (including a premium of ₹ 439 per equity share) aggregating to ~₹ 8,500 Crore pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") in accordance with provisions of SEBI Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements ("ICDR") Regulations. Upto 31 March 2025, ₹ 6,375 crores were used for specific purposes of loan repayments, ₹ 2,061 crores were used for general corporate purposes and ₹ 64 crores were used towards corporate tax payments. As at 31 March 2026, all the QIP proceeds have been utilized. Necessary compliance certificates for "Use of Proceeds" have been obtained.

C) Shares held by ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding
Twin Star Holdings Limited	156.48	40.02	156.48	40.02
Welter Trading Limited	3.82	0.98	3.82	0.98
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited	49.28	12.60	49.28	12.60
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited	10.74	2.74	10.73	2.74
Vedanta Netherlands Investment BV	0.15	0.04	0.15	0.04
Total	220.47	56.38	220.46	56.38

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

All the above entities are subsidiaries of Vedanta Incorporated (erstwhile, Volcan Investments Limited), the ultimate holding company.

D) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company *

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding
Twin Star Holdings Limited	156.48	40.02	156.48	40.02
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited	49.28	12.60	49.28	12.60
Life Insurance Corporation of India	18.49	4.73	26.99	6.90

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

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

E) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters and Promoter Group

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding	% Change during the year	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding
Twin Star Holdings Limited	156.48	40.02	-	156.48	40.02
Welter Trading Limited	3.82	0.98	-	3.82	0.98
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited	49.28	12.60	-	49.28	12.60
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited	10.74	2.74	0.00	10.73	2.74
Vedanta Netherlands Investment BV	0.15	0.04	(0.00)	0.15	0.04
Mr. Pravin Agarwal	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
Ms. Suman Didwania	0.01	0.00	(0.00)	0.01	0.00
Mr. Ankit Agarwal	0.01	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
Ms. Sakshi Mody	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
Total	220.49	56.38	-	220.47	56.38

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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) In terms of Scheme of Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, vide its order dated 19 April 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 1,99,876 equity shares (31 March 2025: 1,99,876 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 06 September 2002 restrained any transaction with respect to subject shares.

16 Other equity

A. Nature and purpose of reserves:

- i) **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% 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 ("Act"), the requirement to mandatory transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.
- (i) The Board of Directors of the Company, on 29 October 2021, approved the Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its shareholders under Section 230 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") ("Scheme"). The Scheme provides for capital reorganization of the Company, inter alia, providing for transfer of amounts standing to the credit of the General Reserves to the Retained Earnings of the Company with effect from the Appointed Date.

Post the requisite approvals obtained from Stock Exchanges and pursuant to the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT") Order dated 26 August 2022 ("NCLT Order"), the proposed scheme was approved by the shareholders with requisite majority on 11 October 2022.

The Company is in the process of complying with the further requirements specified in the NCLT Order.

- (ii) The Board of Directors of HZL, on 21 January 2022, approved the Scheme of Arrangement between HZL and its shareholders under Section 230 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") (" the Scheme"). The Scheme provides for capital reorganization of HZL, inter alia, providing for transfer of amounts standing to the credit of the General Reserves to the Retained Earnings of the HZL with effect from the Appointed Date.

Post the requisite approvals obtained from Stock Exchanges and pursuant to the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT") Order dated 06 February 2023 ("NCLT Order"), the proposed scheme was approved by the shareholders with requisite majority on 29 March 2023.

The Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 July 2024 ("the Order") has sanctioned the Scheme at HZL which envisages transfer of the entire balance of ₹10,383 Crores standing to the credit of the General Reserves ("GR") of HZL as at 31 March 2024 to Retained Earnings ("RE"). The certified true copy of the said Order was filed with the Registrar of Companies on 22 July 2024 and accordingly the Scheme has come into effect. HZL will maintain the minimum net worth of ₹ 5,000 Crores as per the undertaking given to NCLT as mentioned in the Order.

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- ii) **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 up 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. 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.
- iii) **Capital reserve:** The balance in capital reserve has mainly arisen pursuant to extinguishment of non-controlling interests of erstwhile Cairn India Limited, acquisition of ASI and FACOR. Further, changes in capital reserve are due to recognition/derecognition of put option liability and non controlling interests pertaining to ASI.
- iv) **Securities premium:** The amount received in excess of nominal value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Act.
- v) **Foreign currency translation reserve:** 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.
- vi) **Instruments through OCI:** The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated in a separate reserved within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised. This reserve also includes changes in the fair value of debt instruments held with business objective of collect and sell. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to the P&L when the debt instrument is sold. Any impairment loss on such instruments is reclassified immediately to the P&L.
- vii) **Equity settled share based payment reserve:** Share-based payments reserve represents amount of fair value, as on the date of grant, of unvested options and vested options not exercised till date, that have been recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss till date.

Legal reserve is created at Fujairah Gold FZC in accordance with free zone regulations.
- ix) **Treasury share** represents 55,86,325 (31 March 2025: 50,83,517) 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 32.
- x) **Hedging reserve:** Hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to 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.
- xi) **Non-Controlling Interest reserve:** During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,67,95,48,419 shares to 2,56,52,71,353 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 6,292 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake has decreased from 63.42% to 60.71% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL and the resultant difference on change in the proportion of ownership attributable to non-controlling interest of ₹ 5,908 Crore has been recorded in Non Controlling Interest Reserve classified under "Other reserves".

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During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,74,31,54,310 shares to 2,67,95,48,419 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 3,134 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake had decreased from 64.92% to 63.42% of the total paid-up share capital of HZL and the resultant difference on change in the proportion of ownership attributable to non-controlling interest of ₹ 2,913 Crore had been recorded in Non Controlling Interest Reserve classified under "Other reserves".

B. Movement of Reserves

For movement of reserves, refer Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

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 31 March 2026, NCIs hold an economic interest by virtue of their shareholding of 39.29% (31 March 2025: 36.58%), 49% (31 March 2025: 49.00%), 26% (31 March 2025: 26.00%), 1.79% (31 March 2025: 1.79%), 4.51% (31 March 2025: 4.51%) and 0.00% (31 March 2025: 0.00%) in Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Black Mountain Mining (BMM), Avanstrate Inc. (ASI), ESL Steel Limited (ESL) and Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR) respectively.

The principal place of business of HZL, BALCO, ESL and FACOR 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 summarized financial information of subsidiaries of the Group that have non-controlling interests. The amounts are presented before inter-company elimination.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026					
	Continuing Operations			Discontinued Operations		Total
	HZL	BMM	Others	BALCO	Others	
Non-current assets	26,139	12,256	3,245	21,955	8,823	72,418
Current assets	16,604	825	492	3,859	1,546	23,326
Non-current liabilities	8,603	4,954	1,575	4,123	2,289	21,544
Current liabilities	11,274	2,185	1,748	4,677	5,512	25,396
Equity attributable to owners of the Vedanta Limited	13,852	4,397	418	8,659	2,553	29,879
Non-controlling interests	9,014	1,545	(4)	8,355	15	18,925

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025				
	Continuing Operations		Discontinued Operations		Total
	HZL	BMM	BALCO	Others	
Non-current assets	23,267	8,955	19,267	10,983	62,472
Current assets	11,629	763	3,174	2,028	17,594
Non-current liabilities	10,113	3,626	5,300	2,906	21,945
Current liabilities	11,199	1,438	4,294	5,815	22,746
Equity attributable to owners of the Vedanta Limited	8,615	3,444	6,552	4,223	22,834
Non-controlling interests	4,969	1,210	6,295	67	12,541

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(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026					
	Continuing Operations			Discontinued Operations		Total
	HZL	BMM	Others	BALCO	Others	
Total Income	41,926	5,109	1,391	17,893	7,524	73,843
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year	13,808	498	(161)	4,764	(1,111)	17,798
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	8,512	368	(156)	2,430	(1,061)	10,093
Profit/(loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	5,296	130	(5)	2,334	(50)	7,705
Other comprehensive income/(loss) during the year	(228)	790	(5)	(562)	(2)	(7)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	(138)	584	(5)	(288)	(2)	151
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(90)	206	-	(274)	-	(158)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) during the year	13,580	1,287	(165)	4,203	(1,113)	17,792
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	8,374	953	(161)	2,143	(1,064)	10,245
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	5,206	334	(4)	2,060	(49)	7,547
Other changes in NCI due to change in ownership interests (Refer notes 4(B) and 4(C))	383	-	-	-	-	383
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	1,546	-		-	-	1,546
Net cash inflow from operating activities	17,007	1,512	534	4,568	234	23,855
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(9,004)	(2,095)	(602)	(2,892)	(388)	(14,981)
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from financing activities	(7,802)	300	139	(1,696)	167	(8,892)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow)	201	(283)	70	(20)	14	(18)

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025					
	Continuing Operations			Discontinued Operations		Total
	HZL	BMM	Others	BALCO	Others	
Total Income	35,042	3,948	1,701	16,474	8,282	65,447
Profit/ (loss) after tax for the year	10,326	550	870	2,908	(229)	14,425
Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	6,600	407	605	1,484	(218)	8,878
Profit/ (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	3,726	143	264	1,424	(10)	5,547
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) during the year	30	186	(13)	67	(2)	268
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to the to equity shareholders of the Company	19	137	(12)	34	(1)	177
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	11	48	(1)	33	-	91
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) during the year	10,356	735	857	2,975	(230)	14,693
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	6,619	544	594	1,518	(220)	9,055
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	3,737	191	263	1,457	(10)	5,638
Other changes in NCI due to change in ownership interests (Refer notes 4(B) and 4(C))	221	-	(246)	-	-	(25)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	4,419	-	-	-	-	4,419
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities	14,161	933	(147)	3,335	860	19,142
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from investing activities	(2,706)	(2,288)	372	(4,406)	(383)	(9,411)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from financing activities	(11,412)	1,375	(222)	983	(577)	(9,853)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow)	43	20	3	(88)	(100)	(122)

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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 has established a supplier finance arrangement to manage its working capital. Refer note 21.

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, bank and other current and non-current investments. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

The following table summarizes the capital of the Group:

(₹ in Crore except otherwise stated)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 13)	1,370	3,993
Other bank balances ^a (including interest accrued)(Refer note 14)	192	2,130
Current bank deposits included under other financial assets ^a (Refer note 10)	33	870
Non-current bank deposits included under other financial assets ^a (Refer note 10)	557	517
Non-current investments (Refer note 7B)	196	184
Current investments (Refer note 7C)	14,135	12,909
Total cash pertaining to Continuing Operations	16,483	20,603
Total cash pertaining to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	11,072	-
Total cash (a)	27,555	20,603
Non-current borrowings (Note 19A)	16,209	52,712
Current borrowings (Note 19B)	10,786	21,141
Total borrowings pertaining to Continuing Operations	26,995	73,853
Total borrowings pertaining to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	54,747	-
Total borrowings (b)	81,742	73,853
Net debt (c=(b-a))	54,187	53,250
Total equity (d)	68,577	53,753
Total capital (e = equity + net debt)	1,22,764	1,07,003
Gearing ratio (times) (c/e)	0.44	0.50

- a) The constituents of ‘total cash’ for the purpose of capital management disclosure include only those amounts of restricted funds that are corresponding to liabilities (e.g., margin money deposits). Restricted funds amounting to ₹ 5,832 Crore (out of which ₹ 3,378 Crore relates to discontinued operations (refer note 47)) (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,191 Crore) have been excluded from ‘total cash’ in the capital management disclosures.

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19 Financial liabilities - Borrowings

A) Non-current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Non convertible debentures	8,684	13,725
Term loans from banks		
- Rupee term loans	34,587	32,457
- Foreign currency term loans	4,871	4,122
- External commercial borrowings	5,141	3,820
Loan from financial institution	432	-
Term loans from others	5,154	4,669
Others	9	5
Unsecured		
Non convertible debentures	11,946	3,088
Deferred sales tax liability	0	1
Non convertible bonds	25	32
Term loans from banks		
- Rupee term loans	6,456	8,276
Loan from financial institution	149	-
Redeemable preference shares	-	2
Term loans from others	463	62
Non-current borrowings	77,917	70,259
Less : non-current borrowings transferred to discontinued operations	(36,476)	
Less: current maturities of long term borrowings ^a	(25,232)	(17,547)
Total non-current Borrowings (Net) (A)	16,209	52,712
Current Borrowings (Refer note 19B) (B)	10,786	21,141
Total Borrowings (A+B)	26,995	73,853

B) Current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Working capital loan	981	442
Term loans from banks	-	-
Repurchase liability**	0	903
Bank Overdraft	(0)	18
Current maturities of long term borrowings ^a	20,482	14,760
Unsecured		
Loans repayable on demand from banks	1,942	(0)
Commercial paper	0	1,036
Packing credit in foreign currencies from banks	(0)	8
Working capital loan	900	1,187
Amounts due on factoring	-	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings ^a	4,751	2,788
Current borrowings	29,057	21,141
Less : Current borrowings transferred to discontinued operations	(18,271)	-
Total	10,786	21,141

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a) Current maturities of long term borrowings consists of:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured		
Non convertible debentures	3,607	5,183
Term loans from banks		
- Rupee term loans	8,927	8,141
- Foreign currency term loans	1,507	329
Loan from financial institution	69	-
Term loans from others	5,154	-
External commercial borrowings	1,211	1,105
Non convertible bonds	-	-
Others	8	-
Unsecured		
Non convertible debentures	636	100
Term loans from banks	4,002	2,623
Redeemable preference shares	-	2
Term loans from others	112	64
Current maturities of long term borrowings	25,233	17,547
Less : current maturities of long term borrowings transferred to discontinued operations	(15,724)	-
Grand total	9,509	17,547

b) Details of non-convertible debentures issued by Group have been provided below (carrying value)

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
9.24% due June 2032*	4,089	4,089
9.20% due February 2030*	2,000	2,000
11.56% due October 2029*	728	866
7.85% due March 2028	299	499
9.5% due August 2027	538	537
9.4% due February 2027	2,054	2,052
8.95% NCD's due March 2029	2,575	-
7.15% due March 2029	420	-
7.15% due February 2028	977	
9.31% due December 2027	2,392	-
9.45% due June 2028	1,744	-
7.85% due March 2027	100	-
8.95% due June 2027	847	-
3.94% due May 2026	1,867	-
10% due May 2026	-	2,418
11.8% due October 2025	-	1,000
12.00% due June 2025	-	3,352
Total	20,630	16,813

*Non-convertilble debentures issued pertain to discontinued operations.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured non-current borrowings	38,395	44,039
Secured current borrowings	21,464	16,122
Total	59,859	60,161

(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Working capital loans*	First pari pasu charge on current assets of FACOR	7	21
	Secured by second pari passu charge on fixed assets of TSPL and first pari passu charge on current assets of TSPL, both present and future***	526	357
	First ranking pari passu charge by deed of Hypothecation on 28 March 2023 in favour of Vistra ITCL (India) Limited, security trustees	6	69
	Secured by fixed deposits	327	-
	Standby L/C (SBLC) issued by the CTBC new delhi branch to guarantee payments of debt obligations under the subject loan facility.	92	-
	First pari passu charge on current assets of the Company, both present and future, corporate Guarantee of Vedanta Limited	23	-
	Secured by fixed deposits held by ASI	-	13
External commercial borrowings	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable assets of the Company with a minimum fixed asset cover of 1.10 times of the outstanding facility during the period of the facility comprising:	730	919
	(i) 1.6 MTPA (proposed capacity of 1.8 MTPA) aluminium smelter along with 1,215 MW CPP (Captive power plant) at Jharsuguda		
	(ii) 1 MTPA (proposed capacity of 6 MTPA) alumina refinery along with CPP of 75 MW (Captive power plant) at Lanjigarh, Odisha		
	(iii) 2,400 MW Power plant (1,800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and		
	(iv) Oil & Gas division comprising RJ-ON-90/1 Oil & Gas block (Rajasthan), Cambay oil fields, Ravva Oil & Gas fields (under PKGM-1 block) and OALP blocks***		
	A First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising:	375	1,191
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha;		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha***		
	Iron Ore	1,066	-
	1) First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa		
	i. 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant		
	ii. 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant		
	iii. 60 MW power plant		

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Copper		
	1) First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin :-		
	i. 2,45,000 MT of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,16,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA		
	ii. 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant along with 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant.		
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:	2,275	-
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha"		
	A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:	695	-
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	Other secured external commercial borrowings	-	1,710
	Non convertible debentures	4,089	4,089
	First ranking pari passu charge by way of mortgage over 18.92 acres freehold land in Jharsuguda, Odisha together with the building and structures/ erections constructed/ to be constructed thereon and all the plant and machinery and other furniture and fixtures erected/ installed or to be erected/installed thereon and hypothecation over movable fixed assets excluding capital work in progress in relation to the aluminium division comprising 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha; and 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9*135 MW) power plant and 2,400 MW power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha including its movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories and other movable fixed assets		
	Non convertible debentures (continued)	2,000	2,000
	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on whole of the movable fixed assets of:		
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha; and		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	Additionally, secured by way of mortgage on the freehold land comprising 19.32 acres situated at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	Secured in favour of the debenture holders, by a first charge on all existing fixed assets of Meenakshi, as on the last available audited accounts of the Meenakshi as of the Closing Date, as more particularly set out in the Security documents (hereinafter referred to as the "Security"), with each asset (which shall also include each of the sale deeds that may be executed by the Meenakshi in relation to the relevant agreement to sell assets and the Patta land).	728	866
	The Security specified above, shall be created as a first ranking security ranking pari passu amongst:		
	(a) the debenture holders, to secure the due repayment of the outstanding amounts; and		
	(b) the persons who have provided/shall provide any additional financial indebtedness, to secure such additional financial indebtedness ***		

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	1. First ranking pari passu Security by way of hypothecation over the VEDL Hypothecated Properties.	1,867	2,418
	2. First ranking exclusive Security by way of pledge over 100% of the paid-up share capital of VSCL, on a fully diluted basis.		
	3. Pledge over the 4,27,90,960 shares of HZL i.e.,~1.6% of total shares of HZL.		
	4. First ranking exclusive Security by way of hypothecation over the VSCL Hypothecated Properties.		
	Other secured non convertible debentures	-	4,352
	Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)	4,337	4,871
	Secured by first pari passu charge on fixed assets of TSPL and second pari passu charge on current assets of TSPL, both present and future,with an unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee by Vedanta Limited.		
	Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its aluminium division project consisting:	702	1,260
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA (Refinery) along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha (Power Plant); and		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) 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.		
	Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/equitable mortgage of the movable/immovable fixed assets of the company pertaining to its Aluminium Division comprising :	1,498	3,157
	(i) 1 MTPA alumina refinery plant with 75 MW captive power plant at Lanjigarh, Odisha; and		
	(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant with 1215 MW captive power plant at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	A First Pari-passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its Manufacturing facilities comprising of	358	721
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha;		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	Term loan of CIHL secured by :	2,524	1,986
	(i) floating charge on the CIHL collection account and associated permitted investments; and		
	(ii) corporate guarantee from CEHL and floating charge on collection account and current assets of CEHL		
	First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/mortgage on all fixed/ immovable assets of ESL but excluding any current assets or pledge over any shares	997	1,410
	(i) A first charge by way of mortgage in a form and manner acceptable to the Lender, over all the Borrower's immovable properties pertaining to the Project i.e. Vedanta Ltd's 1200 MW Domestic Coal Based Thermal Plant in Chhattisgarh(excluding forest land), both present and future;	2,504	1,331
	(ii) A first charge by way of hypothecation, in a form and manner acceptable to the Lender, over all the Borrower's movable properties and assets, including plant & machinery, machinery spares, equipment, tools & accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, and all other movable assets pertaining to the project i.e. Vedanta Ltd's 1200 MW Domestic Coal Based Thermal Plant in Chhattisgarh, both present and future.		

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Secured by a first pari passu charge on the identified fixed assets of the borrower both present and future, pertaining to its Aluminium business (Jharsuguda Plant, Lanjigarh Plant), 2400 MW power plant assets at Jharsuguda, Copper Plant assets at Silvasa, Iron ore business in the states of Karnataka and Goa, dividends receivable from Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), and the DSRA placed opened for the Facility along with the amount lying to the credit thereof, and Pledge of shares of HZL held by company with a minimum coverage of 1.1*. Negative lien on oil & gas fixed assets.	880	982
	Secured by first pari pasu charge on all bank accounts, insurance policies and trade receivables of BMM by way of a deed of hypothecation	2,347	2,137
Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)	A first Pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising of (i) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha; (ii) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha.	183	878
	Term Loan by Infradebt - Secured by	761	775
	Charge over certain assets of VEDL including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable fixed assets in relation to the oil and gas division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents.		
	A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over the specified movable fixed assets of the Company.Security shall comprise of assets of the Aluminum & Power Division of the Company, comprising of:	389	700
	(i) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP (captive power plant) at Jharsuguda and		
	(ii) 1 MTPA Alumina refinery along with CPP of 75 MW (captive power plant) at Lanjigarh, Odisha		
	A First Pari-passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the Specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising of:	799	1,247
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha;		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha"		
	Secured by a first pari passu charge on the identified fixed assets of the Borrower both present and future, pertaining to its Aluminium business (Jharsuguda Plant, Lanjigarh Plant), 2400 MW power plant assets at Jharsuguda, Copper Plant assets at Silvasa, Iron ore business in the states of Karnataka and Goa, dividends receivable from Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), and the DSRA placed opened for the Facility along with the amount lying to the credit thereof, and Pledge of shares of HZL held by company with a minimum coverage of 1.1X. Negative lien on oil & gas fixed assets.	1,845	5,110
	Secured by first pari passu charge by way of mortgage / hypothecation over the specified immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.Security shall comprise of assets of the Aluminum & Power Division of the Company, comprising of:	724	682
	(i) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP (captive power plant) at Jharsuguda, Odisha; and		
	(ii) 1 MTPA Alumina refinery along with CPP of 75 MW (captive power plant) at Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	Secured by first pari passu charge on all present and future movable fixed assets including but not limited to plant and machinery, spares, tools and accessories of BALCO (excluding of coal block assets) by way of a deed of hypothecation	2,232	3,424

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising:-	5,959	2,053
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha		
	(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	(iii) 1,800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha"		
	First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets:	175	-
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha		
	(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	(iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha;		
	Secured by first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over the movable fixed assets of the Aluminium Division of Company comprising of :	643	-
	(i) 6 MTPA Aluminium refinery along with 75MW Co-generation power plant (operating capacity) in Langiharh, Odisha		
	(ii) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP (captive power plant) at Jharsuguda and		
	(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	A first pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising:	718	-
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odihsa;		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	Board backed, Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of Vedanta Limited.	99	-
Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans) (continued)	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable Fixed Assets both present and future comprising of :	450	-
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	Iron Ore		
	First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa		
	(i) 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant		
	(ii) 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant		
	(iii) 60 MW power plant		

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Copper	848	-
	First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin :-		
	(i) 2,45,000 MT of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,16,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA		
	(ii) 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant along with 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant.		
	Alum Division		
	(i) 6 MTPA Alumina Refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha		
	(ii) 1.8 MTPA Aluminium Smelter having along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha and		
	(iii) 1800 MW power plant CPP located at Jharsuguda		
	A first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets :	100	-
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha		
	(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	(iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha;		
	Term Loan by Union Bank -	626	-
	Charge on certain assets of VEDL including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable properties (both freehold and leasehold) pertaining to (1) aluminium division, (2) iron ore division, (3) copper division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents;		
	First ranking exclusive pledge over shares of held by VEDL in HZL equivalent to a minimum coverage of one point ten (1.10) x of the loan and NDU over HZL shares with minimum percentage of fifty point one (50.1%);		
	First pari passu charge on dividends and other receivables from HZL in relation to the pledged shares and the NDU shares owned by VEDL with escrow mechanism;		
	First exclusive charge over the DSRA owned by VEDL; and		
	Any other undertaking by VEDL.		
	First charge by way of mortgage of identified freehold land and hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of :	885	-
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	First charge by way of mortgage of identified immovable properties and hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:	5,875	-
	(i) 1800 MW and 1215 MW captive power plant located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	(ii) aluminum smelter having output of 1.8 MTPA located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 270 MW in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	Other secured term loans from banks	-	3,855

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Term loan from others	This loan is majorly secured by Corporate Guarantee of VEDL backed by certain shares of HZL along with assets of THLZV and THLZL.	3,285	2,989
	Secured by secured VEDL corporate guarantee, assets of Bloom Fountain Limited ("BFL"), 100% share pledge of BFL and other security as agreed with lender.	1,869	1,680
Term loan from financial institution	1. First charge pari passu charge - mortgage - over all immovable properties / leasehold rights (Land having the sales deed and perfect titile - 590 acre)	99	-
	2. First Paripassu charge - on all movable fixed assets of the borrower		
	3. First paripassu charge - charge / assignment - on all rights, titles and interest of the borrower under the existing and future project documents		
	4. Second paripassu charge - current assets, cash flows		
Term loan from financial institution	1) First pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over land admeasuring 590 acres and building of the Borrower situated at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh 524 412 (First pari passu charge shared with erstwhile CoC Lenders) (to be created within 180 days from 1 st disbursement date)	149	-
	2) First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over plant and machinery and movable fixed assets (present and future) of the Borrower (First pari passu charge shared with erstwhile CoC Lenders) (to be created within 180 days from 1 st disbursement date)		
	3) Second pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over present and future current assets of the Borrower (First pari passu charge will be with proposed WC & erstwhile CoC Lenders) (to be created within 180 days from 1 st disbursement date)		
	First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/mortgage on all fixed/ immovable assets of ESL Steel Limited but excluding any current assets or pledge over any shares.	184	-
Repurchase liability	Secured by tax free perpetual bonds**	-	903
Others	Secured by fixed asset (platinum) of ASI	9	5
Total		59,859	60,161

* Includes loans repayable on demand from banks, export packing credit from banks, bank overdraft and amounts due on factoring.
** Repurchase liability as on 31 March 2026 are secured by current investments amounting to Nil (31 March 2025: ₹ 949 Crore) and are repayable in 365 days (31 March 2025: 365 days) from the date of borrowings through repurchase obligation.

d) The Group enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. Where such arrangements are with a maturity beyond twelve months and up to thirty six months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are presented within borrowings in the consolidated balance sheet.

As of 31 March 2026, there are no such arrangements with maturity beyond twelve months.

e) The loan facilities are subject to certain financial and non- financial covenants. The primary covenants 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 and debt/ EBITDA. The Group has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the respective loan agreements. Also, refer note 2. Further, in case of borrowings having current assets as security, the quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Group with its lenders are in agreement with the books of accounts.

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Non-current borrowings of both continued and discontinued operations (including current maturity of long term borrowings) are subject to the compliance with the following covenants with respect to the Group's right to defer settlement of the aforementioned borrowings.

(₹ in Crore)		
Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
External Commercial Borrowings	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	730
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3. 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	187
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1 2. The Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a minimum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,066
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. At Consol level, The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 3. Net Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/ EBITDA) (at consol) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	2,275
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	695
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. At Consol level, the Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 3. Leverage Ratio (TOL/ TNW) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. Net Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/ EBITDA) (at consol) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	188
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	2,000
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	4,089
	1. The ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3:1 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1 3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	4,983
	1. The ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3:1 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1 3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	2,575
Non convertible debentures	1. Prior to any Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1; 3. After the Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt (without Guarantee) to EBITDA will be less than 3.25. Provided that, after the Permitted Demerger, this covenant shall be tested at a consolidated level (including the subsidiaries) 4. After the Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3.75 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	2,592

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(₹ in Crore)		
Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
	1. DSCR (standalone) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.2 2. Net debt/ EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 3	1,796
	VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,867
	The facility is not subject to any covenant terms that could affect its classification.	728
	Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)	4,337
	1. Maintain an overall long term financing structure with Debt and Equity in Debt Equity Ratio is 70:30 respectively. 2. Maintain a minimum annual Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of not less than 1.10.	260
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,498
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	442
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	434
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	358
	1. Restricted Cash Flow to Restricted Group Debt Servicing to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. Restricted Group Net Borrowings to Restricted Group EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 2.75 3. Current Assets & Permitted Investments to Loan to be maintained at a minimum of 10%	2,524
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	175
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. The Debt Cover Ratio (Total Net Debt/ EBITDA) to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. The Debt Equity Ratio to be maintained at a maximum of 3	997
	1. The Gross Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.5 until the Final Settlement Date. 3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.5 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	626
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	253

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)		
Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	563
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50 4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	718
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	450
	1. Shares equivalent to at least 51 % (fifty one per cent) of the total equity share capital of the Borrower, with equivalent voting rights, are directly/ indirectly held by Vedanta Resources Limited. 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.15. 3. The company shall maintain ratio of total outside liability to total network of not more than 3:1 till the currency of loan. 4. The ratio of Debt to Equity is to be maintained at a maximum of 75:25 All the compliances with financial covenants shall be done from the first full fiscal year of operation of the project and thereafter for every fiscal year till the final settlement date.	2,504
Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans) (continued)	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50 4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	880
	1. Senior Debt Service Cover Ratio to been maintained at a minimum of 1.4 2. Total Debt Service Cover Ratio to been maintained at a minimum of 1.2 3. Loan Life Cover Ratio to been maintained at a minimum of 1.5 4. Net Debt to EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 2.5 5. Fixed Asset Cover Ratio to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1	2,347
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.40 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	183
	1. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. Fixed Asset Cover Ratio (FACR) – Project to be maintained at a minimum of 1.30 3. DSRA Requirement- Maintain amount equal to 2 quarters of principal plus interest 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	761
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.125 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	848
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The ratio of Total Oustide Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	100

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)		
Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	389
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	799
Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans) (continued)	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	885
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.20 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 3. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 4 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	5,875
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.05 3. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 4.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	943
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	915
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,417
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	447
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	971
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. At consolidated level, The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	450
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50 4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,845

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(₹ in Crore)		
Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	643
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	290
	1. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 3.5 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 3. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10	611
	1. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth to be maintained at a maximum of 4 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 3. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10	1,621
	Vedanta Group shall continue to hold 51% shareholding and management control of Borrower	99
	1. Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.2 2. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 2.5	933
	1. Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.2 2. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA to be maintained at a maximum of 3	1,592
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio to be maintained at a minimum of 1.2	3,931
	1. Attributable GD/ Attributable EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 3.25; 2. Attributable ND/Attributable EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 2.75 3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	3,285
	1. Attributable GD/ Attributable EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 3.25; 2. Attributable ND/Attributable EBITDA to been maintained at a maximum of 2.75 3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,869
Term loans from others	VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	463
Term loan from financial institution	1. DSCR to been maintained at a minimum of 1.15x from 31 March 2027 onwards 2. Total permitted debt (including working capital) must not exceed ₹2,000 crore 3. FACR to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10	99
	1. Total Debt Limit: Borrower's total financial indebtedness must not exceed ₹2000 crore, excluding debt from the guarantor or its group/affiliates. 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1 3. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) is to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25	149
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. The Debt Cover Ratio (Total Net Debt/ EBITDA) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.2 4. The Debt Equity Ratio is to be maintained at a maximum of 3:1	184
	The facility is not subject to any covenant terms that could affect its classification.	149
	Non convertible bonds	25
Total		77,917

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has tested the above covenants for the current year and next twelve months and has no indication that it will have difficulty in complying with the above covenants.

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f) **Term of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2026, including discontinued operations, are provided below -**

(₹ in Crore)							
Borrowings	Weighted average of interest as at 31 March 2026	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Remarks
Foreign currency term loan	9.00%	10,497	7,418	2,295	709	99	Repayable in 29 quarterly installments, 2 annual installments and 2 bullet payment.
Rupee term loan	9.03%	41,043	12,501	14,639	5,637	8,393	Repayable in 360 monthly installments, 699 quarterly installments and 2 annual installments.
Term loan from Financial institution	9.86%	581	181	254	117	32	Repayable in 81 quarterly installments.
External commercial borrowings	7.95%	5,141	1,232	3,281	678	0	Repayable in 39 annual installments and 1 bullet payment.
Non convertible debentures	8.35%	20,630	4,252	10,266	2,225	4,089	Repayable in 7 annual installments and 6 bullet payments.
Working capital loan	7.46%	3,825	3,823	0	0	0	Repayable in 1 quarterly installments, 1 annual installment and 8 bullet payments.
Deferred sales tax liability	NA	0	0	-	-	-	Repayable in 13 monthly installments
Non-convertible bonds	0.25%*	25	2	9	7	7	Repayable in 2 annual installments.
Total		81,742	29,409	30,744	9,373	12,620	

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

* Increasing interest rate to 0.50% till maturity

g) **Term of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2025 are provided below -**

(₹ in Crore)							
Borrowings	Weighted average of interest as at 31 March 2026	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Remarks
Foreign currency term loan	8.65%	8,792	337	7,008	1,072	422	Repayable in 33 quarterly installments
Rupee term loan	9.20%	41,636	11,701	21,243	4,581	4,236	Repayable in 393 monthly, 680 quarterly installments and 2 bullet payments
External commercial borrowings	7.72%	3,820	1,111	1,949	769	0	Repayable in 16 half yearly installments
Non convertible debentures	9.56%	16,813	5,283	5,265	2,451	4,089	Repayable in 5 annual installments and 7 bullet payments
Commercial paper	7.73%	1,036	1,036	0	0	0	Repayable in 1 bullet payment
Working capital loan *	9.02%	1,655	1,655	0	0	0	Working capital loan are repayable within one year from the date of drawal, cash credit can be repaid anytime as per the availability of business surplus during the validity of the facility
Deferred sales tax liability	NA	0	0	0	-	-	Repayable in 19 monthly installments
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	0.30%*	32	4	13	9	7	Repayable in 6 annual installments
Others	5.00%	67	67	-	0	0	Repayable in 1 year as per lender's demand
Total		73,853	21,196	35,478	8,882	8,754	

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

* Increasing interest rate to 0.50% till maturity

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

(₹ in Crore)			
Particulars	Short term borrowing	Long term borrowing*	Total
Opening balance at 01 April 2024	4,264	67,494	71,758
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow	(799)	2,174	1,375
Other non-cash changes	(1)	304	303
Foreign exchange currency translation differences	130	287	417
As at 31 March 2025	3,594	70,259	73,853
Opening balance at 01 April 2025	3,594	70,259	73,853
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow***	(1,400)	6,346	4,946
Other non-cash changes**	1,628	451	2,079
Foreign exchange currency translation differences	2	862	864
As at 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)	3,824	77,918	81,742
Less : Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	2,547	52,200	54,747
As at 31 March 2026	1,277	25,718	26,995

*including current maturities of long term borrowings

**Other non-cash changes include amortisation of borrowing costs and foreign exchange difference on borrowings.

*** the total includes ₹ (1,122) Crore related to discontinued operations, out of which ₹ 958 Crore relates to Short-term borrowings & ₹ (2,080) Crore relates to Long-term borrowings

- i) In December 2021, the Company executed a ₹ 8,000 Crore facility agreement with Union Bank of India Limited to take over a long term syndicated facility of ₹ 10,000 Crore. This loan is secured by the way of pledge over the shares held by the Company in HZL currently representing 3.66% of the paid-up shares of HZL. Further, the Company has also signed a Non-Disposal Undertaking ("NDU") in respect of its certain shareholding in HZL. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding loan amount under the facility is ₹ 3,355 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5,120 Crore).

20 Financial liabilities -Trade payables

(₹ in Crore)																																																								
a)	<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>As at 31 March 2026</th><th>As at 31 March 2025</th></tr><tr><td>Undisputed dues</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Unbilled dues</td><td>1,959</td><td>4,708</td></tr><tr><td>Not due</td><td>2,038</td><td>2,393</td></tr><tr><td>Less than 1 year</td><td>3,183</td><td>2,819</td></tr><tr><td>1-2 years</td><td>42</td><td>167</td></tr><tr><td>2-3 years</td><td>8</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>More than 3 years</td><td>20</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Sub-total</td><td>7,250</td><td>10,155</td></tr><tr><td>Disputed dues</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Unbilled dues</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Not due</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Less than 1 year</td><td>-</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1-2 Years</td><td>-</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>2-3 years</td><td>-</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>More than 3 years</td><td>-</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Sub-total</td><td>-</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>7,250</td><td>10,195</td></tr></table>	Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Undisputed dues			Unbilled dues	1,959	4,708	Not due	2,038	2,393	Less than 1 year	3,183	2,819	1-2 years	42	167	2-3 years	8	28	More than 3 years	20	40	Sub-total	7,250	10,155	Disputed dues			Unbilled dues	-	-	Not due	-	-	Less than 1 year	-	4	1-2 Years	-	4	2-3 years	-	2	More than 3 years	-	30	Sub-total	-	40	Total	7,250	10,195	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025																																																						
Undisputed dues																																																								
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Sub-total	-	40																																																						
Total	7,250	10,195																																																						

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- b) The Group enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. Trade payables for which payments have been made to suppliers under these arrangements are presented as 'Operational buyers'/suppliers' credit'. Amounts for which the arrangement has been entered into but payments to suppliers have not yet been made continue to be presented within 'Trade Payables'.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade Payables not a part of operational buyer/supplier credit	7,250	10,165
Trade Payables part of operational buyer/supplier credit	-	30
Total	7,250	10,195

Movement in Trade Payables part of Operational buyers'/suppliers' credit is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	30	-
Add: Additions during the period	165	30
Less: Payments made during the period	(154)	-
Add/(Less) : Exchange difference	-	-
Add/(Less) : Other Adjustments	-	-
Closing Balance (Including discontinued operations)	41	30
Less: Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	(41)	-
Closing Balance	-	30

- c) Trade payables are majorly non-interest bearing and are normally settled upto 180 days (31 March 2025: 180 days) terms.
- d) For amount due and terms and conditions of related party payables, refer note 43.

- 21 Operational Buyers' /Suppliers' Credit is availed in foreign currency from offshore branches of Indian banks or foreign banks at an interest rate ranging from 3.45% - 7.20% (31 March 2025: 3.93% - 7.59%) per annum and in rupee from domestic banks at interest rate ranging from 5.5% - 8% (31 March 2025: 5.27% - 8.98%) per annum. These trade credits are largely repayable within 180 days from the date of draw down. Operational Buyers' credit availed in foreign currency are partly backed by standby letter of credit issued under working capital facilities sanctioned by domestic banks. Part of these facilities are secured by first pari passu charge over the present and future current assets of the Group.

Movement in Operational buyers'/suppliers' credit is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	16,293	14,935
Add: Additions during the period	3,07,123	1,67,210
Less: Payments made during the period	(3,11,453)	(1,65,893)
Add/(Less) : Exchange difference	290	41
Add/(Less) : Other Adjustments	7	-
Closing Balance (including discontinued operations)	12,260	16,293
Less: Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	(7,157)	-
Closing Balance	5,103	16,293

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

22 Financial liabilities - Others

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Liabilities for capital expenditure ^b	240	2,287	2,527	629	7,656	8,285
Security deposits from vendors and others	-	323	323	-	389	389
Interest accrued but not due	(0)	485	485	2	835	837
Unpaid/ unclaimed dividend	-	1,996	1,996	-	156	156
Profit petroleum payable	-	-	-	-	3,665	3,665
Dues to related parties (Refer note 43)	-	273	273	-	58	58
Other liabilities ^a	72	1,625	1,697	354	3,247	3,601
Total	312	6,989	7,301	985	16,006	16,991

- a) Includes revenue received in excess of entitlement interest of ₹ 446 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 446 Crore) of which ₹ 360 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, Refer note 47) (31 March 2025: ₹ 317 Crore) is payable to ONGC and reimbursement of expenses, interest accrued on other than borrowings, liabilities related to claim, liability for stock options etc.
- b) Includes acceptances of ₹ 1,063 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 626 Crore) against current and non-current capital creditors of HZL. Acceptances are given for invoices payable up to 2 years against letter of credit and are non-interest bearing.

23 Movement in lease liabilities is as follows :

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Amount
At 01 April 2024	1,013
Additions	755
Interest on lease liabilities	109
Payments ^a	(468)
Exchange differences and other adjustments	(76)
As at 31 March 2025 ^b	1,333
Additions	1,314
Interest on lease liabilities	122
Payments ^a	(543)
Exchange differences and other adjustments	7
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	2,233
Less : Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	(1,384)
As at 31 March 2026 ^b	849

- a) Includes payment of interest on lease liabilities of ₹ 50 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 39 Crore)
- b) Includes non-current lease liabilities of ₹ 326 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 572 Crore) and current lease liabilities of ₹ 523 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 761 Crore).

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

24 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 31 March 2026

(₹ 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	11,471	3,916	-	-	15,387	15,387
Trade receivables	234	-	-	1,071	1,305	1,305
Loans	-	-	-	40	40	40
Other financial assets	-	-	-	1,117	1,117	1,117
Derivatives	126	-	375	-	501	501
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,370	1,370	1,370
Other bank balances	-	-	-	2,369	2,369	2,369
Total	11,831	3,916	375	5,967	22,089	22,089

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Liabilities	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Borrowings	-	-	26,995	26,995	29,180
Trade payables	2,679	-	4,571	7,250	7,250
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	-	-	5,103	5,103	5,103
Derivatives	27	602	-	629	629
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	8,150	8,150	8,150
Total	2,706	602	44,819	48,127	50,312

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ 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	10,266	4,239	-	-	14,505	14,505
Trade receivables	151	-	-	5,936	6,087	6,087
Loans	-	-	-	3,639	3,639	3,639
Other financial assets	-	-	-	9,742	9,742	9,742
Derivatives	68	-	366	-	434	434
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	3,993	3,993	3,993
Other bank balances	-	-	-	3,847	3,847	3,847
Total	10,485	4,239	366	27,157	42,247	42,247

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)					
Financial Liabilities	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Borrowings	-	-	73,853	73,853	74,401
Trade payables	888	-	9,307	10,195	10,195
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	-	-	16,293	16,293	16,293
Derivatives	104	221	-	325	325
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	18,324	18,324	18,324
Total	992	221	1,17,777	1,18,990	1,19,538

* Includes lease liability of ₹ 849 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,333 Crore)

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 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 measured at fair value:

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)			
Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
Investments	4,360	6,250	861
Derivative financial assets	-	126	-
Trade receivables	-	234	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
Investments	90	3,721	105
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Derivative financial assets	-	375	-
Total	4,450	10,706	966

(₹ in Crore)			
Financial Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative financial liabilities	-	27	-
Trade payables	-	2,679	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Derivative financial liabilities	-	602	-
Total	-	3,308	-

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As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)			
Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
Investments	5,350	3,765	1,151
Derivative financial assets	-	68	-
Trade receivables	-	151	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
Investments	39	3,978	222
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Derivative financial assets	-	366	-
Total	5,389	8,328	1,373

(₹ in Crore)			
Financial Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative financial liabilities	-	104	-
Trade payable	-	888	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Derivative financial liabilities	-	221	-
Total	-	1,213	-

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement

(₹ in Crore)	
At 01 April 2024	762
Investments made during the year	614
Investments redeemed during the year	(3)
As at 31 March 2025	1,373
Investments made during the year	474
Investments redeemed during the year	(11)
As at 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)	1,836
Less : Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	(892)
As at 31 March 2026	966

The below table summarises the fair value of loans and borrowings which are carried at amortised cost as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)			
Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans*	-	40	-
Total	-	40	-

(₹ in Crore)			
Financial Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	-	29,180	-
Total	-	29,180	-

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)			
Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans*	-	3,639	-
Total	-	3,639	-

(₹ in Crore)			
Financial Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	-	74,401	-
Total	-	74,401	-

*Refer note 43 (M)

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 quoted prices in an active market in case of listed securities and by quotes from the financial institutions; for example: Net asset value (NAV) for investments in mutual funds declared by mutual fund house. For other listed securities traded in markets which are not active, the quoted price is used wherever the pricing mechanism is same as for other marketable securities traded in active markets. Other investments, inputs for which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs), are valued on the basis of net assets value method.

Other current investments are valued on the basis of market trades, poll and primary issuances for securities issued by the same or similar issuer and for similar maturities or based on the applicable spread movement for the security derived based on the aforementioned factor(s)."
- Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, current borrowings, trade payables, operational buyers' credit and other current financial liabilities: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- Borrowings: Fair value has been determined using discounted cash flow model based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and the risk characteristics of the financed project for non-current fixed-rate and variable-rate borrowings.
- Derivative financial assets/liabilities: The Group executes derivative financial instruments with various counterparties. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques 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. Fair value of non current investments that are in the nature of 'Investment in OCRPS and Equity shares' are derived from Black Scholes Option Pricing Method (BSOP).

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.

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The estimated fair value amounts as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 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 period-end.

There were no 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 and Risk Management Committee. The Audit and Risk Management 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 Group uses derivative instruments to manage the exposure in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Group does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Group does not enter into complex derivative transactions to manage the treasury and commodity risks. Both treasury and commodities derivative transactions are normally in the form of forward contracts, interest rate and currency swaps and these are in line with the Group's policies.

Commodity price risk

The Group is exposed to the movement of base metal commodity prices on the London Metal Exchange. Any decline in the prices of the base metals that the Group produces and sells will have an immediate and direct impact on the profitability of the businesses. As a general policy, the Group aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices.

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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.

The Group is also exposed to the movement of international crude oil price and the discount in the price of Rajasthan crude oil to Brent price.

Financial instruments with commodity price risk are entered into in relation to following activities:

- economic hedging of prices realised on commodity contracts
- cash flow hedging of revenues, forecasted highly probable transactions

Aluminium

The requirement of the primary raw material, alumina, is partly met from own sources and the rest is purchased primarily on negotiated price terms. Sales prices are linked to the LME prices. At present, the Group, on selective basis hedges the aluminium content in outsourced alumina to protect its margins. The Group also executes 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 "RCs", 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 executes hedging arrangements for its Zinc, Lead and Silver sales to realise average month of sale LME prices. In exceptional circumstances, we may enter into strategic hedging with prior approval of the Committee of Directors.

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

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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 31 March 2026, the value of net financial liabilities linked to commodities (excluding derivatives) accounted for on provisional prices was ₹ 2445 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 802 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 01 April 2025.

Set out below is the impact of 10% increase in LME prices on pre-tax profit for the year and pre-tax equity as a result of changes in value of the Group's commodity financial instruments:

(₹ in Crore)

For the year ended 31 March 2026	Total Exposure	Effect on pre-tax profit of a 10% increase in the LME	Effect on equity of a 10% increase in the LME
Copper	(1,445)	(145)	-

(₹ in Crore)

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Total Exposure	Effect on pre-tax profit of a 10% increase in the LME	Effect on equity of a 10% increase in the LME
Copper	1,739	(174)	-

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 ₹ 180 Crore loss (31 March 2025: ₹ 209 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 optimize 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 programs mainly in growth projects. The Group generates sufficient cash flows from the current operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments provide liquidity both in the short term as well as in the long term. The Company has been rated by CRISIL Limited (CRISIL), ICRA Limited (ICRA) 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

During FY 2026, CRISIL reaffirmed the Company's long term rating at 'CRISIL AA' and its short term rating at 'CRISIL A1+', with the ratings continuing on Watch with Developing Implications. ICRA similarly reaffirmed the long term rating at 'ICRA

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AA' and short term rating at 'ICRA A1+', also maintaining the Watch with Developing Implications classification. India Ratings reaffirmed the Company's long term rating at 'IND AA ' with the watch status unchanged.

The ratings reflect VDL's strong momentum in consolidated profitability, supported by its cost efficient operations across key business segments, particularly aluminium and zinc. This performance is complemented by an improved capital structure, with a meaningful reduction in debt and leverage to levels below rating thresholds, resulting in a strengthened overall credit profile. The Company has also achieved a material reduction in refinancing risk and enhanced its financial flexibility, further supporting the stability of its liquidity position.

At the same time, the continuation of the rating watch across all agencies reflects the ongoing process related to the demerger of Vedanta's businesses into standalone listed entities. Rating agencies are closely monitoring developments pertaining to the organisational restructuring, including the final allocation of liabilities and the post demerger financial profile of each resulting entity.

Anticipated future cash flows, together with undrawn fund based committed facilities of ₹ 4,542 Crore, and cash, bank and other non-current and current investments of ₹ 17,874 Crore as at 31 March 2026, are expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirement of the Group in the near future.

The Group has operational buyer/supplier credit which might invoke liquidity risk as a result of liabilities being concentrated with few financial institutions instead of a diverse group of suppliers.

