Welcome to your CDP Forests Questionnaire 2023

F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Hindustan Zinc is one of the largest integrated zinc producers globally, and we also hold a prominent position in lead and silver production on a global scale. Our reputation is bolstered by our status as one of the world's most cost-effective producers, positioning us well to meet the burgeoning demand in Asian nations. We function as a subsidiary of Vedanta Limited, with a 64.9% ownership stake held by the company, while the Government of India retains a 29.5% stake. Our listings can be found on both the NSE and BSE.

Our core operations involve zinc and lead mining, smelting, and power generation. With a metal production capacity exceeding one million tonnes per year, our key mines in Rampura Agucha and Sindesar Khurd, along with modern smelting facilities in Chanderia and Dariba (all in Rajasthan, India), are central to our capabilities. We prioritize operational excellence, sustainability, and cost-efficiency, backed by top-tier assets and over 25 years of mine lifespan. In the past year, Hindustan Zinc achieved significant milestones, including surpassing one million tonnes in refined metal production. Mined metal production increased by 4% to reach 1,062 kt, while refined metal production reached an all-time high of 1,032 kt, marking a remarkable 7% year-on-year growth. Our commitment to exploration drives our growth and future expansions. Successful exploration and development align with our mission and business strategy. We are globally recognized for supplying highly pure refined metals, including LME-registered Special High Grade (SHG) zinc and lead, under various brand names. Our operations span mines, smelters, and refineries.

Our collective power capacity stands at 860.09 MW, which encompasses 505.5 MW from our Captive Power Plant. The remaining 354.59 MW is derived from environmentally friendly power generation methods, encompassing 273.5 MW from wind energy, 40.42 MW from solar power, and 40.67 MW from waste heat generation. Our solar power projects are situated on previously unused sites such as waste dumping yards, Jarosite ponds, Jarofix yard and wasteland, serving as a testament to our commitment to positive environmental impact.

As a responsible mining entity, adhering to biodiversity regulations on local, national, and international levels is of utmost importance. Furthermore, we are committed to upholding robust practices in biodiversity management in accordance with esteemed international voluntary standards, such as those set forth by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and sectoral

guidelines on sustainable mining recommended by International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).
Preserving and augmenting biodiversity forms an essential element of HZL's dedication to sustainable progress. A distinct Biodiversity policy underscores our unwavering resolve to avert risks to biodiversity across all our operations. In alignment with this policy, we have embarked on the following endeavors aligned with our biodiversity policy https://www.hzlindia.com/wp-content/uploads/Biodiversity-Policy-2.pdf:

- Biodiversity assessment study has been conducted at all locations and all units are having biodiversity management plan (BMP).
- Developed a nursery for endangered species of Rajasthan at RAM and Kayad.
- Developed a Peacock Conservation Park at Kayad Mine
- Artificial Bird Nesting & feeding across all HZL units
- Development of butterfly garden at PMP
- Development of peacock & herbal bank at township of HO, Udaipur
- Hindustan Zinc Nurturing Biodiversity with Miyawaki Plantation at DSC, CLZS and ZSD
- Biodiversity Park at RDC
- Three Years engagement with IUCN for reassessment of Biodiversity risk
- Restoration of Jarofix yard at Chanderiya Lead Zinc smelter using Michorizza technology.
- Restoration of Waste dump at Rampura Agucha Mines
- Medicinal garden at KM, RDC and ZSD
- Implementation of wildlife conservation plan at CLZS, RDC and ZM

Moreover, in order to intensify our focus on sustainability and ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) considerations, a distinct committee known as the Sustainability & ESG Committee has been instituted at the Board level. This committee assumes the responsibility of formulating a comprehensive Sustainability Strategy, outlining long-term objectives and targets.

Our actions are aligned with Biodiversity Goal 2025 which aims to Protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the life cycle by adopting a mitigation hierarchy framework to achieve a state of 'No Net Loss'. We have also established a Biodiversity Community as part of the Executive Sustainability Committee. This dedicated community oversees all matters pertaining to biodiversity conservation-related risks.

F0.2

(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	April 1, 2022	March 31, 2023

F0.3

(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

INR

F-MM0.9/F-CO0.9

(F-MM0.9/F-CO0.9) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for which biodiversity-related issues are being reported?