The Group remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, a low gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening its 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 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)					
Payments due by year	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Total
Borrowings*	11,839	16,120	625	-	28,584
Derivative financial liabilities	569	60	-	-	629
Lease liabilities	524	242	68	132	966
Trade Payables, Operational Buyers' Credit and Other financial liabilities**	18,744	413	16	0	19,173
	31,676	16,835	709	133	49,352

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)					
Payments due by year	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Total
Borrowings*	25,787	43,326	10,423	10,668	90,204
Derivative financial liabilities	279	46	-	-	325
Lease liabilities	761	463	81	313	1,618
Trade Payables, Operational Buyers' Credit and Other financial liabilities**	41,928	1,020	-	-	42,948
	68,755	44,855	10,504	10,981	1,35,095

*Includes non-current borrowings, 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 interest accrued on borrowings.

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The Group had access to following funding facilities :

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)			
Funding facility	Total Facility	Drawn	Undrawn
Fund/non-fund based	32,233	23,975	8,258

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)			
Funding facility	Total Facility	Drawn	Undrawn
Fund/non-fund based	1,01,218	86,530	14,688

(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 :

(₹ in Crore)				
Currency	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Financial Asset	Financial liabilities	Financial Asset	Financial liabilities
INR	20,002	29,475	31,011	83,613
USD	2,017	15,578	10,478	33,052
Others	39	3,074	757	2,326
Total	22,058	48,127	42,246	1,18,991

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.

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Set out below is the impact of a 10% strengthening in the functional currencies of the respective businesses on pre-tax profit 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 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency onpre-tax profit	Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency onequity
USD	1,356	-
INR	947	-

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency onpre-tax profit	Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency onequity
USD	1,950	-
INR	(142)	-

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

In respect of loans granted to Group companies, there have been no non-compliances of the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1992 and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

(c) Interest rate risk

At 31 March 2025, the Group's net debt of ₹ 9,121 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 53,250 Crore) comprises debt of ₹ 26,995 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 73,853 Crore) offset by cash, bank and investments of ₹ 17,874 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 20,603 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 SOFR 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 31 March 2026 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Total	Floating rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
Financial Assets	22,089	4,375	12,218	5,496

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The exposure of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2026 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Total	Floating rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial liabilities	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities
Financial Assets	48,127	16,496	16,910	14,721

The exposure of the Group's financial assets as at 31 March 2025 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Total	Floating rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
Financial Assets	42,247	4,357	18,586	19,304

The exposure of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2025 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Total	Floating rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial liabilities	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities
Financial Liabilities	1,18,990	40,987	50,326	27,677

Considering the net debt position as at 31 March 2026 and the investment in Bank deposits, corporate bonds and debt mutual funds, any increase in interest rates would result in a net loss and any decrease in interest rates would result in a net gain. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the 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 31 March 2026	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended 31 March 2025
0.50%	(61)	(183)
1.00%	(121)	(366)
2.00%	(242)	(733)

An equivalent reduction in interest rates would have an equal and opposite effect on the Group'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, 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.

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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. 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 is ₹ 22,058 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 42,247 Crore).

The maximum credit exposure on financial guarantees given by the Group for various financial facilities is described in Note 40 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 the year end, that defaults in payment obligations will occur except as described in Notes 8, 9 and 10 on allowance for impairment of trade receivables, loans and other financial assets.

Of the year end trade receivables, loans and other financial assets (excluding Bank deposits and site restoration fund) balance the following, though overdue, are expected to be realised in the normal course of business and hence, are not considered impaired as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Neither impaired nor past due	344	8,404
Past due but not impaired		
- Less than 1 month	(156)	1,571
- Between 1–3 months	689	230
- Between 3–12 months	81	1,086
- Greater than 12 months	675	5,647
Total	1,633	16,938

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.

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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	Financial assets - Loans
As at 01 April 2024	1,095	1,096	405
Allowance made during the year	298	1	0
Reversals/ write-off during the year	(315)	(26)	(296)
Exchange differences	0	18	7
As at 31 March 2025	1,078	1,089	116
Allowance made during the year	137	252	-
Reversals/ write-off during the year	(215)	(200)	(111)
Exchange differences	0	(63)	-
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	1,000	1,078	5
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 47)	(996)	(1,015)	(5)
As at 31 March 2026	4	63	-

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.

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 recognized 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 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

The Group uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. The Group hedged part of its foreign currency exposure on capital commitments during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognized 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 31 March 2026 and consequently may impact profit or loss for that year depending upon the change in the commodity prices and foreign exchange rates

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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.

Fair value hedges

The fair value hedges relate to forward covers taken to hedge currency exposure and commodity price risks.

The Group's sales are on a quotational period basis, generally one month to three months after the date of delivery at a customer's facility. The Group enters into forward contracts for the respective quotational period to hedge its commodity price risk based on average LME prices. Gains and losses on these hedge transactions are substantially offset by the amount of gains or losses on the underlying sales. Net gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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

Non-designated economic hedges

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 recognized 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)				
Derivative Financial Instruments	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Current				
Cash flow hedge*				
- Commodity contracts	-	518	346	13
- Forward foreign currency contracts	69	-	-	38
- Interest rate swap	-	-	4	88
Fair Value hedge				
- Commodity contracts	120	10	16	31
- Forward foreign currency contracts	96	14	-	51
Non - qualifying hedges/economic hedge				
- Commodity contracts	75	2	26	-
- Forward foreign currency contracts	51	25	42	58
Sub-total (A)	411	569	434	279
Non-current				
Cash flow hedge				
- Principal Only Swap	86	-	-	-
- Interest rate swap	4	60	-	-
Non - qualifying hedges/economic hedge				
- Cross currency swap	-	-	-	44
- Forward foreign currency contracts	-	-	-	2
Sub-total (B)	90	60	-	46
Total (A+B)	501	629	434	325

* Refer the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the change in the fair value of cash flow hedges.

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E. Disclosure of effect of Hedge Accounting:

1. Cash Flow Hedge

Hedging instrument

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2026					
<u>Commodity Price risk</u>					
Derivative Contracts - Silver	1,026	18,96,870	-	258	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
Derivative Contracts - Zinc	2,176	5,02,684	-	260	Current financial liabilities - Derivatives
Principal Only Swap					
- Principal Only Swap	-	-	86	-	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>					
Interest rate swaps	-	-	4	60	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
Foreign Currency Risk					
Derivative Contract	-	-	69	-	Current financial liabilities - Derivatives

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2025					
<u>Commodity Price risk</u>					
Derivative Contracts - Aluminium	6,681	3,76,650	346	-	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
Derivative Contracts - Zinc	11	50,000	-	11	Current financial liabilities -Derivatives
<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>					
Interest rate swaps	1,855	-	4	88	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
<u>Foreign Currency Risk</u>					
Derivative Contract	463	-	-	38	Current financial liabilities -Derivatives

2. Fair Value Hedge

Hedging instrument

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2026					
<u>Commodity Price risk</u>					
Derivative Contract - Aluminium	-	-	-	-	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Copper	-	0	120	10	Current Financial Assets -Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Silver	-	-	-	-	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Nickle	-	-	-	-	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
<u>Foreign Currency Risk</u>					
Forward Contracts	43	-	96	14	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives

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(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2025					
Commodity Price risk					
Derivative Contracts - Aluminium	685	30,925	10	19	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
Derivative Contracts - Copper	647	7,825	4	-	Current Financial Assets -Derivatives
Derivative Contracts - Silver	43	1,46,834	0	0	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Gold	462	16,404	-	5	Current financial liabilities - Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Nickle	10	650	2	7	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
Foreign Currency Risk					
Forward Contract	4,171	-	1	51	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives

Hedged Item

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet	
	Assets	Liabilities		
As at 31 March 2026				
Commodity Price risk				
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium	-	-	Inventories	
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper	-	-	Inventories	
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver	-	-	Inventories	
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold	-	-	Inventories	
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Nickle	-	-	Inventories	
Foreign Currency Risk				
Foreign currency payables	-	-	Borrowings	

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
	Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2025			
<u>Commodity Price risk</u>			
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium	675	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper	4	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver	43	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold	437	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Nickle	151	-	Inventories
<u>Foreign Currency Risk</u>			
Foreign currency payables	-	4,171	Borrowings

F. Movement in cash hedging reserve

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25	Line item in consolidated balance sheet/ consolidated statement of profit and loss
At the beginning of the year	148	(50)	
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax impact)	(3,424)	494	Net gain/ (loss) on cash flow hedges recognised
Amount reclassified to consolidated profit and Loss during the year	319	(296)	
At the end of the year	(2,957.00)	148	Effective portion of cash flow hedges

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25 Provisions

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Provision for employee benefits a (Refer note 33)						
- Retirement benefit	59	26	85	236	50	286
- Others	0	43	43	11	204	215
Provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs b	687	7	694	2,976	28	3,004
Other provisions b	-	-	-	-	90	90
Total	746	76	822	3,223	372	3,595

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

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs (Refer c)	Others (Refer d)
As at 01 April 2024		
	2,882	86
Additions	-	4
Amounts utilised	(17)	-
Unwinding of discount	142	-
Revision in estimates	(50)	-
Disposals	(17)	-
Exchange differences	64	-
As at 31 March 2025		
	3,004	90
Additions	41	304
Amounts utilised	(2)	-
Unused amounts reversed	(22)	(108)
Unwinding of discount	154	-
Revision in estimates	(121)	-
Exchange differences	279	16
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	3,333	302
Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	(2,639)	(302)
As at 31 March 2026	694	-

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 (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 47) where a legal obligation exists relating to the oil and gas fields, where costs are expected to be incurred in restoring the site of production facilities at the end of the producing life of an oil field. The Group recognises the full cost of site restoration as a liability when the obligation to rectify environmental damage arises.

These amounts are calculated by considering discount rates within the range of 1% to 15% and are payable upon mine closure These costs are expected to be spread out over a period of one to forty-six years. The lower end of the discount rate is seen at ASI, Oil and Gas business, and Zinc International operations in Ireland, while the higher end is observed at ESL Steels and Zinc International operations in African countries.

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- d) **Other provisions**
Other provisions include provision for disputed cases and claims.

26 Other liabilities

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Amount payable to owned post-employment benefit trust	-	9	9	-	34	34
Other statutory liabilities ^a	-	543	543	78	2,107	2,185
Deferred government grants ^b	1,090	173	1,263	4,223	309	4,532
Advance from customer ^c	-	1,262	1,262	1,083	4,707	5,790
Advance from related party	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	78	289	367	-	213	213
Total	1,168	2,276	3,444	5,384	7,370	12,754

- a) Statutory liabilities mainly includes payables for Provident fund, ESIC, withholding taxes, goods and 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 01 April 2024 was ₹ 9,026 Crore. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has recognised revenue of ₹ 4,335 Crore of which ₹ 2,696 relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 8,931 Crore of which ₹ 6,808 relates to discontinued operations) out of opening balances. All other changes are either due to receipt of new advances or exchange differences.

27 Revenue from operations

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of products	76,492	61,400
Sale of services	180	205
Revenue from contingent rents (Refer note 5(D))	-	-
Total	76,672	61,605

- a) Revenue from sale of products and from sale of services for the year ended 31 March 2026 includes revenue from contracts with customers of ₹ 73,758 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 62,628 Crore) and a net gain on mark-to-market of ₹ 2,962 Crore (31 March 2025: a net loss of ₹ 1,017 Crore) (Refer note 5(D)) on account of gains/ losses relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at 31 March 2025 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 31 March 2026.
- b) Majority of the Group's sales are against advance or are against letters of credit/ cash against documents/ guarantees of banks of national standing. Where sales are made on credit, the amount of consideration does not contain any significant financing component as payment terms are within the normal credit period.

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 consolidated financial statements.

Further, there is no material difference between the contract price and the revenue from contract with customers.

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28 Other operating income

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Export incentives	215	185
Scrap sales	1,288	683
Miscellaneous income	262	244
Total	1,765	1,112

29 Other income

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Net gain on investment measured at FVTPL	110	154
Interest income from investments measured at FVTPL	341	295
Interest income from investments measured at FVOCI	290	327
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
- Bank deposits	157	238
- Loans (Refer note 43)	15	2
- Others	168	119
Interest on income tax refund	8	304
Dividend income from		
- Financial assets at FVTPL	0	-
- Financial assets at FVOCI	1	-
Profit on sale of assets	78	171
Deferred government grant income	198	181
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	180	39
Miscellaneous income	4	-
Total	1,550	1,830

30 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade*

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening stock:		
Finished goods	1,225	963
Work in progress	5,788	4,666
Total**	7,013	5,629
Less: Impairment of Inventory	(370)	-
Add: Exchange differences	10	14
Less: Capitalisation	(65)	(77)
Add: Sale of raw material	5	(1)
Less: closing stock		
Finished goods	1,250	1,225
Work in progress	6,389	5,788
Total**	7,639	7,013
Changes in inventory related to continuing operations and discontinued operations	(1,046)	(1,448)
Changes in inventory related to continuing operations	(227)	(695)
Changes in inventory related to discontinued operations	(819)	(753)

* Inventories include goods-in-transit

** The amounts disclosed here include both Continuing Operations and Discontinued Operations.

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31 Employee benefits expense ^a

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and wages	1,368	1,376
Share based payments	24	23
Contributions to provident and other funds	146	126
Staff welfare expenses	210	197
Total	1,748	1,722

(a) net of capitalisation of Nil (31 March 2025: ₹ 3 Crore).

32 Share based payments

The Group offers equity based and cash based option plans to its employees, officers and directors through the Company's stock option plan introduced in 2016.

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 based (EBITDA) 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 ESOS schemes are administered through VESOS trust and have underlying Vedanta Limited equity shares."

Options granted during the year ended 31 March 2026 and year ended 31 March 2025 includes business performance based, sustained individual performance based, management discretion and fatality multiplier based stock options. Business performances will be measured using Volume, Cost, Net Sales Realisation, EBITDA, Free Cash Flows, ESG & Carbon footprint or a combination of these for the respective business/ Strategic Business Unit 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 31 March 2026 is presented below:

Financial year of Grant	Exercise Period	Options outstanding 01 April 2025	Options granted during the year	Options forfeited/ lapsed during the year	Options exercised during the year	Options outstanding 31 March 2026	Options exercisable 31 March 2026
2021-22	01 November 2024 - 30 April 2025	2,61,810	-	76,748	1,85,062	-	-
2022-23	01 November 2025 - 30 April 2026	98,19,384	-	53,36,796	42,37,597	2,44,991	2,44,991
2022-23	Cash settled	6,26,980	-	3,83,372	2,43,608	-	-
2023-24	04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027	1,43,48,860	-	24,24,234	-	1,19,24,626	-
2023-24	Cash Settled	19,21,630	-	7,59,320	-	11,62,310	-
2024-25	05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028	88,84,953	-	13,43,496	-	75,41,456	-
2024-25	Cash Settled	10,28,625	-	3,66,910	-	6,61,715	-
2025-26	01 November 2028 - 30 April 2029	-	96,20,727	13,533	-	96,07,193	-
2025-26	Cash Settled	-	10,30,296	1,13,804	-	9,16,493	-
		3,68,92,242	1,06,51,023	1,08,18,213	46,66,267	3,20,58,784	2,44,991

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The details of share options for the year ended 31 March 2025 is presented below:

Financial year of Grant	Exercise Period	Options outstanding 01 April 2025	Options granted during the year	Options forfeited/ lapsed during the year	Options exercised during the year	Options outstanding 31 March 2026	Options exercisable 31 March 2026
2018-19	01 November 2021 - 30 April 2022	40,356	-	40,356	-	-	-
2020-21	06 November 2023 - 05 May 2024	15,17,772	-	16,148	15,01,624	-	-
2020-21	Cash settled	3,27,561	-	-	3,27,561	-	-
2021-22	01 November 2024 - 30 April 2025	82,25,376	-	48,52,787	31,10,779	2,61,810	2,61,810
2021-22	Cash settled	6,11,700	-	3,70,528	2,41,172	-	-
2022-23	01 November 2025 - 30 April 2026	1,16,66,684	-	18,47,300	-	98,19,384	-
2022-23	Cash settled	7,13,780	-	86,800	-	6,26,980	-
2023-24	04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027	1,71,77,541	-	28,28,681	-	1,43,48,860	-
2023-24	Cash Settled	33,45,837	-	14,24,207	-	19,21,630	-
2024-25	05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028	-	89,26,163	41,210	-	88,84,953	-
2024-25	Cash Settled	-	10,44,750	16,125	-	10,28,625	-
		4,36,26,607	99,70,913	1,15,24,142	51,81,136	3,68,92,242	2,61,810

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-ScholesMerton 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-MertonOption Pricing model include the share price considered as of the valuation date, exercise price as per the scheme/ plan of the options, expected dividend yield (estimated based on actual/ expected dividend trend of the company), expected tenure (estimated as the remaining vesting period of the options), the risk-free rate (considered as the zero coupon yield as of the valuation date for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options) and expected volatility (estimated based on the historical volatility of the return in company's share prices for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options). The exercise period of 6 months post vesting period has not been considered as the options are expected to be exercised immediately post the completion of the vesting period.

The assumptions used in the calculations of the charge in respect of the ESOS options granted during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are set out below:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026 ESOS 2025	Year ended 31 March 2025 ESOS 2024
Number of Options	Cash settled - 10,30,297 equity settled - 96,20,727	Cash settled - 10,44,750 equity settled - 89,26,163
Exercise Price	₹ 1	₹ 1
Share Price at the date of grant	₹ 493.55	₹ 469.80
Contractual Life	3 years	3 years
Expected Volatility	32.03%	38.65%
Expected option life	3 years	3 years
Expected dividends	19.10%	19.69%
Risk free interest rate	5.76%	6.61%
Expected annual forfeitures	10% p.a	10% p.a
Fair value per option granted (Non-market performance based)	₹ 203.90	₹ 190.66

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Weighted average share price at the date of exercise of stock options was ₹ 600 (31 March 2025: ₹ 452.48)

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding was 1.52 years (31 March 2025: 1.58 years).

The Group recognized total expenses of ₹ 56 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 61 Crore) related to equity settled share-based payment transactions for the year ended 31 March 2026. The total expense recognised on account of cash settled share based plan during the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 17.54 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 24 Crore) and the carrying value of cash settled share based compensation liability as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 40.42 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 30 Crore).

In respect of one of the group's subsidiary, the Group has awarded certain cash settled share based options indexed to equity valuation of the subsidiary. The total (reversal)/expense recognised on account of cash settled share based plan during the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 0 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ (26) Crore) and the carrying value of cash settled share based compensation liability as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 0.19 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.16 Crore).

Out of the total expense of ₹ 73 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 58 Crore) pertaining to equity settled and cash settled options for the year ended 31 March 2026 the Group has capitalised ₹ 0.57 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore).

Pursuant to the demerger, at the time of vesting, eligible employees would receive shares of all the Resulting Companies in such proportion as would reflect the equivalent of one share of pre-demerger Vedanta Limited. Consequently, there is no impact on ESOP expense or liability due to the Scheme of Demerger.

33 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 ₹ 76 Crore and ₹ 70 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively to the following defined contribution plans in respect of its continuing operations.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Employer's contribution to recognised provident fund and family pension fund	33	61
Employer's contribution to superannuation	19	6
Employer's contribution to National Pension Scheme	24	3
	76	70

Indian pension plans

Central recognised provident fund

In accordance with the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, employees are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate (12% for 2026 and 2025) of an employee's basic salary, and includes contribution made to Family Pension fund as explained below. All employees have an option to make additional voluntary contributions. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India (GoI) or to independently

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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 (included in the 12% rate specified above). 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 authorized 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.

Skorpion Zinc Provident Fund, Namibia

The Skorpion Zinc Provident Fund is a defined contribution fund and is mandatory for all full-time employees under 60. The Group contributes a fixed 9% of your pensionable salary each month.

The normal retirement age is 60, and the benefit payable is your fund credit, which includes all employer and employee contributions plus interest. This also applies if you resign from Skorpion Zinc.

The Group has no additional liability beyond its contributions. Therefore, this scheme is accounted for on a defined contribution basis, with contributions charged directly to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year they're 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 group risk benefits to all eligible employees.

The Group contributes at a fixed percentage of 22.5% for pension fund (Employer 15% and Employee 7.5%) and 20.0% for provident fund (Employer 12.5% and Employee 7.5%) of the members pensionable salary.

Membership of both funds is compulsory for all permanent employees under the age of 60.

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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 Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Conditions for grant of exemption stipulates that the employer shall make good deficiency, if any, between the return guaranteed by the statute and actual earning of the Fund. Based on actuarial valuation in accordance with Ind AS 19 and the Guidance note issued by the 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, SRL, BALCO and SMCL as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. 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 ₹ 49 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 and ₹ 44 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2025 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 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets of trusts	1,729	2,050
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1,753)	(2,067)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation *	(24)	(17)

* Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust amounting to ₹ 7 Crore, is disclosed as Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47).

(₹ in Crore)		
Percentage allocation of plan assets of the trust	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Assets by category		
Government Securities	55.00%	55.48%
Debentures / bonds	37.00%	36.42%
Equity	8.00%	8.11%
Money Market Instruments	0.00%	0.00%
Fixed deposits	0.00%	0.00%

(b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefits:

The Group has a scheme of medical benefits for employees at BMM (forming part of continued operations) and BALCO (forming part of discontinued operations) subsequent to their retirement on completion of tenure including retirement on medical grounds and voluntary retirement on contributory basis. The scheme includes an employee's spouse as well. Based on an actuarial valuation conducted as at year-end, a provision is recognised in full for the benefit obligation. The obligation relating to post-retirement medical benefits as at 31 March 2026 was ₹ 129 Crore, of which ₹80 Crore relates to discontinued operations, (31 March 2025: ₹ 103 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 pertaining to continuing operations for the year ending 31 March 2026 of ₹ 1 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 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 pertaining to continuing operations of ₹ Nil Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2 Crore) and ₹ 5 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5 Crore) for the year ended 31 March 2026 have been recognised in other comprehensive income and finance cost respectively.

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(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. As a part of asset-liability matching strategy, each year, the Group based on actuarial valuations reviews funding and investments of these Plans and contributes the necessary amount to respective funds.

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

Principal actuarial assumptions

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.26%	7.03%
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	2%-15%	2%-15%
Mortality table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

Amount recognised in the consolidated balance sheet consists of:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets	240	472
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(275)	(655)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation*	(35)	(183)

* Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust amounting to ₹ 310 Crore, is disclosed as Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47).

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

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	70	51
Past service cost (Refer note 36)	132	-
Net interest cost	13	16
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 47)	(161)	(55)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	54	12

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

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit obligation:-		
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(17)	(9)
Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	19	8
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	(4)
Actuarial losses on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost)	0	1
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 47)	(15)	(10)
Components of defined benefit (gains)/ costs recognised in Other comprehensive income	(13)	(14)

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

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance	655	650
Current service cost	70	51
Past service cost	132	
Benefits paid	(77)	(88)
Interest cost	46	47
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in assumptions	2	(5)
Less: Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	(553)	-
Closing balance	275	655

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

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance	472	459
Contributions received	55	71
Benefits paid	(77)	(88)
Re-measurement loss arising from return on plan assets	1	(1)
Interest income	33	31
Less: Transferred to Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	(244)	-
Closing balance	240	472

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

The actual return on plan assets was ₹ 34 Crore of which ₹15 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 30 Crore).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 22.73 years (31 March 2025: 12.45 years).

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.

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(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Increase/(Decrease) in defined benefit obligation	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.50%	(8)	(27)
Decrease by 0.50%	8	29
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees		
Increase by 0.50%	8	25
Decrease by 0.50%	(8)	(24)

The above sensitivity analysis for the year ended 31 March 2026 relates to continuing operations only.

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined obligation liability recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

Maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Less than 1 year	46	100
1-2 years	39	57
2-5 years	74	236
More than 5 years	116	262
	275	655

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 the LIC and ICICI Pru. The Group does not have any liberty to manage the fund provided to LIC and ICICI Pru.

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to Government of India bonds for the Group's Indian operations. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

Interest risk

A decrease in the interest rate on plan assets will increase the net plan obligation.

Longevity risk / Life expectancy

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan obligation.

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.

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Code on Social Security, 2020

On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Group has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹132 crore (of which ₹ 96 crore relates to discontinued operations, refer note 47) has been disclosed as “Statutory impact of new Labour Codes” under Exceptional Items (Refer note 36) in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/ rules are notified.

34 Finance cost

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost ^{b,c}	2,845	3,662
Other finance costs	291	620
Net interest on defined benefit arrangement	5	5
Unwinding of discount on provisions	49	50
Less: Capitalisation of finance cost/ borrowing cost ^a	(373)	(140)
Total	2,817	4,197

- a) Interest rate of 8.52% (31 March 2025: 10.40%) was used to determine the amount of general borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in respect of qualifying asset for the year ended 31 March 2026.
- b) Interest expense on income taxes is ₹ 77 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 74 Crore).
- c) Interest expense on lease liabilities for the year ended is ₹ 53 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 35 Crore)

35 Other expenses

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Royalty	5,113	4,230
Consumption of stores and spare parts	3,228	2,285
Repairs to plant and equipment	3,085	2,815
Repairs to building	139	135
Repairs others	31	21
Carriage expenses	933	884
Mine expenses	3,386	2,567
Other selling expenses	2	3
Insurance	78	89
Rent ^a	48	26
Rates and taxes	12	14
Remuneration to auditors	19	18
Allowance of impairment on financial and non-financial assets/ bad debts written off	(75)	11
Miscellaneous expenses ^{b,c}	3,931	3,099
Total	19,930	16,197

- (a) Rent represents expense on short term/ low value leases.
- (b) Includes contributions to Bhartiya Janta Party of NIL (31 March 2025: ₹ 97 Crore), Jharkhand Mukti Morcha of NIL (31 March 2025: ₹ 20 Crores) and All India Congress Committee of NIL (31 March 2025: ₹ 10 Crore).
- (c) Includes Corporate social responsibility expenses of ₹360 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 402 Crore) and Management and Brand fees expense of ₹ 1,737 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,119 Crore)

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36 Exceptional Items

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026			Year ended 31 March 2025		
	Exceptional items	Tax effect of Exceptional items	Exceptional items after tax	Exceptional items	Tax effect of Exceptional items	Exceptional items after tax
Continuing Operations:						
Impact of state levies: Zinc ^{d & e}	56	(14)	42	(83)	21	(62)
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes ^c	(36)	9	(27)	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment ("PPE"), exploration intangible assets under development, capital work-in-progress ("CWIP") and other assets written back/ (written off) or (impaired)/ reversed:						
- Others ⁱ	-	-	-	(268)	-	(268)
Exceptional gain/(loss) from continuing operations (A)	20	(5)	15	(351)	21	(330)
Discontinued Operations:						
Power Segment:						
- Trade receivables written off ^a	(1,407)	354	(1,053)	-	-	-
- Late Payment Surcharge ^a	(215)	53	(162)	-	-	-
- Capital creditor Settlement ^b	(660)	166	(494)	-	-	-
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes ^c	(96)	25	(71)	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment ("PPE"), exploration intangible assets under development, capital work-in-progress ("CWIP") and other assets written back/ (written off) or (impaired)/ reversed:						
- Aluminium ^f	(349)	88	(261)	-	-	-
- Iron Ore ^g	(1,471)	-	(1,471)	-	-	-
- Oil and Gas						
- Reversal of previously recorded impairment ^h	-	-	-	2,358	(782)	1,576
Impact of state levies:						
- Iron Ore ^d	-	-	-	(139)	29	(110)
Exceptional (loss)/gain from discontinued operations (B)	(4,198)	686	(3,512)	2,219	(753)	1,466
Exceptional (loss)/gain (A+B)	(4,178)	681	(3,497)	1,868	(732)	1,136

- (a) Up to 31 March 2025, Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary, had recognized a receivable of ₹ 1,407 crore in respect of Mega power benefit based on its assessment of the merits of the case. Pursuant to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 19 August 2025, the matter has been decided against the TSPL. TSPL has filed a Review Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against said order on 17 September 2025, currently it is pending for adjudication. Consequently, the aforesaid receivable is no longer recoverable and has been written off during the year ended 31 March 2026. The write-off of ₹ 1,407 crore has been presented under exceptional items in the consolidated financial statements.
- Subsequent to the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 19 August 2025 (the "Order") in respect of Mega Power benefit matter (the "Mega matter"), Punjab State Power Corporation Limited ("PSPCL") raised a demand for Late Payment Surcharge ("LPSC") on 13 November 2025 on certain amounts it had paid to Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL") in financial year 2017 and now deducted post the Order. Accordingly, a provision of ₹ 215 crore has been recorded. PSPCL has also requested TSPL to provide details on actual benefits to determine the impact of change in law. TSPL is in the process of submitting the required information. However, it believes that there is no incremental liability that will arise in addition to amount already recorded in books.
- (b) During FY 2023-24, Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary, terminated its contract with SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corporation ("SEPCO") due to persistent non-performance affecting plant operations

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- and litigations were ongoing. Subsequently, under the Settlement Agreement dated 11 September 2025, TSPL agreed to a full and final payment of US\$ 75 million (₹660 Crore) to SEPCO towards SEPCO's outstanding claims. The settlement payment has been charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
- (c) On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Group has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹132 crore has been disclosed as “Statutory impact of new Labour Codes” under Exceptional Items in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.
- (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 25 July 2024 (the “Supreme Court Order”) opined that the state governments have powers to levy additional taxes/cess on mineral bearing land and mining rights thereof and also held that royalty is not a tax. The Supreme Court vide its further order dated 14 August 2024, clarified that the state governments can levy or renew demands of tax/cess on the existing cases initiated on or after 01 April 2005 which will be payable in 12 annual installments commencing from 01 April 2026.

Zinc – Environment and Health Cess:

The State of Rajasthan imposed an Environment and Health Cess (EH Cess) in 2008 on major minerals which was rescinded in 2017. During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Group had recognized a provision of ₹ 56 crores and disclosed the same as exceptional item. Subsequently, during the year ended 31 March 2026, management has reassessed this and based on its reassessment, supported by an independent legal opinion, the provision is not required and accordingly, the same has been reversed.

Iron Ore – Transport Cess:

The Group and other miners had challenged the cess imposition under Goa Rural Improvement and Welfare Cess Act, 2000 (the “Act”) in the High Court of Bombay, which upheld the Act's validity in September 2018. The Group's appeal is currently pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As per management's assessment of the Supreme Court Order, the Group has recorded a provision of ₹ 139 Crore

- (e) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Group had opted to settle matters pertaining to land tax for the period till February 2024, by availing the Amnesty Scheme 2024 as launched by the State of Rajasthan. Pursuant to which the Group had recorded an expense of ₹ 27 crore. Furthermore, the State of Rajasthan vide the same notification had exempted land tax payable on all classes of land with effect from 08 February 2024.
- (f) Represents certain items of CWIP, which have been written off during the year ended 31 March 2026 as they are no longer expected to be used.
- (g) During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has recognized a provision for impairment in respect of assets comprising property, plant and equipment and inventory in West Africa (Western Cluster, Liberia) aggregating to ₹ 1,200 Crores and a provision for ₹ 271 Crores with respect to contractual obligations arising due to cessation of operations. The impairment is a result of continued uncertainty in the viability of the project due to geopolitical factors including high stripping ratios, lower ore grades, logistical constraints.
- (h) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Oil & Gas segment of the Group had commenced injection of Alkaline Surfactant Polymer (“ASP”) flooding in selective well pads of the Mangala field. In order to extend the injection across the field, the Group had identified cluster-based development approach. The execution of cluster-based approach had commenced with the award of surface facilities and on ground mobilization. As a result of the above, the Group plans for the development of remaining clusters.

Accordingly, the recoverable amount of the Company's share in Rajasthan Oil and Gas cash generating unit (“RJ CGU”) was determined to be ₹ 13,188 Crore (US\$ 1,574 million) as at 30 September 2024, resulting in an impairment reversal of ₹ 2,358 Crore (US\$ 282 million) on its assets in the oil and gas producing facilities.

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The recoverable value of the RJ 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 the Company's view of the assumptions that would be used by a market participant. This was based on the cash flows expected to be generated by the projected oil and natural gas production profiles (reserves and resources) extractable up to 2040 (including expected 10 year additional term of license extension), the expected dates of cessation of production sharing contract (“PSC”)/cessation of production from each producing field based on the current estimates of reserves and risked resources and after factoring tax outflows at 25.17% tax rate, etc.

Management believed that an additional 10-year term of license extension would be available and would also be considered by a market participant based on past precedence on license extensions, industry practice with relation to granting of extensions and understanding of Indian economy's focus on self-reliance for oil production which was indicated by various initiatives through award of new blocks, etc.

Further, management considers that as the RJ Block is in India, an independent market participant would pay tax at 25.17% tax rate instead of the Company's actual tax rate (validated by independent expert) and accordingly, believes that such assumption on taxation is appropriate. The discounted cash flow analysis used to calculate ‘fair value less costs of disposal’ uses assumption for short-term oil price of US\$ 79 per barrel for the next one year and tapers down to long-term nominal price of US\$ 73 per barrel three years thereafter derived from a consensus of various analyst recommendations. Thereafter, these have been escalated at a rate of 2% per annum. The cash flows are discounted using the post-tax nominal Discount rate of 11.91% (15% for ASP remaining clusters), derived from the post-tax weighted average cost of capital after factoring in the risks ascribed to PSC extension, including successful implementation of key growth projects. Based on the sensitivities carried out by the Company, change in crude price assumptions by US \$1/bbl and changes to discount rate by 1% would lead to a change in recoverable value by ₹ 17 Crore (US\$ 2 million) and ₹ 685 Crore (US\$ 82 million) respectively. The sensitivities around change in crude price and discount rate are not material to the consolidated financial statements.

- (i) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, ASI recorded a provision for impairment for certain CWIP projects as they are no longer expected to be viable pursuant to the settlement with HOYA (Refer Note 4 (B)) and as part of the Group's broader expansion strategy, wherein management reassessed the CWIP portfolio from a future usage, efficiency, and viability perspective.

37 Tax

(a) Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss (including on exceptional items)

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax:		
Current tax for the year	4,360	3,166
(Benefit)/ expense in respect of current tax for earlier years	(11)	(257)
Benefit in respect of exceptional items (Refer note 36)	5	(21)
Total current tax (a)	4,354	2,888
Deferred tax:		
Expense of temporary differences (Refer note 4(B))	258	(567)
Expense/ (benefit) in respect of deferred tax for earlier years	34	31
Expense in respect of exceptional items (Refer note 36)	0	0
Deferred tax (b)	292	(536)
Total income tax expense for the year (a+b)	4,646	2,352
Profit before tax from continuing operations	17,126	11,628
Effective income tax rate (%)	27.13%	20.23%

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Tax expense/ (benefit)

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Tax effect on exceptional items	5	(21)
Tax expense - others	4,641	2,373
Net tax expense	4,646	2,352

Summary Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including on exceptional items) of discontinued operations:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Total Current Tax expense (a)	4,573	1,439
Total Deferred Tax expense (b)	1,111	2,551
Net tax expense (a+b)	5,684	3,990
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	18,300	15,249
Effective income tax rate (%)	31.06%	26.17%

(b) A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit 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 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax from continuing operations	17,126	11,628
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	4,310	2,927
(Non-taxable)/ non-deductible items	(28)	(29)
Tax holidays and similar exemptions	(20)	20
Effect of tax rate differences of subsidiaries operating at other tax rates	8	196
Unrecognised tax assets (net) (Refer note 3(c)(A)(ii))	203	(751)
Capital gains/ other income subject to lower tax rate	(10)	(31)
Credit in respect of earlier years	23	(216)
Other permanent differences	160	236
Total	4,646	2,352

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	18,300	15,249
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	4,606	3,838
(Non-taxable)/ non-deductible items	(96)	(93)
Effect of tax rate differences of subsidiaries operating at other tax rates	99	262
Unrecognised tax assets (net)	922	96
Change in deferred tax balances due to change in tax law	-	(200)
Credit in respect of earlier years	(11)	(26)
Other permanent differences	164	113
Total	5,684	3,990

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(c) Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The Group has accrued significant amounts of deferred tax. The majority of the deferred tax liability represents accelerated tax relief for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment, depreciation of mining reserves and the fair value uplifts created on acquisitions net of deferred tax assets representing unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward losses.

Significant components of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities recognised in the consolidated balance sheet are as follows :

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities	Opening balance as at 01 April 2025	Charged / (credited) to profit and loss - Continuing Operations	Charged / (credited) to profit and loss - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	Charged/ (credited) to OCI - Continuing Operations	Charged/ (credited) to OCI - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47) #	Charged / (credited) to other equity	Exchange difference and other adjustments - Continuing Operations	Exchange difference and other adjustments - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 47)	Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 47)	Closing balance as at 31 March 2026
Property, plant and equipment	14,012	332	1,086	-	-	-	305	323	(11,867)	4,191
Voluntary retirement scheme	(8)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	(4)
Employee benefits	(301)	(65)	(15)	1	(4)	-	(48)	(10)	83	(359)
Fair valuation of derivative asset/ liability	3	-	-	(126)	(1,098)	-	(5)	-	1,078	(148)
Fair valuation of other asset/ liability	180	14	1	-	-	-	8	1	96	300
MAT credit entitlement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	(4,448)	102	(127)	-	-	-	5	-	4,290	(178)
Other temporary differences	252	(89)	166	-	(2)	(27)	(29)	(10)	(88)	173
Total	9,690	292	1,111	(125)	(1,104)	(27)	236	304	(6,402)	3,975

Out of the total tax benefit on OCI items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, the deferred tax benefit is presented in the table above. The remaining tax benefit, amounting to ₹63 crore, relates to current tax.

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities*	Opening balance as at 01 April 2024	Charged / (credited) to profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI #	Charged / (credited) to other equity	Exchange difference and other adjustments	Closing balance as at 31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment	12,113	1,672	-	6	221	14,012
Voluntary retirement scheme	(18)	10	-	-	-	(8)
Employee benefits	(370)	71	4	-	(6)	(301)
Fair valuation of derivative asset/ liability	(64)	(8)	75	-	-	3
Fair valuation of other asset/ liability	924	(762)	3	-	15	180
Unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses	(4,352)	(96)	-	-	-	(4,448)
Other temporary differences	(770)	1,127	(4)	-	(101)	252
Total	7,463	2,014	78	6	129	9,690

*Amount in this table include balances of discontinued operations

Out of the total tax benefit on OCI items in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, the deferred tax benefit is presented in the table above. The remaining tax benefit, amounting to ₹17 crore, relates to current tax.

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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 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets	(926)	(3,353)
Deferred tax liabilities	4,901	13,043
Net Deferred tax liabilities	3,975	9,690

Deferred tax assets in the Group have been recognised to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity which are expected to reverse. For certain components of the Group, deferred tax assets on carry forward unused tax losses have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax asset at respective entities.

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized amount to ₹ 12,545 Crore and ₹ 9,794 Crore as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Unused tax losses *	Within one year	Greater than one year, less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Unutilised business losses	1,313	2,748	4,322	-	8,383
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	4,162	4,162
Total	1,313	2,748	4,322	4,162	12,545

* Includes ₹ 4,570 Crore of unutilised business losses and ₹ 2,288 Crore of unabsorbed depreciation pertaining to discontinued operations (refer note 47).

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Unused tax losses	Within one year	Greater than one year, less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Unutilised business losses	296	2,254	3,624	-	6,174
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	3,620	3,620
Total	296	2,254	3,624	3,620	9,794

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

The Group has not recognised any deferred tax liabilities for taxes that would be payable on the Group's share in unremitted earnings of certain of its subsidiaries because the Group controls when the liability will be incurred and it is probable that the liability will not be incurred in the foreseeable future. The amount of unremitted earnings are ₹ 31,423 Crore and ₹ 25,220 Crore as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

(d) Non- current tax assets

Non- current tax assets of ₹ 1,310 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,523 Crore) mainly represents income tax receivable from Indian tax authorities by Vedanta Limited consequent to the Scheme of Amalgamation & Arrangement made effective in August 2013 pursuant to approval by the jurisdiction High Court and receivables relating to matters in tax disputes in Group companies including tax holiday claim.

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- (e) The tax department had issued demands on account of remeasurement of certain tax incentives, under section 80IA and 80 IC of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Based on the favourable orders from Income Tax Appellate Tribunal relating to AY 09-10 to AY 12-13, the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) has allowed these claims for AY 2014-15 to AY 2016-17, which were earlier disallowed and has granted refund of amounts deposited under protest. For AY 2013-14 to AY 2016-17, the appeals are pending before the Tribunal.

The hon'ble ITAT Jodhpur has allowed these claims in AYs 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2020-21 in line with past years' orders. The department had filed appeals before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in FY 17-18 (for AY 2009-10 to AY 2012-13) and in FY 2023-24 (for AY 2017-18 and AY 2018-19), against the Tribunal orders, which is still pending before High Court.

The department is yet to file an appeal before the High Court against the AY 2020-21 tribunal order. The Group has received Final Assessment Order for AY 2022-23 in Nov'25 based on similar grounds, against which appeal has been filed before ITAT.

As per the view of external legal counsel, there is a high probability that the cases will go in favour of the Group. The amount involved in this dispute as of 31 March 2026 is ₹ 12,388 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 12,411 Crore) plus applicable interest upto the date of settlement of the dispute.

38 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)

Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
a) For continuing operations			
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for Basic and Diluted EPS	A	7,058	5,145
Computation of weighted average number of shares			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year excluding shares acquired for ESOP for basic earnings per share	B	390.12	384.63
Effect of dilution :			
Potential ordinary shares relating to share option awards		3.28	3.16
Adjusted weighted average number of shares of the Company in issue	C	393.40	387.79
Basic earnings per equity share (₹)	A / B	18.09	13.38
Diluted earnings per equity share (₹)	A / C	17.94	13.27
Nominal Value per Share (in ₹)		1.00	1.00
b) For discontinued operations			
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for Basic and Diluted EPS	A	10,333	9,843
Computation of weighted average number of shares			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year excluding shares acquired for ESOP for basic earnings per share	B	390.12	384.63
Effect of dilution :			
Potential ordinary shares relating to share option awards		3.28	3.16
Adjusted weighted average number of shares of the Company in issue	C	393.40	387.79
Basic earnings per equity share (₹)	A / B	26.49	25.59
Diluted earnings per equity share (₹)	A / C	26.27	25.38
Nominal Value per Share (in ₹)		1.00	1.00

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(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)			
Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
c) For continuing and discontinued operations			
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for Basic and Diluted EPS	A	17,391	14,988
Computation of weighted average number of shares			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year excluding shares acquired for ESOP for basic earnings per share	B	390.12	384.63
Effect of dilution :			
Potential ordinary shares relating to share option awards		3.28	3.16
Adjusted weighted average number of shares of the Company in issue	C	393.40	387.79
Basic earnings per equity share (₹)	A / B	44.58	38.97
Diluted earnings per equity share (₹)	A / C	44.21	38.65
Nominal Value per Share (in ₹)		1.00	1.00

39 Distributions made and proposed

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity shareholders of the Company:		
Interim dividends: ₹ 34/- per share (31 March 2025: ₹ 43.50/- per share)	13,279	16,772
	13,279	16,772

40 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 and gas commitments;
- Mining commitments arising under production sharing agreements; and
- Completion of the construction of certain assets.

The amounts disclosed in this note include both Continuing Operations and Discontinued Operations.

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

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Oil & Gas sector		
Cairn India	894	1,342
Others	-	28
Aluminium sector		
Lanjigarh Refinery (Phase II)	579	882
Jharsuguda 1.25 MTPA smelter	36	187
BALCO smelter expansion 0.57 MTPA to 1 MTPA	1,230	2,825
Coal & Bauxite Mines	1,552	1,683
Others	2,103	1,164

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(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Power sector		
Athena 1200 MW Thermal Power Plant	499	1,439
Others	36	27
Zinc sector		
Zinc India (mines expansion and smelter)	5,643	1,440
Gamsberg mining and milling project (Phase II)	836	1,315
Others	2,523	3,358
Iron Ore sector		
Others	411	957
Others	1,318	1,898
Total	17,660	18,545

Note: On 29 February 2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court dismissed the Special Leave Petition filed by the Company, pursuant to which the Company has decided to terminate the contracts which were under suspension. Refer Note 3(c)(A)(iii)

b) Committed work programme (Other than capital commitment):

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Oil & Gas sector		
Cairn India (OALP - New Oil and Gas blocks)*	16,457	10,162

* The capital commitment for OALP blocks relates to the minimum work program ("MWP") as per the revenue sharing contract of each block under the OALP scheme. The estimated capital commitment for the MWP has been revised based on the current executed contract rates with vendors.

c) Other Commitments

- (i) The Power division of the Group has signed a long term power purchase agreement (PPA) with GRIDCO Limited for supply of 25% of power generated from the power station with additional right to purchase power (5%/7%) at variable cost as per the conditions referred to in PPA. The PPA has a tenure of twenty five years, expiring in FY 2037. The Group received favourable order from OERC dated 05 October 2021 for conversion of Independent Power Plant ("IPP") to Captive Power Plant ("CPP") w.e.f from 01 January 2022 subject to certain terms and conditions. However, Odisha State Electricity Regulatory Commission ("OERC") vide order dated 19 February 2022 directed the Group to supply power to GRIDCO from 19 February 2022 onwards. Thereafter, the Group has resumed supplying power to GRIDCO from 01 April 2022 as per GRIDCO's requisition. The OERC vide its order dated 03 May 2023 has reviewed its previous order dated 05 October 2021 and directed the Group to operate Unit 2 as an IPP. Against the final order passed by the OERC, the Group has preferred an appeal before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity on 03 May 2023. The matter is currently listed for hearing. This commitment pertains to Discontinued Operations.
- (ii) TSPL has signed a long term PPA with the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) for supply of power generated from the power plant. The PPA has tenure of twenty five years, expiring in FY 2042. This commitment pertains to Discontinued Operations.
- (iii) The Group has executed Power Delivery Agreements ("PDA") with Serentica group companies (Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 8 Private Limited and Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited), which are associates of Vedanta Incorporated, for procuring renewable power over twenty five years from date of commissioning of the combined renewable energy power projects ("the Projects") on a group captive basis. These Serentica group companies were incorporated for building the Projects

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of approximately 1,906 MW (31 March 2025: 1,906 MW). During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has invested ₹ 465 Crore of which ₹ 184 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025 : ₹ 614 Crore) in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares (“OCRPS”) of ₹ 10 each of Serentica group companies. These OCRPS will be converted into equity basis conversion terms of the PDA, resulting in Vedanta Group holding twenty six percent stake in its equity. As at 31 March 2026, total outstanding commitments related to PDA with Serentica Group Companies are ₹ 475 Crore of which ₹ 273 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 940 Crore).

B) Guarantees

- The aggregate amount of indemnities and other guarantees on which the Group does not expect any material losses, was ₹ 15,200 Crore, of which ₹ 13,310 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 11,547 Crore).
- a) Guarantees and bonds advanced to the customs authorities in India of ₹ 1,263 Crore relating to the export and payment of import duties on purchases of raw material and capital goods, of which ₹ 1,191 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,630 Crore).
 - b) Guarantees issued for Group’s share of minimum work programme commitments of ₹ 4,518 Crore which relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 3,833 Crore).
 - c) Guarantees of ₹ 221 Crore issued under bid bond (31 March 2025: ₹ 71 Crore).
 - d) Bank guarantees of ₹ 115 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 115 Crore) has been provided by the Group on behalf of Vedanta Incorporated to Income tax department, India as a collateral in respect of certain tax disputes.
 - e) Other guarantees worth ₹ 9,083 Crore of which ₹ 7,601 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 5,898 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 ₹ 5,715 Crore, of which ₹ 4,097 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,326 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 ₹ 960 Crore, of which ₹ 683 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 615 Crore) reduced in proportion to actual exports, plus applicable interest.

The Group has given bonds of ₹ 1,884 Crore, of which ₹ 996 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 970 Crore) to custom authorities against these export obligations.

D) Contingent Liabilities

a) Proceedings related to the imposition of entry tax

Vedanta Limited and other Group company, i.e., BALCO challenged the constitutional validity of the local statutes and related notifications in the states of Odisha and Rajasthan pertaining to the levy of entry tax on the entry of goods brought into the respective states from outside.

Post some contradictory orders of Hon’ble High Courts across India adjudicating on similar challenges, the Hon’ble 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 Hon’ble Supreme Court heard the matters and remanded the entry tax matters relating to the issue of discrimination against domestic goods bought from other States

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to the respective Hon’ble High Courts for final determination but retained the issue of jurisdiction for levy on imported goods, for determination by the regular bench of the Hon’ble Supreme Court. Following the order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, the Group filed writ petitions in respective Hon’ble High Courts.

On 09 October 2017, the Hon’ble Supreme Court has held that states have the jurisdiction to levy entry tax on imported goods. With this Hon’ble 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.

The issue pertaining to the levy of entry tax on the movement of goods into a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) remains pending before the Hon’ble Odisha High Court. The Group has challenged the levy of entry tax on any movement of goods into SEZ based on the definition of ‘local area’ under the Odisha Entry Tax Act which is very clear and does not include a SEZ. In addition, the Government of Odisha further through its SEZ Policy 2015 and the operational guidelines for administration of this policy dated 22 August 2016, exempted the entry tax levy on SEZ operations.

The total claims against Vedanta Limited and its subsidiaries (net of provisions made) are ₹ 436 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 654 Crore) including interest and penalty till the date of order. Further interest and penalty if any, would be additional. This contingency pertains to Discontinued Operations.

b) 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 15 December 2006 declared the provisions imposing ED Cess on CPPs as discriminatory and therefore ultra vires the Constitution. BALCO has sought refund of ED Cess paid till March 2006 amounting to ₹ 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 has started before the Supreme Court. Considering the High court judgement in Group’s favour, we do not believe the state will succeed in their claims. However, should the Supreme Court reverse the judgement, the Group will be liable to pay an additional amount of ₹ 1,355 crore (after considering deposit of ₹35 Crore) (31st March 2025: ₹ 1,266 crore). As at 31st March 2026, an amount of ₹ 1,389 crore relating to principal has been considered as a contingent liability (31st March 2025: ₹ 1,301 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, BALCO would be liable to pay an additional amount of ₹ 841 Crore (31 March 2019: ₹ 750 Crore) and the Group may have to bear a charge of ₹ 875 Crore (31 March 2019: ₹ 785 Crore).

c) BALCO: Electricity Duty

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Group has reassessed the provision towards duty levied on consumption of power in smelter plants generated from 1200 MW power plant, pertaining to FY 2014-15- 2019-20. This has been done considering its eligibility for exemption provided under the industrial policy of the relevant period for expansion of existing power plant within the specified period as mentioned in the circular dated January 13, 2023 and also considering that similar benefits has been provided to certain other companies within the same State.

Upon such reassessment, duly supported by legal opinion obtained, the Group has written back the provision of ₹ 414 crore during the year and has netted off in “Power & Fuel Charges” in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, and has disclosed the above amount as contingent liability, considering that the Group has complied with the exemption

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- criteria and has a strong chance to get the exemption. Consequently, an amount of ₹ 1,651 crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,158 crore) including an interest amount of ₹ 1,237 crore is considered as a contingent liability.
- d) Miscellaneous disputes- Income tax**
- The Group is involved in various tax disputes amounting to ₹ 997 Crore, of which ₹ 220 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,034 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 disallowances of tax holidays and depreciation under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and interest thereon which are pending at various appellate levels. Penalties, if any, may be additional.
- Based on detailed evaluations and supported by external legal advice, where necessary, the Group believes that it has strong merits and no material adverse impact is expected.
- e) Miscellaneous disputes- Others**
- The Group is subject to various claims and exposures which arise in the ordinary course of its operations, from indirect tax authorities and others, pertaining to the assessable values of sales and purchases or incomplete documentation supporting the Group's returns or other claims.
- The approximate value of claims (excluding the items as set out separately above) against the Group companies total ₹ 4,363 Crore, of which ₹ 3,455 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 4,202 Crore).
- Based on evaluations of the matters and legal advice obtained, the Group believes that it has strong merits in its favor. Accordingly, no provision is considered at this stage.
- Except as described above, there are no pending litigations which the Group believes could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, cash flows or the financial position of the Group.

41 Other Matters

- a) The Group purchases bauxite under long term linkage arrangement ("LTL") with Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd ("OMC") at provisional price of ₹ 1,000/MT from October 2020 onwards, based on interim order dated 08 October 2020 of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha ("Odisha HC"), which is subject to final outcome of the writ petition filed by the Group.
- The last successful e-auction based price discovery was done by OMC in April 2019 at ₹ 673/MT and supplied bauxite at this rate from September 2019 to September 2020 against an undertaking furnished by the Group to compensate any differential price discovered through future successful national e-auctions. Though OMC conducted the next e-auction on 31 August 2020 with floor price of ₹ 1,707/MT determined on the basis of Rule 45 of Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 ("the Rules"), no bidder participated at that floor price and hence the auction was not successful. However, OMC issued a demand of 281 Crore on the Group towards differential pricing and interest for bauxite supplied till September 2020, considering the auction base price of ₹ 1,707/MT.
- The Group had then filed a writ petition before the Odisha HC, which issued an interim Order dated 08 October 2020 directing that the Group shall be permitted to lift the quantity of bauxite mutually agreed on payment of ₹ 1,000/MT after furnishing an undertaking for the differential amount, subject to final outcome of the writ petition.
- OMC re-conducted e-auction on 09 March 2021 with floor price of ₹ 2,011/MT, which again was not successful. On 18 March 2021, Cuttack HC issued an order that the current arrangement of bauxite price of ₹ 1,000/MT will continue for the FY 2021-22. Further, on 06 April 2022, Hon'ble Cuttack HC directed that the current arrangement will continue for the FY 2022-23 also.
- An interim application was filed on 11 May 2023 in Odisha High Court seeking directions for OMC to continue the supplies for FY 2023-24 and extend the LTL agreement. Honorable Odisha High Court vide order dated 15 May 2023, passed an order that unless the fresh agreement is not executed interim arrangement cannot be granted. Accordingly, as per the direction of honorable court, LTL was executed with OMC on 16 May 2023 for supply of 2.4 MT bauxite annually at a price of ₹ 1000/MT.

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- During September 2023 to March 2026, OMC has conducted 19 National E-auctions for sale of bauxite quantities ranging from 50KT to 600KT at floor prices ranging from ₹ 2,429/MT to ₹ 3,874/MT after considering the pricing of Rule 45 of the Rules. These auctions have largely been unsuccessful.
- Supported by legal opinions, management believes that the provisions of Rule 45 of the Rules are not applicable to commercial sale of bauxite ore and hence, it is not probable that the Group will have any financial obligation towards the aforesaid commitments over and above the price of discovered in the last successful e-auction. However, as an abundant precaution, the Group has recognized purchases of Bauxite from September 2019 onwards, at the aforesaid rate of ₹ 1,000/MT. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.
- b) The Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) of the State of Rajasthan had initiated a royalty assessment process from January 2008 to 2019 and had in this regard, issued a show cause notice vide an office order dated January 31, 2020 amounting to ₹ 1,925 Crore. Further an additional demand was issued vide an office order dated December 14, 2020 for ₹ 311 Crore. The Group has challenged the computation mechanism of 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, the High Court had granted a stay on the notice and directed DMG not to take any coercive action. State Government had also been directed to not take any coercive action in order to recover such miscomputed dues.
- Despite the High court stay order, the State Government raised a demand of ₹ 1,925 Crore vide order dated March 16, 2022 for the same period. The Group challenged this notice before the Revisionary Authority ("RA") and also separately moved an application in RA against the earlier demand raised by DMG for recovery of ₹ 311 Crore. RA had granted a stay on the recovery of ₹ 1,925 Crore vide its order dated June 15, 2022 and also on the recovery of ₹ 311 Crore, vide its order dated September 07, 2022 respectively.
- On July 25, 2024 RA has decided the case against the Group for demand raised of ₹ 311 Crore and order was challenged by the Group before the Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan. The High Court, vide an order dated July 26, 2024, issued a stay on the RA's order and also directed for HZL to deposit ₹ 100 Crore under protest. The Group ensured compliance with the High Court's directions and deposited the directed amount under protest on July 30, 2024. The matter before the High Court is pending for final hearing. Based on the opinion of external counsel, the Group believes that it has strong grounds of a successful appeal against the demand of ₹ 311 Crore. On October 30, 2024 the Group received an order from RA against the demand of ₹ 1,925 Crore directing the State Government to await the guidance, clarification or direction from Central Government in this matter of determination of royalties, upon which the State Government, if necessary, may recalculate the fiduciary obligations of the Revisionist towards payment of royalty, DMF, NMET and interests thereon and issue a fresh demand order. The referred revision application has been disposed of accordingly. In October 2025, the clarification has been received by the State Government. As a proactive measure, HZL has challenged certain aspects of the clarification, before the High Court of Rajasthan. There is no further development in this regard. Therefore, as on date, (i) there is no fresh demand pertaining to ₹ 1,925 Crore and (ii) there is a separate litigation before the Hon'ble High Court, in challenge to the adverse order as was received from RA with respect to the demand of ₹ 311 Crore.
- During the previous year ended March 31, 2025, the Group had received provisional assessment orders/ show cause notices amounting to ₹ 324 Crore pertaining for the period FY 2013-14 to FY 2024-25 on similar grounds as mentioned above and the Group has challenged the same in High Court.
- c) The Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement amongst Sterlite Energy Limited ('SEL'), Sterlite Industries (India) Limited ('Sterlite'), Vedanta Aluminium Limited ('VAL'), Ekaterina Limited ('Ekaterina'), Madras Aluminium Company Limited ('Malco') and the Group (the "Scheme") had been sanctioned by the High Court of Madras and the High Court of Judicature of Bombay at Goa and was given effect to in the year ended 31 March 2014.
- Subsequently, the above orders of the High Court of Bombay and Madras have been challenged by Commissioner of Income Tax, Goa and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through an SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and also by a creditor and a shareholder of the Group. The said petitions are currently pending for hearing.
- d) Pursuant to the Gol's policy of divestment, the Group in March 2001 acquired 51% equity interest in BALCO from the Gol. Under the terms of the SHA, the Group had a call option to purchase the Gol's remaining ownership interest in BALCO

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at any point from 02 March 2004. The Group exercised this option on 19 March 2004. However, the Gol contested the valuation and validity of the option and contended that the clauses of the SHA violate the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 by restricting the rights of the Gol to transfer its shares and that as a result such provisions of the SHA were null and void. In the arbitration filed by the Group, the arbitral tribunal by a majority award rejected the claims of the Group on the ground that the clauses relating to the call option, the right of first refusal, the “tag along” rights and the restriction on the transfer of shares violate the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 and are not enforceable.

The Group has challenged the validity of the majority award before the High Court at Delhi and sought for setting aside the arbitration award to the extent that it holds these clauses ineffective and inoperative. The Gol also filed an application before the High Court to partially set aside the arbitral award in respect of certain matters involving valuation. Vedanta & GOI appeals were dismissed on 08.10.2025. Appeal has been filed by Vedanta before the Division Bench against the order dated 08.10.2025. The matter is currently pending before the High Court at Delhi. Separately, the Gol without prejudice to its position on the Put/Call option issue had received approval from the Cabinet for divestment and the Government is looking to divest through the auction route.

On 09 January 2012, the Group offered to acquire the Gol’s interest in BALCO for ₹ 1,782 Crore. This offer was separate from the contested exercise of the call options, and the Group proposed to withdraw the ongoing litigations in relation to the contested exercise of the options should the offer be accepted. To date, the offer has not been accepted by the Gol and therefore, there is no certainty that the acquisition will proceed.

In view of the lack of resolution on the options, the non-response to the exercise and valuation request from the Gol, the resultant uncertainty surrounding the potential transaction and the valuation of the consideration payable, the Group considers the strike price of the options to be at the fair value, which is effectively nil, and hence the call options have not been recognised in the consolidated financial statements. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.

- e) The Ravva Production Sharing Contract (PSC) obliges the contractor parties (including Vedanta Limited (Cairn India Limited which subsequently merged with Vedanta Limited, accordingly now referred to as Vedanta Limited)) 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 which rendered a decision on the ONGC Carry in favour of the contractor parties whereas four other issues were decided in favour of the Government of India (Gol) in October 2004 (Partial Award) and final award in 2017.

The Gol 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. The Gol’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. Gol then filed an appeal at Federal Court of Malaysia. The matter was heard on 28 February 2019 and the Federal Court dismissed the Gol’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. Hearing in the matter is completed, and the matter is reserved for pronouncement of the judgement. Judgement awaited.

Vedanta has filed an enforcement application before Delhi High Court, which is disputed by GOI and GOI has demanded approximately ₹ 601 Crore (US\$ 64 million) plus interest. (31 March 2025: ₹ 546 Crore (US\$ 64 million) plus interest). The Group does not believe the Gol will be successful in its challenge as the Arbitration Award has been appealed multiple times and has finally been upheld by the Federal Court of Malaysia in favour of the group. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.

- f) The Government of India ("Gol"), acting through the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons ("DGH"), had raised demand up to 14 May 2020 for Government’s additional share of Profit Oil, based on its computation of disallowance of cost incurred over retrospective re-allocation of certain common costs between Development Areas (DAs) of Rajasthan Block; recovery of exploration costs incurred after the Exploration phase; and certain other matters aggregating to ₹ 9,545 Crore

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(US\$ 1,162 million) and applicable interest thereon representing share of Vedanta Limited and its subsidiary. The Group had disputed the aforesaid demand and invoked arbitration as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract. The Group had received the Final Partial Award dated 22 August 2023 from the Arbitration Tribunal (‘the Tribunal’) as amended by orders dated 15 November 2023 and 8 December 2023 (‘the Award’), dismissing the Government’s contention of additional Profit Petroleum in relation to allocation of common development costs across Development Areas and certain other matters in accordance with terms of the Production Sharing Contract for Rajasthan Block, while allowing some aspects of the audit objections raised. Further, the Tribunal had decided that the Group was allowed to claim cost recovery of exploration cost as per terms of the Production Sharing Contract.

Pursuant to the Award, the Group had recognized a benefit on ₹ 4,761 Crore (US\$ 578 million) in revenue from operations in financial year ended 31 March 2024. The Group has adjusted the profit petroleum liability against the aforesaid benefit.

GOI filed interim relief application to the Tribunal on 3 February 2024 stating that the Group has unilaterally enforced the Award although the quantification of the same is pending. The Tribunal vide its order dated 29 April 2024 denied Gol’s interim relief application. Gol filed an appeal before the Hon’ble Delhi High Court (‘Section 37 Appeal’) challenging Tribunal’s order dated 29 April 2024. On 11 July 2025, the Hon’ble Delhi High Court dismissed GOI’s Section 37 Appeal in Group’s favour. GOI has filed a SLP before the Hon’ble Supreme Court challenging Hon’ble Delhi High Court’s order dated 11 July 2025. The matter is listed for hearing on maintainability of the SLP on 29 July 2026. Without prejudice to its rights under the proceedings, the Group has paid a sum of 513 Crore (US\$ 57 million) during the year ended 31 March 2026.

In the interim, quantum proceedings have commenced. The Group has filed its claim for US\$ 512 million before the Tribunal and 001, while disputing the claim of the Group’s, has filed a counter claim of US\$ 210 million to the Tribunal. As claim of US\$ 512 million is largely on account of disintegration of the Virtual Development Areas (‘DAs’) (that were created on account of Office Memorandum 13 & Office Memorandum 19) into the main DA, management believes Group has a good case on merits. GOI’s claim of US\$210 million is based largely on the argument that the Work Programme & Budget (‘WP&B’) was not reviewed by GOI. It is Vedanta’s submission that the WP&B were submitted to DGH for review. Hearing in the matter concluded in March 2026. Arbitration award is awaited.

Gol had also filed a challenge against the Award on 7 March 2024 in Delhi High Court (‘Section 34 Application’). Notice has been issued in the matter. Till date, no stay has been granted on operation of the Award. Next date of hearing is 8 May 2026. The Group believes that the Court may not re-appreciate the evidence in Section 34 Application, as the interpretation by the Tribunal is plausible.

- 42** The Group’s Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Cambay Block (CB-OS/2) expired on 29 June 2023. The Group, along with its joint venture partners, had submitted an application for extension of the PSC on 28 June 2021, under the Government of India’s 2017 Extension Policy. The Group received few temporary short-term extensions in the interim. The carrying value of Property, Plant and equipment/ Capital work-in progress and receivables from other joint venture partner in Cambay block is ₹ 470 Crores (US\$ 50 million).

The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), vide its letter dated 19 September 2025, has not accepted the application for extension of the PSC citing delays, procedural and contractual non-compliances.

The Group has challenged the said letter before the Hon’ble Delhi High Court through a writ petition filed in September 2025, primarily on the grounds that the rejection is arbitrary and did not consider relevant factors under 2017 Extension policy. Pursuant to the Delhi High Court’s judgement dated 6 January 2026. notices have been issued in the matter and the parties have been directed to maintain status quo. Reply has been filed by the DOH and ONG(and Group has filed its rejoinder. DOH has also filed an application seeking vacation of the interim order. The matter is being heard.

Based on provisions of PSC and its interpretation of 2017 extension policy, management believes that extension would be granted by MoPNG as the application for extension of the PSC was made in compliance with the timelines and criteria under the 2017 Extension Policy. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

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43 Related party Disclosures

List of related parties and relationships

A) Entities controlling the Company (Holding Companies)

Vedanta Incorporated

Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited

Intermediate Holding Companies

Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL")

Finsider International Company Limited[#]

Richter Holdings Limited[#]

Twin Star Holdings Limited[#]

Vedanta Holdings Jersey Limited[#]

Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited[#]

Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited[#]

Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV[#]

Vedanta Resources Cyprus Limited[#]

Vedanta Resources Finance Limited[#]

Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited ("VRHL")[#]

Vedanta UK Investments Limited[#]

Welter Trading Limited[#]

Westglobe Limited[#]

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

Konkola Copper Mines Plc ^P

Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited ("SISCOL") ^{*}

Sterlite Electric Limited (formerly known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited)

Sterlite Convergence Limited

Sterlite Grid 16 Limited

Twin Star Technologies Limited

Vedanta Resources Investments Limited ("VRIL")

Runaya Green Sustainable Solutions Private Limited

V-Spark Deeptech Ventures Private Limited

Sterlite Grid 5 Limited

C) Associate of ultimate controlling party (with whom transactions have taken place)

Resonia Limited (formerly known as Sterlite Grid 32 Limited)

Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 4 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 5 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 8 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited

Serentica Renewables India 14 Private Limited

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STL Digital Limited

D) Post retirement benefit plans

BALCO Employees Provident Fund Trust

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited Group Superannuation Trust

FACOR Employees Gratuity Scheme

FACOR Superannuation Trust

Hindustan Zinc Ltd Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust

HZL Employee Group Gratuity Trust

HZL Superannuation 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

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Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust

Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Superannuation Fund

Sesa Resources Limited Employees Gratuity Fund

Sesa Resources Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust

E) Associates and Joint Ventures (with whom transactions have taken place)

RoshSkor Township (Pty) Limited

Gaurav Overseas Private Limited

Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited

Madanpur South Coal Company Limited

F) Others (with whom transactions have taken place)

Enterprises over which key management personnel/their relatives have control or significant influence

Anil Agarwal Foundation Trust

Cairn Foundation

Caitlyn India Private Limited

Grant Thornton Bharat LLP

Minova Runaya Private Limited

Radha Madhav Investments Private Limited^{##}

Runaya Green Tech Private Limited

Runaya Refining LLP

Runaya Eckart Powders Private Limited (Erstwhile Runaya Aluminium Private Limited)

Sesa Community Development Foundation

Tenon Facility Management India Private Limited

Vedanta Foundation

Vedanta Medical Research Foundation

G) Key Management Personnel ("KMP")

Navin Agarwal, Executive Vice Chairman

Arun Misra, Executive Director

Ajay Goel, Group CFO

Prerna Halwasiya, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

** In January 2025, the Board of Directors have approved purchase of entire shareholding of SISCOL for a sum of ₹ 1 Lakh. The necessary agreements for implementing the above are under process.*

[#] These entities are subsidiary companies of VRL and VRL through its certain subsidiaries holds 56.38% in the Company as on 31 March 2026.

^{##} Ceased to be a related party during the previous year ended 31 March 2025, upon completion of Ms. Padmini Sekhsaria's term as Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 04 February 2025.

Ultimate Controlling party

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

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H) A summary of significant related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2026 are noted below.

Transactions and balances with subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Entities controlling the Company/ Fellow subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint ventures	Others	Total
Income :				
(i) Revenue from operations	3,538	-	827	4,365
(ii) Other income				
a) Interest and guarantee commission	496	-	12	508
b) Outsourcing service fees	5	-	-	5
c) Dividend income	1	-	-	1
Expenditure and other transactions:				
(i) Purchase of goods/ services ^M	283	3	1,738	2,024
(ii) Management and brand fees ^J	3,789	-	-	3,789
(iii) Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery)	(7)	(5)	9	(3)
(iv) Corporate social responsibility expenditure/ donation	-	-	172	172
(v) Contribution to post retirement employee benefit trust/fund	-	-	81	81
(vi) Remuneration to relatives of non executive directors	-	-	31	31
(vii) Purchase/(sale) of fixed assets	(16)	-	2	(14)
(viii) Commission/sitting fees				
- To Non executive directors and their relatives	-	-	6	6
- To key management personnel and their relatives	-	-	0	0
- To relatives of key management personnel	-	-	0	0
(ix) Dividend paid				
- To holding companies	7,496	-	-	7,496
- To key management personnel and their relatives	-	-	1	1
- To Non executive directors and their relatives	-	-	0	0
(x) Interest and guarantee commission expense ^N	125	-	-	125

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Entities controlling the Company/ Fellow subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint ventures	Others	Total
Other Transactions during the year:				
(i) Loans repaid during the year	(1,856)	(0)	-	(1,856)
(iii) Investment purchased during the year (Refer note 40(A) (c)(iii))	-	-	465	465
Balances as at year end:				
(i) Trade receivables	280	33	229	542
(ii) Loan given ^{L,K}	2,038	5	-	2,043
(iii) Other receivables and advances (including brand fee prepaid) ^{J,N}	166	9	125	300
(iv) Trade payables	284	-	362	646
(v) Other payables	197	-	108	305
(vi) Bank guarantee given ^I	115	-	-	115
(vii) Sitting fee, remuneration, commission and other payable to non executive directors and their relatives	-	-	21	21

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Remuneration of key management personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026
(i) Short-term employee benefits	31
(ii) Post employment benefits *	1
Share based payments	4
	36

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

Sales made to/purchases made from and other transactions with related parties are on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Group mutually negotiates and agrees prices, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties. Trade receivables and Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received/ given against these receivables/ payables.

I) A summary of significant related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2025 are noted below.

Transactions and balances with subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Entities controlling the Company/ Fellow subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint ventures	Others	Total
Income :				
(i) Revenue from operations	2,365	-	200	2,565
(ii) Other income				
a) Interest and guarantee commission	547	-	10	557
b) Outsourcing service fees	6	-	-	6
c) Miscellaneous income	-	-	1	1
Expenditure and other transactions:				
(i) Purchase of goods/ services ^M	143	3	818	964
(ii) Management and brand fees ^J	3,039	-	-	3,039
(iii) Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery)	1	-	(5)	(5)
(iv) Corporate social responsibility expenditure/ Donation	-	-	127	127
(v) Contribution to post retirement employee benefit trust/ fund	-	-	84	84
(vi) Remuneration to relatives of non executive directors	-	-	31	31
(vii) Purchase/(Sale) of fixed assets	0	-	17	17
(viii) Commission/sitting fees				
- To Non executive directors and their relatives	-	-	6	6
- To key management personnel and their relatives	-	-	0	0
(ix) Dividend paid				
- To holding companies	9,698	-	-	9,698
- To key management personnel and their relatives	-	-	1	1
- To Non executive directors and their relatives	-	-	0	0
(x) Interest and guarantee commission expense ^N	139	-	-	139

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(₹ in Crore)				
Particulars	Entities controlling the Company/ Fellow subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint ventures	Others	Total
Other Transactions during the year:				
(i) Loans given during the year	-	2	-	2
(ii) Loans repaid during the year	-	(2)	-	(2)
(iii) Investment purchased during the year (Refer note 40(c)(iii))	-	-	614	614
(iv) Long term borrowings repaid during the year	(7)	-	-	(7)
Balances as at year end:				
(i) Trade receivables ^P	16	20	18	54
(ii) Loan given ^{L,K}	3,631	5	-	3,636
(iii) Other receivables and advances (including brand fee prepaid) ^{J,N,P}	321	9	131	461
(iv) Trade payables	8	-	55	63
(v) Other payables	112	-	68	180
(vi) Bank guarantee given ^I	115	-	-	115
(vii) Sitting fee, remuneration, commission and other payable to non executive directors and their relatives	-	-	13	13

Remuneration of key management personnel

(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026
Short-term employee benefits	40
Post employment benefits [*]	1
Share based payments	3
	44

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

Sales made to/purchases made from and other transactions with related parties are on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Group mutually negotiates and agrees prices, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties. Trade receivables and Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received/ given against these receivables/ payables.

- J) Bank guarantee given by Vedanta Limited on behalf of Vedanta Inc in favour of Income Tax department, India as collateral in respect of certain tax disputes of Vedanta Inc.
- K) The Group has a Brand license and strategic service fee agreement (“the Agreement”) with VRL for the use of brand ‘Vedanta’ and providing strategic services which envisaged payment to VRL ranging from 0.75%-3% of turnover of the Company and certain subsidiaries. During the year ended 31 March 2024, VRL assigned the Agreement including sublicensing agreement to its wholly owned subsidiary, VRIL, whereby the Group will fulfil its obligations under the Agreement via VRIL with effect from 01 April 2024. The Group has recorded an expense of ₹ 2,727 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,397 Crore) for the period ended 31 March 2026. The Group generally pays such fee in advance, at the beginning of the year based on estimated annual turnover.

Furthermore, the Company had sublicensed the Agreement to its subsidiary, HZL, at a net sublicensing fee of 1.70% of HZL’s annual consolidated turnover which has been amended to 2.5% with effect from 01 April 2025. In August 2024, the Company also sublicensed the agreement to its subsidiary, FACOR, at a net sublicensing fee of 2.50% of FACOR’s annual consolidated turnover with effect from 01 April 2024. Consequently, for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has recorded expense of ₹ 1,002 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 582 Crore) in relation to these sublicensing agreements.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

- L) During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has renewed loan provided to Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited for a further period of 12 months. The loan balance as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 5 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5 Crore). The loan is unsecured in nature and carries an interest rate of 10.40% per annum.

The loans including accrued interest thereon have been fully provided for in the books of accounts.

- M) During the year ended 31 March 2021, as part of its cash management activities, the overseas subsidiaries of the Company extended certain loans and guarantee facilities to Vedanta Resources Limited (“VRL”) and its subsidiaries (collectively “the VRL group”). During the year ended 31 March 2024, based on the request from the Borrower, the loan outstanding of ₹ 3,567 Crore (US\$ 417 million) was extended to 31 December 2024 at the arms-length interest rate with interest payable half-yearly.

In July 2024, the interest rate was reduced from 17% p.a. to 13.5% p.a. based on the prevailing arm’s length interest rate. Further, in December 2024, the loan outstanding was extended, with maturities falling due in tranches of ₹1,712 crore (US\$ 200 million) on 31 January 2026 and ₹1,855 crore (US\$ 217 million) on 30 May 2026. In each modification, all the other terms of the loan remain unchanged. These modifications have been assessed as not substantial in nature under Ind AS 109. Further, in accordance with the RPT policy of the Company and the legal advice obtained by the management, it is not a material modification as per SEBI LODR Regulation 23(4). Net impact of charge on modification and the reversal of expected credit loss, loss amounting to ₹ 27 Crore (US\$ 3 million), was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the previous year ended 31 March 2025. Out of US\$ 417 million, US\$ 200 million has been paid during the year ended 31 March 2026.

As of 31 March 2026, loan having contractual value of ₹ 2,035 Crore (US\$ 217 million) (31 March 2025: ₹ 3,567 Crore (US\$ 417 million)) is outstanding from the VRL group.

- N) The Group has an agency contract with VRL, pursuant to which, the Group procured calcined alumina amounting to ₹ 687 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,069 Crore) on which an agency commission of ₹ 3 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 10 Crore) is paid to VRL during the year ended 31 March 2026.
- O) VRL, as a parent company, has provided financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for erstwhile Cairn India group’s (“Cairn”) obligations under the Production Sharing Contract (‘PSC’) provided for onshore block RJ-ON-90/1, for making available financial resources equivalent to Cairn’s share for its obligations under the PSC, personnel and technical services in accordance with industry practices and any other resources in case Cairn is unable to fulfil its obligations under the PSC.

Similarly, VRL has also provided financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for the Group’s obligations under the Revenue Sharing Contract (‘RSC’) in respect of 51 Blocks awarded under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (‘OALP’) by the Government of India.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, based on updated benchmarking analysis conducted by independent experts, the Group has executed revised agreement with VRL with effect from 01 April 2024. The Group will pay an annual guarantee fee of US\$ 9 million (31 March 2024: US\$ 10 million) for the OALP Blocks and fee of US\$ 5 million (31 March 2024: US\$ 5 million) for the RJ-ON-90/1 block, in ratio of participating interests held equally by the Company and its step-down subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Ltd (“CEHL”).

Accordingly, the Group has recorded a guarantee commission expense (excluding tax) of ₹ 125 Crore (\$ 14 million) (31 March 2025: ₹ 139 Crore (US\$ 16 million)) for the year ended 31 March 2026 and no amount remained (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore (US\$ 0 million) outstanding as a pre-payment as at 31 March 2026.

- P) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”) with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Group has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf

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of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Further, the additional regulatory information required by clause xiv of part Y of Schedule III to the Act, for a subsidiary, is as follows: Vedanta Semiconductor Private Limited ("VSPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, has borrowed ₹ 2,500 Crore during previous year ended 31 March 2025 from a third party lender and has lent the funds to Vedanta Limited (ultimate beneficiary), who has fully used these funds for its operations in the ordinary course of business. VSPL has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Act for the above transaction and the transaction is not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

Q) During previous year ended 31 March 2025, VRL, through its wholly owned subsidiary VRHL, regained control of Konkola Copper Mines Plc ("KCM") with effect from 31 July 2024. The Group had an outstanding receivable of ₹766 crore (predominantly relating to monies advanced against purchase of copper cathode/anode) from KCM, which had been fully provided for in the books of accounts, in the earlier years.

44 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 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1	Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited ("TCM")	Copper Mining	Australia	Monte Cello BV	100.00	100.00
2	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ("BALCO")	Aluminium mining and smelting	India	Vedanta Limited	51.00	51.00
3	Desai Cement Company Private Limited	Cement	India	Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	100.00	100.00
4	ESL Steel Limited	Manufacturing of Steel & DI Pipe	India	Vedanta Limited	95.49	95.49
5	Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited ("FACOR")	Manufacturing of Ferro Alloys and Mining and generation of power	India	Vedanta Limited	99.99	99.99
6	Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited	Manufacturing of metals and its alloys	India	Hindustan Zinc Limited	100.00	100.00
7	Hindustan Zinc Fertilizers Private Limited	Manufacturing of phosphatic fertilisers	India	Hindustan Zinc Limited	100.00	100.00
8	Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited	Exploration of metals	India	Hindustan Zinc Limited	100.00	100.00
9	Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") (Refer note 4(C))	Exploring, extracting, processing of minerals and manufacturing of metals	India	Vedanta Limited	60.71	63.42
10	MALCO Energy Limited ("MEL")	Power Generation	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
11	Meenakshi Energy Limited	Power Generation	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
12	Sesa Iron and Steel Limited *	Manufacturing of Steel	India	Vedanta Limited	-	100.00
13	Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	Iron ore mining	India	Sesa Resources Limited	100.00	100.00
14	Sesa Resources Limited ("SRL")	Iron ore mining	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
15	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited ("TSPL")	Power Generation	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00

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S. No	Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	Immediate holding company	The Company's / Immediate holding company's percentage holding (in %)	
					As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
16	Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited	Aluminium Business	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
17	Vedanta Base Metals Limited	Metal business	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
18	Vedanta Displays Limited	LCD Panel	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
19	Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited	Iron and Steel Business	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
20	Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited	Copper trading	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
21	Zinc India Foundation	CSR Activities	India	Hindustan Zinc Limited	100.00	100.00
22	Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation	Sports Activities	India	Hindustan Zinc Limited	100.00	100.00
23	Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	Infrastructure	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
24	AvanStrate Inc. ("ASI") (Refer note 4(B))	Manufacturing of LCD Glass Substrate	Japan	Cairn India Holdings Limited	98.20	98.20
25	Cairn India Holdings Limited	Investment company	Jersey	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
26	AvanStrate Korea Inc	Manufacturing of LCD Glass Substrate	Korea	ASI	100.00	100.00
27	Western Cluster Limited	Iron ore mining	Liberia	Bloom Fountain Limited	100.00	100.00
28	Bloom Fountain Limited	Operating (Iron ore) and Investment Company	Mauritius	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
29	THL Zinc Ltd	Investment Company	Mauritius	THL Zinc Ventures Limited	100.00	100.00
30	THL Zinc Ventures Ltd	Investment Company	Mauritius	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
31	Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited	Accommodation and catering services	Namibia	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	100.00	100.00
32	Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited	Owns and operates a zinc refinery	Namibia	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	100.00	100.00
33	Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited ('NZ')	Exploration, development, treatment, production and sale of zinc ore	Namibia	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	100.00	100.00
34	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited ("SZPL")	Operating (zinc) and investing company	Namibia	THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Ltd	100.00	100.00
35	THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited ("VNHL")	Mining and Exploration and Investment company	Namibia	THL Zinc Ltd	100.00	100.00
36	Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited	Development of a zinc/lead mine	Republic of Ireland	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
37	Lisheen Milling Limited	Manufacturing	Republic of Ireland	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00

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S. No	Subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	Immediate holding company	The Company's / Immediate holding company's percentage holding (in %)	
					As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
38	Lisheen Mine Partnership	Development and operation of a zinc/lead mine	Republic of Ireland	50% each held by Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited and Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	-	100.00
39	Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	Zinc and lead mining	Republic of Ireland	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
40	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	Oil and gas exploration, development and production	Scotland	Cairn India Holdings Limited	100.00	100.00
41	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
42	Vedanta Copper International VCI Company Limited	Manufacturing of Basic Chemicals/ basic precious and non ferrous metals	Saudi Arabia	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
43	AvanStrate Taiwan Inc	Manufacturing of LCD Glass Substrate	Taiwan	ASI	100.00	100.00
44	Monte Cello BV ("MCBV")	Holding company	The Netherlands	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
45	THL Zinc Holding BV	Investment company	The Netherlands	Vedanta Limited	100.00	100.00
46	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	Investment company	The Netherlands	THL Zinc Holding BV	100.00	100.00
47	Fujairah Gold FZC	Manufacturing of Copper Rod and Refining of Precious Metals (Gold & Silver)	United Arab Emirates	Malco Energy Limited	100.00	100.00
48	Vedanta Finance IFSC Limited [°]	Finance company	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	-
49	Incab Industries Limited (Refer note 4(D)) [°]	Manufacturing of power cables and industrial wires	India	Vedanta Limited	100.00	-

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

(a) Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited incorporated on 10 October 2023 as a 100% subsidiary of Vedanta Limited has been struck off during the current year ended 31 March 2026.

(b) Lisheen Mining Partnership has been dissolved during the current year ended 31 March 2026.

(c) Incorporated/acquired during the current year ended 31 March 2026.

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b) Joint operations

The Group 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 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
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
RJ-ON-90/1 – Development & production	Rajasthan Onshore	70.00	70.00
KG-OSN-2009/3 – Exploration	Krishna Godavari Offshore	100.00	100.00
Non-Operating Blocks			
KG-ONN-2003/1	Krishna Godavari Onshore	49.00	49.00

c) Interest in associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 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 and Jointly controlled entities	Country of incorporation	% Ownership interest	
			As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Associates			
1	Gaurav Overseas Private Limited	India	50.00	50.00
	Jointly Controlled entities			
1	Madanpur South Coal Company Limited	India	18.05	18.05
2	Goa Maritime Private Limited ^a	India	-	50.00
3	Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited	Namibia	69.00	69.00
4	Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited	Namibia	51.00	51.00
5	RoshSkor Township (Pty) Limited	Namibia	50.00	50.00

(a) Dissolved during the current year ended 31 March 2026

45 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:

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Particulars	Country	Gross proved and probable hydrocarbons initially in place		Gross proved and probable reserves and resources		Net working interest proved and probable reserves and resources	
		(mmboe)		(mmboe)		(mmboe)	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025"	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Rajasthan Block	India	5,265	5,281	1,085	1,139	760	798
Ravva PKGM-1	India	732	728	12	13	3	3
CB-OS/2 Fields	India	301	298	29	31	11	12
KG-ONN-2003/1	India	260	260	47	49	23	24
DSF	India	176	221	63	112	63	112
OALP	India	378	380	84	86	84	86
Total		7,112	7,168	1,320	1,430	944	1,035

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

Particulars	Proved and probable reserves		Proved and probable reserves (developed)	
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas
	(mmstb)	(bscf)	(mmstb)	(bscf)
Reserves as of 01 April 2024*	139.52	116.83	100.31	99.04
Revisions/ Additions during the year	(12.12)	11.22	(4.81)	15.72
Production during the year	(19.77)	(34.58)	(19.77)	(34.58)
Reserves as of 31 March 2025**	107.63	93.47	75.73	80.18
Revisions/ Additions during the year	(20.83)	84.37	(1.71)	0.96
Production during the year	(16.41)	(27.13)	(16.41)	(27.13)
Reserves as of 31 March 2026***	70.39	150.71	57.61	54.01

* Includes probable oil reserves of 45.89 mmstb (of which 25.92 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 29.15 bscf (of which 27.34 bscf is developed)

**Includes probable oil reserves of 24.60 mmstb (of which 16.98 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 22.18 bscf (of which 18.93 bscf is developed)

***Includes probable oil reserves of 21.14 mmstb (of which 16.31 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 35.34 bscf (of which 9.82 bscf is developed)

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

46 Financial information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (including discontinued operations)

S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		As at 31 March 2026	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Year ended 31 March 2026	Amount (₹ in Crore)
		As % of consolidated net assets		As % of consolidated profit		As % of consolidated OCI		As % of consolidated TCI	
	Parent	157.19%	78,049	101.9%	17,725	150.35%	(1,914)	98.09%	15,811
	Vedanta Limited								
	Indian Subsidiaries								
1	Hindustan Zinc Limited	45.27%	22,475	78.8%	13,712	17.91%	(228)	83.66%	13,484
2	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	32.99%	16,382	27.7%	4,825	44.15%	(562)	26.45%	4,263
3	MALCO Energy Limited	-0.95%	(474)	-1.1%	(192)	0.16%	(2)	-1.20%	(194)
4	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	3.90%	1,937	-9.8%	(1,713)	0.00%	-	-10.63%	(1,713)
5	Sesa Resources Limited	0.93%	463	0.1%	13	0.08%	(1)	0.07%	12
6	Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	0.89%	440	1.3%	219	0.08%	(1)	1.35%	218
7	Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	-0.17%	(82)	-0.2%	(43)	0.00%	-	-0.27%	(43)
8	Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust	0.10%	51	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
9	ESL Steel Limited	6.36%	3,160	-6.6%	(1,149)	0.16%	(2)	-7.14%	(1,151)
10	Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited (FACOR)	2.30%	1,143	0.5%	89	0.08%	(1)	0.55%	88
11	Desai Cement Company Private Limited	-0.02%	(8)	0.0%	(1)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(1)
12	Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited	0.35%	176	0.7%	122	0.00%	-	0.76%	122
13	Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation	0.00%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
14	Hindustan Zinc Fertilizers Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
15	Zinc India Foundation	0.00%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
16	Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited	0.02%	9	0.0%	5	0.00%	-	0.03%	5
17	Meenakshi Energy Limited	10.91%	5,419	-0.6%	(108)	0.08%	(1)	-0.68%	(109)
18	Sesa Iron and Steel Limited (a)	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
19	Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
20	Vedanta Base Metals Limited	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
21	Vedanta Displays Limited	-0.02%	(11)	0.0%	(2)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(2)
22	Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
23	Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited	0.00%	1	0.1%	14	0.00%	-	0.09%	14
24	Incab Industries Limited (b)	0.01%	5	0.0%	5	0.00%	-	0.03%	5

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S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		As at 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2026	
		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)
Foreign Subsidiaries									
1	Thalanga copper mines Pty Limited	0.02%	10	0.0%	(2)	-0.08%	1	-0.01%	(1)
2	Monte Cello BV	0.13%	67	0.0%	-	-0.47%	6	0.04%	6
3	Bloom Fountain Limited	-27.65%	(13,731)	-14.0%	(2,429)	238.18%	(3,032)	-33.88%	(5,461)
4	Western Cluster Limited	-4.23%	(2,101)	-9.3%	(1,615)	10.60%	(135)	-10.86%	(1,750)
5	Fujairah Gold FZC	-2.00%	(995)	-0.1%	(11)	65.67%	(836)	-5.25%	(847)
6	THL Zinc Ventures Ltd	9.51%	4,724	-2.1%	(368)	18.22%	(232)	-3.72%	(600)
7	THL Zinc Ltd	6.72%	3,339	-0.2%	(34)	-22.39%	285	1.56%	251
8	THL Zinc Holding BV	1.06%	524	0.6%	107	-2.75%	35	0.88%	142
9	THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	1.38%	684	0.0%	0	-13.20%	168	1.04%	168
10	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	0.03%	14	0.0%	(1)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(1)
11	Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	-3.54%	(1,757)	0.0%	(7)	0.00%	-	-0.04%	(7)
12	Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited	1.18%	587	0.7%	123	0.00%	-	0.76%	123
13	Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited	0.01%	4	0.0%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
14	Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited	11.41%	5,665	3.1%	535	9.74%	(124)	2.55%	411
15	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	0.00%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
16	Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	0.00%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
17	Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited	0.00%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
18	Lisheen Milling Limited	0.07%	33	0.2%	28	0.00%	-	0.17%	28
19	Lisheen Mine Partnership (c)	0.00%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
20	Cairn India Holdings Limited	12.50%	6,205	5.6%	970	-16.73%	213	7.34%	1,183
21	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	10.48%	5,206	1.3%	220	-34.96%	445	4.13%	665
22	Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited	0.00%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
23	Avanstrate Inc.	-5.55%	(2,754)	-1.2%	(206)	6.76%	(86)	-1.81%	(292)
24	Avanstrate Korea Inc.	-4.24%	(2,108)	0.4%	66	0.00%	-	0.41%	66
25	Avanstrate Taiwan Inc.	4.11%	2,043	-2.3%	(403)	0.00%	-	-2.50%	(403)
26	Vedanta Copper International "VCI"	0.15%	74	0.0%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Non-controlling interests in all subsidiaries				-44.3%	(7,705)	-12.41%	158	-46.82%	(7,547)

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S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		As at 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2026	
		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)
Associates & joint ventures (per equity method)									
Indian									
1	Gaurav Overseas Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.0%	(1)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(1)
2	Madanpur South Coal Company Limited	0.00%	1	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
3	Goa Maritime Private Limited (c)	0.00%	0	0.0%	1	0.00%	-	0.01%	1
Foreign									
1	RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd	0.00%	2	0.0%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
2	Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited	0.01%	4	0.0%	(1)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(1)
3	Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited	0.03%	15	0.0%	0	0.0 %	-	0.00%	0
Consolidation Adjustments/ Eliminations ^(d)		-133.56%	(66,313)	-31.0%	(5,396)	-359.23%	4,573	-5.11%	(823)
Total		100.00%	49,652	100.0%	17,391	100.00%	(1,273)	100.00%	16,118

(a)Struck off during the year (b)Acquired during the year (c)Dissolved during the year
(d)Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations, consolidation adjustments and GAAP differences.
Exchange Rates as at 31 March 2026: 1 AUD= ₹ 64.5036, 1 USD = ₹ 93.8708, 1 AED = ₹ 25.5578, 1 NAD = ₹ 5.5034, 1 ZAR = ₹ 5.5034, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.5892
Average Exchange Rates for the year ended March 31, 2026: 1 AUD= ₹ 58.4809, 1 USD = ₹ 88.3576, 1 AED = ₹ 24.0527, 1 NAD = ₹ 5.0905, 1 ZAR = ₹ 5.0905, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.5865

46 Financial information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (including discontinued operations)

S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		As at 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2025	
		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	182.95%	75,399	119.62%	17,928	79.08%	344	118.47%	18,272
Indian Subsidiaries									
1	Hindustan Zinc Limited	32.34%	13,326	69.08%	10,353	6.90%	30	67.32%	10,383
2	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	29.50%	12,157	19.81%	2,969	15.40%	67	19.68%	3,036
3	MALCO Energy Limited	-0.68%	(280)	-1.25%	(188)	0.46%	2	-1.21%	(186)
4	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	8.87%	3,655	0.21%	32	0.00%	-	0.21%	32
5	Sesa Resources Limited	1.09%	451	-0.02%	(3)	0.00%	-	-0.02%	(3)
6	Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	0.56%	232	0.79%	118	0.00%	-	0.77%	118
7	Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	-0.10%	(40)	-0.20%	(30)	0.00%	-	-0.19%	(30)
8	Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust	0.12%	51	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
9	ESL Steel Limited	10.51%	4,331	-1.77%	(266)	-0.46%	(2)	-1.74%	(268)
10	Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited (FACOR)	2.57%	1,060	-0.04%	(6)	-0.46%	(2)	-0.05%	(8)
11	Desai Cement Company Private Limited	-0.01%	(5)	0.02%	3	0.00%	-	0.02%	3
12	Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited	0.13%	54	0.43%	64	0.00%	-	0.41%	64
13	Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation	0.00%	-	0.01%	1	0.00%	-	0.01%	1
14	Hindustan Zinc Fertilizers Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
15	Zinc India Foundation	0.00%	-	0.01%	2	0.00%	-	0.01%	2
16	Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited	0.01%	3	0.02%	3	0.00%	-	0.02%	3
17	Meenakshi Energy Limited	12.61%	5,195	-1.01%	(152)	-0.46%	(2)	-1.00%	(154)
18	Sesa Iron and Steel Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
19	Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
20	Vedanta Base Metals Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
21	Vedanta Displays Limited	-0.02%	(9)	-0.07%	(11)	0.00%	-	-0.07%	(11)
22	Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
23	Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited	-0.03%	(13)	-0.07%	(10)	0.00%	-	-0.06%	(10)

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		As at 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2025	
		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)
Foreign Subsidiaries									
1	Thalanga copper mines Pty Limited	0.02%	10	-0.03%	(4)	0.00%	-	-0.03%	(4)
2	Monte Cello BV	0.15%	61	0.02%	3	0.00%	-	0.02%	3
3	Bloom Fountain Limited	-29.24%	(12,050)	-7.68%	(1,151)	0.00%	-	-7.46%	(1,151)
4	Western Cluster Limited	-0.85%	(351)	-0.19%	(28)	0.00%	-	-0.18%	(28)
5	Fujairah Gold FZC	-2.21%	(912)	-0.60%	(90)	-1.15%	(5)	-0.62%	(95)
6	THL Zinc Ventures Ltd	17.79%	7,332	-7.88%	(1,181)	0.00%	-	-7.66%	(1,181)
7	THL Zinc Ltd	-10.57%	(4,358)	-3.63%	(544)	0.00%	-	-3.53%	(544)
8	THL Zinc Holding BV	-6.64%	(2,735)	-0.01%	(2)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(2)
9	THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	1.40%	579	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
10	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	0.03%	13	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
11	Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	-3.59%	(1,480)	-0.08%	(12)	0.00%	-	-0.08%	(12)
12	Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited	0.93%	384	-0.32%	(48)	0.00%	-	-0.31%	(48)
13	Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
14	Black Mountain Mining Proprietary Limited	10.64%	4,386	3.85%	577	-7.36%	(32)	3.53%	545
15	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited	0.07%	29	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
16	Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited	0.20%	82	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
17	Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited	0.06%	25	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
18	Lisheen Milling Limited	0.26%	107	0.02%	3	0.00%	-	0.02%	3
19	Lisheen Mine Partnership	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
20	Cairn India Holdings Limited	19.69%	8,116	14.99%	2,247	0.00%	-	14.57%	2,247
21	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	9.17%	3,779	9.55%	1,432	0.00%	-	9.28%	1,432
22	Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited (a)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
23	AvanStrate Inc	-6.52%	(2,688)	-1.37%	(206)	0.00%	-	-1.34%	(206)
24	AvanStrate Korea Inc	-4.90%	(2,021)	0.97%	146	0.00%	-	0.95%	146
25	AvanStrate Taiwan Inc	4.71%	1,943	-1.75%	(262)	0.00%	-	-1.70%	(262)
26	Vedanta Copper International Limited ("VCI")	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Non-controlling interests in all subsidiaries					(5,547)	-37.01%	(91)	-36.56%	(5,638)

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S. No	Name of the entity	Net Assets (Total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		As at 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2025	
		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)
Associates & Joint ventures (per Equity method)									
Indian									
1	Gaurav Overseas Private Limited	0.00%	0	-0.01%	(2)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(2)
2	Madampur South Coal Company Limited	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
3	Goa Maritime Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Foreign									
1	RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd	0.00%	-	0.01%	2	0.00%	-	0.01%	2
2	Rosh Pinah Health Care (Proprietary) Limited	0.01%	4	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
3	Gergarub Exploration and Mining (Pty) Limited	0.04%	15	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Consolidation Adjustments/ Eliminations (b)		-150.65%	(62,085)	-74.41%	(11,152)	28.97%	126	-71.49%	(11,026)
Total		100.00%	41,212	100.0%	14,988	100%	435	100%	15,423

(a) Under liquidation during the year
(b) Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations, consolidation adjustments and GAAP differences.
Exchange Rates as at March 31, 2025: 1 AUD= ₹ 53.4846, 1 USD = ₹ 85.4655, 1 AED = ₹ 23.2654, 1 NAD = ₹ 4.6573, 1 ZAR = ₹ 4.6573, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.5717
Average Exchange Rates for the year ended 31 March 2025: 1 AUD= ₹ 55.1301, 1 USD = ₹ 84.5527, 1 AED = ₹ 23.0169, 1 NAD = ₹ 4.6375, 1 ZAR = ₹ 4.6375, 1 JPY = ₹ 0.5551

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

47 Scheme of Arrangement for demerger

The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 29 September 2023, had approved a Scheme of Arrangement (“the Original Scheme”) for demerger of various businesses of the Company, namely, demerger of the Company’s Aluminium (represented by the Aluminium segment), Merchant Power (represented by the Power segment), Oil & Gas (represented by the Oil and Gas segment), Base Metals (represented by the Copper and Zinc International segment) and Iron Ore & Steel (represented by Iron Ore segment and Steel and Cement business) Undertakings, resulting in 6 separate companies (including Vedanta Limited, being the demerged Company), with a mirrored shareholding and consequent listings at BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (“the Stock Exchanges”). The Stock Exchanges gave their no-objection to the Scheme.