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

F-MM0.10/F-CO0.10

(F-MM0.10/F-CO0.10) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure?

Yes

F-MM0.10a/F-CO0.10a

(F-MM0.10a/F-CO0.10a) Please report your exclusions and describe their potential for biodiversity-related risk.

Exclusion	Description of exclusion	Potential for biodiversity-related risk	Please explain
Other, please specify Marketing Offices	Marketing Offices	No potential	We have omitted marketing offices from consideration due to their negligible biodiversity-related risks and lack of direct involvement in operational activities.

F9 Current state

F-MM9.1/F-CO9.1

(F-MM9.1/F-CO9.1) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Name

Rampura Agucha Mine

Share (%)

100

Country/Area

India

Latitude

25.5

Longitude

74.74

Project stage

Production

Mining method

Underground

Raw material(s)

Zinc

Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start

1991

Year of closure

2040

Description of project

Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM) is an ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 50001 and SA-8000 certified underground zinc and lead mine. Located in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan state, RAM is the largest and richest, lead-zinc deposit in the country and among the world's largest with 70.0 Mt of ore reserves and resources (R&R) with in situ average grade of 11.2% zinc and 1.3% lead on an exclusive basis as on end of FY 2022-23. The Rampura Agucha Mine (RAM) progressed on its performance trajectory, growing in terms of both ore and mined metal production. During FY 2022-23, total ore produced was 4.79 MT which includes 0.48MT Zinc and 0.000049 MT lead.
In FY 2022-23, RAM has received the following awards:
a. Rampura Agucha and Zawar mines received the GreenCo rating of silver
b. Rampura Agucha rescue team won 1st prize in the First Aid Competition consecutively for the 5th time organised in the 36th mine safety week under the DGMS Ajmer regions

Mining project ID

Project 2

Name

Rajpura Dariba Mine

Share (%)

100

Country/Area

India

Latitude

24.57

Longitude

74.08

Project stage

Production

Mining method

Underground

Raw material(s)

Zinc

Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start

1983

Year of closure

2040

Description of project

Our long-standing underground mine, Rajpura Dariba (RD) Mine, holds the distinction of being one of our oldest mines and has a reserve and resource of about 75 million metric tons of ore. RD Mine continued to improve on its performance metrics with highest ever ore production of 1.39 Mt during FY 2022-23. RDM took a series of automation and digitalisation initiatives during the year to improve processes and systems. Installation of CCTVs for continuous monitoring of operations, automation of dewatering and submersible pumps, monitoring and controlling of ventilation fan from the mine control room and biometric access control system were among the key initiatives launched by the team.

Awards Endorsing RDM's Excellence in FY 2022-23:

a. First prize in 'Overall Best Performer' category in All India Mine Rescue Competition (AIMRC)

b. Awarded '5-Star' by Ministry of Mines for exemplary performance in Implementation of Sustainable Development Framework

c. First prize in mineral beneficiation at 33rd MEMC week by Indian Bureau of Mines

Mining project ID

Project 3

Name

Sindesar Khurd Mines

Share (%)

100

Country/Area

India

Latitude

25

Longitude

74.16

Project stage

Production

Mining method

Underground

Raw material(s)

Zinc
Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start

2006

Year of closure

2040

Description of project

Sindesar Khurd Mine (SKM) stands as an exceptional silver-abundant mine, equipped with cutting-edge infrastructure and top-tier mechanization. Its mining operations commenced in April 2006, boasting a current reserve and resource of over 100 million metric tons. Notably, SK Mine is situated on the same geological belt as the RD Mine. The Sindesar Khurd Mine (SKM) reported its highest ever ore production of 5.60 Mt, with mined metal production also reflecting an increase during FY 2022-23 following our continuing expansion efforts. SKM reported a 7% increase in ore production and 3% gain in mined metal production over the previous fiscal, as it surged towards new horizons of growth and expansion.
In a first-of-its-kind initiative in the Indian mining sector, SKM has commissioned Normet Agitator SmartDrive EV in its underground mining operations. The battery powered service equipment will help decarbonise and improve environmental sustainability in the mining industry.