A first motion application, in respect of the Original Scheme, was filed by demerged company (i.e., Vedanta Limited) and four resulting companies (i.e., Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited (“VAML”), Malco Energy Limited (“MEL”), Vedanta Base Metals Limited (“VBML”) and Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited (“VISL”)) before the Hon’ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench (“NCLT”) on 06 August 2024 (“VEDL First Motion”). The Hon’ble NCLT by way of its order dated 21 November 2024 (“VEDL NCLT Order”) inter alia:

- a) directed the Company to convene a meeting of its equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;
- b) directed MEL to convene a meeting of its secured and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;
- c) dispensed with the meeting of equity shareholders of VAML, MEL, VBML and VISL; and
- d) dispensed with the meeting of secured and unsecured creditors of VAML, VBML and VISL.

In December 2024, Vedanta Limited and other five resulting companies decided not to proceed with implementation of Part V of the Original Scheme, i.e., demerger of Base Metal undertaking into VBML, along with making appropriate updates to the Original Scheme (“Updated Scheme”). The non-implementation of the demerger of the Base Metals undertaking shall not affect any other parts of the Original Scheme described above.

In compliance with VEDL NCLT Order, the meetings were held on 18 February 2025 and the Updated Scheme (with modification to exclude demerger of Base Metals Undertaking) was approved by the equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors of the Company, as well as the secured and unsecured creditors of MEL."

On 5 March 2025, Vedanta Limited along with VAML, MEL and VISL, filed a second motion petition before the Hon’ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Updated Scheme. After multiple hearings with the Hon’ble NCLT, the Updated Scheme has been approved by the Hon’ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025.

Further, a separate first motion application was filed by Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (“TSPL”), one of the resulting companies, with the Hon’ble NCLT, Mumbai on 22 October 2024 (“TSPL First Motion”) for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking of the Company, since TSPL’s Registered Office (“RO”) was in the process of being changed from Mansa (Punjab) to Mumbai (Maharashtra) at the time of filing VEDL First Motion. The Hon’ble NCLT by way of its order dated 17 October 2025 inter alia directed (i) dispensation of the meeting of equity shareholders of TSPL; and (ii) TSPL to convene a meeting of its secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the order. The meetings were held on 21 November 2025, and the Updated Scheme was approved by the secured creditors and unsecured creditors of TSPL. On 25 November 2025, TSPL filed a second motion petition before the Hon’ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Scheme. The Scheme was approved by the Hon’ble NCLT in TSPL’s second motion petition vide its order dated 9 January 2026.

Consequently, the receipt of aforesaid NCLT approval, being one of the substantial approvals, meets the highly-probable criteria prescribed in Ind AS 105 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations” for presentation of the Updated Scheme as discontinued operations. Hence Aluminium undertaking, Oil and Gas undertaking, Iron Ore undertaking and Power undertaking have been disclosed as discontinued operation in consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, all previous period figures in the consolidated statement of profit and loss have also been re-presented/re-computed. The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 20 April 2026, has inter alia, approved the following:

- i. To make the Scheme effective on 01 May 2026; and
- ii. In consultation with VAML, TSPL, MEL and VISL, the Board has fixed 01 May 2026, as the record date for determining the shareholders eligible to receive consideration pursuant to the Scheme.

The impact of the demerger would be given on the date of effectiveness of the Scheme following the completion/ approval of all substantial conditions.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Brief particulars of the Demerged Undertaking / Discontinued Operations are given as under:

(a) Carrying value of net assets of the Demerged Undertaking (net of inter segment balances) as at 31 March 2026

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Non-current assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	54,837	6,531	9,195	11,882	82,445
Capital work-in-progress	9,316	2,755	6,219	1,703	19,993
Intangible assets	912	522	53	2	1,489
Exploration intangible assets under development	1,163	-	2,571	-	3,734
Financial assets					
Investments	849	-	25	-	874
Trade receivables	133	-	-	1,017	1,150
Derivatives	229	-	-	-	229
Other assets	1,138	120	2,516	30	3,804
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	1,990	-	376	2,366
Income tax assets (net)	-	134	-	2	136
Other non-current assets	2,180	624	182	96	3,082
Total non-current assets	70,757	12,676	20,761	15,108	1,19,302
Current assets					
Inventories	6,871	1,897	728	515	10,011
Financial assets					
Investments	2,597	308	990	7	3,902
Trade receivables	2,417	292	809	1,225	4,743
Cash and cash equivalents	1,474	1,033	1,134	798	4,439
Other bank balances	268	229	3,190	30	3,717
Loans	1	1,316	727	-	2,044
Derivatives	358	12	-	-	370
Others	1,377	213	7,063	3	8,656
Income tax assets (net)	-	-	-	6	6
Other current assets	887	686	130	347	2,050
Total current assets	16,250	5,986	14,771	2,931	39,938
Total Assets (A)	87,007	18,662	35,532	18,039	1,59,240
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	26,214	1,161	2,033	7,068	36,476
Lease liabilities	70	580	94	32	776
Other financial liabilities	342	230	4	-	576
Provisions	311	302	2,323	10	2,946
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5,564	82	3,088	34	8,768
Other non current liabilities	3,222	35	-	29	3,286
Total non-current liabilities	35,723	2,390	7,542	7,173	52,828

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	11,478	3,517	1,878	1,398	18,271
Lease liabilities	21	525	54	8	608
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	4,073	2,110	66	908	7,157
Trade payables	3,444	1,130	1,173	347	6,094
Derivatives	4,017	-	-	-	4,017
Other financial liabilities	3,235	1,111	7,325	752	12,423
Other current liabilities	2,416	884	326	27	3,653
Provisions	194	339	72	2	607
Income tax liabilities (net)	98	38	121	-	257
Total current liabilities	28,976	9,654	11,015	3,442	53,087
Total Liabilities (B)	64,699	12,044	18,557	10,615	1,05,915
Net Assets Transferred (A)-(B)	22,308	6,618	16,975	7,424	53,325

Carrying value of net assets of the Demerged Undertaking (Gross of inter segment balances) as at 31 March 2026

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Non-current assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	54,837	6,531	9,195	11,882	82,445
Capital work-in-progress	9,316	2,755	6,219	1,703	19,993
Intangible assets	912	522	53	2	1,489
Exploration intangible assets under development	1,163	-	2,571	-	3,734
Financial assets					
Investments	849	-	25	-	874
Trade receivables	133	-	-	1,017	1,150
Loans	-	198	3,032	-	3,230
Derivatives	229	-	-	-	229
Other assets	1,138	120	2,516	30	3,804
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	1,990	-	376	2,366
Income tax assets (net)	-	134	-	2	136
Other non-current assets	2,180	624	182	96	3,082
Total non-current assets	70,757	12,874	23,793	15,108	1,22,532
Current assets					
Inventories	6,871	1,897	728	515	10,011
Financial assets					
Investments	2,597	308	990	7	3,902
Trade receivables	2,428	302	809	1,225	4,764
Cash and cash equivalents	1,474	1,033	1,134	798	4,439
Other bank balances	268	229	3,190	30	3,717
Loans	1	1,400	727	-	2,128

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Derivatives	358	12	-	-	370
Others	1,377	323	7,069	4	8,773
Income tax assets (net)	-	-	-	6	6
Other current assets	891	686	130	347	2,054
Total current assets	16,265	6,190	14,777	2,932	40,164
Total Assets (A)	87,022	19,064	38,570	18,040	1,62,696
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	26,214	1,819	2,033	7,068	37,134
Lease liabilities	70	580	94	32	776
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	342	230	4	-	576
Provisions	311	302	2,323	10	2,946
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5,564	82	3,088	34	8,768
Other non current liabilities	3,222	35	-	29	3,286
Total non-current liabilities	35,723	3,048	7,542	7,173	53,486
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	11,478	12,488	3,747	1,398	29,111
Lease liabilities	21	525	54	8	608
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	4,073	2,110	66	908	7,157
Trade payables	3,444	1,133	1,173	353	6,103
Derivatives	4,017	-	-	-	4,017
Other financial liabilities	3,239	1,644	7,372	752	13,007
Other current liabilities	2,416	884	326	27	3,653
Provisions	194	340	72	2	608
Income tax liabilities (net)	98	38	121	-	257
Total current liabilities	28,980	19,162	12,931	3,448	64,521
Total Liabilities (B)	64,703	22,210	20,473	10,621	1,18,007
Net Assets Transferred (A)-(B)	22,319	(3,146)	18,097	7,419	44,689

(b) Profit from Discontinued Operations

Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total (₹ in crores)
Revenue from Operations	66,929	13,586	9,606	8,929	99,050
Total Income	67,781	14,353	10,546	8,952	1,01,632
Total Expenses	47,550	13,863	8,742	8,713	78,868
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	20,231	490	1,804	239	22,764
Exceptional Items	(393)	(1,493)	(26)	(2,286)	(4,198)
Tax Expense	5,114	765	664	(859)	5,684
Profit from Discontinued Operations	14,724	(1,768)	1,114	(1,188)	12,882

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total (₹ in crores)
Revenue from Operations	59,280	14,021	11,098	6,040	90,439
Total Income	60,429	14,787	12,131	6,056	93,403
Total Expenses	49,194	14,256	10,017	6,663	80,130
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	11,235	531	2,114	(607)	13,273
Exceptional Items	-	(139)	2,358	-	2,219
Tax Expense	2,874	138	1,087	(109)	3,990
Profit from Discontinued Operations	8,361	254	3,385	(498)	11,502

Net of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total (₹ in crores)
Revenue from Operations	66,810	13,581	9,606	8,760	98,757
Total Income	67,700	13,829	10,328	8,782	1,00,639
Total Expenses	46,942	13,674	8,927	8,598	78,141
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	20,758	155	1,401	184	22,498
Exceptional Items	(393)	(1,493)	(26)	(2,286)	(4,198)
Tax Expense	5,114	765	664	(859)	5,684
Profit from Discontinued Operations	15,251	(2,103)	711	(1,243)	12,616

Net of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total (₹ in crores)
Revenue from Operations	59,203	13,910	11,098	6,040	90,251
Total Income	60,093	14,062	11,885	6,056	92,096
Total Expenses	48,632	14,047	9,802	6,585	79,066
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	11,461	15	2,083	(529)	13,030
Exceptional Items	-	(139)	2,358	-	2,219
Tax Expense	2,874	138	1,087	(109)	3,990
Profit from Discontinued Operations	8,587	(262)	3,354	(420)	11,259

(c) Net Cashflows attributable to the Discontinued Operations

Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026

Year ended 31 March 2026	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	18,231	1,079	3,392	1,774	24,476
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Investing Activities	(7,682)	(969)	5,058	(1,421)	(5,014)
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities	(10,497)	535	(7,824)	305	(17,481)

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025

Year ended 31 March 2025	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore & Steel Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total (₹ in crores)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	14,549	383	8,825	236	23,993
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Investing Activities	(8,138)	443	(5,200)	(1,370)	(14,265)
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities	(6,363)	(678)	(3,124)	1,105	(9,060)

Total expense includes finance cost which has been allocated between continuing and discontinued operations based on best estimate of debt allocation between business divisions of Vedanta Limited as at 31 March 2026. Accordingly finance cost of comparative periods have been regrouped between continuing and discontinuing operations

48 During the year ended 31 March 2026, a short seller has published reports alleging certain matters against some of the Vedanta Group entities including the Company. Based on management assessment, legal advice obtained, and involvement of external experts, management continues to believe that these allegations are baseless and that the transactions stated in the allegations have appropriate commercial substance and that the said transactions have been duly approved through necessary processes and the Group remains compliant with contractual obligations and applicable laws and regulations. During and subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has received requests for information and summons for production of documents from the regulators. These have been submitted/ are in the process or being submitted within the relevant due dates and no further communication has been received thereafter.

Based on the above, management is confident that no adjustments are required to these Consolidated financial statements and financial information of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 or any prior periods with respect to the allegations in the short seller reports published till date."

49 Subsequent events

- (a) Subsequent to 31 March 2026, an incident occurred at a boiler of Group's Athena Power Plant located at Singhitarai, Chhattisgarh on 14 April 2026, The plant has been taken out of operation and a detailed technical assessment is currently underway. Based on management's preliminary assessment and information available as at the date of approval of these financial statements, the incident is not expected to have a net material impact on the Group's financial position, statement of operations, or cash flows. Management continues to monitor the situation and will take necessary actions, if required.
- (b) There are no other material adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events for the year ended 31 March 2026, except as already disclosed.

50 The Holding Company, subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India and whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have complied with the requirements of audit trail. Further, there was no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in the Holding Company, subsidiaries (as applicable), associates and joint ventures. Additionally, the Holding Company, subsidiaries (as applicable), associates and joint ventures preserved audit trail in full compliance with the requirements of section 128(5) of the Act to the extent it was enabled and recorded.

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

51 Other Statutory Information

- a) The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- b) The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.
- c) The Group does not have any transactions with companies struck off as per Companies Act, 2013.
- d) The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- e) The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- f) The Group does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income tax Act, 1961).

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 **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Navin Agarwal
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2026

Arun Misra
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai
Prerna Halwasiya
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Members of Vedanta Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Vedanta Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information which includes 1 unincorporated Joint Operation.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit including other comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the ‘Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements’ section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ‘Code of Ethics’ issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is

sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to

- a. Note 44 of the standalone financial statement regarding the approval of extension of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Cambay Block (CB-OS/2) pending before Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), and management’s assessment thereof;
- b. Note 46 of the standalone financial statement, regarding allegations made during the year by a short seller, and ongoing matters for which information has been sought by regulators/authorities, and Management’s assessment thereof/ responses thereto.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting and Disclosure for Scheme of Arrangement (“Scheme”) for Demerger (as described in Note 3(c)(A)(vi) and 45 of the Standalone financial statements)	
During the current year, the Hon’ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025 has approved the Scheme for demerger of Aluminium undertaking (represented by the Aluminium segment), Oil and Gas undertaking (represented by the Oil and Gas segment) and Iron Ore undertaking (represented by Iron Ore segment) and order dated 9 January 2026 for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking (represented by the Power segment) of the Company, both orders subjected to other requisite regulatory and Board of Director approvals.	Our procedures included the following: Obtained and read the Scheme and orders passed by the Hon’ble National Company Law Tribunal to understand its key terms and conditions. Understood the change in structure of the company from the management. Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of select internal financial controls relevant for recording the impact of the Scheme and related disclosures. Evaluated the basis of the management’s assessment of treating the proposed demerger as Discontinued operations in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. Obtained an update on the other regulatory communications in this respect and current status of the approval from such regulatory authorities. Read the minutes of meeting of Board of Directors. Tested the identification of specific assets and liabilities being disclosed as held for distribution and assessed the key estimates and judgement involved therein. Identified indicators of impairment for assets and liabilities classified as held for distribution and where identified, tested the valuation by assessing the key assumptions used by management, which included: Assessment of management’s forecasting accuracy of future cashflows by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results. Assessed the reasonableness of allocation of borrowings to respective resulting companies upon expected effectiveness of the Scheme. Assessment of capex considered and likelihood of timely implementation of expansion projects. Assessment of the profitability of continuing operations and of discontinuing operations separately by sensitivity assessment of underlying assumptions related to forecast of future cash flows. Assessed the disclosures made in this regard in the standalone financial statements.
The aforesaid Scheme has been assessed as highly probable by the management in accordance with the criteria prescribed under Ind AS 105 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations” and accordingly, the proposed demerger of Aluminium undertaking, Oil and Gas undertaking, Iron Ore undertaking and Merchant Power Undertaking pursuant to the scheme has been accounted and disclosed as Discontinued Operations.	
The above transaction is a significant non-routine transaction and has been identified as a key audit matter due to:	
a) significant management judgment around determination of the Scheme being assessed as highly probable by the management in accordance with the criteria prescribed under Ind AS 105.	
b) significant management judgment around evaluation of giving effect to the Scheme in accordance to Ind AS- 103 “Business Combination”, including: - satisfaction of substantive conditions post 31 March 2026 - waiver of any conditions by the Board of Directors to the extent permitted under Applicable Law; and	
c) significant management judgment and estimates which are sensitive to underlying assumptions such as forecast of future cash flows (including revised assessment of brand and strategic management fees), allocation of borrowings, utilization of tax assets, identification of all proceedings of any nature for each undertaking, etc. upon the scheme becoming effective.	

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting and disclosure of related party transaction (as described in note 39(M) of the Standalone financial statements)	
The Company has undertaken transactions with its intermediate holding company and its fellow subsidiaries, pertaining to payment of brand and strategic management fees.	Our procedures included the following:
Accounting and disclosure of such related party transaction has been identified as a key audit matter due to:	Obtained and read the Company's policies, processes, and procedures in respect of identification of related parties in accordance with relevant laws and standards, obtaining approval, recording and disclosure of related party transactions and identified the key controls. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls.
a) Significance of such related party transaction.	- Tested such related party transaction and balance with the underlying contracts, confirmation letters and other supporting documents provided by the Company. - Held discussions with Those Charged With Governance and examined the approvals of the audit committee and board of directors for the transaction. - Obtained and assessed the benchmarking report issued by the experts engaged by the management. - Assessed the competence and objectivity of the external experts. - Involved internal transfer pricing experts to evaluate the arm's length pricing of the related party transaction. - Held discussions and obtained representations from the management in relation to such transaction. - Read the disclosures made in this regard in the financial statements and assessed whether relevant and material information have been disclosed.
b) Risk of such transaction being prejudicial to the interest of the company.	
c) Risk of material information relating to aforesaid transaction not getting disclosed in the financial statements.	
d) Increased industry focus of regulatory bodies on accounting and disclosure of related party transactions to be in compliance with applicable laws and accounting standards.	
Recoverability of carrying value of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development, non-current investments, loans, and other assets presented as assets classified as held for distribution (as described in note 3(a)(E), 3(a)(F)(ii), 3(c)(A)(i), 3(c)(A)(iii), 3(c)(A)(iv), 34(b) and 42 of the Standalone financial statements)	
As at March 31, 2026, the Company had significant amounts of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development which were carried at historical cost less depreciation.	Our audit procedures included the following:
We focused our efforts on (a) Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") at Rajasthan block within the oil & gas segment; (b) Investments made in Western Cluster Limited (WCL) in Liberia within the Iron Ore segment through the wholly owned subsidiary Bloom Fountain Limited, (c) Investment in and Loans and advances given to ESL Steel Limited and (d) Investment in and Loans given to Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL).	- Obtained and read the Company's policies, processes, and procedures in respect of identification of impairment indicators, extraction of carrying values of the respective CGU from underlying books and records, recording and disclosure of impairment charge / (reversal) and identified key controls. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls. - Assessed through an analysis of internal and external factors impacting the Company, whether there were any indicators of impairment in line with Ind AS 36 and Ind AS 109. - In relation to the (a) CGU at Rajasthan block within the oil & gas segment; (b) Western Cluster Limited (WCL) in Liberia within the Iron Ore segment for evaluating recoverability of the Investments made in WCL through the wholly owned subsidiary Bloom Fountain Limited (c) Investment in and Loans and advances given to ESL Steel Limited and (d) Investment in and Loans given to Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL), where impairment charge indicators were identified, obtained and evaluated the valuation methodology used to determine the recoverable amount by assessing the key assumptions used by management, which included:
Recoverability of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development, non-current investments, loans and other financial assets has been identified as a key audit matter due to:	
- the significance of the carrying value of assets being assessed. - significant estimates involved due to inherent uncertainty of future profitability, future cash flow forecasts, price, capex, production forecasts and the weighted average cost of capital.	

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
- significant estimates from changes in production forecasts due to adjustments in the future reserve and resource estimates. - actual cashflows of ESL and WCL were lower than the projected performance. - uncertainty around obtaining Forest clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and its impact on expansion plans of ESL Steel Limited. - significant judgement from uncertainty around initiation of Magnetite plant at WCL. - significant judgement of PSC License extension up to 2040 for Rajasthan Block - receipt of Supreme Court Order on dispute with Punjab State Power Corporation Limited with respect to Mega Power benefit matter and consequent notice for Late Payment Surcharge in current year and its impact on future cashflow.	- Assessment of management's forecasting accuracy by comparing prior year forecasts to actual results and assessment of the potential impact of any variances. - Corroboration of metal, power and brent price assumptions used in the models against analyst consensus report and assessment of reasonableness of costs. - Assessment of impact from change in management plan with respect to initiation of Magnetite plant at WCL. - Evaluated management's assessment on likelihood of obtaining PSC License extension up to 2040 for Rajasthan Block in Oil & Gas segment. - Comparison of the production forecasts used in the impairment tests with management's external expert's report on reserves & resources. - Assessment of reserves and resources estimation methods and policies and read reports provided by management's external/ internal reserves experts. - Obtained independent external lawyer confirmation for evaluation of the Environment impact assessment and developments in obtaining appropriate Forest Clearance from MoEFCC for ESL Steel Limited. - Assessment of the competence, capability and objectivity of experts/ lawyer engaged by management through understanding their relevant professional qualifications and experience. - Assessment of impact in forecasted cashflows on account of receipt of adverse Supreme Court Order on revenue and notice for Late Payment Surcharge. - Assessment of the weighted average cost of capital used to discount the impairment models. - Test of the mathematical accuracy of the models. - Involvement of valuation experts to assist in performance of the above procedures and in assessment of fair valuation of underlying assets.
Assessed the disclosures made by the Company in this regard.	
Claims and exposures relating to taxation and litigation (as described in note 3(a)(F)(ii), 3(a)(N), 3(c)(B)(i), 8(c), 38D and 43 of the Standalone financial statements)	
The Company is subject to a large number of tax and legal disputes, including DGH Arbitration matter (also refer KAM on Recoverability of carrying value of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development, non-current investments, loans and other financial assets), Disputed power receivables from GRIDCO, vendor arbitrations, income tax disallowances and various indirect tax disputes which have been disclosed / provided for in the financial statements based on the facts and circumstances of each case.	Our audit procedures included the following:
	- Obtained an understanding of the process of identification of claims, litigations, and its classification as probable, possible or remote and identified key controls in the process. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls. - Obtained the summary of Company's legal and tax cases and assessed management's position through discussions with the Legal Counsel, Head of Tax and operational management, on both the probability of success in significant cases and the magnitude of any potential loss.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Taxation and litigation exposures have been identified as a key audit matter due to the complexities involved in these matters, time involved for resolution and the potential financial impact of these on the financial statements. Further, significant management judgement is involved in assessing the exposure of each case and thus a higher risk involved on adequacy of provision or disclosure of such cases.	• Examined the underlying power purchase agreements in respect of the disputed power receivables. • Assessed the relevant state regulatory commission, appellate tribunal and court rulings. • Obtained and assessed the model prepared by the management for computation of expected credit loss on the disputed receivables, including testing of key assumptions. • Tested arithmetical accuracy of the models prepared by the management. • Obtained independent external lawyer confirmations for select cases. • Examined external legal opinions (where considered necessary) and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims and assessed management's position through discussions with the management's in-house legal team to determine the basis of their conclusion. • Evaluated the merits of the grounds of DGH appeal to high court against Tribunal award including examining legal opinions on the aforesaid matters. • Assessed the competence and objectivity of the Company's experts. • Involved experts to technically appraise the tax positions taken by management with respect to income tax and indirect tax matters. • Assessed whether management assessment of similar cases is consistent across the divisions and subsidiaries and with the positions taken in earlier periods or that differences in positions are adequately justified. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the financial statements and whether they reflect the facts and circumstances of the respective tax and legal exposures and the requirements of relevant accounting standards.

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of

most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of an unincorporated joint operation not operated by the Company, whose financial statements include total assets of ₹110 Crore as at 31 March 2026, total revenues of ₹125 Crore, net loss after tax of ₹ 2 Crore and total comprehensive loss of ₹ 2 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026, and net cash inflows of Nil for the year ended 31 March 2026. These financial statements and other financial information of the said unincorporated joint operations have not been audited by other auditors, whose unaudited financial statements, other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these unincorporated joint operations and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid unincorporated joint operation, is based solely on the unaudited information furnished to us by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, also refer note h(vi) below;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by

this Report are in agreement with the books of account ;

- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 3(a)(N), 3(c)(B)(i), 8(c), 38D and 43 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any material foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether

recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

- v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used two accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (refer Note 48 to the financial statements). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years, as stated in Note 48 to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vikas Pansari**

Partner

Place of Signature:
Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026

Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649XPRMG08598

Annexure-1

referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date

Re: Vedanta Limited

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i)

(a)

(A)

The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B)

The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b)

Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets, except for Property, Plant and Equipment located at Tuticorin Plant amounting to ₹ 410 Crore due to suspension of operations since April 2018 (refer Note 3(c)(A)(ii)). No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c)

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company except for the title deeds of immovable properties as per table below

Particulars	Gross carrying value in ₹ Crore	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held since	Reason for not being held in name of company
Land	53	Erstwhile Company Sterlite Industries (India) Limited that merged with the Company	No	1965-2012	The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile Companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement as approved by the Honourable High Courts.
ROU Land	50	Erstwhile Company Sterlite Industries (India) Limited that merged with the Company	No	1993-2009	
Land	20	Erstwhile Company Vedanta Aluminium Limited that merged with the Company	No	2008-2012	
Land & Building	2,026	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited & Cairn India Limited (now a division of the company)	No	10 April 2009	The title deeds of Oil & Gas exploration blocks are jointly owned by the JV partners and are in the name of ONGC the licensee of these exploration blocks

The original title deeds amounting to ₹ 68 Crore pertaining to immovable properties have been pledged with lenders, which have been confirmed by the lenders/trustees.

- (d)

The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e)

There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)

(a)

The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories aggregating ₹ 104 Crore lying at Tuticorin plant which is under suspension (refer note 3(c)(A)(ii)) and inventories lying with third parties amounting to ₹ 2,072 Crore. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2026 and no discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmations. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such verification.

- (b)

As disclosed in note 17B to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 Crores in aggregate from banks and financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the audited books of accounts of the Company.

(iii)

(a)

During the year, the Company has provided loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies as follows:

Particulars (In ₹ Crores)	Loans	Guarantees	Security
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year*			
- Subsidiaries	2,916	3,721	6,856
- Employees' Trust	387	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date (including opening balances)			
- Subsidiaries	3,498	15,253	14,351
- Ultimate parent company	-	115	-
- Employees' Trust	368	-	-

*does not include loans mentioned in clause iii(e) below

The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans during the year.

- (b)

During the year the investments made, guarantees provided, and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and guarantees provided to companies or any other party are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not given any security and has not granted any advances in nature of loans during the year.
- (c)

The Company has granted loans during the year to its wholly owned subsidiaries where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. The Company has not granted any advances in nature of loans during the year.
- (d)

There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e)

During the year, the Company had renewed loans to its subsidiaries to settle the loans which had fallen due during the year.

The aggregate amount of such dues renewed by fresh loans and the percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year are as follows:

Name of the parties	Aggregate amount of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year (in ₹ Crore)*	Aggregate overdue amount settled by renewal or extension or by fresh loans granted to same parties (in ₹ Crore)	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year
ESL Steel Limited (ESL)	1,841	560	30%
Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL)	869	200	23%
Malco Energy Limited (MEL)	738	501	68%
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited (SMCL)	428	45	11%
Ferro Alloy Corporation Limited (FACOR)	240	100	42%
Vizag General Cargo Berth Private limited (VGCB)	13	13	100%

*loan renewed/ extended is considered as new loan granted during the year for the purpose of reporting under this clause

- (f)

The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv)

There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon. Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year. However, in regard to the unclaimed deposits, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. We are informed by the management that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board, National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal in this regard.	(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.	the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.	assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of goods and generation of electricity, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.	(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has used funds raised on short-term basis in the form of working capital aggregating to ₹ 6,478 Crore for long-term purposes primarily representing acquisition of property plant and equipment.	(xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.	
	(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.	(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.	
	(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.	(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.	(xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 40 (a) to the financial statements.
(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed dues in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.	(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.	(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year.	(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 40 (a) to the financial statements.
	(b) The Company has complied with provisions of sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment or private placement of shares/ fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures respectively during the year. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.	(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.	
(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute as listed in Appendix-1 at the end of this report.	(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.	(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 41 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the	
	(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor and secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.		For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005 per Vikas Pansari Partner Membership Number: 093649 UDIN: 26093649XPRMG08598 Place of Signature: Mumbai, Maharashtra Date: April 29, 2026
(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.	(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.		
(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.	(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) & (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.		
(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.	(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in		

Appendix – 1

S. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount in ₹ Crores*	Financial Year to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
1	Andhra Pradesh VAT Act/ Central Sales tax Act	Excess value mentioned in C form by buyer due to wrong exchange rate considered, accordingly officer assessed excess value.	0.11	2012-2015	Dy. Commissioner Appeals/Tribunal
2	Central Excise Act, 1944	Cess Demand - Excess quantity of Crude Oil	0.04	June 02 to Aug 03	Appellate Tribunal, Central Excise and Service Tax
3	Central Excise Act, 1944	Penalty for Non payment of NCCD in time	0.40	Nov 07 to Jul 08	Additional Commissioner, Central Excise and Service Tax
4	Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand of Edu.Cess & Hr. Sec. Cess on Oil Cess	49.45	Dec'13 to Feb'15	CESTAT/ Supreme court
5	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	86.73	2017-18	Assistant Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Rayagada Division
6	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	48.90	2017-18 and 2018-19	CESTAT, Kolkata
7	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	3.26	1997-2010	Commissioner of Central Excise / Jt.Commissioner
8	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	66.01	1997-98 to 2012-13	Custom Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
9	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	4.53	2000-2006	High Court
10	Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	6.95	FY 2009-13	Commissioner, Bhubaneswar
11	Central Sales Tax,1956	Demand of CST	0.03	FY 2016-17	Assistant Commissioner
12	Central Sales Tax,1956	Demand of CST	0.10	FY 2014-15	Assistant Commissioner
13	Central Sales Tax,1956	Demand of CST	0.00	FY 2019-20	Assistant CTO
14	Central Sales Tax,1956	Demand of CST	0.01	2020-21	Chief Tax Officer, Vishakhapatnam (Ravva Block)
15	Central Sales Tax,1956	Demand of CST	0.11	2020-21	Chief Tax Officer, Vishakhapatnam (KG Block)
16	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales Tax	5.95	Oct'15 to Jun'17	Deputy Commissioner, CT & GST circle, Jharsuguda
17	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales Tax	0.45	2014-15	Commercial tax board, Rajasthan
18	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales Tax	2.09	98-99(CST)	High Court
19	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales Tax	14.42	2007-08 to 2014-15	Tamil Nadu Sales tax Tribunal
20	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales tax	6.20	FY 2013-14,15-16, 16-17.17,18	Additional Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Goa
21	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales tax	5.47	FY 2014-15	Additional Commissioner of Sales Tax (Appeal)
21	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales tax	0.45	FY 2009-10	Goa VAT Tribunal
22	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales tax	2.18	FY 2009-10	Karnataka High Court
23	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales tax	1.39	FY 2008-12	VAT Tribunal, Odisha
24	Central Sales Tax,1956	Sales tax	269.02	2005-2010	Supreme Court
25	Customs Act, 1962	IGST exemption on preimport	53.17	2017-18	CESTAT, Chennai
26	Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty on exports	20.50	FY 2010-11	CESTAT, Kolkata
27	Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty on exports	1.43	FY 2010-11	CESTAT, Mumbai
28	Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty on exports	0.34	FY 2018	Supreme Court
29	Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty on exports	108.50	FY 2022-23	Assistant Commissioner, Krishnapatnam
30	Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	0.18	1996-97, 2005-10, 2015	Supreme Court
31	Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	47.34	2005-06 to 2006-07	High Court
32	Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	130.94	2004-05 to 2012-13	Custom Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

S. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount in ₹ Crores*	Financial Year to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
33	Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	26.25	2004-05 to 2009-10 and 2013-14 and 2019-20	Commissioner of Customs
34	Customs Act, 1962	Duty on re-import of Components	0.43	2012-2014	CESTATE, Ahemdabad
35	Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	1.05	2012-13 to 2016-17	CESTAT, Hyderabad
36	Customs Act, 1962	Benefits of Nil rate of BCD, SWS and concessional rate of IGST	2.52	2021-22 & 2022-23	CESTAT, Chennai
37	Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	6.43	2012-13	Commissioner, Appeals, Adjudicating Authority, Visakhapatnam
38	Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	1.50	2014-15	CESTAT, Hyderabad
39	Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	2.74	2008-09	High Court, Hydrabad
40	Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	0.89	2015-16 to 2019-20	CESTAT, Kolkata
41	Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	3.77		Commissioner, Customs (Preventive), Bhubaneshwar
42	Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty on exports	54.65	FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-25	Assistant Commissioner, (Import Assessment) Customs House, Marmagoa, Goa
43	Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty on exports	0.26	2025-26	Commissioner (Appeals), Panaji, Goa
44	Energy Cess	Energy Cess	38.28	2014-19	High Court of Orissa
45	Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999	Entry Tax	239.97	Apr'07 to June'17	High Court of Orissa
46	Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999	Entry Tax	169.35	2007-08 to 2012-13	High Court of Orissa
47	Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999	Entry Tax	0.93	18 th Aug'13-Mar'31, 2015	Additional commi. of commercial taxes, Sambalpur
48	Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999	Entry Tax	26.36	Oct'15 to Jun'17	Deputy Commissioner, CT & GST circle, Jharsuguda
49	Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	47.64	2004-05 to 2012-13	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
50	Finance Act,1994	Service tax	27.84	FY 2015-2016 to FY 2016-18	Assistant Commissioner (Central Tax) Audit, Bengaluru
51	Finance Act,1994	Service tax	5.54	FY 2009-10	CESTAT, Bengaluru
52	Finance Act,1994	Service tax	23.44	FY 2016-17	High Court, Goa
53	Finance Act,1994	Service tax	18.49	FY 2016-17	Directorate General of Goods & Service Tax Intelligence, Goa Unit
54	Finance Act,1994	Service tax no paid on Import of services	23.24	2006-2015	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
55	Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	109.13	2011-2015	CESTAT, Kolkata
56	Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	1.73	2012-13 to 2015-16	CESTAT, Kolkata
57	Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	7.68	2015-16	CESTAT, Kolkata
58	Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	5.44	2016-17 and 2017-18 (Till June 30, 2017)	CESTAT, Kolkata
59	Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	0.25	Oct'15 to Nov'16	Commissioner (A), Bhubneshwar
60	Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	0.50	April'16 to June'17	CESTAT, Kolkata
61	Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	6.76	Oct 2016 to Mar 2017, 2017-18 (upto June 2017).	CESTAT, Kolkata
62	Finance Act,1994	Service tax	0.06	FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18	Assistant Commissioner (Central Tax) Davangere
63	Foreign Development Tax & Foreign Development Fund	Forest Development tax	674.28	FY 2008 to till date	Supreme Court
64	Goa Cess on Products and Substances Causing Pollution (Green Cess) Act, 2013	Green Cess	51.31	FY 2013 to till date	High court of Bombay at Goa.

S. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount in ₹ Crores*	Financial Year to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
65	Goa Rural Improvement & Welfare Cess Act,2000	Transportation Cess	95.00	FY 2010 to till date	Supreme Court & High court of Bombay at Goa.
66	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	33.59	Jun-17	Office of Superintendent, Jharsuguda
67	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	53.58	July 2017 to November 2020	Additional Commissioner of Central Tax, GST & Central Excise, Rourkela Commissionerate, Rourkela
68	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	370.57	2018-19 to 2020-21	Officer of Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Rourkela
69	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	3.43	Trans 1	The Deputy Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Jharsuguda Division
70	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	13.34	2017-18	The Commissioner, GST & Central Excise,Rourkela
71	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	10.68	2017-18 to 2021-22	Appellate authority
72	Goods and Service tax, 2017	Wrongly availed and utilized ITC	1.49	2018-19, 2019-20 and 2021-22	Joint Commissioner, CGST & CE, Ahmedabad
73	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	119.49	2017-18 to 2019-20	DGGI
74	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	18.60	2019-20 & 2017-18	Commercial Tax Department, Bangalore
75	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	0.40	2019-20	Commissionerate of Taxes, Gujarat
76	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	8.24	2019-20 & 2020-21	Commercial Tax Department, Goa
77	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	3.80	FY 2018-19	HC of Karnataka
78	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	126.48	FY 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23	Officer of Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Rourkela
79	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	15.01	2020-21	JCCT Jharsuguda
80	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	11.06	2024-25	Commissioner (Appeals), CGST & Customs
81	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	3.53	2025-26	The Office of the Joint Commissioner, GST & Central Excise, Rourkela.
82	Goods and Service tax, 2017	GST	11.72	2021-22	Joint Commissioner of State Tax, CT & GST Circle, Jharsuguda
83	Gujrat VAT Act/Central Sales tax Act	Demand of Vat	0.03	FY 15-16	THE JOINT COMMISSIONER OF STATE TAX,
84	Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	289.10	2008-09 to 2013-14	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
85	Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	709.86	2007-08 to 2011-12, 2019-20	High Court
86	Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	135.96	2004-05 to 2009-10	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
87	Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	217.39	2007-08	Supreme Court
88	Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	476.88	AY 2008-09, AY 2009-10, AY 2010-11 & AY 2011-12	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
89	Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	30.35	1999-00, 2008-09, 2009-10	Not applicable as application filed for rectification
90	Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	185.67	2008-09, 2015-16	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
91	Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	4,804.91	2002-03, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2014-15, 2021-22	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

S. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount in ₹ Crores*	Financial Year to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
92	Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	462.91	2011-12,2012-13, 2013-14	High Court
93	Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	122.98	2010-11	Dispute Resolution Panel
94	MMRDA	Royalty	110.16	FY 2013-14	Department of Mines & Geology
95	MMRDA	Forest lease rent	0.08	FY 2009	HC of Karnataka
96	Railways Act 1971 and wagon investment scheme	Stacking and Warfare charge	4.09	FY 2010	High Court Of Calcutta
97	Rajasthan VAT Act	Demand of Vat	0.01	FY 2019-20	Assistant CTO
98	Value Added Tax Act, 2006	Value Added Tax	158.84	2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17	Odisha, High Court
99	Value Added Tax Act, 2006	Value Added Tax	1.89	2004-16	Additional Commissioner, Sales Tax, Cuttack.
100	Value Added Tax Act, 2006	Value Added Tax	5.64	2014-15	Orissa High Court
101	Value Added Tax Act, 2006	Value Added Tax	0.50	2012-13	Odisha, High Court
102	Value Added Tax Act, 2006	Value Added Tax	0.34	October 2015 to June 2017	Deputy Commissioner, CT & GST circle, Jharsuguda
103	Value Added Tax Act, 2006	Value Added Tax	0.32	1998-99 to 2014-15	High Court
104	Value Added Tax Act, 2006	Value Added Tax	12.21	2007-08 to 2014-15	Commissioner

**Net of amounts paid under protest/ adjusted against refunds.*

Annexure 2

To the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Vedanta Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Vedanta Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on {the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“ICAI”). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material

weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these standalone Financial Statements

A company’s internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Place of Signature:
Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date: April 29, 2026

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership Number: 093649
UDIN: 26093649XPRMG08598

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)			
Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	894	43,953
Capital work-in-progress	5	150	11,588
Intangible assets	5	15	1,118
Exploration intangible assets under development	5	49	2,617
Financial assets			
Investments	6A	49,174	65,088
Loans	7	33	1,886
Trade receivables	8	-	634
Derivatives	22	90	-
Others	9	21	2,075
Deferred tax assets (net)	35	140	-
Income tax assets (net)	35	1,005	1,245
Other non-current assets	10	438	2,493
Total non-current assets		52,009	1,32,697
Current assets			
Inventories	11	2,580	8,359
Financial assets			
Investments	6B	745	1,678
Trade receivables	8	881	2,004
Cash and cash equivalents	12	237	2,622
Other bank balances	13	2,235	1,262
Loans	7	600	786
Derivatives	22	284	305
Others	9	365	7,016
Income tax assets (net)		43	72
Other current assets	10	1,200	3,189
Total current assets		9,170	27,293
Assets classified as held for distribution	45	1,16,201	-
Total Assets		1,77,380	1,59,990
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	391	391
Other equity	15	77,658	75,008
Total Equity		78,049	75,399
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17A	9,222	29,724
Lease liabilities	21	4	205
Derivatives	22	60	46
Provisions	24	1	1,360
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	35	-	3,168
Other non-current liabilities	23	8	3,335
Total non-current liabilities		9,295	37,838
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17B	1,426	13,097
Lease liabilities	21	4	251
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	19	4,766	13,315
Trade payables	18		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		10	188
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		3,343	5,023
Derivatives	22	24	200
Other financial liabilities	20	2,648	10,194
Other current liabilities	23	470	3,760
Provisions	24	7	124
Income tax liabilities (net)		996	601
Total current liabilities		13,694	46,753
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for distribution	45	76,342	-
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,77,380	1,59,990

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 **Vikas Pansari**

Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Navin Agarwal

Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel

Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

Arun Misra

Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

Purna Halwasiya

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)			
Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Continuing Operations:			
Revenue from operations			
Revenue	28	22,999	16,760
Other operating income	29	1,253	705
Total revenue from operations		24,252	17,465
Other income	30	3,219	8,726
Total Income		27,471	26,191
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		21,513	16,542
Purchases of stock-in-trade		323	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	31	24	(742)
Power and fuel charges		197	184
Employee benefit expense	26	140	141
Finance costs	32	1,515	1,961
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	5	38	35
Other expenses	33	2,206	1,566
Total expenses		25,956	19,687
Profit before exceptional items and tax		1,515	6,504
Net exceptional gain	34	4,439	2,106
Profit before tax		5,954	8,610
Tax expense/ (benefit):	35		
Other than exceptional items			
Net current tax benefit		(310)	(342)
Net deferred tax expense		37	51
Exceptional items			
Net deferred tax benefit		(1)	-
Net tax benefit		(274)	(291)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations		6,228	8,901
Discontinued Operations:			
Profit before exceptional items and tax	45	16,500	10,600
Net exceptional (loss)/ gain	34	(1,279)	799
Net tax expense	35	3,723	2,372
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations		11,498	9,027
Net profit after tax (A)		17,726	17,928
Net profit after tax before exceptional items (net of tax)		14,440	15,172
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) from continuing operations			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurements gain/ (loss) of defined benefit plans		2	(1)
Tax benefit		-	1
Gain/ (loss) on FVOCI equity investment		52	(16)
		54	(16)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net (loss)/ gain on cash flow hedges recognised during the year		(28)	22
Tax benefit/ (expense)		7	(5)
Net (loss)/ gain on cash flow hedges recycled to statement of profit and loss		(23)	7
Tax benefit/ (expense)		6	(2)
		(38)	22
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income from discontinued operations			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurements loss of defined benefit plans		(14)	(7)
Tax benefit		4	3
		(10)	(4)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net (loss)/ gain on cash flow hedges recognised during the year		(3,788)	525
Tax benefit/ (expense)		953	(132)
Net gain/ (loss) on cash flow hedges recycled to statement of profit and loss		319	(304)
Tax (expense)/ benefit		(80)	76
Exchange differences on translation		613	162
Tax benefit		63	15
		(1,920)	342
Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income, net of tax (B)		(1,914)	344
Total comprehensive income, net of tax (A+B)		15,812	18,272
Earnings per equity share	36		
Nominal value per share: ₹1 (31 March 2025: ₹1)			
Earnings per equity share for continuing operations (₹):	36		
- Basic & Diluted		15.93	23.10
Earnings per equity share for discontinued operations (₹):	36		
- Basic & Diluted		29.41	23.43
Earnings per equity share for continuing and discontinued operations (₹):	36		
- Basic & Diluted		45.34	46.53

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 **Vikas Pansari**

Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Navin Agarwal

Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel

Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2026

Arun Misra

Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

Purna Halwasiya

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	5,954	8,610
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	15,221	11,399
Profit before tax from continuing and discontinued operations	21,175	20,009
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	2,976	4,073
Impairment (reversal)/ charge on property, plant and equipment/ Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)/ Other assets written off (net) (Refer note 34)	1,202	(696)
Reversal of impairment on investments (Refer note 34)	-	(200)
Other exceptional items (Refer note 34)	80	97
Allowance of impairment on financial and non-financial assets/ bad debts written off	601	307
Liabilities written back	(261)	(108)
Exploration costs written off	1,252	455
Fair Value gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	(155)	(169)
Net gain on sale of long term investment in subsidiary (Refer note 34)	(4,442)	(2,106)
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment	46	44
Foreign exchange loss (net)	185	45
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning liability	61	54
Share based payment expense	21	27
Interest income	(1,099)	(1,222)
Dividend income from subsidiaries and affiliates	(4,584)	(9,944)
Interest expense	5,472	6,269
Amortization of deferred government grant	(87)	(82)
Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables	(2,011)	2,978
Increase in inventories	(785)	(1,482)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(346)	(4,220)
(Decrease)/ increase in operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit	(3,147)	1,243
Cash generated from operations	16,154	15,372
Income taxes (paid)/ refunds (net)	(1,842)	1,639
Net cash generated from operating activities	14,312	17,011
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment made in subsidiaries (Refer note 39)	(2,256)	(5,254)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles, CWIP, capital advances and capital creditors)	(7,811)	(6,051)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	69	208
Loans given to related parties (Refer note 39)	(2,780)	(2,465)
Loans repaid by related parties (Refer note 39)	1,841	892
Deposits made	(12,505)	(30,967)
Proceeds from redemption of deposits	10,382	29,776
Short term investments made	(69,367)	(69,650)
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	68,914	68,342
Interest received	974	1,164
Dividends received	4,584	9,944
Payment made to site restoration fund	(356)	(112)
Purchase of long term investments (Refer note 39)	(120)	(189)
Proceeds from sale of long term investments in subsidiary (Refer note 3(d)(ii))	6,292	3,134
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,139)	(1,228)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of ordinary shares (Refer note 14 (c))	-	8,500
Payment of share issue expenses	-	(66)
Repayment of short-term borrowings (net)	1,350	(195)
Proceeds from current borrowings	4,795	895
Repayment of current borrowings	(5,457)	(96)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	22,063	11,853
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(13,926)	(12,787)
Interest paid	(5,818)	(6,512)
Borrowings from related parties (Refer note 39)	-	2,321
Borrowings repaid to related parties (Refer note 39)	(627)	(1,600)
Payment of dividends to equity holders of the Company	(13,279)	(16,772)
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(180)	(153)
Interest payment of lease liabilities	(54)	(37)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,133)	(14,649)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	22	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,062	1,134
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,622	1,488
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 12 and note 45)	3,684	2,622

Notes:

- The figures in parentheses indicate outflow.
- The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.
- Net cash used in investing activities primarily excludes non-cash transactions such as fair valuation of investments, payable for capital projects, foreign exchange gain/loss and acquisition of right of use assets (Refer note 5) etc.
- Cashflows relating to discontinued operations included above are set out in note 45.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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

Navin Agarwal
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

Arun Misra
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

per **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai

Prerna Halwasiya
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2026

Date: 29 April 2026

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid*

Particulars	Nos (in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
As at 01 April 2024	372	372
Changes during the year (Refer note 14 (c))	19	19
As at 31 March 2025	391	391
As at 01 April 2025	391	391
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	391	391

*There are no prior period errors for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Items of Other comprehensive income			Total other equity
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves (Refer below)	Equity instruments through OCI	Hedging reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at 01 April 2024	26,027	19,009	1,504	15,929	54	(37)	2,678	65,164
Profit for the year	-	-	17,928	-	-	-	-	17,928
Other comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year, net of tax	-	-	(5)	-	(15)	187	177	344
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	17,923	-	(15)	187	177	18,272
Recognition of securities premium on Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") (Refer note 14 (c))	-	8,481	-	-	-	-	-	8,481
Share issue expenses in relation to Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP")	-	(66)	-	-	-	-	-	(66)
Recognition of share based payment	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Exercise of stock options	-	-	(48)	(83)	-	-	-	(131)
Dividends (Refer note 37)	-	-	(16,772)	-	-	-	-	(16,772)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	26,027	27,424	2,607	15,906	39	150	2,855	75,008
Profit for the year	-	-	17,726	-	-	-	-	17,726
Other comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year, net of tax	-	-	(8)	-	52	(2,634)	676	(1,914)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	17,718	-	52	(2,634)	676	15,812
Recognition of share based payment*	-	-	-	232	-	-	-	232
Exercise of stock options	-	-	(38)	(77)	-	-	-	(115)
Dividends (Refer note 37)	-	-	(13,279)	-	-	-	-	(13,279)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	26,027	27,424	7,009	16,061	91	(2,484)	3,531	77,659

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Other reserves comprise:

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	Capital redemption reserve	Preference share redemption reserve	Amalgamation Reserve	General reserve	Share Based Payment Reserve	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2024	38	3,087	3	12,587	214	15,929
Recognition of share based payment	-	-	-	-	60	60
Exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	(83)	(83)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	38	3,087	3	12,587	191	15,906
Recognition of share based payment*	-	-	-	-	232	232
Exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	(77)	(77)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	38	3,087	3	12,587	346	16,061

* During the year, pursuant to the acquisition of equity shares of the Company by Vedanta ESOS Trust for allotment of shares under ESOS 2016 Scheme to employees of the Group, an incremental amount of ₹ 177 Crore, arising due to an increase in the market price of such shares, was reimbursed by the subsidiaries to Vedanta Limited. For other details on ESOS 2016 Scheme, refer Note 27.

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 **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Navin Agarwal
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2026

Arun Misra
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai
Prerna Halwasiya
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Company overview:

Vedanta Limited ("the Company") (CIN: L13209MH1965PLC291394) is a diversified natural resource company engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Company engages in the exploration, production and sale of oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power.

The Company was incorporated on 08 September 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-400093, Maharashtra. The Company's shares are listed on National Stock Exchange ("NSE") and Bombay Stock Exchange ("BSE") 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 ("NYSE").

The ADSs of the Company have been delisted from NYSE effective close of trading on NYSE on 08 November 2021. The Company has been deregistered from SEC under the Exchange Act effective 01 March 2023.

The Company is majority owned by Twin Star Holdings Limited ("Twin Star"), Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited ("VHM2L"), Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited ("VHML"), Welter Trading Limited ("Welter") and Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV ("VNIbV") which are in turn wholly-owned subsidiaries of Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL"), a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. VRL, through its subsidiaries, held 56.38% (31 March 2025: 56.38%) of the Company's equity as at 31 March 2026.

Details of Company's various businesses are as follows:

Continuing Operations:

- The Company's copper business owned and operated by the Company, Fujairah Gold FZC and Thalanga Copper Mines ("TCM"), is principally one of custom smelting and includes captive power plants at Tuticorin in Southern India. A more detailed update on facilities at Tuticorin is given in note 3(c)(A)(ii).

Further, the Company's copper business includes refinery and rod plant in Silvassa consisting of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,22,000 TPA copper tank house plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA. The plant continues to operate as usual, catering to the domestic market.

Besides the above, the Company has business interest in zinc, lead, silver, ferro alloys, semiconductor, display and other products and services through its subsidiaries in India and overseas.

Discontinued Operations:

- The Company's oil and gas business consists of business of exploration, development and production of oil and gas.
- The Company's aluminium business include a refinery and captive power plant at Lanjigarh, smelters and captive power plants at Jharsuguda and coal mines at Jamkhani, all situated in the State of Odisha in Eastern India.
- The Company's iron ore business consists of exploration, mining and processing of iron ore, pig iron and metallurgical coke and generation of power for captive use. Pursuant to the Honourable Supreme Court of India order, mining operations in the state of Goa were suspended. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company received environment clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEFCC") and Consent to Operate ("CTO") from Goa State Pollution Board followed by commencement of Bicholim mining operations in March 2024 and the same is operational during the year.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company received environment clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEFCC") for Cudnem mines Block VII.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, in relation to Cudnem mines we have received CTE by Goa State pollution control board, Mining plan approved by IBM. Forest Clearance stage-1 is under progress.

- 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 and a 1,200 MW (two units of 600 MW each) thermal coal-based power plant in the State of Chhattisgarh in Eastern India.

Besides the above, the Company has business interest in iron ore, steel and other products and services through its subsidiaries in India and overseas.

These are the Company's separate financial statements.

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Basis of preparation and basis of measurement of financial statements

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle for the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2026. The revision to these financial statements is permitted by the Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

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

The 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.

The Company has availed long term debt (Refer Notes 17A and 17B). In the unlikely event, VRL (together with its subsidiaries) ceases to hold more than 50.1% stake in the Company, ₹ 48,301 Crore of the Company's outstanding long-term debt would become repayable on demand. Management basis assessment of free cash flows, its ability to refinance existing debt and other strategic initiatives, considers the same as remote.

By virtue of the Scheme of demerger of the company, the management has also considered its free cash flow projections and other strategic initiatives in a post demerger scenario and believe the Company would continue as a going concern and will remain compliant with applicable covenants.

3a) Material accounting policies

(A) (i) Revenue recognition

- Sale of goods/rendering of services (including revenue from contracts with customers)**

The Company's revenue from contracts with customers is mainly from the sale of oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer as per terms of contract, which usually is on delivery of the goods to the shipping agent at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company 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 Company'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 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 Company'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.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Revenue from oil, gas and condensate sales represent the Company'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 Company 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.

• **Contract Liability**

If a customer pays consideration before the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 a current liability.

• **Trade receivables**

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in note 3 (F)(i).

(A) (ii) Other income

• **Interest income**

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest

income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

• **Dividends**

Dividend income is recognised in the 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 Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(B) 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 Company determines that the mining property will provide sufficient and sustainable return relative to the risks and the Company 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.

The stripping costs 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 Company 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.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

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 Company determines that the mining property will not provide sufficient and sustainable returns relative to the risks and the Company 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 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 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.

Subsequently, property plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalized, 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.

Capital work in progress is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

v) **Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense**

- Mining properties and other assets in the course of development or construction and freehold land 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 lives of assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful life (in years)
Buildings (Residential; factory etc.)	3-60
Plant and equipment	6-40
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 statement of profit and loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

The Company reviews the residual value and useful life of an asset at least at each financial year-end. The Company considers climate-related matters, including physical and transition risks in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company reassessed the useful life of a certain category of assets included in plant and equipment and accordingly revised the estimate of its useful life in respect of pot relining assets from 5 years to 6.5 years and for alumina refinery assets from 15-25 years to 25-30 years in aluminium segment. This change was based on several factors, primary being the anticipated usage of these assets in future years. As a result of this reassessment, the depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 decreased by ₹ 388 Crore and ₹ 231 Crore respectively.

(C) **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.

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- Mining rights include the cost incurred for mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs together with cost incurred on development of mining rights and other related cost of mines transferred from "Exploration intangible assets under development".
- 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.
- Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.
- The amortization period and the amortization 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.
- (D) 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 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 statement of profit and loss.
- (E) Impairment of non-financial assets**
Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating units.
- The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset (including investments in subsidiaries) may be impaired. The Company conducts an internal review of asset values annually, which is used as a source of information to

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assess for any indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. Internal and external factors, such as worse economic performance than expected, changes in expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses.

If any such indication exists then an impairment review is undertaken and the recoverable amount is calculated, as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value in use.

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 company 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 Company'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 Company assesses whether climate risks, including physical risks and transition risks could have a significant impact. If so, these risks are included in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value in use amounts.

The carrying amount of the CGU is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the CGU is determined.

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 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.

Exploration and evaluation assets:

In assessing whether there is any indication that an exploration and evaluation asset may be impaired, the Company considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:

- the period for which the Company 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 Company 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 statement of profit and loss.

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(F) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets – recognition and subsequent measurement

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

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price as per Ind AS 115.

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost, if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding."

After initial measurement, financial assets meeting these criteria are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets such as bank deposits and site restoration assets.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI by the Company if both of the following conditions are met:

- Debt Instruments are held within a business model whose objective is to hold asset in

order to collect contractual cash flows and selling assets; and

- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are included within the FVOCI category and are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the 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 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.

For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If the Company 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 the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

The Company's financial assets at fair value through OCI include investments in quoted and unquoted equity shares and quoted bonds.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized 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

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Any equity instrument in the scope of Ind AS 109 are is 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.

Further, the provisionally priced trade receivables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in revenue.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company 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 Company 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 Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the year is recognized as income/ expense in the 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

(iii) Financial Assets - Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset is transferred, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

(iv) Financial liabilities – Recognition and Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as loans, borrowings and 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 Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, 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 (FVTPL)

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

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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 Company 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 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 recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Further, the provisionally priced trade payables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract and is adjusted in costs.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans, Borrowings and Trade and Other payables)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans, borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

(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. When a new financial liability is recognised in place of an existing one, the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(vi) 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 Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution with respect to interim dividend is authorised when it is approved by the board of directors of the Company and final dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

(vii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Standalone 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, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(G) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

In order to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate, and commodity price risks, the Company enters into forward, option, swap contracts and other derivative financial instruments. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of

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cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to the 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.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

i) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the 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 the statement of profit and loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company 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 statement of profit and loss.

Amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to the 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.

(H) Leases

The Company 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) Company as a lessor

The Company as a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company 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 Company 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 'B' above.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company 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 Company and payments of penalties for terminating the

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lease, if the lease term reflects the Company 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 Company 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 Company's lease liabilities are disclosed on the face of Balance sheet.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company 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.

(I) Inventories

Inventories and work-in-progress are valued 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 a 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.

Inventories of 'Fuel Stock' mainly consist of coal which is used for generating power. On consumption, the cost is charged off to 'Power and Fuel' charges in the statement of profit and loss.

(J) Government grants

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to a non-monetary 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.

(K) 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;

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- deferred income tax is not recognised on initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:
 - (i) is not a business combination;
 - (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss); and
 - (iii) at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Further, management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

(L) Retirement benefit schemes

The Company 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 statement of profit and loss.

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 recognized within finance costs.

For defined contribution schemes, the amount charged to the 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.

(M) Share-based payments

Certain employees (including executive directors) of the Company 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 Company'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. Refer note 27.

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(N) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions represent liabilities for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company 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 recognized in the 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 Company 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 Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the notes to the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognised in the balance sheet.

(O) 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 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 impact of climate-related matters, such as changes in environmental regulations and other relevant legislation, is considered by the Company in estimating the restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs. 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 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 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.

(P) Accounting for foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. For all principal businesses of the Company, the functional currency is Indian rupee (₹) with an exception of oil and gas business operations which has 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 the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency 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 statement of profit and loss except those where the monetary item designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

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The Statement of Profit and Loss of oil and gas business is translated into Indian Rupees (₹) at the average rates of exchange during the year / exchange rates as on the date of the transaction. The Balance Sheet is translated at the exchange rate as at the reporting date. Exchange difference arising on translation is recognised in other comprehensive income and would be recycled to the statement of profit and loss as and when these operations are disposed off.

The Company had applied paragraph 46A of AS 11 under Previous GAAP. Ind AS 101 gives an option, which has been exercised by the Company, 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 recognized upto 31 March 2016 has been deferred/capitalized. 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 01 April 2016, pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

(Q) Buyers' Credit/ Suppliers' Credit and vendor financing

The Company 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 Company at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled between twelve months (for raw materials) to thirty-six months (for project materials). Where these arrangements are with a maturity of up to twelve months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit and disclosed on the face of the balance sheet. 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 balance sheet. Interest

expense on these are recognised in the finance cost. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the operating vendors are treated as a non cash item and settlement of due to operational buyer's credit/ suppliers' credit by the Company is treated as an operating cash outflow reflecting the substance of the payment.

(R) 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.

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 capitalized 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 Company during the year.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the 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.

(S) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(T) Equity investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments representing equity interest in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost less impairment, if any. Investments are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable in accordance with the policy mentioned for 'Impairment of non-financial assets'.

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.

Joint Operations

The Company has joint operations within its Oil and gas segment and participates in several unincorporated joint operations which involve the joint control of assets used in oil and gas exploration and producing activities. The Company accounts for its share of assets and income and expenditure of joint operations in which it holds an interest. Liabilities in unincorporated joint ventures, where the Company is the operator, is accounted for at gross values (including share of other partners) with a corresponding receivable from the venture partners. These have been included in the financial statements under the appropriate headings.

(U) Common control transactions

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 the Company's 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. The Company's shares issued in consideration for the acquired companies are recognized from the moment the acquired companies are included in these financial statements and the financial statements of the commonly controlled entities are 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.

(V) 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. No tax impact other than tax impact on exceptional items including change in tax regime are considered exceptional. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's Statement of Profit and Loss 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 34.

(W) Assets held for distribution and discontinued operations

The Company classifies assets and disposal groups as held for distribution if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the distribution will be made or that the decision to distribution will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

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The criteria for held for distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for distribution of such assets (or disposal groups), its distribution is highly probable; and it will genuinely be distributed, not abandoned. The Company treats distribution of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to distribute the asset (or disposal group),
- The distribution is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed distribution within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for distribution to owners and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the Statement of Profit and Loss of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss before tax from discontinued operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned. Notes relating to the assets and liabilities may not be strictly comparable as current year amounts would only pertain to continuing operations, unless otherwise stated. Notes relating to the assets and liabilities may not be strictly comparable as current year amounts would only pertain to continuing operations, unless otherwise stated.

Income and expenses and assets and liabilities are disclosed after netting off of transactions between continuing operations and discontinued operations in

the Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet pursuant to compliance of Ind AS 110.

3(b) Application of new and amended standards

- (A) The Company has adopted, with effect from 01 April 2025, the following new and revised standards. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements:
1. Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:
 - What is meant by a right to defer settlement
 - That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
 - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
 - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. As a result of implementing the amendments, the Group has provided additional disclosures about compliance with covenants. Refer Note 17.

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2. Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements: In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. As a result of implementing the amendments, the Company has provided additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangement. Refer Note 19.

3. International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12 In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

4. Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the

other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(B) Standards notified but not yet effective

There are no new standards that are notified, but not yet effective, upto the date of issuance of the financial statements.

3(c) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

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

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

(A) Significant Estimates

(i) Carrying value of exploration intangible assets under development

Exploration intangible 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 intangible assets is an area of judgement. Further details on the Company'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 statement of profit and loss

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as exploration costs unless commercial reserves are established or the determination process is not completed and there are no indications of impairment. The outcome of ongoing exploration, and therefore whether the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets will ultimately be recovered, is inherently uncertain.

Details of carrying values are disclosed in note 5.

(ii) **Copper operations in Tamil Nadu, India**

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

In the meanwhile, the application for renewal of Consent to Operate ("CTO") for existing copper smelter was rejected by TNPCB in April 2018. The Company had filed an appeal before the TNPCB Appellate Authority challenging the Rejection Order. During the pendency of the appeal, the TNPCB vide its order dated 23 May 2018 ordered closure of existing copper smelter plant with immediate effect. Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders on the same date with a direction to seal the existing copper smelter plant permanently. 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 30 May 2018, directing the immediate suspension and revocation of the Factory License and the Registration Certificate for the existing smelter plant.

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

The State of Tamil Nadu and TNPCB approached Supreme Court in Civil Appeals on 02 January 2019 challenging the judgement of NGT dated 15 December 2018 and the previously passed judgement of NGT dated 08 August 2013. The Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 18

February 2019 set aside the judgements of NGT dated 15 December 2018 and 08 August 2013 solely on the basis of maintainability and directed the Company to file an appeal in High court.

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

Though the Company has raised substantial grounds of challenge before the Supreme Court and considering the grounds raised and the fact that the NGT has ruled in favour of the Company, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, after hearing the Parties to the proceedings has dismissed the SLP filed by the Company vide judgment dated 29 February 2024. The Company, on 01 April 2024, preferred a review petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the said review petition, the Company also moved an application for open Court hearing of the review petition. The review petition, along-with the application for listing the review petition in the open Court, was dismissed on 22 October 2024. The Company is currently evaluating legal remedies available with it including filing of curative petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Expansion Project:

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

In the meantime, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court in a Public Interest Litigation held vide its order dated 23 May 2018 that the application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance for the Expansion Project shall be processed after a mandatory public hearing and in the interim, ordered the Company to cease construction and all other activities on site for the proposed Expansion Project with immediate effect. The MoEFCC has delisted the Expansion Project since

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the matter is sub-judice. Separately, SIPCOT vide its letter dated 29 May 2018, cancelled 342.22 acres of the land allotted for the proposed Expansion Project. Further, the TNPCB issued orders on 07 June 2018 directing the withdrawal of the Consent to Establish ("CTE") which was valid till 31 March 2023.

The Company had approached Madras High Court by way of writ petition challenging the cancellation of lease deeds of land (Gross block: ₹ 31 Crore (Net block: ₹ Nil Crore)) by SIPCOT pursuant to which an interim stay had been granted. The Company has also appealed this action before the TNPCB Appellate Authority. The matter has been adjourned until the conclusion of the existing Plant review petition filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As per the Company's assessment, it is in compliance with the applicable regulations. Considering prolonged time of plant closure and uncertainties around opening of plant due to rejection of SLP by Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Company had carried out an impairment assessment on Tuticorin plant assets using Depreciated Replacement Cost / Scrap Value method for PPE and CWIP, and Net recoverable method for inventory. Accordingly, impairment on of ₹ 746 Crore (including PPE of ₹ 553 Crore, CWIP of ₹ 130 Crore and loss on inventory of ₹ 63 Crore) had been recorded during the earlier year ended 31 March 2024. Management has revisited the recoverable value of PPE, CWIP and inventory as at March 31, 2026 and no further impairment was required to be recognized. The carrying value of Tuticorin plant assets amounts to ₹ 498 Crore of PPE, ₹ 116 Crore of CWIP and ₹ 128 Crore of Inventory as at 31 March 2026.

Property, plant and equipment of ₹ 410 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 410 Crore) and inventories of ₹ 104 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 226 Crore), pertaining to existing and expansion plant, could not be physically verified, anytime during the year, as the access to the plant is presently restricted. However, any difference between book and physical quantities is unlikely to be material.

(iii) **Oil and Gas reserves**

Significant technical and commercial judgements are required to determine the Company's estimated oil and natural gas reserves. Reserves considered for computing depletion are proved and developed reserves for successful exploratory wells, development wells, processing facilities,

distribution assets, estimated future abandonment cost and all other related costs. Reserves for this purpose are considered on working interest basis which are reassessed at least annually. Details of such reserves are given in note 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 5).

(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
Period	for Rajasthan block, cash flows are considered based on economic life of the field
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 5 and 34 respectively.

(v) **Climate Change**

The Company has set a target to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050 and is committed to reducing emissions by 25% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline. As part of its broader climate risk mitigation strategy, the company also aims to become a net water-positive organization by 2030. Climate change poses several potential impacts on the Company over the medium to long term, including risks and opportunities linked to product and service demand, the transition to a low-carbon economy, supply chain disruptions,

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physical damage to assets from extreme weather events, and evolving regulatory requirements.

The financial statement areas most affected by these commitments and climate-related risks are those prepared under the historical cost convention and involve estimation uncertainties, particularly over the medium to long term.

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

The Company's strategy consists of mitigation and adaptation measures. The Company is committed to reduce its carbon footprint through high impact initiatives such as investment in Renewable Energy, fuel switch, electrification of vehicles and mining fleet and energy efficiency opportunities. During the current year, work has progressed towards the construction of renewable power delivery agreements in accordance with the Board approved plan. Renewable sources have limitations in supplying round the clock power, so existing power plants would continue to support transition and thermal fleet replacement is part of normal lifecycle renewal. The Company has also taken certain measures towards water management such as commissioning of sewage treatment plants, rainwater harvesting, and reducing freshwater consumption. These initiatives are aligned with the Company's ESG strategy, and no material changes were identified to the financial statements as a result. As the Company's assessment of the potential impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy continues to mature, any future changes in Company's climate change strategy, changes in environmental laws and regulations and global decarbonisation measures may impact the Company's significant judgments and key estimates and result in changes to financial statements and carrying values of certain assets and liabilities in future reporting periods. However, as of the statement of financial position date, the Company believes that there is no material impact on carrying values of its assets or liabilities.

(vi) Recoverability of deferred tax and other income tax assets

During the year ended 31 March 2026, based on financial projections and requirements of Ind AS 12, Athena has utilised deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciation amounting to ₹ 310 Crore. As at 31 March 2026, Athena has deferred tax assets balance of ₹ 1,723 Crore on carry forward unabsorbed depreciation, which based on management's estimate is probable to realise.

(B) Significant Judgement

(i) Contingencies:

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Company 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 Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position or profitability. These are set out in Note 38.

For other significant litigations where the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, refer note 43.

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

In certain cases, the Company'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 judgment, management considered favourable external legal opinions that the Company has obtained in relation to the claims. In addition, the fact that the contracts are with government owned companies implies that the credit risk is low [refer note 8 (c)].

3(d) Acquisitions, Restructuring and Disposal of Subsidiary

(i) Scheme of Arrangement for demerger

On 29 September 2023, the Board approved a Scheme of Arrangement for demerger of various business undertakings into separate resulting companies, which was subsequently modified to exclude the Base Metals undertaking (the "Updated Scheme"). The Updated Scheme received requisite approvals from shareholders and creditors and was sanctioned by the Hon'ble NCLT on 16 December 2025, with TSPL receiving separate approval on 9 January 2026. Consequently, the receipt of aforesaid NCLT approval, being one of the substantial approvals, meets the highly-probable criteria prescribed in IndAS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" for presentation of the Scheme as discontinued operations. Hence Aluminium, Oil and Gas, Iron Ore and Power undertakings have been disclosed as discontinued operation in financial statements. Accordingly, all previous period figures in the statement of profit and loss have also been re-presented/re-computed. Refer note 45 for further details.

(ii) Stake sale in subsidiary

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,67,95,48,419 equity shares to 2,56,52,71,353 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 6,292 Crore, resulting in net gain of ₹ 4,442 Crore which has been recognized as exceptional gain, refer note 34. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake has decreased from 63.42% to 60.71% of the total paid-up equity share capital of HZL. During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had reduced its shareholding in its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") from 2,74,31,54,310 equity shares to 2,67,95,48,419 equity shares by way of an offer for sale for a net consideration of ₹ 3,134 Crore, resulting in net gain of ₹ 2,106 Crore. Consequent to the aforesaid sale, the Company's overall stake had decreased from 64.92% to 63.42% of the total paid-up equity share capital of HZL.

(iii) Acquisition of Incab

Incab Industries limited ("Incab") is a private limited company located at Kolkata. NCLT vide its order dated 3 December 2025 has granted its approval for the Resolution Plan as submitted by the Company for acquisition of Incab under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process in accordance with the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 for total consideration of ₹ 587 Crore. The Company has made the payment of upfront consideration of ₹ 587 Crore for the implementation of approved Resolution Plan. Pursuant to approval of the Resolution Plan and on payment of consideration, management has assessed that Control in terms of Ind AS 110 has been acquired on 3 December 2025. Accordingly, fair value of the total consideration amounting to ₹587 crore has been allocated to the identified assets and liabilities acquired on the basis of their relative fair values. Refer note 6.

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4 Segment Information

A) Description of segment and principal activities

The Company is a diversified natural resource company engaged in exploring, extracting and processing minerals and oil and gas. The Company produces oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power. The Company has five reportable segments: oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power. The management of the Company is organized by its main products: oil and gas, aluminium, copper, iron ore and power. Each of the reportable segments derives its revenues from these main products and hence these have been identified as reportable segments by the Company'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 Company's accounting policies described in Note 3. Earnings before Interest, Tax and Depreciation & Amortisation (EBITDA) are evaluated regularly by the CODM, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The operating segments reported are the segments of the Company for which separate financial information is available. The Company's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are reviewed on an overall basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

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

The following table presents revenue and EBITDA and certain assets and liabilities information regarding the Company's business segments as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Business Segments								
	Copper	Total Continuing Operations	Oil and Gas	Aluminium	Iron Ore	Power	Total Discontinued Operations	Eliminations	Total
Revenue									
External revenue	22,999	22,999	5,532	49,604	6,011	1,836	62,983	-	85,982
Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	99	99	99	-
Segment revenue	22,999	22,999	5,532	49,604	6,011	1,935	63,082	99	85,982
Add: Other operating income	88	88	259	1,691	278	2	2,230	-	2,318
Total revenue from operations	23,087	23,087	5,791	51,295	6,289	1,937	65,312	99	88,300
Results									
Segment results (EBITDA) ^a	(141)	(141)	2,604	18,358	869	311	22,142	-	22,001
Less: Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	38	38	1,059	1,514	204	126	2,903	-	2,941
Add: Other income, net of expenses b,c	1	1	(1,253)	70	5	11	(1,167)	-	(1,166)
Add: Other unallocable income, net of expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,654
Less: Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,533
Add: Net exceptional gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,160
Net profit before tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,175

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(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Business Segments								
	Copper	Total Continuing Operations	Oil and Gas	Aluminium	Iron Ore	Power	Total Discontinued Operations	Eliminations	Total
Other information									
Segment Assets	5,315	5,315	16,915	56,443	5,500	6,272	85,130	-	90,445
Financial asset investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,920
Income tax assets (net of provisions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109
Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances and bank deposits)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,787
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,506
Total Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,77,380
Segment Liabilities	8,410	8,410	9,278	16,001	2,539	731	28,549	-	36,959
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,289
Income tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	996
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,719
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,368
Total Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,331
Capital Expenditure ^d	50	50	2,637	4,336	532	1,534	9,039	-	9,112
Net impairment/write off relating to assets ^e	-	-	-	(349)	(853)	-	(1,202)	-	1,237

- a) EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure.
- b) Other income includes amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.
- c) Includes cost of exploration wells written off.
- d) Total capital expenditure includes capital expenditure of ₹ 23 Crore not allocable to any segment.
- e) Total net impairment includes impairment on investment of ₹ 783 Crore and provision for advance given, amounting to ₹ 70 Crore, which is not allocable to any segment.

The continuing business segments are:

- a) Copper, which consists of manufacturing of copper cathode, continuous cast copper rod, anode slime from purchased concentrate and blister and manufacturing of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid; and

The discontinued business segments are:

- b) Power, includes thermal power facilities predominantly engaged in generation and sale of commercial power but excluding captive power;
- c) Oil and Gas, which consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas;
- d) Aluminium, which consists of manufacturing of alumina and various aluminium products; and
- e) Iron ore, which consists of mining of ore and manufacturing of pig iron and metallurgical coke.

The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and liabilities respectively.

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For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Business Segments								Total
	Copper	Total Continuing Operations	Aluminium	Oil and Gas	Iron Ore	Power	Discontinued Operations	Eliminations	
Revenue									
External revenue	16,760	16,760	43,546	6,254	5,567	678	56,045	-	72,805
Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment revenue	16,760	16,760	43,546	6,254	5,567	678	56,045	-	72,805
Add: Other operating income	40	40	1,094	175	181	-	1,450	-	1,490
Total revenue from operations	16,800	16,800	44,640	6,429	5,748	678	57,495	-	74,295
Results									
Segment results (EBITDA) ^a	(124)	(124)	13,266	2,710	957	(363)	16,570	-	16,446
Less: Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	29	29	2,071	1,542	258	131	4,002	-	4,031
Add: Other income, net of expenses ^{bc}	1	1	64	(456)	5	12	(375)	-	(374)
Add: Other unallocable income, net of expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,391
Less: Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,328
Add: Net exceptional gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,905
Net profit before tax		-					-	-	20,009
Other information									
Segment Assets	4,192	4,192	52,379	15,738	5,200	4,506	77,823	-	82,015
Financial asset investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,766
Income tax assets (net of provisions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,317
Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances and bank deposits)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,141
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,751
Total Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,59,990
Segment Liabilities	7,024	7,024	17,352	9,498	2,534	487	29,871	-	36,895
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,821
Income tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,168
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,106
Total Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,591
Capital Expenditure ^d	18	18	3,384	1,946	449	1,450	7,229	-	7,257
Net (write off)/ impairment reversal relating to assets ^e	-	-	-	913	(217)	-	696	-	896

- a) EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure.
- b) Other income includes amortisation of duty benefits relating to assets recognised as government grant.
- c) Includes cost of exploration wells written off.
- d) Total capital expenditure includes capital expenditure of ₹ 10 Crore not allocable to any segment.
- e) Total net impairment reversal includes impairment reversal on investments of ₹ 200 Crore, which is not allocable to any segment.

The continuing business segments are:

- a) Copper, which consists of manufacturing of copper cathode, continuous cast copper rod, anode slime from purchased concentrate and blister and manufacturing of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid; and

The discontinued business segments are:

- b) Power, includes thermal power facilities predominantly engaged in generation and sale of commercial power but excluding captive power;
- c) Oil and Gas, which consists of exploration, development and production of oil and gas;
- d) Aluminium, which consists of manufacturing of alumina and various aluminium products; and
- e) Iron ore, which consists of mining of ore and manufacturing of pig iron and metallurgical coke.

The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated assets and liabilities respectively.

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B) Geographical segment analysis

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

(₹ in Crore)

Geographical Segments	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue by geographical segment		
Continuing operations		
India	15,464	13,631
Europe*	4,312	378
Saudi Arabia	3,158	2,542
Others*	65	209
Discontinued operations		
India	29,302	27,399
Europe*	6,496	11,050
China	4,418	2,052
The United States of America	2,355	1,694
Mexico	1,729	2,957
Saudi Arabia	552	418
Others*	18,132	10,475
Total	85,983	72,805

*₹ 873 Crore has been reclassified from Others to Europe for the previous year ended 31 March 2025

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)

Carrying Amount of Segment Assets	As at 31 March 2026
Continuing operations	
India	2,552
Discontinued operations	
India	65,190
Total	67,742

Carrying Amount of Segment Assets	As at 31 March 2025
Discontinued operations	
India	63,014
Total	63,014

C) Information about major customers

During the current year the Company had single external customer from which there was more than 10% of Company's total "Revenue from Operations" amounting to ₹ 11,190 Crores, this revenue is attributed to the Aluminium and Copper segment. During the previous year there was no customer from which the Company has more than 10% of Company's total "Revenue from Operations".

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D) Disaggregation of revenue

Below table summarises the disaggregated revenue from contract with customers:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Continuing operations		
Copper Cathode	20,928	16,146
Others	2,001	569
Discontinued operations		
Oil	3,902	4,570
Gas	1,425	1,706
Aluminium products	47,155	42,018
Iron Ore	2,671	2,359
Metallurgical coke	178	134
Pig Iron	3,095	2,960
Power	1,836	678
Others	3,477	2,257
Revenue from contracts with customers*	86,668	73,397
Loss from provisionally priced contracts under Ind AS 109	(685)	(592)
Total Revenue	85,983	72,805

*includes revenues from sale of services aggregating to ₹ 78 Crore of which ₹ 63 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 152 Crore, of which ₹ 135 Crore relates to discontinued operations) which is recorded over a period of time and the balance revenue is recognised at a point in time.

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5 Property, Plant and equipment, Intangible assets, Capital work-in-progress and Exploration intangible assets under development

Particulars	Property, Plant and equipment										Total including capital work in progress and exploration intangible assets under development
	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Oil & gas producing facilities	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Right of Use assets	Total	Capital Work in progress (CWIP)	
Gross Block											
As at 01 April 2024	955	7,721	56,714	57,876	196	335	453	659	1,24,909	25,989	1,54,781
Additions	-	(2)	670	-	2	8	33	257	968	5,433	7,094
CWIP written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Reclassifications*	13	181	2,908	331	1	1	7	-	3,442	(3,451)	(9)
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(21)	(762)	(28)	(1)	(9)	(57)	-	(878)	-	(878)
Exploration costs written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(455)	(455)
Exchange differences	5	41	274	1,489	2	-	(19)	3	1,795	414	2,300
As at 31 March 2025	973	7,920	59,804	59,668	200	335	417	919	1,30,236	28,385	1,62,833
Additions	1	1	12	-	3	30	10	374	431	6,163	8,265
CWIP written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(349)	(349)
Transfers/ Reclassifications*	22	971	8,389	601	181	1	2	-	10,167	(10,165)	2
Disposals/ Adjustments	(1)	(33)	(688)	(53)	(1)	(12)	(15)	(11)	(814)	(12)	(826)
Exploration costs written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,252)	(1,252)
Exchange differences	4	(3)	1,483	5,865	(172)	-	24	22	7,223	1,743	9,319
As at 31 March 2026	999	8,856	69,000	66,081	211	354	438	1,304	1,47,243	25,765	1,77,992
(Including discontinued operations)											
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(935)	(8,329)	(66,471)	(66,081)	(172)	(338)	(403)	(1,246)	(1,43,975)	(24,940)	(1,73,850)
As at 31 March 2026	64	527	2,529	-	39	16	35	58	3,268	825	4,142
Accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairment											
As at 01 April 2024	197	4,003	21,968	54,161	144	181	422	191	81,267	17,154	1,00,006
Charge for the year	4	219	2,612	954	4	24	26	169	4,012	-	4,012
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(13)	(564)	-	-	(7)	(57)	-	(641)	-	(641)
Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(743)	(778)
Transfers/ Reclassifications*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	4	40	267	1,357	1	-	(21)	2	1,650	386	2,076
As at 31 March 2025	205	4,249	24,278	56,472	149	198	370	362	86,283	16,797	1,04,675
Charge for the year	4	184	2,148	378	7	13	23	166	2,923	-	2,923
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(11)	(526)	-	-	(6)	(22)	(4)	(569)	(96)	(665)
Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Reclassifications*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	17	160	988	5,619	7	-	9	14	6,814	1,502	8,473
As at 31 March 2026	226	4,582	26,888	62,469	163	205	380	538	95,451	18,203	1,15,406
(Including discontinued operations)											
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(205)	(4,110)	(25,138)	(62,469)	(126)	(197)	(345)	(487)	(93,077)	(17,528)	(1,12,357)
As at 31 March 2026	21	472	1,750	-	37	8	35	51	2,374	675	3,049
Net Book Value/Carrying amount											
As at 01 April 2024	758	3,718	34,746	3,715	52	154	31	468	43,642	8,835	54,775
As at 31 March 2025	768	3,671	35,526	3,196	51	137	47	557	43,953	11,588	58,158
As at 31 March 2026	43	55	779	-	2	8	-	7	894	150	1,093

*Transfers/reclassification majorly includes capitalisation of CWIP to respective class of assets

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

5 Right of Use (ROU) assets

(₹ in Crore)				
Particulars	ROU land	ROU building	ROU plant and equipment	Total
Right of Use assets				
Gross Block				
As at 01 April 2024	413	47	199	659
Additions	10	36	211	257
Transfers/ Reclassifications	(160)	-	160	-
Exchange differences	-	1	2	3
As at 31 March 2025	263	84	572	919
Additions	92	59	223	374
Transfers/ Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	11	11	22
Disposals/ Adjustments	(6)	-	(5)	(11)
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	349	154	801	1,304
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(291)	(154)	(801)	(1,246)
As at 31 March 2026	58	-	-	58
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
As at 01 April 2024	105	45	41	191
Charge for the year	15	1	153	169
Impairment charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	1	1	2
As at 31 March 2025	120	47	195	362
Charge for the year	10	4	152	166
Disposals/ Adjustments	(4)	-	-	(4)
Exchange differences	-	5	9	14
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	126	56	356	538
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(75)	(56)	(356)	(487)
As at 31 March 2026	51	-	-	51
Net Book Value/Carrying amount				
As at 01 April 2024	308	2	158	468
As at 31 March 2025	143	37	377	557
As at 31 March 2026	7	-	-	7

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)				
Particulars	Software License	Right of Use Assets - Cloud	Mining Rights	Total
Intangible assets				
Gross Block				
As at 01 April 2024	124	151	1,267	1,542
Additions	14	2	-	16
Transfers/ Reclassifications	10	-	-	10
Disposals/ Adjustments	(4)	-	-	(4)
Exchange differences	(1)	-	-	(1)
As at 31 March 2025	143	153	1,267	1,563
Additions	24	-	-	24
Transfers/ Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ Adjustments	(6)	-	-	(6)
Exchange differences	(10)	7	-	(3)
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	151	160	1,267	1,578
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(114)	(144)	(1,267)	(1,525)
As at 31 March 2026	37	16	-	53
Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
As at 01 April 2024	105	20	241	366
Charge for the year	7	39	16	62
Disposals/ Adjustments	(4)	-	21	17
Impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year (Refer note 34)	-	-	-	-
Transfers / Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	108	59	278	445
Charge for the year	15	27	11	53
Disposals/ Adjustments	(6)	-	-	(6)
Impairment charge/(reversal) for the year (note 34)	-	-	-	-
Transfers / Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	7	4	-	11
As at 31 March 2026 (Including discontinued operations)	124	90	289	503
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(93)	(83)	(289)	(465)
As at 31 March 2026	31	7	-	38
Net Book Value/Carrying amount				
As at 01 April 2024	19	131	1,026	1,176
As at 31 March 2025	35	94	989	1,118
As at 31 March 2026	6	9	-	15

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

5 Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

(₹ in Crore)

CWIP	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total
Less than 1 year	4,425	-	4,425	4,569	-	4,569
1-2 years	1,462	-	1,462	2,048	-	2,048
2-3 years	560	-	560	2,049	-	2,049
More than 3 years	991	124	1,115	2,447	475	2,922
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(7,402)	(10)	(7,412)	-	-	-
Total	36	114	150	11,113	475	11,588

CWIP completion schedule for projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:

(₹ in Crore)

CWIP	As at 31 March 2026			
	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in Progress				
Discontinued operations:				
RDG gas Project	58	-	-	-
Oil & Gas development CWIP	1,359	-	-	-
Others	468	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended				
Discontinued operations:				
Others	-	-	-	11

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			
	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in Progress				
Jharsuguda 1.25 MTPA aluminium smelter Project	1,537	-	-	-
Lanjigarh alumina 2-5 MTPA expansion Project	4,065	-	-	-
RDG gas Project	86	-	-	-
Oil & Gas development CWIP	1,274	352	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended				
Lanjigarh alumina 5-6 MTPA expansion Project	-	-	-	349
Others	-	-	-	11

* Includes projects which are individually less than 10% of CWIP balance.

Exploration intangible assets under development Ageing Schedule

(₹ in Crore)

Intangible assets under development	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Projects in progress	Projects in progress
Less than 1 year	1,253	243
1-2 years	342	342
2-3 years	647	452
More than 3 years	990	1,580
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(3,183)	-
Total	49	2,617

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of Company

(₹ in Crore)

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross block as at 31 March 2026	Gross block as at 31 March 2025	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Continuing Operations:							
Property, plant and equipment	Land	53	53	Erstwhile Sterlite Industries (India) Limited, that merged with the Company	No	1965-2012*	The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement, as approved by the Honourable High Courts.
	ROU Land	50	50		No	1993-2009*	
Discontinued Operations:							
Property, Plant and Equipment	Land & Building	2,026	1,844	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Cairn India Limited (now a division of the Company)	No	10 April 2009	The title deeds of Oil & Gas exploration blocks jointly owned by the JV partners are in the name of ONGC, being the licensee of these exploration blocks.
	Land	20	20	Erstwhile Vedanta Aluminium Limited, that merged with the Company	No	2008-2012*	The title deeds are in the names of erstwhile companies that merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to Schemes of Amalgamation and Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Courts.

* Multiple dates of acquisitions during the period disclosed.

Notes

- a) Plant and equipment include refineries, smelters, power plants, railway sidings, ships, river fleet and related facilities.
- b) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged as security against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note 17 on “Borrowings”.
- c) 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 amounting to ₹7,982 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations) (31 March 2025: ₹ 7,284 Crore).

d) **Reconciliation of depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation/Depletion/Amortisation expense on:		
Property, Plant and Equipment (Including ROU assets)	2,923	4,011
Intangible assets	53	62
As per Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets schedule	2,976	4,073
Less: Cost allocated to joint ventures and other adjustments	(50)	(42)
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(2,888)	(3,996)
As per Statement of Profit and Loss	38	35

- e) Freehold land includes gross block of ₹211 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations) (31 March 2025: ₹ 181 Crore), accumulated depreciation ₹189 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations) (31 March 2025: ₹ 168 Crore), which is available for use during the lifetime of the Production Sharing Contract of the respective Oil and Gas blocks.
- f) During the year ended 31 March 2026, interest capitalised was ₹ 683 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations) (31 March 2025: ₹ 789 Crore (disclosed under discontinued operations)).

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

6A Investments

A) Non Current Investments

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	No.		Amount (₹ in Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ in Crore)
(a) Investment in equity shares - at cost/ deemed cost ^a (fully paid up unless otherwise stated)					
Subsidiary companies					
Quoted (Continuing operations)					
- Hindustan Zinc Limited, of ₹ 2 each ^b (Refer Note 17) (Refer note 3(d)(ii))	2,56,52,71,353		41,519	2,67,95,48,419	43,368
Unquoted					
Continuing operations:					
- Incab Industries limited, of ₹ 10 each (Refer note 3(d)(iii))			-	-	-
- Monte Cello BV, The Netherlands, of Euro 453.78 each	40		204	40	204
- Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees)	4,71,08,000		182	4,71,08,000	182
- THL Zinc Ventures Ltd, of 1 ordinary share of US\$ 1 and 60,89,000 Ordinary Shares of US\$ 100 each (31 March 2025: 1 ordinary share of US\$ 1 and 60,89,000 Ordinary Shares of US\$ 100 each) ^e	60,89,001	6,902		60,89,001	5,300
Less: Reduction pursuant to merger ^c		(46)	6,856	(46)	5,254
- THL Zinc Holding BV, of EURO 1 each	37,38,000	23		37,38,000	23
Less: Reduction pursuant to merger ^c		(23)	-	(23)	-
- Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees)	34,00,00,000		37	34,00,00,000	37
- Vedanta Displays Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees)	25,95,00,000		26	25,95,00,000	26
- Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees)	48,82,00,000		49	48,82,00,000	49
- Vedanta Copper International VCI Limited, of SAR 100 each	1,96,875		70	1,000	0
- Vedanta Base Metals Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees)	1,00,000		0	1,00,000	0
- MALCO Energy Limited, of ₹ 2 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees)	2,33,66,406	116		2,33,66,406	116
Less: Reduction pursuant to merger ^c		(23)	93	(23)	93
Discontinued operations:					
- Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 5 shares held jointly with nominees) ^b (Refer note 45)	-		-	11,25,18,495	553

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	No.		Amount (₹ in Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ in Crore)
- Cairn India Holdings Limited (CIHL) of GBP 1 each (Refer Note 34 (d)) (Refer note 45)	-		-	26,64,89,074	23,811
Less: Reduction pursuant to merger ^c	-		-	(15,067)	8,744
- Talwandi Sabo Power Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45)	-		-	3,20,66,09,692	3,207
- Sesa Resources Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45)	-		-	12,50,000	757
- Bloom Fountain Limited, of US\$ 1 each (Refer note 45)	-		-	2,20,10,00,001	14,734
Less: Reduction pursuant to merger ^c	-		-	(14,320)	414
- ESL Steel Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45)	-		-	1,76,55,53,040	1,770
Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45)	-		-	1,00,000	0
Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited, of ₹ 1 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45)	-		-	1,00,000	0
Meenakshi Energy Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45)	-		-	10,00,000	1
Sesa Iron and Steel Limited, of ₹ 10 each (including 6 shares held jointly with nominees) (Refer note 45)	-		-	10,000	0
Associate companies - unquoted (Continuing operations)					
- Gaurav Overseas Private Limited, of ₹ 10 each	14,23,000		1	14,23,000	1
Investment in equity shares at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Quoted (Continuing operations)					
- Sterlite Technologies Limited, of ₹ 2 each	47,64,295		84	47,64,295	39
- Sterlite Network Limited, of ₹ 2 each ***	47,64,295		6	-	-
Unquoted (Continuing operations)					
- Sterlite Electric Limited (previously known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limite, of ₹ 2 each*	19,05,718		1	19,05,718	10
- Sterlite Grid 5 Limited, of ₹ 2 each*	19,05,718		10	19,05,718	1
- Goa Shipyard Limited of ₹ 5 each	2,50,828		0	2,50,828	0
- Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, Class B Equity Shares with Differential Voting Rights of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39)**	45,00,000		5	8,10,00,000	81

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	No.		Amount (₹ in Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ in Crore)
(b) Investment in preference shares of subsidiary companies - at cost					
Unquoted					
Continuing operations:					
- THL Zinc Holding BV, 0.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of EURO 1 each	36,04,179	1,635		36,04,179	1,635
Less: Reduction pursuant to merger ^c		(1,635)	-	(1,635)	-
Discontinued operations:					
- Bloom Fountain Limited, 0.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of US\$ 1 each (Refer note 45)	-		-	18,59,900	907
- Bloom Fountain Limited, 0.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of US\$ 100 each (Refer note 45)	-		-	3,60,500	215
(c) Investment in Preference shares - Unquoted at fair value through profit and loss					
Continuing operations:					
- Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, 0.0001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39)	1,18,30,000		12	79,80,000	8
Discontinued operations:					
- Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, 0.0001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39)	-		-	10,52,00,000	105
- Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited, 0.0001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39)	-		-	11,50,00,000	115
- Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited, 0.0001% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (Refer Note 38 (A) (ii) and 39)	-		-	5,00,00,000	50
(d) Investment in Government or Trust securities at cost / amortised cost (Continuing operations)					
- 7 Years National Savings Certificates (31 March 2026: ₹ 35,450; 31 March 2025: ₹ 35,450) (Deposit with Sales Tax Authority)	NA		0	NA	0
- UTI Master gain of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 4,072; 31 March 2025: ₹ 4,072)	100		0	100	0

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	No.		Amount (₹ in Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ in Crore)
- Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust (31 March 2026: ₹ 5,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 5,000)	NA		0	NA	0
(e) Investments in debentures of subsidiary companies at cost / amortised cost					
Discontinued operations :					
- MALCO Energy Limited, compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000 each (Refer note 45)	-			6,13,54,483	6,136
Less: Reduction pursuant to merger ^c	-		-	(6,118)	18
- Meenakshi Energy Limited, optionally convertible debentures of ₹ 58,364 each (Refer note 45)	-		-	1,01,121	590
(f) Investments in Co-operative societies at fair value through profit and loss (Continuing operations)					
- Sesa Ghor Premises Holders Maintenance Society Limited, of ₹ 200 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 8,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 8,000)	40		0	40	0
- Sesa Goa Sirsaim Employees Consumers Co- operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 2,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 2,000)	200		0	200	0
- Sesa Goa Sanquelim Employees Consumers Co- operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 2,300; 31 March 2025: ₹ 2,300)	230		0	230	0
- Sesa Goa Sonshi Employees Consumers Co- operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 4,680; 31 March 2025: ₹ 4,680)	468		0	468	0
- Sesa Goa Codli Employees Consumers Co- operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 4,500; 31 March 2025: ₹ 4,500)	450		0	450	0
- Sesa Goa Shipyard Employees Consumers Co-operative Society Limited, of ₹ 10 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 5,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 5,000)	500		0	500	0
- The Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Limited, of ₹ 25 each (31 March 2026: ₹ 1,000; 31 March 2025: ₹ 1,000)	40		0	40	0
(g) Investment in Bonds/ Debentures - Unquoted at fair value through profit and loss (Continuing operations)					
- Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited			19		19
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments in					
Continuing operations					

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	No.		Amount (₹ in Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ in Crore)
Discontinued operations:					
Bloom Fountain Limited (Refer note 45)			-		(756)
Sesa Resources Limited (Refer note 45)			-		(750)
Cairn India Holdings Limited (Refer note 45)			-		(224)
Total			49,174		65,088
Aggregate amount of impairment			-		(1,730)
Aggregate carrying amount of quoted investments			41,603		43,407
Market value of quoted investments			1,28,912		1,23,834
Aggregate carrying amount of unquoted investments			7,571		21,681

** Pursuant to the NCLT-approved Scheme of Arrangement, the Company's investment in Sterlite Power Transmission Limited ("SPTL") has been restructured following the demerger of Sterlite Grid 5 Limited ("SGL5") from SPTL effective 08 October 2024. Shareholders received 1 equity share of SGL5 for every 1 equity share of SPTL, with the cost of acquisition allocated from SPTL as 8% to SPTL and 92% to SGL5. The transaction qualifies as a tax-neutral demerger under Section 2 (19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

*** On 25 June 2024, OCRPS worth of ₹ 81 Crore are converted into equity shares with differential voting rights of Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited ("SRI3PL") as per terms of the Power Delivery Agreement ("PDA"). Accordingly, these shares have been reclassified from Investments at fair value through profit and loss to Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.*

**** Pursuant to the NCLT-approved Scheme of Arrangement, the Company's investment in Sterlite Technologies Limited has been restructured following the demerger of Sterlite Technologies Limited and STL Networks Limited effective from the close of business on March 31, 2025. Shareholders received 1 equity share of STL Networks Limited for every 1 equity share of Sterlite Technologies Limited, with the cost of acquisition allocated as 42.33 % of Sterlite Technologies Limited and 57.77 % of STL Networks Limited. The transaction qualifies as a tax-neutral demerger under Section 2 (19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

Following is the key information of significant investee entities, as required by Ind AS 27- Separate Financial Statements:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Principal place of business	Ownership Interest (in %)	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Subsidiary companies			
Continuing operations			
Hindustan Zinc Limited	India	60.71	63.42
THL Zinc Ventures Ltd	Mauritius**	100.00	100.00
Discontinued operations			
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	India	51.00	51.00
Cairn India Holdings Limited ("CIHL")	Jersey*	100.00	100.00
ESL Steel Limited	India	95.49	95.49
Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	India	100.00	100.00

**CIHL through its wholly owned subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited, incorporated in Scotland is involved in oil and gas exploration, development and production business in India.*

***THL Zinc Ventures Ltd holds 74% equity interest (through its wholly subsidiary THL Zinc Ltd) in Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited which is involved in exploration, development, production and sale of zinc, lead, copper and associated mineral concentrates in South Africa.*

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

- a. Carrying value of investment in equity shares of Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL") is at deemed cost and for all other subsidiaries, it is at the cost of acquisition.
- b. 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 has a call option to purchase the Government of India's remaining ownership interest in BALCO at any point from 02 March 2004. The Company exercised this option on 19 March 2004. However, the Government of India has contested the valuation and validity of the option and contended that the clauses of the SHA violate the (Indian) 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 grounds 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 in the Hon'ble High Court of 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 of Delhi to partially set aside the arbitral award in respect of certain matters involving valuation. The matter is currently pending for hearing by the Delhi High Court. 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 09 January 2012, the Company offered to acquire the Government of India's interests in BALCO for ₹ 15,492 Crore. 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. Reduction pursuant to merger of Cairn India Limited with Vedanta Limited accounted for in the year ended 31 March 2017.
- d. The Company has not recognised any deferred tax asset on impairment of investments, including amount reduced pursuant to merger (refer note c above) as the realisation of the same is not reasonably certain.
- e. As at the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had made investment of ₹5,254 Crore (\$ 600 million), extended loan of ₹1,103 Crore (\$ 129 million) and provided financial guarantee of ₹ 3,257 Crore (US\$ 380 million) against the external borrowing of ₹ 2,991 Crore (US\$ 350 million) taken by its wholly owned subsidiary, THL Zinc Ventures Limited ("THLZVL"). The borrowing is primarily secured by the recoverable value of the Zinc International business ("VZI") which is held under THLZVL. As at the year ended March 31, 2025, the recoverable amount of VZI had been determined based on the fair value less cost of disposal approach, using the discounted cash flow method, a level 3 valuation technique in the fair value hierarchy. This is based on the cash generated by the extraction and sale of proved and probable reserves during the estimated predetermined life of mine ("LOM") / natural estimated resources outside LOM after deducting costs of closure and rehabilitation on expiry of LOM. The cash flows are discounted using the post tax weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") is 12.99%. The resultant recoverable amount is higher than the carrying value/ exposure value as mentioned above and hence no impairment/ expected credit loss has been considered necessary. Based on the sensitivities carried out by the Company, change in WACC assumptions by 1% would lead to a change in recoverable value by ₹ 838 Crore (US\$ 98 million).

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6B Current Investments

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Investment in mutual funds- unquoted	745	1,678

7 Financial assets - Loans

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Unsecured, considered good						
Loans to related parties (Refer note 39 and 40(c))	33	600	633	1,886	785	2,671
Loans and advances to employees	-	-	-	-	1	1
Unsecured, considered credit impaired						
Loans to related parties (Refer note 39)	-	-	-	-	5	5
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Total	33	600	633	1,886	786	2,672

8 Financial assets - Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-Current	Current	Total	Non-Current	Current	Total
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	685	685	-	258	258
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	196	196	634	1,746	2,380
Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	4	4	973	36	1,009
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	(4)	(4)	(973)	(36)	(1,009)
Total	-	881	881	634	2,004	2,638

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 st March 2026							Total
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Non-Current								
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 st March 2026							Total
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Current								
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	72	699	73	37	-	-	881
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	72	699	73	37	-	4	885
Total	-	72	699	73	37	-	4	885
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								(4)
Total								881

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 st March 2025							Total
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Non-Current								
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	111	141	165	64	153	634
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	973	973
Sub-total	-	-	111	141	165	64	1,126	1,607
Current								
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	71	497	1,392	32	12	-	-	2,004
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	23	-	4	-	27
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Sub-total	71	497	1,392	55	12	4	9	2,040
Total	71	497	1,503	196	177	68	1,135	3,647
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								(1,009)
Total								2,638

Notes

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- (a) The credit period given to customers is up to 180 days (31 March 2025: 180 days). Also refer note 22(C)(d).
- (b) For amounts due and terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, see note 39.
- (c) Trade receivables includes ₹ 634 Crore, net of Provision for expected credit loss ("ECL") of ₹ 200 Crore recognised on account of time value of money as at 31 March 2026 (disclosed under discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 634 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 200 Crore) withheld by GRIDCO Limited ("GRIDCO") primarily on account of litigation and alleged short-supply of power by the Company under the terms of long term power supply agreement. Out of the above, ₹ 341 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 107 Crore as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 341 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 107 Crore) relates to the amounts withheld by GRIDCO due to tariff adjustments on account of transmission line constraints in respect of which GRIDCO's appeal against order of APTEL is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and ₹ 218 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 68 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 223 Crore, net of ECL of ₹ 63 Crore) relates to alleged short supply of power for which the Company's appeal on certain grounds are pending before APTEL.
- (d) Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the Company.
- (e) The total trade receivables as at 01 April 2024 were ₹ 2,537 Crore (net of provision for ECL).

9 Financial assets - Others

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Bank deposits whose original maturity is more than 12 months ^{a, b, c}	-	269	269	688	569	1,257
Site restoration asset ^b	-	-	-	956	-	956
Unsecured, considered good						
Security deposits	17	0	17	300	28	328
Advance recoverable (Oil and Gas Business)	-	-	-	-	4,179	4,179
Others ^d	4	10	14	131	1,147	1,278
Receivable from related parties (Refer note 39)	-	86	86	-	1,093	1,093
Unsecured, considered credit impaired						
Security deposits	15	-	15	15	1	16
Others ^d	-	2	2	385	527	912
Less: Loss Allowance	(15)	(2)	(17)	(400)	(528)	(928)
Total	21	365	386	2,075	7,016	9,091

- (a) Bank deposits includes fixed deposits with maturity more than 12 months of ₹ 369 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 145 Crore) under lien with bank, ₹ 2 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 5 Crore) under lien with others, ₹ 208 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 209 Crore) held as reserve created against principal payment on loans from banks, ₹ 2 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 2 Crore) held as fixed deposit for closure cost, restricted fund of ₹ 232 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 264 Crore) held as interest reserve created against interest payment on loans from banks and ₹ 269 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 63 Crore) held as margin money created against bank guarantee.
- (b) Bank deposits and site restoration asset earns interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rate.
- (c) Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months but less than 12 months remaining to mature are disclosed as "Current Financial assets – others" instead of "Other bank balances" earlier.
- (d) Government of India (GoI) vide Office Memorandum ("OM") No. O-19025/10/2005-ONG-DV dated 01 February 2013 allowed for Exploration in the Mining Lease Area after expiry of Exploration period and prescribed the mechanism for recovery of such Exploration Cost incurred. Vide another Memorandum dated 24 October 2019, GoI clarified that all approved Exploration costs incurred on Exploration activities, both successful and unsuccessful, are recoverable in the manner as prescribed in the OM and as per the provisions of PSC. Accordingly, the Company has started recognizing revenue, for past exploration costs, through increased share in the joint operations revenue as the Company believes that cost recovery mechanism prescribed under OM for profit petroleum payable to GoI is not applicable to its Joint operation partner.

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During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Arbitration Tribunal has issued Final Partial Award which allowed for recovery of exploration costs. As at 31 March 2026, an amount of ₹ 1,290 Crore (US\$ 137 million) (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,143 Crore (US\$ 134 million)) is receivable from its joint operation partner on account of this. The Company is actively engaging with Joint operation partner and the same will be recovered through revenue in due course.

10 Other assets

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Capital advances	12	-	12	1,195	-	1,195
Advances for related party supplies (Refer note 39)	-	21	21	-	864	864
Advances for supplies	-	17	17	-	783	783
Others						
Balance with government authorities ^a	24	327	351	597	888	1,485
Loan to employee benefit trust	368	-	368	114	-	114
Others ^b	34	835	869	587	654	1,241
Unsecured, considered doubtful						
Capital advances	149	-	149	172	-	172
Balance with government authorities	-	107	107	3	107	110
Advance for supplies	-	5	5	-	63	63
Others ^b	200	-	200	205	2	207
Less: Loss Allowance	(349)	(112)	(461)	(380)	(172)	(552)
Total	438	1,200	1,638	2,493	3,189	5,682

- (a) Includes ₹ 34 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 34 Crore), being Company's share of gross amount of ₹ 97 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 97 Crore) paid under protest on account of Education Cess and Secondary Higher Education Cess for the financial year 2013-14.
- (b) Others include claim receivables as at 31 March 2026 and claim receivables, advance recoverable (oil and gas business), prepaid expenses and export incentive receivables as at 31 March 2025.

11 Inventories

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Raw Materials	767	1,904
Goods-in transit	29	1,127
Work-in-progress	1,576	3,267
Finished goods	191	481
Fuel Stock	-	797
Goods-in transit	-	158
Stores and Spares	17	619
Goods-in transit	-	6
Total	2,580	8,359

- (a) For method of valuation for each class of inventories, refer note 3(a)(I).
- (b) Inventory held at net realisable value amounted to ₹ 2,580 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,461 Crore).
- (c) Write down of inventories amounting to ₹ 56 Crore has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year (31 March 2025: ₹ 57 Crore).

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12 Current financial assets - Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Balances with banks ^a	237	1,967
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months (including interest accrued thereon) ^b	-	655
Cash on hand	-	0
Total	237	2,622

- (a) Including foreign inward remittances aggregating ₹ 544 Crore (US\$ 62 million) (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 103 Crore (US\$ 12 million)) held by banks in their nostro accounts on behalf of the Company.
- (b) Bank deposits earn interest at fixed rate based on respective deposit rates.

13 Current financial assets - Other bank balances

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (including interest accrued thereon) ^{a, b, d}	123	1,129
Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts ^c	2,112	130
Earmarked escrow account ^d	-	3
Total	2,235	1,262

- (a) Includes ₹ 1,845 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 34 Crore) on lien with banks and margin money of ₹ 123 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 117 Crore).
- (b) Restricted funds of ₹ 238 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 29 Crore) on lien with others and ₹ 651 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 617 Crore) held as margin money created against bank guarantee.
- (c) Earmarked unpaid dividend accounts are restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed or unpaid dividend, as per the provisions of the Act.
- (d) Earmarked escrow account is restricted in use as it relates to unclaimed redeemable preference shares.

14 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	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]	301	3,010	301	3,010
B. Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each with voting rights ^{a, b, c}	391	391	391	391
	391	391	391	391

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- (a) Includes 2,98,632 (31 March 2025: 2,98,632) equity shares kept in abeyance. These shares are not part of listed equity capital and pending allotment as they are sub-judice.
- (b) Includes 55,86,325 (31 March 2025: 50,83,517) equity shares held by Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust ("VESOS Trust").
- (c) During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had allotted 19,31,81,818 equity shares on 20 July 2024 to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers ("QIB") at a price of ₹ 440 per equity share (including a premium of ₹ 439 per equity share) aggregating to ~₹ 8,500 Crore pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") in accordance with provisions of SEBI Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements ("ICDR") Regulations. Upto 31 March 2026, ₹ 6,375 crores were used for specific purposes of loan repayments, ₹ 2,061 crores were used for general corporate purposes and ₹64 crores were used towards corporate tax payments. As at 31 March 2026, all the QIP proceeds have been utilized. Necessary compliance certificates for "Use of Proceeds" have been obtained.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding
Twin Star Holdings Ltd	156.48	40.02	156.48	40.02
Welter Trading Limited	3.82	0.98	3.82	0.98
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited	10.73	2.74	10.73	2.74
Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV	0.15	0.04	0.15	0.04
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited	49.28	12.60	49.28	12.60
Total	220.46	56.38	220.46	56.38

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

All the above entities are subsidiaries of Vedanta Incorporated (formerly known as Volcan Investments Limited) ("Vedanta Inc"), the ultimate holding Company.

D) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company *

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding
Twin Star Holdings Ltd	156.48	40.02	156.48	40.02
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited	49.28	12.60	49.28	12.60
Life Insurance Corporation of India	18.49	4.73	26.99	6.90

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

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

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E) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters and Promoter Group

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding	% Change during the year	No. of Shares held (in Crore)	% of holding
Twin Star Holdings Ltd	156.48	40.02	0.00	156.48	40.02
Welter Trading Limited	3.82	0.98	0.00	3.82	0.98
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited	49.28	12.60	(0.00)	49.28	12.60
Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited	10.73	2.74	(0.00)	10.73	2.74
Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV	0.15	0.04	(0.00)	0.15	0.04
Mr. Pravin Agarwal	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
Ms. Suman Didwania	0.01	0.00	(0.00)	0.01	0.00
Mr. Ankit Agarwal	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
Ms. Sakshi Mody	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
Total	220.47	56.38	(0.00)	220.47	56.38

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) In terms of Scheme of Arrangement as approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, vide its order dated 19 April 2002, the erstwhile Sterlite Industries (India) Limited (merged with the Company during FY 2013-14) during FY 2002-2003 reduced its paid up share capital by ₹ 10 Crore. There are 1,98,343 equity shares (31 March 2025: 1,99,876 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 06 September 2002 restrained any transaction with respect to subject shares.

15 Other equity

A. Nature and purpose of reserves:

- i) **General reserve:** Under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, 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% 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 ("Act"), the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.

The Board of Directors of the Company, on 29 October 2021, approved the Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and its shareholders under Section 230 and other applicable provisions of the Act ("Scheme"). The Scheme provides for capital reorganisation of the Company, inter alia, providing for transfer of amounts standing to the credit of the General Reserves to the Retained Earnings of the Company with effect from the Appointed Date. Post the requisite approvals obtained from Stock Exchanges and pursuant to the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Mumbai Bench Order dated 26 August 2022 ("NCLT Order"), the proposed scheme was approved by the shareholders with requisite majority on 11 October 2022.

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The Company is in the process of complying with the further requirements specified in the NCLT Order.

- ii) **Securities premium:** The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Act.
- iii) **Preference share redemption reserve:** The Act 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. 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.
- iv) **Capital reserve:** The balance in capital reserve has mainly arisen consequent to merger of Cairn India Limited with the Company.
- v) **Foreign currency translation reserve:** The Statement of Profit and Loss of oil and gas business is translated into Indian Rupees (₹) at the average rates of exchange during the year/ exchange rates as on the date of the transaction and the Balance Sheet is translated at the exchange rate as at the reporting date. Exchange difference arising on translation is recognised in other comprehensive income and would be recycled to the statement of profit and loss as and when these operations are disposed off.
- vi) **Share Based Payment Reserve:** Share-based payments reserve represents amount of fair value, as on the date of grant, of unvested options and vested options not exercised till date, that have been recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss till date.
- vii) **Hedging reserve:** Hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to 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.
- viii) **Instruments through OCI:** The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated in a separate reserved within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised. This reserve also includes changes in the fair value of debt instruments held with business objective of collect and sell. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to the P&L when the debt instrument is sold. Any impairment loss on such instruments is reclassified immediately to the P&L.

B. Movement of Reserves

For movement of reserves, refer Statement of Changes in Equity.

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16 Capital management

The Company'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 Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company 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 Company's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company has established a supplier finance arrangement to manage its working capital. Refer note 19.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debt). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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

The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

(₹ in Crore except otherwise stated)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)	237	2,622
Other bank balances ^a (Refer note 13)	123	483
Current bank deposits included under other financial assets ^a (Refer note 9)	-	569
Non-current bank deposits under other financial assets ^a (Refer note 9)	-	354
Current investments (Refer note 6B)	745	1,678
Total cash for Continuing Operations	1,105	5,706
Total cash for Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45)	5,910	-
Total cash (a)	7,015	5,706
Non-current borrowings (Refer note 17A)	9,222	29,724
Current borrowings (Refer note 17B)	1,426	13,097
Total borrowings for Continuing Operations	10,648	42,821
Total borrowings for Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45)	42,642	-
Total borrowings (b)	53,290	42,821
Net debt (c)=(b-a)	46,275	37,115
Total equity	78,049	75,399
Total capital (equity + net debt) (d)	1,24,324	1,12,514
Gearing ratio (times) (c/d)	0.372	0.33

(a) The constituents of 'total cash' for the purpose of capital management disclosure include only those amounts of restricted funds that are corresponding to liabilities (e.g. margin money deposits). Consequently, restricted funds amounting to ₹ 5,751 Crore, (out of which ₹3,370 Crore, relates to discontinued operations (refer note 45)) (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,113 Crore) have been excluded from 'total cash' in the capital management disclosures.

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

17 Financial liabilities - Borrowings

A) Non-current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Non-convertible debentures	6,089	10,441
Term loans from banks		
- Rupee term loans	26,922	22,751
External commercial borrowings	5,141	3,820
Unsecured	-	-
Non-convertible debentures	10,150	2,590
Deferred sales tax liability	0	1
Loan from Related parties (Refer Note 39)	1,869	2,406
Redeemable preference shares	-	2
Non current borrowings	50,171	42,011
Less : Non-current borrowings Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(29,025)	-
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings ^a	(11,924)	(12,287)
Total Non-current borrowings (Net) (A)	9,222	29,724
Current borrowings (Refer note 17B) (B)	1,426	13,097
Total borrowings (A+B)	10,648	42,821

B) Current borrowings

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Working Capital Loan	327	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings ^a	9,517	11,749
Unsecured		
Loans repayable on demand from banks	1,942	-
Working Capital Loan	850	810
Current maturities of long term borrowings ^a	2,407	538
Current borrowings	15,043	13,097
Less: Current borrowings Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(13,617)	-
Total	1,426	13,097

a) Current maturities of long term borrowings consists of:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured		
Non-convertible debentures	1,515	4,353
Term loans from banks		
- Rupee term loans	6,791	6,291
External commercial borrowings	1,211	1,105
Unsecured		
Loan from Related parties (Refer Note 39)	1,869	536
Redeemable preference shares	-	2
Non-convertible debentures	538	-
	11,924	12,287
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(11,674)	-
Grand total	250	12,287

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

b) Details of Non-convertible debentures issued by the Company have been provided below (Carrying Value):

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
9.24% due June 2032*	4,089	4,089
9.20% due February 2030*	2,000	2,000
9.50% due August 2027*	538	538
9.40% due February 2027*	2,054	2,052
8.95% NCD's due March 2029	2,575	-
9.31% NCD's due December-2027	2,392	-
9.45% NCD's due June-2028	1,744	-
8.95% NCD's due June-2027	847	-
11.80% due October 2025	-	1,000
12.00% due June 2025	-	3,352
Total	16,239	13,031

*Non-convertible debentures issued pertain to discontinued operations.

- c) The Company has taken borrowings towards funding of its acquisitions, capital expenditure and working capital requirements. The borrowings comprise funding arrangements from various banks and financial institutions. The details of security provided by the Company, including discontinued operations, to various lenders on the assets of the Company are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured non-current borrowings	28,635	25,263
Secured current borrowings	9,844	11,749
Total secured borrowings	38,479	37,012

(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Working capital loans	Secured by fixed deposits.	327	-
External Commercial Borrowings	A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation / mortgage on the movable and immovable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising: (i) alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha and (ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha."	375	1,191

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable assets of the Company with a minimum fixed asset cover of 1.10 times of the outstanding facility during the period of the facility comprising: (i) 1.6 MTPA (proposed capacity of 1.8 MTPA) aluminium smelter along with 1,215 MW CPP at Jharsuguda; (ii) 1 MTPA (proposed capacity of 6 MTPA) alumina refinery along with 75 MW CPP at Lanjigarh, Odisha (iii) 2,400 MW Power plant (1,800 MW CPP and 600 MW Independent Power Plant ("IPP")) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and (iv) Oil and Gas division comprising RJ-ON-90/1 Oil and Gas Block (Rajasthan), Cambay oil fields, Ravva Oil and Gas fields (under PKGM-1 block) and OALP blocks.	730	919
	Iron Ore First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa (i) 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant (ii) 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant (iii) 60 MW power plant Copper First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin :- (i) 2,45,000 MT of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,16,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA (ii) 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant along with 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant.	1,066	-
	External Commercial Borrowings A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of: (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha. (ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha. (iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha	2,275	-
	A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of: (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha. (ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha. (iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha Other secured external commercial borrowings	695	-
		-	1,710

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-Convertible Debentures	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on whole of the movable fixed assets of:	2,000	2,000
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha; and		
	(ii) aluminum smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	Additionally, secured by way of mortgage on the freehold land comprising 19.32 acres situated at Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	First ranking pari passu charge by way of mortgage over 18.92 acres freehold land in Jharsuguda, Odisha together with the building and structures/ erections constructed/ to be constructed thereon and all the plant and machinery and other furniture and fixtures erected/ installed or to be erected/installed thereon and hypothecation over movable fixed assets excluding capital work in progress in relation to the aluminium division comprising 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha; and 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9*135 MW) power plant and 2400 MW power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha including its movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories and other movable fixed assets.	4,089	4,089
	Other secured non-convertible debentures	-	4,352
Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)	Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its aluminium division project consisting:	702	1,260
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA (Refinery) along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha (Power Plant); and		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9*135) 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.		
	A First Pari-passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its Manufacturing facilities comprising of	1,845	5,110
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha;		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets:	358	721
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha		
	(ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	(iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha;		
	A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of:	389	700
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	(iii) 800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans)	A first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of	724	682
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	(iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	A first Pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising of	183	878
	(i) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha; (ii) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha.		
	(i) A first charge by way of mortgage in a form and manner acceptable to the Lender, over all the Borrower's immovable properties pertaining to the Project i.e. Vedanta Ltd's 1200 MW Domestic Coal Based Thermal Plant in Chhattisgarh(excluding forest land), both present and future;	2,504	1,331
	(ii) A first charge by way of hypothecation, in a form and manner acceptable to the Lender, over all the Borrower's movable properties and assets, including plant & machinery, machinery spares, equipment, tools & accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, and all other movable assets pertaining to the project i.e. Vedanta Ltd's 1200 MW Domestic Coal Based Thermal Plant in Chhattisgarh, both present and future.		
	Secured by a first pari passu charge on the identified fixed assets of the borrower both present and future, pertaining to its Aluminium business (Jharsuguda Plant, Lanjigarh Plant), 2400 MW power plant assets at Jharsuguda, Copper Plant assets at Silvasa, Iron ore business in the states of Karnataka and Goa, dividends receivable from Hindustan Zinc Limited ("HZL"), and the DSRA placed opened for the Facility along with the amount lying to the credit thereof, and Pledge of shares of HZL held by company with a minimum coverage of 1.1*. Negative lien on oil & gas fixed assets.	880	982
	Term Loan by Infradebt - Secured by Charge over certain assets of VEDL including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable fixed assets in relation to the oil and gas division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents.	761	775
	Secured by a pari passu charge by way of hypothecation/ equitable mortgage of the movable/ immovable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its aluminium division comprising 1 MTPA alumina refinery plant with 75 MW captive power plant at Lanjigarh, Odisha and 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant with 1,215 MW captive power plant at Jharsuguda, Odisha.	1,498	3,157
	A first pari-passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising:-	799	1,247
	(i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigarh, Odisha;		
	(ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1,215 (9x135) MW CPP Jharsuguda, Odisha		
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable fixed assets both present and future comprising:-	5,959	2,053
	(i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha.		
	(ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1,215 MW (9x135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha.		
	(iii) 1,800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha		

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Term Loan by Union Bank - Charge on certain assets of VEDL including but not limited to identified movable fixed assets and immovable properties (both freehold and leasehold) pertaining to (1) aluminium division, (2) iron ore division, (3) copper division owned by VEDL as more particularly set out under the financing documents; First ranking exclusive pledge over shares of held by VEDL in HZL equivalent to a minimum coverage of one point ten (1.10) x of the loan and NDU over HZL shares with minimum percentage of fifty point one (50.1%); First pari passu charge on dividends and other receivables from HZL in relation to the pledged shares and the NDU shares owned by VEDL with escrow mechanism; First exclusive charge over the DSRA owned by VEDL; and Any other undertaking by VEDL.	626	-
	A first pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation on the specified movable fixed assets of the Company pertaining to its manufacturing facilities comprising: (i) alumina refinery having output of 1 MTPA along with co- generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 75 MW at Lanjigorh, Odisha; (ii) aluminium smelter having output of 1.6 MTPA along with a 1215 (9*135) MW CPP al Jharsuguda, Odisha	718	-
	Term loans from banks (includes rupee term loans and foreign currency term loans) Iron Ore First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below iron ore assets located at Karnataka and Goa (i) 8,32,000 MT pig iron plant (ii) 22,000 MT metallurgical coke plant (iii) 60 MW power plant Copper First ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future movable fixed assets of Vedanta Limited pertaining to below copper assets at Silvasa, Mettur and Tuticorin :- (i) 2,45,000 MT of blister/ secondary material processing plant, a 2,16,000 TPA copper refinery plant and a copper rod mill with an installed capacity of 2,58,000 TPA (ii) 400 KTPA Copper Smelter Plant along with 246 KTPA Refinery and Ancillary Plants including 96 KTPA Copper Rod Plant, 1300 KTPA Sulphuric Acid plant, 230 KTPA Phosphoric Acid Plant and associated power plant. Alum Division (i) 6 MTPA Alumina Refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha (ii) 1.8 MTPA Aluminium Smelter having along with a 1,215 (9*135) MW CPP at Jharsuguda, Odisha and (iii) 1800 MW power plant CPP located at Jharsuguda	848	-
	A first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets : (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha (ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha (iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha;"	100	-

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(₹ in Crore)			
Facility Category	Security details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Aluminium and Power comprising of below assets: (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha (ii) 1.6 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha (iii) 2400 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha;"	175	-
	First charge by way of mortgage of identified freehold land and hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of : (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 270 MW co-generation captive power plant in Lanjigarh, Odisha. (ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha. (iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha"	885	-
	First charge by way of mortgage of identified immovable properties and hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets both present and future comprising of: (i) 1800 MW and 1215 MW captive power plant located at Jharsuguda, Odisha (ii) aluminum smelter having output of 1.8 MTPA located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and alumina refinery having output of 6 MTPA along with co-generation captive power plant with an aggregate capacity of 270 MW in Lanjigarh, Odisha."	5,875	-
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of the specified movable Fixed Assets both present and future comprising of : (i) 6 MTPA alumina refinery along with 75 MW co-generation captive power plant (operating capacity) in Lanjigarh, Odisha. (ii) 1.8 MTPA aluminium smelter plant along with 1215 MW (9*135 MW) captive power plant in Jharsuguda, Odisha. (iii) 1800 MW Power Plant CPP located at Jharsuguda, Odisha"	450	-
	Secured by first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over the movable fixed assets of the Aluminium Division of Company comprising of : (i) 6 MTPA Aluminium refinery along with 75MW Co-generation power plant (operating capacity) in Langiharh, Odisha (ii) 1.6 MTPA Aluminium Smelter along with 1215 MW CPP (captive power plant) at Jharsuguda and (iii) 1800 MW Power Plant (1800 MW CPP and 600 MW IPP) located at Jharsuguda, Odisha"	643	-
	Other secured term loan from banks	-	3,855
	Total	38,479	37,012

d) The Company enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. Where such arrangements are with a maturity beyond twelve months and up to thirty six months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are presented within borrowings in the balance sheet.

As of 31 March 2026, there are no such arrangements with maturity beyond twelve months.

e) The loan facilities are subject to certain financial and non-financial covenants. The primary covenants 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 and debt/EBITDA. The Company has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the loan agreement. (Refer note 2)

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Further, in case of borrowings having current assets as security, the quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with its lenders are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Non-current borrowings of both continued and discontinued operations (including current maturity of long term borrowings) are subject to the compliance with the following covenants with respect to the Company's right to defer settlement of the aforementioned borrowings.

(₹ in Crore)

Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
External Commercial Borrowings	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	187
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	730
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1 2. The Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a minimum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,066
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. At Consol level, The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 3. Net Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/ EBITDA) (at consol) is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	2,275
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	695
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. At Consol level, the Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 3. Leverage Ratio (TOL/ TNW): maximum of 3 4. Net Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/ EBITDA) (at consol): maximum of 3 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	188
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	2,000
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	4,089
	1. The ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3:1 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1 3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	4,983
	1. The ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3:1 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1 3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	2,575
Non-Convertible Debentures		

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(₹ in Crore)

Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
	1. Prior to any Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1; 3. After the Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt (without Guarantee) to EBITDA will be less than 3.25. Provided that, after the Permitted Demerger, this covenant shall be tested at a consolidated level (including the subsidiaries) 4. After the Permitted Demerger being completed, the ratio of Consolidated Net Debt and Guarantee to EBITDA shall be less than 3.75 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	2,592
Term loan from banks	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	260
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,498
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	442
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	434
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	358
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Outside Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.1 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	175
	1. The Gross Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.5 until the Final Settlement Date. 3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.5 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	626
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	253

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(₹ in Crore)		
Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
Term loan from banks (continued)	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	563
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50 4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	718
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	450
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.40 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	183
	1. Shares equivalent to at least 51 % (fifty one per cent) of the total equity share capital of the Borrower, with equivalent voting rights, are directly/ indirectly held by Vedanta Resources Limited. 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.15. 3. The company shall maintain ratio of total outside liability to total network of not more than 3:1 till the currency of loan. 4. The ratio of Debt to Equity is to be maintained at a maximum of 75:25 All the compliances with financial covenants shall be done from the first full fiscal year of operation of the project and thereafter for every fiscal year till the final settlement date.	2,504
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50 4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	880
	1. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. Fixed Asset Cover Ratio (FACR) – Project is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.30 3. DSRA Requirement - Maintain amount equal to 2 quarters of principal plus interest 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	761
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.125 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	848
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The ratio of Total Oustide Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	100
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	389

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(₹ in Crore)		
Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
Term loan from banks (continued)	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	799
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	885
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.20 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 3. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	5,875
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.05 3. The ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	943
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.10 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	915
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,417
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.20 4. the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3.50 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	447
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	971
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.1 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. At consolidated level, the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 3 4. At consolidated level, The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	450
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.25 2. The Interest Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.50 3. The ratio of Debt to EBITDA is to be maintained at a maximum of 4.50 4. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 5. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	1,845

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(₹ in Crore)

Facility Category	Covenant Details	As at 31 March 2026
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. The ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Tangible Net Worth is to be maintained at a maximum of 2 3. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is to be maintained at a minimum of 1.25 4. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	643
	1. The Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio (FACR) to been maintained at a minimum of 1.10 2. VRL (along with its subsidiaries) shall maintain a shareholding of more than 50.1% in the Company	290
Loan from related party	The facility is not subject to any covenant terms that could affect its classification.	1,869
Total		50,171

The Company has tested the above covenants for the current year and next twelve months and has no indication that it will have difficulty in complying with the above covenants.

f) Terms of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2026, including discontinued operations, are provided below -

(₹ in Crore)

Borrowings	Weighted average Interest rate as at 31 March 2026	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Remarks
Rupee term loan	9.58%	26,922	6,820	9,292	4,625	6,284	Repayable in 120 monthly and 647 quarterly payments
Non-convertible debentures	8.82%	16,239	2,060	8,115	2,000	4,089	Repayable in 5 bullet payments
Working capital loan	7.46%	3,119	3,119	0	0	0	Repayable in 2 bullet payments
External commercial borrowing	7.95%	5,141	1,232	3,281	678	0	Repayable in 39 annual and 1 bullet payment
Deferred sales tax liability	NA	-	-	-	-	-	Repayble in 13 monthly installments
Loan from related party	12.00%	1,869	1,872	0	0	0	Repayble in 1 bullet payment
Total		53,290	15,103	20,688	7,303	10,373	

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

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

g) Terms of repayment of total borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2025 are provided below -

(₹ in Crore)

Borrowings	Weighted average Interest rate as at 31 March 2025	Total carrying value	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Remarks
Rupee term loan	9.51%	22,751	6,319	12,004	2,944	1,570	Repayable in 129 monthly and 667 quarterly payments
Non-convertible debentures	10.18%	13,031	4,352	2,600	2,000	4,089	Repayable in 6 bullet payments
Working capital loan	8.75%	810	810	0	0	0	Repayable in 2 bullet payments
Deferred sales tax liability	NA	1	0	1	-	-	Repayable in 19 monthly installments
External commercial borrowing	7.72%	3,820	1,111	1,949	769	-	Repayable in 16 half yearly payments
Redeemable preference shares	NA	2	2	-	-	-	Unclaimed redemption amount due to preference shareholders. Amount is repayable on claim.
Loan from Related Party	12.00%	2,406	625	1,875	-	-	Repayable in 3 bullet payments
Total		42,821	13,219	18,429	5,713	5,659	

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

h) Movement in borrowings during the year is provided below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings*	Total debt
Opening balance at 01 April 2024	1,795	40,437	42,232
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow	(996)	1,387	391
Other non-cash changes	11	187	198
As at 31 March 2025	810	42,011	42,821
Opening balance at 01 April 2025	810	42,011	42,821
Net cash inflow	1,015	7,511	8,526
Other non-cash changes	1,294	649	1,943
As at 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)	3,119	50,171	53,290
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45)	(1,943)	(40,700)	(42,642)
As at 31 March 2026	1,176	9,471	10,648

*including Current maturities of Long term borrowings.

**Other non-cash changes include amortisation of borrowing costs and foreign exchange difference on borrowings.

- i) In December 2021, the Company executed a ₹ 8,000 Crore facility agreement with Union Bank of India Limited to take over a long term syndicated facility of ₹ 10,000 Crore. This loan is secured by the way of pledge over the shares held by the Company in HZL equal to minimum 1x of outstanding loan value (calculated quarterly at value weighted average price), currently representing 3.66% (31 March 2025: 4.90%) of the paid-up shares of HZL. Further, the Company has also signed a Non-Disposal Undertaking ("NDU") in respect of its shareholding in HZL to the extent of 50.10% of the paid-up share capital of HZL. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding loan amount under the facility is ₹ 3,355 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5,120 Crore).

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

18 Financial liabilities -Trade payables

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Undisputed dues – MSME		
Unbilled dues	-	-
Not due	-	148
Less than 1 year	10	39
1-2 years	-	1
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Sub-total	10	188
Undisputed dues - Others		
Unbilled dues	58	1,858
Not due	1,616	1,916
Less than 1 year	1,653	1,148
1-2 Years	13	53
2-3 years	1	21
More than 3 years	2	27
Sub-total	3,343	5,023
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-
Total	3,353	5,211

- a) The Company enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. Trade payables for which payments have been made to suppliers under these arrangements are presented as ‘Operational buyers’/suppliers’ credit’. Amounts for which the arrangement has been entered into but payments to suppliers have not yet been made continue to be presented within ‘Trade Payables’.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade Payables not a part of operational buyer/supplier credit	3,353	5,211
Trade Payables part of operational buyer/supplier credit*	-	-
Total	3,353	5,211

*As at 31 March 2026, there are no balances or movement in Trade Payables part of Operational buyers’/ suppliers’ credit

- (b) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled upto 180 days (31 March 2025: 180 days).
- (c) For amount due and terms and conditions relating to related party payables. Refer note 39.

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- 19 Operational Buyers’/ Suppliers’ Credit is availed in foreign currency from offshore branches of Indian banks or foreign banks at an interest rate ranging from 4.02% to 7.20% (31 March 2025: 4.65% to 7.59%) per annum and in rupee from domestic banks at interest rate ranging from 5.50% to 8.00% (31 March 2025: 5.27% to 8.98%) per annum. These trade credits are largely repayable within 180 days from the date of draw down. Operational Buyers’ credit availed in foreign currency is partly 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 Company.

Movement in Operational buyers’/suppliers’ credit is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	13,315	12,072
Add: Additions during the year	2,97,487	1,55,447
Less: Payments made during the year	(3,00,831)	(1,54,197)
Add/(Less) : Exchange difference	201	(7)
Closing Balance (including discontinued operations)	10,172	13,315
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(5,406)	-
Closing Balance	4,766	13,315

20 Financial liabilities - Others

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Liability for capital expenditure	-	30	30	-	5,642	5,642
Security deposits and retentions	-	26	26	-	60	60
Interest accrued but not due	-	397	397	-	590	590
Unpaid/unclaimed dividend ^a	-	1,975	1,975	-	129	129
Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon ^b	-	-	-	-	0	0
Profit petroleum payable	-	-	-	-	2,611	2,611
Dues to related parties (Refer note 39)	-	120	120	-	49	49
Other liabilities ^c	-	100	100	-	1,113	1,113
Total	-	2,648	2,648	-	10,194	10,194

- (a) Does not include any amounts, due and outstanding, to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund except ₹ 1.17 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.41 Crore) which is held in abeyance due to a pending legal case.
- (b) Matured deposits of ₹ 0.00 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.00 Crore) due for transfer to Investor Education and Protection Fund have not been transferred in view of pending litigation between the beneficiaries.
- (c) Includes revenue received in excess of entitlement interest of ₹ 218 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 219 Crore) of which ₹ 175 Crore (disclosed as discontinued operations, refer note 45) (31 March 2025: ₹ 154 Crore) is payable to ONGC, reimbursement of expenses, provision for expenses, liabilities related to compensation/ claim etc.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

21 The movement in lease liabilities is as follows :

(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	Amount
At 01 April 2024	343
Additions during the year	322
Interest on lease liabilities	39
Payments made*	(190)
FCTR and other adjustments	(58)
At 01 April 2025	456
Additions during the year	316
Interest on lease liabilities	54
Payments made*	(233)
FCTR and other adjustments	14
At 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)	607
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(599)
At 31 March 2026**	8

* Includes payment of interest on lease liabilities of ₹ 1 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore)

** It includes non-current liability of ₹ 4 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 205 Crore) and current liability of ₹ 4 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 251 Crore).

22 Financial instruments

A. Financial assets and liabilities:

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

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ 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*	757	105	-	-	862	862
Trade receivables	228	-	-	653	881	881
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	237	237	237
Other bank balances	-	-	-	2,235	2,235	2,235
Loans	-	-	-	633	633	633
Derivatives	1	-	374	-	375	375
Other financial assets	-	-	-	386	386	386
Total	986	105	374	4,144	5,609	5,609

(₹ in Crore)					
Financial Liabilities	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Borrowings	-	-	10,648	10,648	11,028
Trade payables	2,670	-	683	3,353	3,353
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	-	-	4,766	4,766	4,766
Derivatives	-	84	-	84	84
Other financial liabilities**	-	-	2,655	2,655	2,655
Total	2,670	84	18,752	21,506	21,886

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ 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*	1,975	131	-	-	2,106	2,106
Trade receivables	83	-	-	2,555	2,638	2,638
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	2,622	2,622	2,622
Other bank balances	-	-	-	1,262	1,262	1,831
Loans	-	-	-	2,672	2,672	2,672
Derivatives	32	-	273	-	305	305
Other financial assets	-	-	-	9,091	9,091	8,522
Total	2,090	131	273	18,202	20,696	20,696

(₹ in Crore)					
Financial Liabilities	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Borrowings	-	-	42,821	42,821	43,219
Trade payables	807	-	4,404	5,211	5,211
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	-	-	13,315	13,315	13,315
Derivatives	89	157	-	246	246
Other financial liabilities**	-	-	10,650	10,650	10,650
Total	896	157	71,190	72,243	72,641

*Excludes investments (in equity shares, preference shares and debentures) in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are carried at cost and hence are not required to be disclosed as per Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments Disclosures".

**Includes lease liabilities of ₹ 8 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 456 Crore).

B. Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

- (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 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 measured at fair value:

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)			
Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
-Investments	745	-	12
-Derivative financial assets*	-	1	-
-Trade receivables	-	228	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
-Investments	90	-	15
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
-Derivative financial assets*	-	374	-
Total	835	603	27

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(₹ in Crore)

Financial Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
-Derivative financial liabilities*	-	-	-
-Trade payables	-	2,670	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
-Derivative financial liabilities*	-	84	-
Total	-	2,754	-

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
-Investments	1,678	-	297
-Derivative financial assets*	-	32	-
-Trade receivables	-	83	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
-Investments	39	-	92
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
-Derivative financial assets*	-	273	-
Total	1,717	388	389

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At fair value through profit or loss			
-Derivative financial liabilities*	-	89	-
-Trade payables	-	807	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
-Derivative financial liabilities*	-	157	-
Total	-	1,053	-

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement

(₹ in Crore)

At 01 April 2024	203
Investments made during the year	186
At 01 April 2025	389
Investments made during the year	121
Investments redeemed during the year	(1)
At 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)	509
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(482)
At 31 March 2026	27

* Refer "D" below.

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The below table summarises the fair value of borrowings which are carried at amortised cost as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	-	11,028	-
Total	-	11,028	-

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	-	43,219	-
Total	-	43,219	-

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 quoted prices in an active market in case of listed securities and by quotes from the financial institutions; for example: Net asset value (NAV) for investments in mutual funds declared by mutual fund house. For other listed securities traded in markets which are not active, the quoted price is used wherever the pricing mechanism is same as for other marketable securities traded in active markets. Other investments, inputs for which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs), are valued on the basis of net assets value method.

Other current investments are valued on the basis of market trades, poll and primary issuances for securities issued by the same or similar issuer and for similar maturities or based on the applicable spread movement for the security derived based on the aforementioned factor(s).

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 using discounted cash flow model based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and the risk characteristics of the financed project.

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.

Derivative financial assets/ liabilities: The Company executes derivative financial instruments with various counterparties. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques 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.).

For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount is either the fair value, or approximates the fair value.

The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationship and the value of other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

The estimated fair value amounts as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 have been measured as at that date. As such, the fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to reporting date may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

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C. Risk management framework

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

The Company'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 Company has in place risk management processes which are in line with the Company's policy. Each significant risk has a designated 'owner' within the Company 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 Company's Audit and Risk Management Committee ("ARC"). The ARC 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 Company'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 business units 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 business units. A monthly reporting system exists to inform senior management of the Company's investments and debt position, exposure to currency, commodity and interest rate risk and their mitigants including the derivative position. The Company has a strong system of internal control which enables effective monitoring of adherence to Company's policies. The internal control measures are effectively supplemented by regular internal audits.

The Company uses derivative instruments to manage the exposure in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Company does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Company 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 Company's policies.

Commodity price risk

The Company 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 Company produces and sells will have an immediate and direct impact on the profitability of the businesses. As a general policy, the Company aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices. The commodity price risk in imported input commodity such as of 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.

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Whilst the Company aims to achieve average LME prices for a month or a year, average realised prices may not necessarily reflect the LME price movements because of a variety of reasons such as uneven sales during the year and timing of shipments.

The Company 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 Company, on selective basis hedges the aluminium content in outsourced alumina to protect its margins. The Company also executes hedging arrangements for its aluminium sales to realise average month of sale LME prices.

Copper

The Company'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 Company'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 Company 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 Company's copper business has a strategy of securing a majority of its anodes/ blisters feed requirement under long-term contracts with smelters/ traders.

Iron ore

The Company 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 31 March 2026, the value of net financial liabilities linked to commodities (excluding derivatives) accounted for on provisional prices was ₹ 2,442 Crore (31 March 2025: liabilities of ₹ 724 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 01 April 2026.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Set out below is the impact of 10% increase in LME prices on pre-tax profit/ (loss) for the year and pre-tax total equity as a result of changes in value of the Company's commodity financial instruments:

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	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	(1,442)	(144)	-

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

	Total Exposure	Effect on pre-tax profit of a 10% increase in the LME	Effect on equity of a 10% increase in the LME
Copper	(1,702)	(170)	-

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 Company'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 ₹ 180 Crore loss (31 March 2025: ₹ 204 Crore loss), which is pass through in nature and as such will not have any impact on the profitability.

Financial risk

The Company's Board approved financial risk policies include monitoring, measuring and mitigating the liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty risk. The Company does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimize interest and commodity pricing through proven financial instruments.

(a) Liquidity

The Company's liquidity position remains strong, supported by healthy cash generation from operations and prudent financial management. The business requires funding for both short-term operational needs and long-term strategic investments, primarily driven by growth projects across its key business segments. These requirements are met through internal accruals, supplemented by available cash balances, cash equivalents and short-term investments, which collectively provide a stable and reliable liquidity buffer. The Company has been rated by CRISIL Limited (CRISIL), ICRA Limited (ICRA) 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.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, CRISIL reaffirmed the Company's long term rating at 'CRISIL AA' and its short term rating at 'CRISIL A1+', with the ratings continuing on Watch with Developing Implications. ICRA similarly reaffirmed the long term rating at 'ICRA AA' and short term rating at 'ICRA A1+', also maintaining the Watch with Developing Implications classification. India Ratings reaffirmed the Company's long term rating at 'IND AA' with the watch status unchanged.

The ratings reflect VDL's strong momentum in consolidated profitability, supported by its cost efficient operations across key business segments, particularly aluminium and zinc. This performance is complemented by an improved capital structure, with a meaningful reduction in debt and leverage to levels below rating thresholds, resulting in a strengthened overall credit profile. The Company has also achieved a material reduction in refinancing risk and enhanced its financial flexibility, further supporting the stability of its liquidity position.

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At the same time, the continuation of the rating watch across all agencies reflects the ongoing process related to the demerger of Vedanta's businesses into standalone listed entities. Rating agencies are closely monitoring developments pertaining to the organisational restructuring, including the final allocation of liabilities and the post demerger financial profile of each resulting entity.

Anticipated future cash flows, together with undrawn fund based committed facilities of ₹ 1,727 Crore, and cash, bank and short term investments of ₹ 3,217 Crore as at 31 March 2026, are expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirement of the Company in the near future.

The Company remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, a low gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening its balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Company'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 Company.

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Payments due by year	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Total
Borrowings *	1,778	8,648	602	-	11,028
Derivative financial liabilities	24	60	-	-	84
Lease liabilities	4	4	-	-	8
Trade Payables and other financial liabilities **	10,416	-	-	-	10,416
Total	12,222	8,712	602	-	21,536

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Payments due by year	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Total
Borrowings *	17,149	22,077	7,437	6,885	53,548
Derivative financial liabilities	200	46	-	-	246
Lease liabilities	251	161	29	194	635
Trade Payables and other financial liabilities **	28,353	2	-	-	28,355
Total	45,953	22,286	7,466	7,079	82,784

*Includes non-current borrowings, 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 interest accrued on borrowings.

The Company had access to following funding facilities :

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Funding facility	Total Facility	Drawn	Undrawn
Fund/non-fund based	11,066	8,086	2,980

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Funding facility	Total Facility	Drawn	Undrawn
Fund/non-fund based	60,532	53,067	7,465

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an impact on the statement of profit and loss, the statement of changes 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 Company.

Exposures on foreign currency loans are managed through the Company wide hedging policy, which is reviewed periodically to ensure that the results from fluctuating currency exchange rates are appropriately managed. The Company strives to achieve asset liability offset of foreign currency exposures and only the net position is hedged.

The Company's presentation currency is the Indian Rupee (INR). The assets are located in India and the Indian Rupee is the functional currency except for Oil and Gas business operations which have a dual 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 statement of profit and loss. The exposure is mitigated by some of the derivative contracts entered into by the Company as disclosed under the section on "Derivative financial instruments".

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities in different currencies are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Currency	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Financial Asset	Financial liabilities	Financial Asset	Financial liabilities
INR	4,475	13,240	17,235	52,719
USD	1,133	8,256	3,153	19,256
Others	-	10	308	268
Total	5,608	21,506	20,696	72,243

The Company's exposure to foreign currency arises where an 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 businesses.

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 Company's foreign currency monetary financial assets/ liabilities:

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency on pre-tax profit/(loss)	Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency on equity
USD	712	-
INR	876	-

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For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Effect of 10% strengthening of functional currency on pre-tax profit/ (loss)	Effect of 10% strengthening of foreign currency on equity
USD	1,607	-
INR	(10)	-

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

(c) Interest rate risk

At 31 March 2026, the Company's net debt of ₹ 7,431 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 36,690 Crore) comprises debt of ₹ 10,648 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 42,821 Crore) offset by cash, bank and short term investments of ₹ 3,217 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 6,131 Crore).

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on short-term and long-term floating rate instruments and on the refinancing of fixed rate debt. The Company'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 Company are principally denominated in Indian Rupees and US dollars with mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The USD floating rate debt is linked to US dollar SOFR and INR Floating rate debt to Bank's base rate. The Company 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 Company invests cash and liquid investments in short-term deposits and debt mutual funds, some of which generate a tax-free return, to achieve the Company'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 Company's financial assets as at 31 March 2026 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

As at 31 March 2026	Total	Floating rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
Financial Assets	5,608	746	1,624	3,238

The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2026 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

As at 31 March 2026	Total	Floating rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial liabilities	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities
Financial Assets	21,506	9,450	5,963	6,093

The exposure of the Company's financial assets as at 31 March 2025 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

As at 31 March 2025	Total	Floating rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
Financial Assets	20,696	1,166	6,085	13,445

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The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2025 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Total	Floating rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial liabilities	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities
Financial Liabilities	72,243	22,576	33,988	15,679

Considering the net debt position as at 31 March 2026 and the investment in bank deposits, corporate bonds and debt mutual funds, any increase in interest rates would result in a net loss and any decrease in interest rates would result in a net gain. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the 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 31 March 2026	Effect on pre-tax profit/(loss) during the year ended 31 March 2025
0.50%	(44)	(107)
1.00%	(87)	(215)
2.00%	(174)	(430)

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 Company. The Company 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 Company 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 Company's businesses trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Company's counterparties.

The Company has clearly defined policies to mitigate counterparty risks. For current 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 Company 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 Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is ₹ 5,608 Crore and ₹ 20,692 Crore as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

The maximum credit exposure on financial guarantees given by the Company for various financial facilities is described in Note 38 on "Commitments, contingencies, and guarantees".

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

None of the Company'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 the year end, that defaults in payment obligations will occur except as described in Notes 7, 8 and 9 on allowance for impairment of trade receivables, loans 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 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Neither impaired nor past due	989	7,512
Past due but not impaired		
- Less than 1 month	142	1,311
- Between 1–3 months	466	123
- Between 3–12 months	242	555
- Greater than 12 months	61	2,687
Total	1,900	12,188

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company'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 Company based on past experiences does not expect any material loss on its receivables.

The credit quality of the Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company 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 changes in the allowance for financial assets (current and non-current) is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Trade receivables	Financial assets - Others	Financial assets - Loans
As at 01 April 2024	1,031	893	5
Allowance made during the year	294	35	-
Reversals/ write-off during the year	(316)	(13)	-
Exchange differences	-	13	-
As at 31 March 2025	1,009	928	5
Allowance made during the year	120	128	182
Reversals/ write-off during the year	(215)	-	-
Exchange differences	-	(175)	-
As at 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)	914	881	187
Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(910)	(864)	(187)
As at 31 March 2026	4	17	-

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

D Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments as part of its management of exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Company does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Company 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 Company guidelines and policies.

The fair values of all derivatives are separately recorded in the 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 Company 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 Company 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 recognized 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 31 March 2026.

The Company uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions. The Company hedged part of its foreign currency exposure on capital commitments during the year ended 31 March 2026. Fair value changes on such forward contracts are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The majority of cash flow hedges taken out by the Company 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 ended 31 March 2026 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 Company'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 Company 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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(iii) Non- designated economic hedge

The Company 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

(₹ in Crore)

Derivative Financial Instruments	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Current				
Cash flow hedge*				
- Commodity contracts	-	-	265	-
- Forward foreign Currency contracts	69	-	-	3
- Interest rate swap	-	-	4	88
Fair Value hedge				
- Commodity contracts	118	10	4	15
- Forward foreign currency contracts	96	14	-	51
Non - qualifying hedges/economic hedge				
- Commodity contracts			1	-
- Forward foreign currency contracts	1	-	31	43
Sub-total (A)	284	24	305	200
Non-current				
Cash flow hedge				
- Principal only swap	86	-	-	-
- Interest RATE swap	4	60	-	-
Non - qualifying hedges/economic hedge				
- Forward foreign currency contracts	-	-	-	2
- Cross Currency swap	-	-	-	44
Sub-total (B)	90	60	-	46
Total (A+B)	374	84	305	246

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

E. Disclosure of effect of Hedge Accounting:

1. Cash Flow Hedge

Hedging instrument

Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2026					
<u>Commodity Price risk</u>					
Derivative Contracts - Aluminium	-	-	-	-	Current Financial Asset-Derivatives
Derivative Contracts - Aluminium	-	-	-	-	Future sales of commodities - Aluminium
<u>Principal Only Swap</u>					
- Principal Only Swap	-	-	86	-	Current Financial Asset/Liabilities-Derivatives
<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>					
Interest rate swaps	-	-	4	60	Current Financial Asset/Liabilities-Derivatives
Foreign Currency Risk					
Derivative Contract	-	-	69	-	Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives

Notes

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Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in consolidated balance sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2025					
<u>Commodity Price risk</u>					
Derivative Contracts - Aluminium	4,655	2,86,950	265	-	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>					
Interest rate swaps	1,855	-	4	88	Current financial assets/ liabilities - Derivatives
<u>Foreign Currency Risk</u>					
Derivative Contract	417	-	-	3	Current financial liabilities -Derivatives

2. Fair Value Hedge

Hedging instrument

Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line in Balance Sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2026					
Commodity Price risk					
Derivative Contract - Aliminium	-	-	-	-	Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Copper	(5,30,433)	-	118	10	Current Financial Asset-Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Silver	-	-	-	-	Current Financial Asset/Liabilities-Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Gold	-	-	-	-	Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives
Foreign Currency Risk					
Forward Contracts	43	-	96	14	Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives

Particulars	Nominal Value	Quantity	Carrying Amount		Line in Balance Sheet
			Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2025					
Commodity Price risk					
Derivative Contract - Aliminium	473	21,550	-	10	Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Copper	647	7,825	4	-	Current Financial Asset-Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Silver	43	1,46,834	0	0	Current Financial Asset/Liabilities-Derivatives
Derivative Contract - Gold	462	16,404	-	5	Current Financial Liabilities-Derivatives
Foreign Currency Risk					
Forward Contracts	4,171	-	-	51	CurrentLiabilities-Derivatives

Hedged Item

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Line in Balance Sheet
	Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2026			
Commodity Price risk			
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium	-	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper	-	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver	-	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold	-	-	Inventories
Foreign Currency Risk			
Foreign currency payables - Borrowings	-	-	Borrowings

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Particulars	Carrying Amount		Line in Balance Sheet
	Assets	Liabilities	
As at 31 March 2025			
<u>Commodity Price risk</u>			
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Aluminium	473	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Copper	4	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Silver	43	-	Inventories
Firm Commitments on sale of inventories - Gold	437	-	Inventories
<u>Foreign Currency Risk</u>			
Foreign Currency Payables - Borrowings	-	4,171	Borrowings

F. Movement in Hedging Reserve

(₹ in Crore)			
Particulars	2025-26	2024-25	Line in Balance Sheet/ Statement of Profit and Loss
At the beginning of year	151	(37)	
Other comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax impact)	(2,931)	485	Net gain/ (loss) on cash flow hedges recognised
Amount Reclassified to profit and Loss during the year	296	(297)	
At the end of year	(2,484)	151	Hedging reserve

G. Derivative contracts executed by the Company and outstanding as at Balance Sheet date :

- (i) To hedge currency risks and interest related risks, the Company has executed various derivatives contracts. The category wise break up of amount outstanding as at Balance Sheet date is given below :

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Forex forward cover (buy)	4,014	10,614
Forex forward cover (sell)	312	184
Interest rate swap	-	1,855
Total	4,326	12,653

- (ii) For hedging commodity related risks :- Category wise break up is given below.

(₹ in Crore)				
Currency	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
Forwards/ Futures				
Copper (MT)	6,800	4,775	13,175	5,350
Gold (Oz)	31,259	5,92,863	1,254	17,622
Silver (Oz)	1,06,103	3,53,474	63,857	1,02,764
Aluminium (MT)	-	-	13,02,675	14,88,950

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23 Other liabilities

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Amount payable to owned post-employment benefit trust	-	-	-	-	14	14
Other statutory liabilities ^a	-	184	184	12	761	773
Deferred government grant ^b	8	1	9	2,235	83	2,318
Advance from customers ^c	-	77	77	1,083	2,727	3,810
Advance from related party (Refer note 39) ^c	-	6	6	-	8	8
Other liabilities	-	202	202	5	167	172
Total	8	470	478	3,335	3,760	7,095

- (a) Other statutory liabilities mainly include payable for PF, ESIC, withholding taxes, goods and service tax, VAT, etc.
- (b) Represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and Special Economic Zone (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 includes contract liabilities to be settled through delivery of goods. The amount of such balances as on 01 April 2024 was ₹ 6,545 Crore. During the current year, the Company has recognised revenue of ₹ 2,410 Crore of which ₹ 2,344 relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 6,551 Crore of which ₹ 6,506 relates to discontinued operations) out of opening balances. All other changes are either due to receipt of fresh advances or exchange differences.

24 Provisions

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 25) ^a						
- Retirement Benefit	1	3	4	85	16	101
- Others	-	4	4	-	108	108
Provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs ^{b,c}	-	-	-	1,275	-	1,275
Total	1	7	8	1,360	124	1,484

- a) Provision for employee benefits includes gratuity, compensated absences, deferred cash bonus, etc.
- b) The movement in provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs is as follows [Refer note 3(a)(O)]:

(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs (Refer c)
At 01 April 2024	1,244
Additions	-
Amounts used	(17)
Unwinding of discount	54
Revision in estimates	(36)
Exchange differences	30

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(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs (Refer c)
At 01 April 2025	1,275
Additions	-
Amounts used	(3)
Unwinding of discount	61
Revision in estimates	(37)
Exchange differences	121
At 31 March 2026 (including discontinued operations)	1,417
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45)	(1,417)
At 31 March 2026	-

- 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 Company’s obligations under existing Indian law and the terms of the Company’s exploration and other licences and contractual arrangements.
- The principal restoration and rehabilitation provisions are recorded within oil and 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 Company 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 4.25% to 4.75%, and become payable at the end of the producing life of an oil field and are expected to be incurred over a period of five to sixteen years.

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.

25 Employee Benefit Plans

- The Company 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 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 Company contributed a total of ₹ 7 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 and ₹ 6 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2025 to the following defined contribution plans in respect of its continuing operations.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Employer’s contribution to recognised provident fund and family pension fund	5	4
Employer’s contribution to superannuation	2	2
Employer’s contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS)	-	-
Total	7	6

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Central recognised provident fund

In accordance with the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, employees are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate (12% for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 12% for the year ended 31 March 2025) of an employee's basic salary, and includes contribution made to Family Pension fund as explained below. All employees have an option to make additional voluntary contributions. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India (GOI) or to independently managed and approved funds. The Company has no further obligations under the fund managed by the GOI beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the 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 (included in the 12% rate specified above). 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 Company has no additional liability beyond the contributions that it makes, regardless of whether the central fund is in surplus or deficit.

Superannuation

Superannuation, another pension scheme applicable in India, is applicable only to senior executives. The Company holds a policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC"), to which it contributes a fixed amount relating to superannuation and the pension annuity is met by LIC as required, taking into consideration the contributions made. The Company has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the 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, 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 holds a corporate account with one of the pension fund managers authorized by the Government of India to which the Company 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 Company has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year they are incurred.

ii) Defined benefit plans

(a) Contribution to provident fund trust (the "trust")

The provident fund of the Iron Ore division is exempted under Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Conditions for grant of exemption stipulates that the employer shall make good deficiency, if any, between the return guaranteed by the statute and actual earning of the Fund. Based on actuarial valuation in accordance with Ind AS 19 and the Guidance note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India for interest rate guarantee of exempted provident fund liability of employees, there is no interest shortfall in the funds managed by the trust as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. Having regard to the assets of the Fund and the return on the investments, the Company does not expect any deficiencies in the foreseeable future.

The Company contributed a total of ₹ 11 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 10 Crore), disclosed as discontinued operations (Refer note 45). The present value of obligation and the fair value of plan assets of the trust are summarized below.

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(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets	-	337
Present value of defined benefit obligations	-	(343)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust *	-	(6)

* Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust as at 31 March 2026 amounting to ₹ 7 Crore, is disclosed as discontinued operations (Refer Note 45).

Percentage allocation of plan assets of trust

(₹ in Crore)

Assets by category	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Government Securities	0%	46%
Debentures/ bonds	0%	41%
Equity	0%	13%
Fixed deposits	0%	0%

(b) Gratuity plan

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company contributes 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 Company. The Gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contribution to recognised funds in India.

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. As a part of asset-liability matching strategy, each year, the Company based on actuarial valuations reviews funding and investments of these Plans and contributes the necessary amount to respective funds.

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

Principal actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the Gratuity plan obligation are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.26%	7.03%
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	2%-10%	2%-10%
In service mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Post retirement mortality	LIC (1996-98) Ultimate	LIC (1996-98) Ultimate

Amount recognised in the balance sheet consists of:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets	24	203
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(28)	(304)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation*	(4)	(101)

* Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust as at 31 March 2026 amounting to ₹ 217 Crore, is disclosed as discontinued operations (Refer Note 45).

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Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of the Gratuity plan are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	43	32
Past service cost	80	-
Net interest cost	7	8
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(120)	(39)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	10	1

Amount recognised in the other comprehensive income in respect of the Gratuity plan are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit obligation:-		
Actuarial losses arising from demographic adjustments	0	1
Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	21	5
Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(9)	1
Losses on plan assets	-	1
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer Note 45)	(14)	(7)
Components of defined benefit (gains)/ costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(2)	1

Movement in present value of the Gratuity plan:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance	304	281
Current service cost	43	32
Past service cost	80	-
Benefits paid	(34)	(37)
Interest cost	21	21
Actuarial losses arising from changes in assumptions	11	7
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45)	(397)	-
Closing balance	28	304

Movement in the fair value of Gratuity plan assets is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance	203	175
Contributions received	21	54
Benefits paid	(34)	(37)
Re-measurement loss arising from return on plan assets	-	(2)
Interest income	14	13
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45)	(180)	
Closing balance	24	203

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

The actual return on plan assets was ₹ 2 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 and ₹ 2 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2025.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 24.12 years and 15.33 years as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 respectively.

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 3.46 Crore to the funded defined benefit plans in during the year ended 31 March 2027.

Sensitivity analysis

Below is the sensitivity analysis relating to continuing operations, determined for significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligations and based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year while holding all other assumptions constant.

(₹ in Crore)		
Increase/ (Decrease) in defined benefit obligation	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.50%	(1)	(16)
Decrease by 0.50%	1	17
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees		
Increase by 0.50%	1	17
Decrease by 0.50%	(1)	(16)

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 year, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet.

Maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Less than 1 year	2	17
1-2 years	2	16
2-5 years	5	52
More than 5 years	19	219
	28	304

Risk analysis

The Company is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefit plans and management's estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

Investment risk

The Gratuity plan is funded with the LIC and ICICI Pru. The Company does not have any liberty to manage the fund provided to LIC and ICICI Pru.

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

Code on Social Security, 2020

On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹80 crore (of which ₹ 77 crore relates to discontinued operations, refer note 45) has been disclosed as “Statutory impact of new Labour Codes” under Exceptional Items in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/ rules are notified.

26 Employee benefits expense ^a

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and Wages	119	121
Share based payments (Refer note 27)	(3)	-
Contributions to provident and other funds (Refer Note 25)	10	8
Staff welfare expenses	14	12
Total	140	141

a. Net of recoveries of ₹ 29 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 25 Crore) from subsidiaries.

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27 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.

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 based (EBITDA) 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 ESOS schemes are administered through VESOS trust and have underlying Vedanta Limited equity shares.

Options granted during the year ended 31 March 2026 and year ended 31 March 2025 includes business performance based, sustained individual performance based, management discretion and fatality multiplier based stock options. Business performances will be measured using Volume, Cost, Net Sales Realisation, EBITDA, Free Cash Flows, ESG & Carbon footprint or a combination of these for the respective business/ SBU entities.

The exercise price of the options is ₹ 1 per share and the performance period is three years, with no re-testing being allowed.

The details of share options for the year ended 31 March 2026 is presented below:

Financial year of Grant	Exercise Period	Options outstanding 01 April 2025	Options granted during the year	Options transferred (to)/ from Parent/ fellow sub-sidiaries	Options forfeited/ lapsed during the year	Options exercised during the year	Options outstanding 31 March 2026	Options exercisable 31 March 2026
2021-22	01 November 2024 - 30 April 2025	2,61,810	-	-	76,748	1,85,062	-	-
2022-23	01 November 2025 - 30 April 2026	98,19,384	-	-	53,36,796	42,37,597	2,44,991	-
2023-24	04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027	1,43,48,860	-	-	24,24,234	-	1,19,24,626	-
2023-24	Cash Settled	82,340	-	-	82,340	-	-	-
2024-25	05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028	88,84,953	-	-	13,43,496	-	75,41,457	-
2024-25	Cash Settled	3,27,565	-	-	3,27,565	-	-	-
2025-26	01 November 2028 - 30 April 2029	-	96,20,726	-	13,533	-	96,07,193	-
2025-26	Cash Settled	-	1,00,601	-	9,671	-	90,930	-
		3,37,24,912	97,21,327	-	96,14,383	44,22,659	2,94,09,197	-

The details of share options for the year ended 31 March 2025 is presented below:

Financial year of Grant	Exercise Period	Options outstanding 01 April 2024	Options granted during the year	Options transferred (to)/ from Parent/ fellow sub-sidiaries	Options forfeited/ lapsed during the year	Options exercised during the year	Options outstanding 31 March 2025	Options exercisable 31 March 2025
2018-19	01 November 2021 - 30 April 2022	40,356	-	-	40,356	-	-	-
2020-21	06 November 2023 - 05 May 2024	15,17,772	-	-	16,148	15,01,624	-	-
2021-22	01 November 2024 - 30 April 2025	82,25,376	-	-	48,52,787	31,10,779	2,61,810	-
2022-23	01 November 2025 - 30 April 2026	1,16,66,684	-	-	18,47,300	-	98,19,384	-
2023-24	04 November 2026 - 04 May 2027	1,71,77,541	-	-	28,28,681	-	1,43,48,860	-
2023-24	Cash Settled	11,90,420	-	-	11,08,080	-	82,340	-
2024-25	05 November 2027 - 04 May 2028		89,26,163		41,210		88,84,953	-
2024-25	Cash Settled		3,40,620		13,055		3,27,565	-
		3,98,18,149	92,66,783	-	1,07,47,617	46,12,403	3,37,24,912	-

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.

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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-ScholesMerton Option Pricing model. The value arrived at under this model has been then multiplied by the expected % vesting based on business performance conditions (only for business performance-based options) and the expected multiplier on account of sustained individual performance (for both type of options). The inputs used in the Black-Scholes-Merton Option Pricing model include the share price considered as of the valuation date, exercise price as per the scheme/ plan of the options, expected dividend yield (estimated based on actual/ expected dividend trend of the company), expected tenure (estimated as the remaining vesting period of the options), the risk-free rate (considered as the zero coupon yield as of the valuation date for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options) and expected volatility (estimated based on the historical volatility of the return in company's share prices for a term commensurate with the expected tenure of the options). The exercise period of 6 months post vesting period has not been considered as the options are expected to be exercised immediately post the completion of the vesting period.

The assumptions used in the calculations of the charge in respect of the ESOS options granted during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are set out below:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026 ESOS 2025	Year ended 31 March 2025 ESOS 2024
Number of Options	Cash settled - 10,30,297 Equity settled - 96,20,727	Cash settled - 1,26,210 Equity settled - 89,26,163
Exercise Price	₹ 1	₹ 1
Share Price at the date of grant	₹ 493.55	₹ 469.80
Contractual Life	3 years	3 years
Expected Volatility	32.03%	38.65%
Expected option life	3 years	3 years
Expected dividends	19.10%	19.69%
Risk free interest rate	5.76%	6.61%
Expected annual forfeitures	10% p.a	10% p.a
Fair value per option granted (Non-market performance based)	203.90	190.66

Weighted average share price at the date of exercise of stock options was ₹ 600 (31 March 2025: ₹ 452.48)

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding was 1.52 years (31 March 2025: 1.58 years).

The Company recognised total expenses of ₹ 56 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 60 Crore) related to equity settled share based payment transactions for the year ended 31 March 2026 out of which ₹ 29 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 33 Crore) was recovered from group companies. The total (reversal)/charge recognised on account of cash settled share based plan during the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 0.61 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ (0.59) Crore) and the carrying value of cash settled share based compensation liability as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 1.48 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.87 Crore).

Out of the total expense of ₹ 26 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 27 Crore) pertaining to above options for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has capitalised ₹ 0.57 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore) expense for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Pursuant to the demerger, at the time of vesting, eligible employees would receive shares of all the Resulting Companies in such proportion as would reflect the equivalent of one share of pre-demerger Vedanta Limited. Consequently, there is no impact on ESOP expense/ liability due to demerger.

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28 Revenue from operations

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of products	22,984	16,743
Sale of services	15	17
Total	22,999	16,760

a) Revenue from sale of products and from sale of services for the year ended 31 March 2026 includes revenue from contracts with customers of ₹ 22,929 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 16,715 Crore) and a net gain on mark-to-market of ₹ 70 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 45 Crore) on account of gains relating to sales that were provisionally priced as at the beginning of the year 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 the end of the year.

b) "Majority of the Company'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 Company has a right to receive consideration from its customers for all completed performance obligations. Accordingly, the Company 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 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.

29 Other operating income

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Export incentives	13	0
Scrap sales	18	4
Miscellaneous income (Refer Note 39(M))	1,222	701
Total	1,253	705

30 Other income

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Net gain on investments measured at FVTPL	86	116
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
- Bank deposits	115	209
- Loans	282	200
- Others	45	67
Interest on income tax refund	6	299
Dividend income from	-	-
- financial assets at FVOCI	-	-
- investment in subsidiaries	2,680	7,834
Profit on sale of assets	-	-
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translations	-	-
Deferred government grant income	1	1
Miscellaneous income	4	-
Total	3,219	8,726

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31 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening Stock:		
Finished Goods	481	298
Work in progress	3,267	2,186
Total	3,748	2,484
Add: Foreign exchange translation	14	3
Less: Impairment of inventory	-	-
Less: Changes in inventory of discontinued operations	-	-
Less: Raw material sold during the year	(1)	-
Less: Closing Stock		
Finished Goods	794	481
Work in progress	3,737	3,267
Total**	4,531	3,748
Changes in inventory related to continuing operations and discontinued operations	(770)	(1,261)
Changes in inventory related to continuing operations	24	(742)
Changes in inventory related to discontinued operations	(794)	(519)

** The amounts disclosed here include both Continuing Operations and Discontinued Operations.

32 Finance cost

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost ^{a,c}	1,436	1,704
Other finance costs	79	257
Net interest on defined benefit arrangement	-	-
Total	1,515	1,961

- a) Includes interest expense on lease liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 1 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore).
- b) Interest rate of 8.52% (31 March 2025: 10.40%) was used to determine the amount of general borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in respect of qualifying asset for the year ended 31 March 2026.
- c) Interest expense on income taxes is ₹ 44 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 56 Crore).

33 Other expenses*

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Consumption of stores and spare parts	61	50
Repairs to plant and equipment	29	28
Carriage	86	61
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translations	88	-
Repairs to building	0	0
Insurance	5	6
Repairs others	4	1
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	(5)	-
Rent ^d	12	11
Rates and taxes	7	9
Directors sitting fees and commission	1	1
Remuneration to auditors ^a	8	8

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(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Allowance of impairment on financial and non-financial assets/ bad debts written of**	20	5
Donation ^b	1	87
Miscellaneous expenses ^c	1,889	1,299
Total	2,206	1,566

* Net of recoveries of ₹ 46 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 32 Crore) from subsidiaries.

** Includes bad debts written off of ₹ 0 Crore against the provision for expected credit loss for the year ended 31 March 2026.

(a) Remuneration to auditors comprises:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Payment to auditors		
For statutory audit (including quarterly reviews)	6	6
For overseas reporting	1	1
For certification and other attest services	-	-
For other services	1	1
For reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	8	8

- b) Includes contributions to Bhartiya Janta Party of ₹ 0 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 67 Crore) and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha of 0 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 20 Crore).
- c) Includes Corporate social responsibility expenses of ₹ 106 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 154 Crore) as detailed in note 41(a) and Management and Brand Fees (net) of ₹ 1,664 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,060 Crore).
- d) Rent represents expense on short term/ low value leases.

34 Exceptional Items

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026			Year ended 31 March 2025		
	Exceptional items	Tax effect of Exceptional items	Exceptional items after tax	Exceptional items	Tax effect of Exceptional items	Exceptional items after tax
Continuing Operations:						
Profit on stake sale of subsidiary (Refer note 3(d)(ii))	4,442	-	4,442	2,106	-	2,106
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes c	(3)	1	(2)	-	-	-
Exceptional gain from continuing operations (A)	4,439	1	4,440	2,106	-	2,106
Discontinued Operations:						
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes c	(77)	20	(57)	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment ("PPE"), exploration intangible assets under development, capital work-in-progress ("CWIP"), investments and other assets (impaired)/ reversal or (written off)/ written back in:						
- Aluminium ^a	(349)	88	(261)	-	-	-
- Iron ore ^{b & e}	(853)	17	(836)	(217)	55	(162)
- Oil and Gas ^d	-	-	-	1,113	(229)	884
Transport cess in Iron ore segment f	-	-	-	(97)	25	(72)
Exceptional gain from discontinued operations (B)	(1,279)	125	(1,154)	799	(149)	650
Exceptional gain (A+B)	3,160	126	3,286	2,905	(149)	2,756

- a. Represents certain items of CWIP, which have been written off during the year ended 31 March 2026 as they are no longer expected to be used.

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- b. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has recognized a provision for impairment in respect of investment and advances given to Bloom Fountain Limited (Western Cluster, Liberia) for ₹ 853 Crore. The impairment is a result of continued uncertainty in the viability of the underlying project due to geo-political factors including high stripping ratios, lower ore grades, logistical constraints.
- c. On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available, and guidance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹80 crore has been disclosed as “Statutory impact of new Labour Codes” under Exceptional Items in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.
- d. During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Oil & Gas segment of the Company has commenced injection of Alkaline Surfactant Polymer (“ASP”) flooding in selective well pads of the Mangala field. In order to extend the injection across the field, the Company has identified cluster-based development approach. The execution of cluster-based approach has commenced with the award of surface facilities and on ground mobilization. As a result of the above, the Company is planning for the development of remaining clusters. Accordingly, the recoverable amount of the Company's share in Rajasthan Oil and Gas cash generating unit (“RJ CGU”) is determined to be ₹ 6,594 Crore (US\$ 787 million) as at 30 September 2024, resulting in an impairment reversal of ₹ 913 Crore (US\$ 109 million) on its assets in the oil and gas producing facilities and ₹ 200 Crore on its investment in its wholly subsidiary, Cairn India Holdings Limited (“CIHL”).

The recoverable value of the RJ CGU is determined based on the fair value less costs of disposal approach, a level-3 valuation technique in the fair value hierarchy, as it more accurately reflects the recoverable amount based on the Company's view of the assumptions that would be used by a market participant. This is based on the cash flows expected to be generated by the projected oil and natural gas production profiles (reserves and resources) extractable up to 2040 (including expected 10 year additional term of license extension), the expected dates of cessation of production sharing contract (“PSC”)/ cessation of production from each producing field based on the current estimates of reserves and risked resources.

Management believes that an additional 10-year term of license extension would be available and would also be considered by a market participant based on past precedence on license extensions, industry practice with relation to granting of extensions and understanding of Indian economy's focus on self-reliance for oil production which is indicated by various initiatives through award of new blocks, etc The discounted cash flow analysis used to calculate 'fair value less costs of disposal' uses assumption for short-term oil price of US\$ 79 per barrel for the next one year and tapers down to long-term nominal price of US\$ 73 per barrel three years thereafter derived from a consensus of various analyst recommendations. Thereafter, these have been escalated at a rate of 2% per annum. The cash flows are discounted using the post-tax nominal discount rate of 11.91% (15% for ASP remaining clusters), derived from the post-tax weighted average cost of capital after factoring in the risks ascribed to PSC extension, including successful implementation of key growth projects. Based on the sensitivities carried out by the Company, change in crude price assumptions by US \$ 1/bbl and changes to discount rate by 1% would lead to a change in recoverable value by ₹ 17 Crore (US\$ 2 million) and ₹ 685 Crore (US\$ 82 million) respectively. The sensitivities around change in crude price and discount rate are not material to the financial statements.

- e. Based on operational performance of coking coal division of MALCO Energy Limited (“MEL”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, the management reassessed the recoverability of loans given to and other receivables from MEL. Consequently, a provision of ₹ 217 Crore had been recorded in the previous year ended 31 March 2025.
- f. The Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 25 July 2024 (the "Supreme Court Order") opined that the state governments have powers to levy additional taxes/cess on mineral bearing land and mining rights thereof and also held that royalty is not a tax. The Supreme Court vide its further order dated 14 August 2024, clarified that the state governments can levy or renew demands of tax/cess on the existing cases initiated on or after 01 April 2005 which will be payable in 12 annual installments commencing from 01 April 2026.

The Company and other miners had challenged the cess imposition under Goa Rural Improvement and Welfare Cess Act, 2000 (the "Act") in the High Court of Bombay, which upheld the Act's validity in September 2018. The Company's appeal is currently pending before the Supreme Court. As per management's assessment of the Supreme Court Order, the Company had recorded a provision of ₹ 97 Crore in the previous year ended 31 March 2025.

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35 Tax expense

(a) Tax charge/ (benefit) recognised in statement of profit or loss (including on exceptional items)

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax:		
Current tax benefit for the year	(273)	(327)
Current tax benefit - exceptional items (Refer Note 34)	-	-
Benefit in respect of current tax for earlier years	(37)	(15)
Total Current Tax (a)	(310)	(342)
Deferred tax:		
Expense of temporary differences	3	36
Benefit in respect of exceptional items (Refer Note 34)	(1)	-
Expense in respect of deferred tax for earlier years	34	15
Total Deferred Tax (b)	36	51
Net tax benefit (a+b)	(274)	(291)
Profit before tax from continuing operations	5,954	8,610
Effective income tax rate (%)	(5%)	(3%)

Tax expense

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Tax benefit on exceptional items	(1)	-
Tax benefit - others	(273)	(291)
Net tax charge	(274)	(291)

Summary Tax expense/ (benefit) recognised in the statement of profit and loss (including on exceptional items) of discontinued operations:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Total Current Tax expense (a)	2,992	1,219
Total Deferred Tax expense (b)	731	1,153
Net tax expense for the year (a+b)	3,723	2,372
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	15,221	11,399
Effective income tax rate (%)	24%	21%

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

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax from continuing operations	5,954	8,610
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	1,498	2,167
Deduction u/s 80M of the Income-tax Act, 1961	(675)	(1,972)
Tax Rate Differences (Capital Gains taxable at lower rate)	(483)	(229)
Unrecognised tax assets	(635)	(301)
Other permanent differences	21	44
Total	(274)	(291)

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(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	15,221	11,399
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	3,831	2,869
Deduction u/s 80M of the Income-tax Act, 1961	(479)	(531)
Unrecognised tax assets	197	(47)
Other permanent differences	174	81
Total	3,723	2,372

(c) Deferred tax assets/ liabilities

The Company 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. Significant components of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet are as follows :

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)									
Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities	Opening balance as at 01 April 2025	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss - Continuing Operations	Charged / (credited) to profit and loss - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45)	Charged/ (credited) to OCI - Continuing Operations	Charged/ (credited) to OCI - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45) *	Exchange difference and other adjustments - Discontinued Operations (Refer note 45)	Charged/ (credited) to Other equity	Transferred to discontinued operations (Refer note 45)	Closing balance as at 31 March 2026
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,670	11	735	-	-	73	-	(4,034)	(545)
Voluntary retirement scheme	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Employee benefits	(6)	(1)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(10)	-	39	2
Fair valuation of derivative asset/liability	-	-	-	(5)	(873)	-	-	873	(5)
Fair valuation of other asset/ liability	(26)	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	(14)
Other temporary differences	529	26	5	-	-	(3)	-	(136)	421
Total	3,168	36	731	(13)	(877)	61	-	(3,246)	(140)

*Out of the total tax benefit on OCI items in the statement of profit and loss, the deferred tax benefit is presented in the table above. The remaining tax benefit, amounting to ₹63 crore, relates to current tax.

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities*	Opening balance as at 01 April 2024	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI#	Exchange difference and other adjustments	Closing balance as at 31 March 2025	Closing balance as at 31 March 2025
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,405	217	-	48	-	2,670
Voluntary retirement scheme	1	-	-	-	-	1
Employee benefits	(7)	5	-	(4)	-	(6)
Fair valuation of derivative asset/liability	(62)	-	62	-	-	-
Fair valuation of other asset/liability	(26)	-	-	-	-	(26)
Other temporary differences	(422)	982	(3)	(28)	-	529
Total	1,889	1,204	59	16	-	3,168

*Out of the total tax benefit on OCI items in the statement of profit and loss, the deferred tax benefit is presented in the table above. The remaining tax benefit, amounting to ₹15 crore, relates to current tax.

Amounts in this table includes balances of discontinued operations.

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(d) Non- current tax assets

Non- current tax assets of ₹ 1,005 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,245 Crore) mainly represents income tax receivable from Indian tax authorities by the Company 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 including tax holiday claim.

36 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

(₹ in Crore, except otherwise stated)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
a) For continuing operations		
Profit after tax attributable to equity share holders for Basic and Diluted EPS	6,227	8,901
Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic and Dilutive EPS (in Crore)	391	385
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	15.93	23.10
Nominal value per share (in ₹)	1.00	1.00
b) For discontinued operations		
Profit after tax attributable to equity share holders for Basic and Diluted EPS	11,498	9,027
Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic and Dilutive EPS (in Crore)	391	385
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	29.41	23.43
Nominal value per share (in ₹)	1.00	1.00
c) For continuing and discontinued operations		
Profit after tax attributable to equity share holders for Basic and Diluted EPS	17,726	17,928
Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic and Dilutive EPS (in Crore)	391	385
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	45.34	46.53
Nominal value per share (in ₹)	1.00	1.00

37 Dividends

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity shareholders:		
Interim dividends: ₹ 34.00/- per share (31 March 2025: ₹ 43.50/- per share)	13,279	16,772
Total	13,279	16,772

38 Commitments, contingencies and guarantees

A) Commitments

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

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

The amounts disclosed in this note include both Continuing Operations and Discontinued Operations

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

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Oil and Gas sector		
Cairn	448	728
Others	-	-
Aluminium sector		
Lanjigarh Refinery (Phase II)	579	882
Jharsuguda 1.25 MTPA smelter	36	187
Coal & Bauxite Mines	1,552	1,683
Others	1,421	416
Power sector		
Athena 1200 MW Thermal Power Plant	499	1,439
Others	-	-
Iron Ore sector		
Others	305	502
Others	30	34
Total	4,870	5,871

Note :On 29 February 2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court dismissed the Special Leave Petition filed by the Company, pursuant to which the Company has decided to terminate the contracts which were under suspension. Refer Note 3(c)(A)(ii)

Committed work programme (Other than capital commitment)

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Oil and Gas sector		
Cairn (OALP - New Oil and Gas blocks)*	16,457	10,162

*The capital commitment for OALP blocks relates to the minimum work program ("MWP") as per the revenue sharing contract of each block under the OALP scheme. The estimated capital commitment for the MWP has been revised based on the current executed contract rates with vendors.

Other Commitments

- (i)
- The 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, expiring in FY 2037.

The Company received favourable order from OERC dated 05 October 2021 for conversion of Independent Power Plant ("IPP") to Captive Power Plant ("CPP") w.e.f from 01 January 2022 subject to certain terms and conditions. However, OERC vide order dated 19 February 2022 directed the Company to supply power to GRIDCO from 19 February 2022 onwards. Thereafter, the Company has resumed supplying power to GRIDCO from 01 April 2022 as per GRIDCO's requisition. The OERC vide its order dated 03 May 2023 has reviewed its previous order dated 05 October 2021 and directed the Company to operate Unit 2 as an IPP. Against the final order passed by the OERC, the Company has preferred an appeal before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity on 03 May 2023. The matter is currently listed for hearing. This commitment pertains to Discontinued Operations.

- (ii)
- The Company had executed new Power Delivery Agreements ("PDA") with Serentica group companies (Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited, Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited and Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited), which are associates of Vedanta Incorporation, for procuring renewable power over twenty five years from date of commissioning of the combined renewable energy power projects ("the Projects") on a group

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captive basis. These Serentica group companies were incorporated for building the Projects of approximately 871 MW (31 March 2025: 871 MW). During the current year, the Company has invested ₹ 121 Crore of which ₹ 117 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 189 Crore) in Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares ("OCRPS") of ₹ 10 each, of Serentica group companies. These OCRPS will be converted into equity basis conversion terms of the PDA, resulting in the Company holding twenty six percent stake in its equity. As at 31 March 2026, total outstanding commitments related to PDA with Serentica group companies are ₹ 194 Crore of which ₹ 188 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 315 Crore).

B) Guarantees

The aggregate amount of indemnities and other guarantees on which the Company does not expect any material losses is ₹ 26,153 Crore, of which ₹ 9,814 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 24,954 Crore). The Company has given guarantees in the normal course of business as stated below:

- a)
- Guarantees and bonds advanced to the customs authorities in India of ₹ 995 Crore relating to the export and payment of import duties on purchases of raw material and capital goods of which ₹ 980 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 1,595 Crore).
- b)
- Guarantees issued for the Company's share of minimum work programme commitments of ₹ 4,512 Crore which relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 3,833 Crore).
- c)
- Guarantees of ₹ 221 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 71 Crore) issued under bid bond.
- d)
- Bank guarantees of ₹ 115 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 115 Crore) has been provided by the Company on behalf of Vedanta Inc to Income tax department, India as a collateral in respect of certain tax disputes. The Company has secured this guarantee by equivalent amount of fixed deposits.
- e)
- The Company has given corporate guarantees, bank guarantees and also assigned its bank limits to other group companies primarily in respect of certain short-term and long-term borrowings amounting to ₹ 15,253 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 14,900 Crore) (Refer Note 39).
- f)
- Other guarantees worth ₹ 5,057 Crore of which ₹ 4,322 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 4,440 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 Company does not anticipate any liability on these guarantees.

C) Export Obligations

The Company has export obligations of ₹ 192 Crore, of which ₹ 100 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,247 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 Company's inability to meet its obligations, the Company's liability would be ₹ 39 Crore of which ₹ 17 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 604 Crore) reduced in proportion to actual exports, plus applicable interest.

The Company has given bonds of ₹ 263 Crore which relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 655 Crore) to custom authorities against these export obligations.

D) Contingent Liabilities

The Company discloses the following legal and tax cases as contingent liabilities:

a) Proceedings related to the imposition of entry tax

The Company 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.

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Post some contradictory orders of High Courts across India adjudicating on similar challenges, the Hon’ble 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 Hon’ble Supreme Court heard the matters and remanded the entry tax matters relating to the issue of discrimination against domestic goods bought from other States to the respective High Courts for final determination but retained the issue of jurisdiction for levy on imported goods, for determination by the regular bench of the Hon’ble Supreme Court. Following the order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, the Company filed writ petitions in respective High Courts.

On 09 October 2017, the Hon’ble Supreme Court held that states have the jurisdiction to levy entry tax on imported goods. With this Hon’ble Supreme Court judgement, imported goods will rank pari-passu with domestic goods for the purpose of levy of Entry tax. The Company has amended its appeal (writ petitions) in Odisha to include imported goods as well.

The issue pertaining to the levy of entry tax on the movement of goods into a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) remains pending before the Odisha High Court. The Company has challenged the levy of entry tax on any movement of goods into SEZ based on the definition of ‘local area’ under the Odisha Entry Tax Act which is very clear and does not include a SEZ. In addition, the Government of Odisha further through its SEZ Policy 2015 and the operational guidelines for administration of this policy dated 22 August 2016, exempted the entry tax levy on SEZ operations.

The total claims against the Company (net of provisions made) are ₹ 436 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 654 Crore) including interest and penalty till the date of order. Further, interest and penalty if any, would be additional. This contingency pertains to Discontinued Operations.

b) Miscellaneous disputes- Income tax

The Company is involved in various tax disputes amounting to ₹ 263 Crore, of which ₹ 169 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 263 Crore) relating to income tax for the periods for which initial assessments have been completed. These mainly relate to the disallowance of tax holiday for 100% Export Oriented Undertaking under section 10B 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.

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

C) Miscellaneous disputes- Others

The Company 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 Company’s returns or other claims.

The approximate value of claims (excluding the items as set out separately above) against the Company totals to ₹ 2,555 Crore, of which ₹ 2,502 Crore relates to discontinued operations (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,527 Crore).

Based on evaluations of the matters and legal advice obtained, the Company believes that it has strong merits in its favor. Accordingly, no provision is considered at this stage.

Except as described above, there are no pending litigations which the Company believes could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, cash flows or the financial position of the Company.

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39 Related party Disclosures

List of related parties and relationships

A) Entities controlling the Company (Holding Companies)

Vedanta Incorporated	Hindustan Zinc Fertilisers Private Limited
Volcan Investments Cyprus Limited	Hindustan Zinc Limited
Intermediate Holding Companies	
Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL")	Welter Trading Limited ^(a)
Finsider International Company Limited ^(a)	Westglobe Limited ^(a)
Richter Holdings Limited ^(a)	Vedanta Holdings Mauritius II Limited ^(a)
Twin Star Holdings Limited ^(a)	Vedanta Holdings Mauritius Limited ^(a)
Vedanta Resources Cyprus Limited ^(a)	Vedanta Holdings Jersey Limited ^(a)
Vedanta Resources Finance Limited ^(a)	Vedanta Netherlands Investments BV ^(a)
Vedanta Resources Holdings Limited ^(a)	Vedanta UK Investments Limited ^(a)

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

Sterlite Grid 16 Limited
Sterlite Convergence Limited
Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited ("SISCOL") ^(f)
Sterlite Electric Limited (Formerly known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited)
Vedanta Resources Investments Limited ("VRIL")
Konkola Copper Mines Plc ^q
V-Spark Deeptech Ventures Private Limited

C) Associate of ultimate controlling party (with whom transactions have taken place)

Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited
Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited
Sterlite Technologies Limited
STL Digital Limited

D) Associates and Joint ventures (With whom transactions have taken place)

Gaurav Overseas Private Limited

E) Subsidiaries

Amica Guesthouse (Proprietary) Limited	ESL Steel Limited
AvanStrate Inc, Japan	Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited
AvanStrate Korea Inc, Korea	Fujairah Gold FZC
AvanStrate Taiwan Inc, Taiwan	Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	Hindustan Zinc Alloys Private Limited
Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited	Hindustan Zinc Fertilisers Private Limited
Bloom Fountain Limited	Hindustan Zinc Limited
Zinc India Foundation	Incab Industries Limited ^(c)
Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited	Killoran Lisheen Mining Limited
Cairn India Holdings Limited	Lisheen Milling Limited
Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited	Lisheen Mine Partnership ^(b)
Desai Cement Company Private Limited	Malco Energy Limited

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Meenakshi Energy Limited	THL Zinc Ventures Limited
Monte Cello BV	Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited
Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited	Vedanta Base Metals Limited
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	Vedanta Copper International VCI Limited
Sesa Resources Limited	Vedanta Displays Limited
Sesa Iron and Steel Limited ^(b)	Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited
Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited
Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited	Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited
Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	Vedanta Lisheen Mining Limited
Thalanga Copper Mines (Proprietary) Limited	Vedanta Finance IFSC Limited ^(d)
THL Zinc Holding BV	Vedanta Zinc Football & Sports Foundation
THL Zinc Limited	Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited
THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	Western Cluster Limited

F) Post retirement benefit plans (with whom transactions have taken place)

Sesa Group Employees Provident Fund
Sesa Group Employees Gratuity Fund and Sesa Group Executives Gratuity Fund
Sesa Group Executives Superannuation Scheme Fund

G) Others (with whom transactions have taken place)

Enterprises over which key management personnel/ their relatives have control or significant influence.

Anil Agarwal Foundation
Cairn Foundation
Caitlyn India Private Limited
Grant Thornton Bharat LLP
Radha Madhav Investments Private Limited^(e)
Runaya Refining LLP
Runaya Eckart Powders Private Limited (Erstwhile Runaya Aluminium Private Limited)
Sesa Community Development Foundation
Tenon Facility Management India Private Limited
Vedanta Foundation
Vedanta Medical Research Foundation
Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust

H) Key Management Personnel ("KMP")

Navin Agarwal, Executive Vice Chairman
Arun Misra, Executive Director
Ajay Goel, Group CFO
Prerna Halwasiya, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

a. These entities are subsidiary companies of VRL and VRL through its certain subsidiaries holds 56.38% in the Company.
b. Dissolved off during the current year ended 31 March 2026.
c. Acquired during the current year ended 31 March 2026.
d. Incorporated during the current year ended 31 March 2026.
e. Ceased to be a related party during the previous year ended 31 March 2025, upon completion of Ms. Padmini Sekhsaria's term as Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 04 February 2025.
f. In January 2025, the Board of Directors have approved purchase of entire shareholding of SISCOL for a sum of ₹ 1 Lakh. The necessary agreements for implementing the above are under process.

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

Ultimate Controlling party

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

I) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

J) For the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Subsidiaries	Others	Total
Income :					
(i) Revenue from operations	2,830	-	2,536	278	5,644
(ii) Other Income					
a) Interest and guarantee commission	36	-	389	1	426
b) Dividend income	1	-	4,583	-	4,584
c) Brand License and Strategic Service Fees ^M	-	-	1,203	-	1,203
d) Outsourcing service fees	5	-	-	-	5
e) Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure and other transactions :					
(i) Purchase of goods/ services ^O	7	-	1,843	366	2,216
(ii) Stock options expenses/ (recovery)	-	-	(210)	-	(210)
(iii) Allocation of Corporate Expenses	-	-	75	-	75
(iv) Management and Brand Fees ^M	3,470	-	-	-	3,470
(v) Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery)	(7)	-	(90)	10	(87)
(vi) Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure/ Donation	-	-	-	64	64
(vii) Contribution to Post retirement employee benefit trust	-	-	-	13	13
(viii) (Purchase)/ Sale of fixed assets	-	-	2	(2)	-
(ix) Dividend paid					
- To Holding companies	7,496	-	-	-	7,496
- To key management personnel and their relatives	-	-	-	1	1
- To Non executive directors and their relatives	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Commission/ Sitting Fees					
- To Non executive directors	-	-	-	5	5
- To other key management personnel	-	-	-	-	-
- To relatives of key management personnel					
(xi) Interest and guarantee commission expense ^P	103	-	234	-	337
(xii) Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	13	-	13

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Subsidiaries	Others	Total
Transactions during the year :					
(i) Financial guarantees given	-	-	3,721	-	3,721
(ii) Financial guarantees relinquished	-	-	(3,968)	-	(3,968)
(iii) Loans given during the year	-	-	2,916	387	3,303
(iv) Loans repaid during the year ^K	-	-	(2,100)	(134)	(2,234)
(v) Investments made during the year (refer note 38)	-	-	2,007	121	2,128
(vi) Investments redeemed during the year (refer note 3d(ii))	-	-	(1,850)	-	(1,850)
(vii) Long term borrowings repaid during the year	-	-	(626)	-	(626)
Balances as at year end :					
(i) Trade Receivables	138	-	494	29	661
(ii) Loans given ^N	-	-	3,498	368	3,866
(iii) Long term borrowings	-	-	1,872	-	1,872
(iv) Other receivables and advances (including brand fee prepaid) ^{M,P}	14	9	2,348	7	2,378
(v) Trade Payables	131	-	30	102	263
(vi) Other payables	48	-	43	42	133
(vii) Financial guarantee given	-	-	15,223	-	15,223
(viii) Banking Limits assigned/utilised to/for group companies ^L	115	-	30	-	145
(ix) Sitting fee, commission and consultancy fees payable					
- To Non executive directors	-	-	-	3	3
- To key management personnel	-	-	-	-	-
(ix) Dividend payable					
- To Holding companies					
- To key management personnel and their relatives	-	-	-	-	-
- To Non executive directors and their relatives	-	-	-	-	-

Remuneration of key management personnel

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026
Short-term employee benefits	22
Post employment benefits [*]	-
Share based payments	1
	23

All related party transactions executed by the Company are at arm's length and in ordinary course of business.

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

Sales made to/purchases made from and other transactions with related parties are on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees prices, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties. Trade receivables and Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received/ given against these receivables/ payables.

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

K) For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Subsidiaries	Others	Total
Income :					
(i) Revenue from operations	2,277	-	3,116	7	5,400
(ii) Other Income					
a) Interest and guarantee commission	40	-	373	-	413
b) Dividend income	-	-	9,944	-	9,944
c) Brand License and Strategic Service Fees ^M	-	-	686	-	686
d) Outsourcing service fees	6	-	-	-	6
e) Miscellaneous income	-	-	1	1	2
Expenditure and other transactions :					
(i) Purchase of goods/ services ^O	94	-	1,811	124	2,029
(ii) Stock options expenses/ (recovery)	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
(iii) Allocation of Corporate Expenses	-	-	58	-	58
(iv) Management and Brand Fees (net*) ^M	2,698	-	-	-	2,698
(v) Reimbursement for other expenses (net of recovery)	1	-	(60)	(4)	(63)
(vi) Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure/ Donation	-	-	-	77	77
(vii) Contribution to Post retirement employee benefit trust	-	-	-	10	10
(viii) (Purchase)/ Sale of fixed assets	-	-	173	-	173
(ix) Dividend paid					
- To Holding companies	9,698	-	-	-	9,698
- To key management personnel and their relatives	-	-	-	-	-
- To Non executive directors and their relatives	-	-	-	1	1
(x) Commission/ Sitting Fees					
- To Non executive directors	-	-	-	6	6
(xi) Interest and guarantee commission expense ^P	118	-	342	-	460
(xii) Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	18	-	18
Transactions during the year :					
(i) Financial guarantees given	-	-	8,854	-	8,854
(ii) Financial guarantees relinquished	-	-	(11,925)	-	(11,925)
(iii) Loans given during the year	-	-	2,422	43	2,465
(iv) Loans repaid during the year ^K	-	-	(1,336)	(83)	(1,419)
(v) Investments made during the year (refer note 38)	-	-	5,844	189	6,033
(vi) Investments redeemed during the year (refer note 3d(ii))	-	-	(1,028)	-	(1,028)
(vii) Long term borrowings taken during the year	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
(viii) Short term borrowings repaid during the year	-	-	(1,600)	-	(1,600)

Notes

forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Entities controlling the company/ Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates	Subsidiaries	Others	Total
Balances as at year end :					
(i) Trade Receivables	16	-	260	-	276
(ii) Loans given ^N	-	-	2,671	114	2,785
(iii) Long term borrowings	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
(iv) Other receivables and advances (including brand fee prepaid) ^{M,P}	229	9	1,850	5	2,093
(v) Trade Payables	-	-	208	17	225
(vi) Other payables	45	-	55	35	135
(vii) Financial guarantee given	-	-	14,875	-	14,875
(viii) Banking Limits assigned/utilised to/for group companies ^L	115	-	25	-	140
(ix) Sitting fee, commission and consultancy fees payable					
- To Non executive directors	-	-	-	2	2
- To Other Key management personnel	-	-	-	-	-

Remuneration of key management personnel

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Short-term employee benefits	29
Post employment benefits ^{**}	1
Share based payments	-
	30

All related party transactions executed by the Company are at arm's length and in ordinary course of business.

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

Sales made to/purchases made from and other transactions with related parties are on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees prices, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties. Trade receivables and Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received/ given against these receivables/ payables.

- L) The Company reduced its loan receivable from Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust by repayment of ₹ 134 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 83 Crore) on exercise of stock options by employees. Further, the Company has given an additional loan of ₹ 387 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 43 Crore) to Vedanta Limited ESOS Trust for purchase of shares.
- M) Bank guarantee given by the Company on behalf of Vedanta Inc (formerly known as Volcan Investments Limited) in favour of Income Tax department, India as collateral in respect of certain tax disputes of Vedanta Inc.
- N) The Company has a Brand license and strategic service fee agreement ("the Agreement") with VRL for the use of brand 'Vedanta' and providing strategic services which envisaged payment to VRL at 3% of turnover of the Company. During the year ended 31 March 2024, VRL assigned the Agreement including sublicensing agreement to its wholly owned subsidiary, VRIL, whereby the Company will fulfil its obligations under the Agreement via VRIL with effect from 01 April 2024. The Company has recorded an expense of ₹ 2,408 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,056 Crore). The Company generally pays such fee in the beginning of the year, based on its estimated annual turnover.

Furthermore, the Company had sublicensed the Agreement to its subsidiary, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), orignally at 2% of its turnover, at net sublicensing fee of 1.70% of HZL's annual consolidated turnover which has been amended to 3% of its turnover, at net sublicensing fee of 2.5% with effect from 01 April 2025. The Company also executed a sublicensing

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agreement with Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR) at 3% of its turnover, at net sublicensing fee of 2.50% of FACOR's annual consolidated turnover with effect from 01 April 2024. Consequently, for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has recorded income of ₹1,203 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹686 Crore) and an expense of ₹1,002 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹582 Crore).

- O) During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has renewed loan provided to Sterlite Iron and Steel Company Limited for a further period of 12 months. The loan balance as at 31 March 2026 is ₹ 5 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 5 Crore). The loan is unsecured in nature and carries an interest rate of 10.40% per annum. The loan including accrued interest thereon have been fully provided for in the books of the Company.
- P) During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company executed an agency contract with VRL. Pursuant to which, the Company procured calcined alumina amounting to ₹ 687 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹2,069 Crore) on which an agency commission of ₹ 3 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 10 Crore) is paid to VRL.
- Q) VRL, as a parent company, has provided financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for erstwhile Cairn India group's ("Cairn") obligations under the Production Sharing Contract ("PSC") provided for onshore block RJ-ON-90/1, for making available financial resources equivalent to Cairn's share for its obligations under the PSC, personnel and technical services in accordance with industry practices and any other resources in case Cairn is unable to fulfil its obligations under the PSC.

Similarly, VRL has also provided financial and performance guarantee to the Government of India for the Group's obligations under the Revenue Sharing Contract ("RSC") in respect of 51 Blocks awarded under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy ("OALP") by the Government of India.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, based on updated benchmarking analysis conducted by independent experts, the Group has executed revised agreement with VRL with effect from 01 April 2024. The Group will pay an annual guarantee fee of US\$ 9 million (31 March 2024: US\$ 10 million) for the OALP Blocks and fee of US\$ 5 million (31 March 2024: US\$ 5 million) for the RJ-ON-90/1 block, in ratio of participating interests held equally by the Company and its step-down subsidiary, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Ltd ("CEHL").

Accordingly, the Company has recorded a guarantee commission expense (excluding tax) of ₹ 103 Crore (US\$ 11.5 million) (31 March 2025: ₹ 118 Crore (US\$ 14 million)) for the year ended 31 March 2026 and no amount remained (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 Crore (US\$ 0 million)) outstanding as a pre-payment as at 31 March 2026.

- R) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, VRL through its wholly owned subsidiary VRHL, regained control of Konkola Copper Mines Plc ("KCM") w.e.f. 31 July 2024. The Company had an outstanding receivable of ₹ 212 Crore (predominantly regarding monies advanced against purchase of copper cathode/anode) from KCM, which were fully provided for in the books of accounts, in earlier years.

- 40 (a) The Company has incurred gross amount of ₹ 210 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 262 Crore) towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2025	
	In- Cash	Yet to be Paid in Cash	In- Cash	Yet to be Paid in Cash
(a) Gross amount required to be spend by the Company during the year	126	-	154	-
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	127	-	132	-
(c) Amount spent on: *				
i) Construction/acquisition of assets	4	-	6	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above (for CSR projects)	86	16	103	20
Total	90	16	109	20

* includes ₹ 64 Crore (31 March 2025: ₹ 77 Crore) paid to related party (Refer note 39)

Notes

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Amount of expense excess spent

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	108	139
Amount spent during the year	102	123
Amount required to be spent during the year	(126)	(154)
Closing Balance*	84	108

*Excess spent at the end of the year is recognised as asset in the balance sheet which is proposed to be offset against future spend obligations

Balance of CSR provision/ CSR expenses not yet paid in cash

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	20	30
Provision made during the year	106	129
Payments made during the year	(110)	(139)
Closing Balance	16	20

Nature of CSR Expenses

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Health and sanitation	10	9
Infrastructure development	2	15
Education sports and culture	13	12
National Initiatives and others	55	87
Others	22	-
Utilisation of opening excess spent	108	139
Total	210	262

(b) Disclosures under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year*	306	154
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	34
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise	-	-

*Out of the Principal amount, ₹296 Cr relates to Discontinued Operations

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(c) Loans and Advance(s) in the nature of Loans (Regulations 34 (3) and 53 (f) read together with Para A of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations 2015 and Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013):

(₹ in Crore)				
Name of the Company	Relationship	Balance as at 31 March 2026	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2025
ESL Steel Limited (Interest rate 7.95% - 9.11%; Tenure 12 - 120 months)	Subsidiary	1,788	1,827	575
Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (Interest rate 9.35%; Tenure 36 months)	Subsidiary	400	400	300
MALCO Energy Limited ("MEL") (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	367	367	252
Meenakshi Energy Limited (Interest rate 10.70% - 10.75%; Tenure 36 - 48 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	311	128
Sesa Iron and Steel Limited (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	0	-
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited ("SMCL") (Interest rate 8.97%; Tenure 12 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	4	87	45
Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (Interest rate 8.97%; Tenure 6 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	869	869	200
THL Zinc Ventures Ltd ("THLZVL") (Interest rate 12%; Tenure 36 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	1,114	1,103
Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	0	0	-
Vedanta Base Metals Limited (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	0	0	-
Vedanta Displays Limited (Interest rate 8.97%; Tenure 12 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	6	6	6
Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited (Interest rate 10.40%; Tenure 12 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	0	0	-
Vedanta Semiconductors Private Limited ("VSPL") (Interest rate 8.97% - 10.70%; Tenure 12 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	38	38	30
Vedanta Copper International VCI Limited (Interest rate 7.61; Tenure 12 months)	Wholly owned Subsidiary	16	16	-
Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited (Interest rate 7.68% - 8.29%; Tenure 12 - 96 months)	Wholly owned subsidiary	9	32	32

Notes:

- 1 None of the loanee have made, per se, investment in the shares of the Company.
- 2 Investments (gross) made by the loanee in a subsidiary, in earlier years, are as follows:

- Investment made by SMCL in Desai Cement Company Private Limited - 18,52,646 equity shares of ₹ 10 each.

- Investment made by MEL in Fujairah Gold FZC - 3,35,90,300 equity shares of AED 100 each.

- Investments made by THLZVL in THL Zinc Ltd - 1,000 ordinary shares of \$ 1 each, 90,000 ordinary shares of \$ 100 each and 85,92,680 OCRPS of \$ 100 each (including premium)."
- 3 During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has created charge over the below assets in respect of borrowings availed by its wholly owned subsidiaries:

i) 100% equity shares of Bloom Fountain Limited ("BFL") and certain fixed assets of VEDL against the loan facility of ₹ 1,709 Crore (US\$ 200 million) availed by BFL.

ii) 100% equity shares of VSPL, certain fixed assets of VEDL and certain shares of HZL against the loan facility of ₹ 2,500 Crore availed by VSPL.
- 4 Details of investments made and guarantees provided are given in Note 6 and Note 38B, respectively.
- 5 The underlying loans have been given for business purpose.

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forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

41 Financial ratios are as follows:

Ratio		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	% Variance
1	Current Ratio (in times)	0.95	0.79	20%
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	0.68	0.57	19%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	1.28	1.40	-9%
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	19%	22%	-14%
5	Inventory turnover Ratio (in times)	7.61	7.56	1%
6	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (in times)	24.41	28.72	-15%
7	Trade payables turnover Ratio (in times)	11.10	11.57	-4%
8	Net capital turnover Ratio (in times)	**	**	**
9	Net profit Ratio (%)	16%	20%	-20%
10	Return on Capital employed ^(a)	17%	11%	55%
11	Return on investment (%) ^b	8.00%	17.00%	-53%

**Net working capital is negative

Formulae for computation of ratios is as follows:

Ratio		Formula
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets/ Current Liabilities (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowing)
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Gross Debt/ Total Equity
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Income available for debt service/ (interest expense and principal payments of long term loans), where income available for debt service = Profit before exceptional items and tax + Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense + Interest expense
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after tax before exceptional items (net of tax)/ Average Equity
5	Inventory turnover Ratio (in times)	Total revenue from operations less EBITDA/ Average Inventory
6	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (in times)	Total revenue from operations/ Average Trade Receivables
7	Trade payables turnover Ratio (in times)	Total Purchases/ Average Trade Payables
8	Net capital turnover Ratio (in times)	Total revenue from operations/ Working capital (WC), where WC = Current Assets - Current Liabilities (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowing)
9	Net profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit after tax before exceptional items (net of tax)/ Total revenue from operations
10	Return on Capital employed (in times)	Earnings before interest and tax/ Average Capital Employed, where capital employed = Net Debt + Total Equity
11	Return on investment (%)	Income from investments carried at FVTPL/ Average current investments

Notes:

- a. The Return on Capital employed has increased due to increase in earnings before interest and tax during the current year.
- b. The Return on investment has decreased due to lower Income from investments carried at FVTPL.

42 Oil & gas reserves and resources

The Company's gross reserve estimates are updated atleast annually based on the forecast of production profiles, determined on an asset-by-asset basis, using appropriate petroleum engineering techniques. The estimates of reserves and resources have been derived in accordance with the Society for Petroleum Engineers "Petroleum Resources Management System (2018)". The changes to the reserves are generally on account of future development projects, application of technologies such as enhanced oil recovery techniques and true up of the estimates. The management's internal estimates of hydrocarbon reserves and resources at the year end, are as follows:

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Particulars	Country	Gross proved and probable hydrocarbons initially in place		Gross proved and probable reserves and resources		Net working interest proved and probable reserves and resources	
		(mmboe)		(mmboe)		(mmboe)	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Rajasthan Block	India	5,265	5,281	1,085	1,140	380	399
Ravva PKGM-1	India	732	728	12	13	3	3
CB-OS/2 Fields	India	301	298	29	31	11	12
KG-ONN-2003/1	India	260	260	47	49	23	24
Others	India	554	600	147	198	147	198
Total		7,112	7,167	1,320	1,431	564	636

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

Particulars	Proved and probable reserves		Proved and probable reserves (developed)	
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas
	(mmstb)	(bscf)	(mmstb)	(bscf)
Reserves as of 31 March 2024*	73	75	54	64
(Revisions)/ additions during the year	(6)	6	(2)	8
Production during the year	(11)	(22)	(11)	(22)
Reserves as of 31 March 2025**	56	59	41	50
(Revisions)/ additions during the year	(10)	80	(0)	1
Production during the year	(9)	(17)	(9)	(17)
Reserves as of 31 March 2026***	37	122	32	34

* Includes probable oil reserves of 23.97 mmstb (of which 10.84 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 21.49 bscf (of which 20.10 bscf is developed)

** Includes probable oil reserves of 13.16 mmstb (of which 9.13 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 14.69 bscf (of which 12.66 bscf is developed)

*** Includes probable oil reserves of 11.14 mmstb (of which 8.64 mmstb is developed) and probable gas reserves of 30.90 bscf (of which 6.54 bscf is developed)

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

43 Other matters

- a) The Company purchases bauxite under long term linkage arrangement ("LTL") with Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd ("OMC") at provisional price of ₹ 1,000/MT from October 2020 onwards, based on interim order dated 08 October 2020 of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha ("Odisha HC"), which is subject to final outcome of the writ petition filed by the Company.

The last successful e-auction based price discovery was done by OMC in April 2019 at ₹ 673/MT and supplied bauxite at this rate from September 2019 to September 2020 against an undertaking furnished by the Company to compensate any differential price discovered through future successful national e-auctions. Though OMC conducted the next e-auction on 31 August 2020 with floor price of ₹ 1,707/MT determined on the basis of Rule 45 of Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 ("the Rules"), no bidder participated at that floor price and hence the auction was not successful. However, OMC issued a demand of ₹ 281 Crore on the Company towards differential pricing and interest for bauxite supplied till September 2020, considering the auction base price of ₹ 1,707/MT.

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The Company had then filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Odisha HC, which issued an interim Order dated 08 October 2020 directing that the Company shall be permitted to lift the quantity of bauxite mutually agreed on payment of ₹ 1,000/MT after furnishing an undertaking for the differential amount, subject to final outcome of the writ petition.

OMC re-conducted e-auction on 09 March 2021 with floor price of ₹ 2,011/MT, which again was not successful. On 18 March 2021, Hon'ble Cuttack High court issued an order that the current arrangement of bauxite price of ₹ 1,000/MT will continue for the FY 2021-22. Further, on 06 April 2022, Hon'ble Cuttack High Court directed that the current arrangement will continue for the FY 2022-23 also.

An interim application was filed on 11 May 2023 in Hon'ble Odisha High Court seeking directions for OMC to continue the supplies for FY 2023-24 and extend the LTL agreement. Hon'ble Odisha High Court vide order dated 15 May 2023, passed an order that unless the fresh agreement is not executed interim arrangement cannot be granted.

Accordingly, as per the direction of Hon'ble court, LTL was executed with OMC on 16 May 2023 for supply of 2.4 MT bauxite annually at a price of ₹ 1000/MT.

During September 2023 to March 2026, OMC has conducted 19 National E-auctions for sale of bauxite quantities ranging from 50KT to 600KT at floor prices ranging from ₹ 2,429/MT to ₹ 3,874/MT after considering the pricing of Rule 45 of the Rules. These auctions have largely been unsuccessful.

Supported by legal opinions, management believes that the provisions of Rule 45 of the Rules are not applicable to commercial sale of bauxite ore and hence, it is not probable that the Company will have any financial obligation towards the aforesaid commitments over and above the price of discovered in the last successful e-auction. However, as an abundant precaution, the Company has recognized purchases of Bauxite from September 2019 onwards, at the aforesaid rate of ₹ 1,000/MT. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.

- (b) The Government of India ("GoI"), acting through the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons ("DGH"), had raised a demand up to 14 May 2020 for Government's additional share of Profit Oil, based on its computation of disallowance of cost incurred over retrospective re-allocation of certain common costs between Development Areas (DAs) of Rajasthan Block; recovery of exploration costs incurred after the Exploration phase; and certain other matters aggregating to ₹ 9,545 Crore (US\$ 1,162 million) and applicable interest thereon representing share of Vedanta Limited and its subsidiary.

The Company had disputed the aforesaid demand and invoked arbitration as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract. The Company had received the Final Partial Award dated 22 August 2023 from the Arbitration Tribunal ('the Tribunal') as amended by orders dated 15 November 2023 and 8 December 2023 ("the Award"), dismissing the Government's contention of additional Profit Petroleum in relation to allocation of common development costs across Development Areas and certain other matters in accordance with terms of the Production Sharing Contract for Rajasthan Block, while allowing some aspects of the audit objections raised. Further, the Tribunal had decided that the Company was allowed to claim cost recovery of exploration cost as per terms of the Production Sharing Contract.

Pursuant to the Award, the Company had recognised a benefit of ₹ 2,381 Crore (US\$ 289 million) in revenue from operations in financial year ended 31 March 2024. The Company has adjusted the profit petroleum liability against the aforesaid benefit.

The GoI filed interim relief application to the Tribunal on 3 February 2024 stating that the Company has unilaterally enforced the Award although the quantification of the same is pending. The Tribunal vide its order dated 29 April 2024 denied the GoI's interim relief application. The GoI has filed an appeal before the Hon'able Delhi High Court ("Section 37 Appeal") challenging Tribunal's order dated 29 April 2024. On 11 July 2025, the Hon'able Delhi High Court dismissed GoI's Section 37 Appeal in Company's favour. The GoI has filed a SLP before the Hon'able Supreme Court challenging Hon'able Delhi High Court's order dated 11 July 2025. The matter is listed for hearing on maintainability of the SLP on 29 July 2026. Without prejudice to its rights under the proceedings, the Company has paid a sum of ₹ 257 Crore (US\$ 29 million) during the year ended 31 March 2026.

In the interim, quantum proceedings have commenced. The Company has filed its claim for US\$ 256 million before the Tribunal and the GoI, while disputing the claim of the Company, has filed a counter claim of US\$ 105 million to the

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Tribunal. As Vedanta's claim of US\$ 256 million is largely on account of disintegration of the Virtual Development Areas ("DAs") (that were created on account of Office Memorandum 13 & Office Memorandum 19) into the main DA, the management believes that Vedanta has a good case on merits. The GoI's claim of US\$ 105 million is based largely on the argument that the Work Programme & Budget ("WP&B") was not reviewed by the GoI. It is Vedanta's submission that the WP&B were submitted to DGH for review. Hearing on the matter concluded in March 2026. The arbitration award is awaited on this matter.

The GoI had also filed a challenge against the Award on 7 March 2024 in Hon'able Delhi High Court ("Section 34 Application"). Notice has been issued in the matter. Till date, no stay has been granted on the operation of the Award. Next date of hearing is 8 May 2026. The Company believes that the Court may not re-appreciate the evidence in Section 34 Application, as the interpretation by the Tribunal is plausible.

- (c) The Ravva Production Sharing Contract (PSC) obliges the contractor parties (including the Company (Cairn India Limited which subsequently merged with the Company, accordingly now referred to as the Company)) 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 which rendered a decision on the ONGC Carry in favour of the contractor parties whereas four other issues were decided in favour of the Government of India (GoI) in October 2004 (Partial Award) and final award in 2017.

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 Company's favour. The 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 28 February 2019 and the Federal Court dismissed GoI's leave to appeal. The Company has also filed for the enforcement of the Partial Award and Final Award before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Hearing in the matter is completed, and the matter is reserved for pronouncement of the judgement. Judgement awaited.

The Company has filed an enforcement application before Delhi High Court, which is disputed by GoI and GoI has demanded approximately ₹ 601 Crore (US\$ 64 million) plus interest (31 March 2025: ₹ 546 Crore (US\$ 64 million) plus interest). The Company does not believe that the GoI will be successful in its challenge as the Arbitral Award has been appealed multiple times and has finally been upheld by the Federal Court of Malaysia in favour of the Company. This matter pertains to Discontinued Operations.

- 44** The Company's Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Cambay Block (CB-OS/2) expired on 29 June 2023. The Company, along with its joint venture partners, had submitted an application for extension of the PSC on 28 June 2021, under the Government of India's 2017 Extension Policy. The Company received few temporary short-term extensions in the interim. The carrying value of Property, Plant and equipment/ Capital work-in progress and receivables from other joint venture partner in Cambay block is ₹470 Crore (US\$ 50 million).

The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) vide its letter dated 19 September 2025 has not accepted the application for extension of the PSC, citing delays, procedural and contractual non-compliances.

The Company has challenged the said letter before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court through a writ petition filed in September 2025, primarily on the grounds that the rejection is arbitrary and did not consider relevant factors under 2017 Extension policy. Pursuant to the Delhi High Court's judgement dated 6 January 2026, notices have been issued in the matter and the parties have been directed to maintain status quo.

Reply has been filed by the DGH and ONGC and Company has filed its rejoinder. DGH has also filed an application seeking vacation of the interim order. The matter is being heard.

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Based on provisions of PSC, and its interpretation of 2017 extension policy, management believes that that extension would be granted by MoPNG as the application for extension of the PSC was made in compliance with the timelines and criteria under the 2017 Extension Policy. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

45 Scheme of Arrangement for demerger

The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 29 September 2023, had approved a Scheme of Arrangement (“the Original Scheme”) for demerger of various businesses of the Company, namely, demerger of the Company’s Aluminium (represented by the Aluminium segment), Merchant Power (represented by the Power segment), Oil & Gas (represented by the Oil and Gas segment), Base Metals (represented by the Copper and Zinc International segment) and Iron Ore & Steel (represented by Iron Ore segment and Steel and Cement business) Undertakings, resulting in 6 separate companies (including Vedanta Limited, being the demerged Company), with a mirrored shareholding and consequent listings at BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (“the Stock Exchanges”). The Stock Exchanges gave their no-objection to the Scheme.

A first motion application, in respect of the Original Scheme, was filed by demerged company (i.e., Vedanta Limited) and four resulting companies (i.e., Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited (“VAML”), Malco Energy Limited (“MEL”), Vedanta Base Metals Limited (“VBML”) and Vedanta Iron and Steel Limited (“VISL”)) before the Hon’ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench (“NCLT”) on 06 August 2024 (“VEDL First Motion”). The Hon’ble NCLT by way of its order dated 21 November 2024 (“VEDL NCLT Order”) inter alia:

- a) directed the Company to convene a meeting of its equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;
- b) directed MEL to convene a meeting of its secured and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the Order;
- c) dispensed with the meeting of equity shareholders of VAML, MEL, VBML and VISL; and
- d) dispensed with the meeting of secured and unsecured creditors of VAML, VBML and VISL.

In December 2024, Vedanta Limited and other five resulting companies decided not to proceed with implementation of Part V of the Original Scheme, i.e., demerger of Base Metal undertaking into VBML, along with making appropriate updates to the Original Scheme (“Scheme”). The non-implementation of the demerger of the Base Metals undertaking shall not affect any other parts of the Original Scheme described above.

In compliance with VEDL NCLT Order, the meetings were held on 18 February 2025 and the Scheme (with modification to exclude demerger of Base Metals Undertaking) was approved by the equity shareholders, secured creditors and unsecured creditors of the Company, as well as the secured and unsecured creditors of MEL.

On 5 March 2025, Vedanta Limited along with VAML, MEL and VISL, filed a second motion petition before the Hon’ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Updated Scheme. After multiple hearings with the Hon’ble NCLT, the Updated Scheme has been approved by the Hon’ble NCLT vide its order dated 16 December 2025.

Further, a separate first motion application was filed by Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (“TSPL”), one of the resulting companies, with the Hon’ble NCLT, Mumbai on 22 October 2024 (“TSPL First Motion”) for demerger of Merchant Power Undertaking of the Company, since TSPL’s Registered Office (“RO”) was in the process of being changed from Mansa (Punjab) to Mumbai (Maharashtra) at the time of filing VEDL First Motion. The Hon’ble NCLT, Mumbai by its order dated 4 March 2025, disposed the TSPL First Motion by rejecting the scheme (“TSPL NCLT Order”). In an appeal filed by TSPL, the TSPL NCLT Order has been set aside by the Hon’ble NCLAT, New Delhi vide order dated 15 September 2025 and the matter has been remanded to the Hon’ble NCLT for proceeding with TSPL First Motion. The Hon’ble NCLT by way of its order dated 17 October 2025 inter alia directed (i) dispensation of the meeting of equity shareholders of TSPL; and (ii) TSPL to convene a meeting of its secured creditors and unsecured creditors within 90 days of the date of receipt of the order. The meetings were held on 21 November 2025, and the Scheme was approved by the secured creditors and unsecured creditors of TSPL. On 25 November 2025, TSPL filed a second motion petition before the Hon’ble NCLT inter alia seeking sanction of the Updated Scheme. The Updated Scheme has been approved by the Hon’ble NCLT vide its order dated 9 January 2026.

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Consequently, the receipt of aforesaid NCLT approval, being one of the substantial approvals, meets the highly-probable criteria prescribed in Ind AS 105 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations” for presentation of the Updated Scheme as discontinued operations. Hence Aluminium undertaking, Oil and Gas undertaking, Iron Ore undertaking and Power undertaking have been disclosed as discontinued operation in financial statements. Accordingly, all previous period figures in the statement of profit and loss have also been re-presented/re-computed.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 20 April 2026, has inter alia, approved the following:

- i. To make the Scheme effective on 1 May 2026; and
- ii. In consultation with VAML, TSPL, MEL and VISL, the Board has fixed 1 May 2026, as the record date for determining the shareholders eligible to receive consideration pursuant to the Scheme.
The impact of the demerger would be given in the period when all substantial conditions as per Scheme are fulfilled/ met.

Brief particulars of the Demerged Undertaking / Discontinued Operations are given as under:

(a) Carrying value of net assets of the Demerged Undertaking (net of inter segment balances) as at 31 March 2026

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Non-current assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	40,970	1,793	5,046	3,089	50,898
Capital work-in-progress	2,001	394	3,332	1,685	7,412
Intangible assets	901	120	39	0	1,060
Exploration intangible assets under development	1,040	-	2,143	-	3,183
Financial assets					
Investments	992	1,775	8,561	4,133	15,461
Loans	-	1,309	-	-	1,309
Trade receivables	-	-	-	634	634
Derivatives	229	-	-	-	229
Others	1,090	125	1,513	14	2,742
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	0	-	1,473	1,473
Other non-current assets	1,929	490	126	92	2,637
Total non-current assets	49,152	6,006	20,760	11,120	87,038
Current assets					
Inventories	4,977	1,010	402	91	6,480
Financial assets					
Investments	1,387	127	20	7	1,541
Trade receivables	2,276	178	448	179	3,081
Cash and cash equivalents	1,300	268	1,133	746	3,447
Other bank balances	268	102	2,576	4	2,950
Loans	0	689	0	869	1,558
Derivatives	296	12	-	0	308
Others	1,107	721	5,563	230	7,621
Other current assets	773	1,098	78	228	2,177
Total current assets	12,384	4,205	10,220	2,354	29,163
Total Assets (A)	61,536	10,211	30,980	13,474	1,16,201

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(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	25,088	418	1,015	2,504	29,025
Lease liabilities	64	200	94	4	362
Other financial liabilities	-	0	4	-	4
Provisions	197	12	1,360	5	1,574
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	4,046	19	654	0	4,719
Other non current liabilities	2,143	26	0	29	2,198
Total non-current liabilities	31,538	675	3,127	2,542	37,882
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	10,323	1,054	2,240	-	13,617
Lease liabilities	17	167	54	0	238
Operational buyers' credit / suppliers' credit	4,073	1,096	33	204	5,406
Trade payables	2,433	296	728	53	3,510
Derivatives	3,327	-	-	-	3,327
Other financial liabilities	2,392	253	6,755	425	9,825
Other current liabilities	1,672	441	207	20	2,340
Provisions	71	53	72	2	198
Total current liabilities	24,308	3,359	10,089	704	38,460
Total Liabilities (B)	55,846	4,035	13,216	3,246	76,342
Net Assets Transferred (A)-(B)	5,690	6,177	17,764	10,228	39,859

(b) Profit from Discontinued Operations

Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Revenue from Operations	50,592	6,073	5,546	1,938	64,149
Total Income	51,077	6,789	7,739	1,952	67,557
Total Expenses	37,474	5,685	5,527	1,830	50,516
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	13,603	1,104	2,212	122	17,041
Exceptional Items	(389)	(863)	(25)	(2)	(1,279)
Tax Expense	3,435	134	148	6	3,723
Profit from Discontinued Operations	9,779	107	2,039	114	12,039

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Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Revenue from Operations	44,233	5,636	6,283	678	56,830
Total Income	44,829	6,249	8,671	689	60,438
Total Expenses	37,444	5,245	5,695	1,143	49,527
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	7,385	1,004	2,976	(454)	10,911
Exceptional Items	-	(314)	1,113	-	799
Tax Expense	1,935	77	439	(79)	2,372
Profit from Discontinued Operations	5,450	613	3,650	(375)	9,338

Net of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Revenue from Operations	50,592	6,073	5,546	1,839	64,050
Total Income	51,077	6,305	7,627	1,853	66,862
Total Expenses	37,131	5,685	5,721	1,825	50,362
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	13,946	620	1,906	28	16,500
Exceptional Items	(389)	(863)	(25)	(2)	(1,279)
Tax Expense	3,435	134	148	6	3,723
Profit from Discontinued Operations	10,122	(377)	1,733	20	11,498

Net of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Revenue from Operations	44,233	5,636	6,283	678	56,830
Total Income	44,595	5,779	8,548	689	59,611
Total Expenses	36,961	5,148	5,765	1,137	49,011
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	7,634	631	2,783	(448)	10,600
Exceptional Items	-	(314)	1,113	-	799
Tax Expense	1,935	77	439	(79)	2,372
Profit from Discontinued Operations	5,699	240	3,457	(369)	9,027

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(c) Net Cashflows attributable to the Discontinued Operations

Gross of inter segmet transactions for the year ended 31st March 2026

(₹ in crores)					
Year ended 31 March 2026	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	13,663	865	1,927	1,271	17,726
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Investing Activities	(4,790)	(634)	4,574	(1,317)	(2,167)
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities	(8,801)	(139)	(5,876)	688	(14,128)

Gross of inter segment transactions for the year ended 31st March 2025

(₹ in crores)					
Year ended 31 March 2025	Aluminium Undertaking	Iron ore Undertaking	Oil & Gas Undertaking	Power Undertaking	Total
Net Cash generated from/(used in) Operating Activities	11,214	428	5,005	(501)	16,146
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(3,732)	(290)	(3,440)	(1,082)	(8,544)
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities	(7,347)	(16)	(1,063)	1,687	(6,739)

Total expense includes finance cost which has been allocated between continuing and discontinued operations based on best estimate of debt allocation between business divisions of Vedanta Limited as at 31 March 2026. Accordingly finance cost of comparative periods have been regrouped between continuing and discontinuing operations.

46 During the year ended 31 March 2026, a short seller has published reports alleging certain matters against some of the Vedanta Group entities including the Company. Based on management assessment, legal advice obtained, and involvement of external experts, management continues to believe that these allegations are baseless and that the transactions stated in the allegations have appropriate commercial substance and that the said transactions have been duly approved through necessary processes and the Company remains compliant with contractual obligations and applicable laws and regulations. During and subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2026, Company has received requests for information and summons for production of documents from the regulators. These are being submitted within relevant due dates and no further communication has been received thereafter. Based on the above, management is confident that no adjustments are required to these financial statements and financial information of the Company for year ended 31 March 2026 or any prior periods with respect to the allegations in the short seller reports published till date.

47 Subsequent events

- (a) Subsequent to 31 March 2026, an incident has occurred at a boiler of Company's Athena Power Plant located at Singhitarai, Chhattisgarh on 14 April 2026. The plant has been taken out of operation, and a detailed technical assessment is currently underway. Based on management's preliminary assessment and information available as at the date of approval of these financial statements, the incident is not expected to have a net material impact on the Company's financial position, statement of operations, or cash flows. Management continues to monitor the situation and will take necessary actions, if required.
- (b) There are other no material adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events, except as already disclosed.

48 The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered was noted in respect of the software. Additionally, the Company preserved audit trail in full compliance with the requirements of section 128(5) of the Act to the extent it was enabled and recorded.

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49 Other Statutory Information

- a) The Company does not have any material transactions with companies struck off as per the Companies Act, 2013.
- b) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- c) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- d) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- e) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year.
- f) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income- tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income- tax Act, 1961).

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 **Vikas Pansari**
Partner
Membership No: 093649
Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Navin Agarwal
Executive Vice-Chairman and
Whole-Time Director
DIN 00006303
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Goel
Chief Financial Officer
PAN AEAPG8383C
Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2026

Arun Misra
Executive Director
(Whole-Time Director)
DIN 01835605
Place: Mumbai

Prerna Halwasiya
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A20856
Place: New Delhi

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Full Form
2C	Contingent Resources
2P	Total of Proven And Probable Reserves
3D	Three Dimensional
5G	5 th Generation
ABH	Aishwariya Barmer Hill
ACT-UP	Accelerated Tracking and Upgradation Process
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIML	Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
ALOP	Alternate Livelihood Opportunity Project
APC	Advanced Process Control
ARMC	Audit & Risk Management Committee
ASP	Alkaline Surfactant Polymer
BALCO	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited
BEV	Battery-Electric Vehicles
BKM	Bamnia Kalan Mine
BMM	Black Mountain Mine
BMPs	Biodiversity Management Plans
boe	Barrel of Oil Equivalent
BPCL	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
bps	Bits Per Second
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting
BU	Business Unit
BU	Billion Units
CA	Chartered Accountant
CAIIB	Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Banker
CAPA	Corrective and Preventive Actions
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CCP	Charge Chrome Plant
CCUS	Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CEDEP	Le Centre Européen d'Education Permanente
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERSAI	Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India
CFD	Corporation Finance Department
CFA	Chartered Financial Analyst
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIT	Court of International Trade
CL	Competency Level
CLZS	Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter
CMD	Chairman & Managing Director
CO2	Carbon dioxide
COD	Committee of Director
CoP	Cost of Productions

Abbreviations	Full Form
COPs	Communities of Practice
CPP	Captive Power Plant
CRISIL	Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited
CRM	Critical Risk Management
CSA	Corporate Sustainability Assessment
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
CSP	Conductor Supported Platform
CWIP	Capital Work in Progress
CXO	Chief Experience Officer
CY	Calendar Year
DAs	Development Areas
DAM	Day Ahead Market
DGH	Directorate General of Hydrocarbons
DGMS	Director General of Mines Safety
DJSI	Dow Jones Sustainability Indices
DMA	Double Materiality Assessment
DMFT	District Mineral Foundations Trust
DMT	Dry Metric Tonne
DPDP	Disaster Recovery and Data Protection
DSC	Dariba Smelting Complex
DSF	Discovered Small Field
DTP	Dry Tailing Plants
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation
ECB	External Commercial Borrowings
ECGC	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EOR	Enhanced Oil Recovery
EPS	Earnings Per Share
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESL	Electrosteel Limited
ESOP	Employee Stock Ownership Plan
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
ETP	Exchange Traded Product
ETF	Exchange-Traded Fund
ETR	Effective Tax Rate
EU	European Union
EVs	Electric Vehicles
ExCos	Executive Committees
FACOR	Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited
FAI	Fixed Assets Investments
FAME	Foundation for Accelerated Mass Empowerment
FATF	Financial Action Task Force

Abbreviations	Full Form
FCN	Forced Cooling Network
FCF	Free Cash Flow
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGD	Flue Gas Desulfurization
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry
FIMI	Federation of Indian Mineral Industries
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
FY	Financial Year
G2	General Exploration
GAMI	Guiyang Aluminium Magnesium Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GCP	Google Cloud Platform
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GISTM	Global Industry Standard on Tailing Management
GoI	Government of India
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GRMC	Group Risk Management Committee
GRMI	Global Risk Management Institute
GW	Giga Watt
H&S	Health & Safety
H2	Hydrogen
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability Study
HCFC	High Carbon Ferro Chrome
HEMM	Heavy Earth Moving Machinery
HESPL	Hindmetal Exploration Services Pvt Limited
HR	Human Resource
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HVLT	High Volume Low Toxicity
HZL	Hindustan Zinc Limited
IBBI	Indian Biodiversity Business Initiative
IBM	Indian Bureau of Mines
ICAM	Incident Cause Analysis Method
ICOFR	Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
ICRA	Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency
ICP	Internal Carbon price
IDC	International Data Corporation
IEEPA	International Emergency Economic Powers Act
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IH	Intracranial Hypertension
IHS	Information Handling Services
IICA	Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IJP	Internal Job Posting
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMSC	India's Most Sustainable Companies

Abbreviations	Full Form
Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards
INR	Indian Rupee
IOG	Iron Ore Goa
IOK	Iron Ore Karnataka
IoT	Internet of Things
IOSCO	International Organisation of Securities Commission
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IR	Integrated Reporting/Report
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
IRO	Investor Relations Officer
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
ITGC	IT General Control
ITGO	IT General Controls
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IVSOC	Inland Vessel statement of compliance
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
JNCASR	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research
JSG	Jharsuguda Power Station
JSG IPP	Jharsuguda Independent Power Plant
JVs	Joint Ventures
kboepd	thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day
KLD	Kilo Liters Per Day
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KRA	Key Responsibility Area
kt	Kilo Tonnes
KTPA	Kilo-Tonnes Per Annum
Kva	Kilo-volt-amperes
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hours
KYM	Kayad Mine
LACP	League of American Communications Professionals
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or the Community
LHS	Left-Hand Side
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LME	London Metal exchange
LMV	Light Motor Vehicle
LOPA	Layers Of Protection Analysis
LTI	Lost Time Injury
LTIFR	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate
m3	Cubic Metre
M. Com	Master of Commerce
MA	Master of Arts
MALCO	The Madras Aluminium Company Limited
ManCom	Management Committee
MAS	Management Assurance Services
mb/d	million barrels per day

Abbreviations	Full Form
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
MD	Managing Director
MEL	Malco Energy Limited
MEMC	Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation
MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration
MIRSD	Market Intermediaries Regulation & Supervision Department
ML	Machine Learning
MLD	Mega Liters per Day
mmboe	Million barrels of oil equivalent
mmscfd	Million Standard Cubic Feet Per Day
MMT	Million Metric Tonnes
mnT	Million tonnes
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
Moz	Million Ounces
MPPT	Maximum Power Point Tracking
MPT	Mangala Processing Terminal
MRD	Market Regulation Department
MSCI	Morgan Stanley Capital International
MSME	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
mt	Million Tonnes
MTPA	Metric Tonnes Per Annum
MVA	Mega Volt Amps
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hours
NABET	National Accreditation Board for Education and Training
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NCLT	National Company Law Tribunal
NELP	New Exploration and Licensing Policy
NEP	Net Effective Premium
NEV	New Energy Vehicle
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHAI	National Highway Authority of India
NIP	National Infrastructure Pipeline
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NLI/NPI	No Net Loss/Net Positive Impact
NMP	National Master Plan
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NPWI	NET Water Positive Impact
NSC	National Safety Council
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation India
NSHR	National Safety and Human Rights or National Security and Human Rights
NWPI	Net Water Positive Index
O&G	Oil and Gas

Abbreviations	Full Form
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OALP	Open Acreage Licensing Programme
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OGMP	Oil & Gas Methane Partnership
OHC	Occupational Health Centre
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Specification
OMS	Operational Maintenance and Surveillance
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
OPD	Online Price Discovery
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAT	Profit After Tax
PCI	Pulverized Coal Injection
PDA s	Power Delivery Agreements
PERC	Passivated Emitter and Rear Cell
PESB	Public Enterprises Selection Board
PGDM	Post Graduate Diploma in Management
PGE	Platinum Group Elements
PIB	Press Information Bureau
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PLI	Production Linked Incentive Scheme
PMI	Purchasing Manager's Index
PMP	Pantnagar Metal Plant
PNG	Piped Natural Gas
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
Pre-NELP	Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy
PRI	Principles for Responsible Investment
PSC	Production Sharing Contract
Q4	Quarter 4
QCI-NABET	Quality Council of India- National Accreditation Board for Education and Training
QNEA	Quantitative Exposure Assessment
R&D	Research and Development
R&R	Reserves & Resources
RAM	Rampura Agucha Mine
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCA	Root Cause Analysis
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCM	Risk Control Matrix
RDC	Rajpura Dariba Complex
RDG	Raageshwari Deep Gas
RDM	Rajpura Dariba Mine
RE	Renewable Energy
RE RTC	Renewable Energy - Round the Clock
REC	Radharaman Engineering College

Abbreviations	Full Form
RELIEF	Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation
RFS	River Fleet Shipping
RHS	Right-Hand Side
ROCE	Return on Capital Employed
RoDTEP	Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products
RoW	Rest of the World
RTC	Round-the-Clock
S&P	Standard & Poor's
SABRE	Superior Achievement in Branding, Reputation & Engagement
SAPs	Safety Action Plans
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SCALE	Supply Chain & Logistics Excellence Award
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
SBTN	Science Based Targets for Nat
SBU	Strategic Business Unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SEEDS	Social Empowerment and Economic Development Society
SEL	Sterlite Energy Ltd
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SHFE	Shanghai Futures Exchange
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SIL	Safety Integrity Level
SKM	Sindesar Khurd Mine
SLI	Starting-Lighting Ignition
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable (or Achievable), Relevant, and Time-bound
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SOx	Sarbanes-Oxley Act
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
SPSC	Social Performance Steering Committee
SR	Sustainability Report
SRK	Steffen, Robertson and Kirsten (Limited)
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math
SZRC	Skorpion Zinc Refinery Conversion
TACO	The Animal Care Organization
TB	Tuberculosis
TC/RC	Treatment Charges and Refining Charges
TCFD	Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
tCO2e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
TLM	Teaching and Learning Materials
TMT	Thermo Mechanically Treated

Abbreviations	Full Form
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
TPM	Total Productive Management
TQM	Total Quality Management
TRIFR	Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate
TSF	Tailing Storage Facility
TSPL	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited
TTR	Tax Transparency Report
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UNSDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
UOP	Universal Oil Products
US / USA	United States of America
US\$	United States Dollar
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VAB	Value Added Businesses
VAL	Vedanta Aluminium Limited
VAL-L	Vedanta Aluminium Limited- Lanjigarh
VAP	Value Added Products
VCI	Vedanta Copper International
VEDAS	Vedanta Academy for Sustainability
VEDL	Vedanta Limited
VGCB	Vizag General Cargo Berth
VLCTPP	Vedanta Limited - Chhattisgarh Thermal Power Plant
VLDPs	Virtual Leadership Development Programmes
VLL	Vedanta Lanjigarh Limited
VPSHR	Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights
VRL	Vedanta Resources Limited
VSAP	Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Process
VSF	Vedanta Sustainability Framework
VSTP	Vedanta Ltd. Sakti Thermal Plant
VZI	Vedanta Zinc International
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WCL	Western Coalfields Limited
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WHRB	Waste Heat Recovery Boiler
WRI	World Resource Institute
WTD	Whole- Time Director
WTPs	Water Treatment Plants
YODA	Youth Organisation in Defence of Animals
Y-o-Y	Year on Year
YTD	Year to Date
YUVA	Young Upcoming Vedanta Achievers
ZFP	Zinc Fumer Plant
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge
ZSD	Zinc Smelter Debari