Mining project ID

Project 4

Name

Zawar Mines

Share (%)

100

Country/Area

India

Latitude

24.35

Longitude

73.71

Project stage

Production

Mining method

Underground

Raw material(s)

Zinc

Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start

1942

Year of closure

2040

Description of project

Zawar Mines (ZM) is located 40 kilometres south of Udaipur. ZM has achieved a significant milestone by crossing the 150 Mt ore (reserve & resource) mark. Comprising a collection of four historic mines with a rich mining legacy spanning over two millennia, ZM has commemorated numerous noteworthy accomplishments in the past year. These subterranean mines – Mochia, Balaria, Zawarmala, and Baroi – have also embraced advanced levels of mechanization and digital integration. Situated 40 kilometers southeast of Udaipur in the state of Rajasthan, these mines have effectively leveraged various technological innovations to deliver exceptional performance throughout the year.

Mining project ID

Project 5

Name

Kayad mines

Share (%)

100

Country/Area
India

Latitude
26.53

Longitude
74.69

Project stage
Production

Mining method
Underground

Raw material(s)
Zinc
Lead

Year extraction started/is planned to start
2013

Year of closure
2025

Description of project

The Kayad mine is an underground mine located in Kayad, Ajmer, Rajasthan. It began operations in 2013 and has a total reserve and resource of 7.5 million metric tons. The zinc-lead reserve grade at the end of the reporting year was 5.2%. The mine has successfully shifted to the Mine Development Operator modality, which means that a single stakeholder is responsible for core operations. The underground Kayad Mine (KM) in Ajmer - Rajasthan produced 657.18 kt of ore with 38.26 kt of metal content in FY 2022-23.
Biometric-based driver authentication and unmanned weightage system are among the major initiatives at the mine during FY 2022-23 in the area of digitalisation and automation. Furthermore, Kayad Mines received 5-Star Rating Award in safety and welfare by Rajasthan Government and Jaswant Singh Gill Memorial Industrial Safety Excellence Award 2022 for underground metal mining in India.

F-MM9.2/F-CO9.2

(F-MM9.2/F-CO9.2) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

F-MM9.2a/F-CO9.2a

(F-MM9.2a/F-CO9.2a) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

1,200

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

1,028

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

6

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

Mining project ID

Project 2

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

1,142

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

259

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

15

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

Mining project ID

Project 3

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

200

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

122

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

Mining project ID

Project 4

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

3,620

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

321

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

Mining project ID

Project 5

Total area of owned land/lease/concession (hectares)

480

Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

49

Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Natural habitat

Comment

F-MM9.3/F-CO9.3

(F-MM9.3/F-CO9.3) Are any of your mining projects located in or near legally protected and internationally recognized areas?

	Are any of your projects in or near?	Comment
Legally protected area(s)	No	HZL is strongly committed to abstain from operating, exploring, mining, or drilling activities within World Heritage sites and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas. A 3-year partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been initiated to craft a Biodiversity Management Plan grounded in the principle of achieving no net loss. Additionally, HZL has aligned itself with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Our concerted efforts are geared towards achieving, at a minimum, a state of No Net Loss (NNL) for biodiversity and realizing a Net Positive Gain (NPG) for biodiversity, particularly critical habitats, across all our operational domains. We are committed to implement pathways to avoid deforestation as per the prevailing rules and regulations, including compensatory afforestation where possible. Furthermore, IBAT Study has been done by IUCN to identify the biodiversity features and species which are located within the 10 km buffer zone. This study pointed out that none of our operations are located in any of the identified biodiversity hotspots or protected areas.
UNESCO World Heritage sites	No	HZL is strongly committed to abstain from operating, exploring, mining, or drilling activities within World Heritage sites and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas. A 3-year partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been initiated to craft a Biodiversity Management Plan grounded in the principle of achieving no net loss. Additionally, HZL has aligned itself with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Our concerted efforts are geared towards achieving, at a minimum, a state of No Net Loss (NNL) for biodiversity and realizing a Net Positive Gain (NPG) for biodiversity, particularly critical habitats, across all our operational domains. None of our operations are near to UNESCO Heritage sites
UNESCO Biosphere Reserves	No	HZL is strongly committed to abstain from operating, exploring, mining, or drilling activities within World Heritage sites and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas. A 3-year partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been initiated to craft a Biodiversity Management Plan grounded in the

		principle of achieving no net loss. Additionally, HZL has aligned itself with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Our concerted efforts are geared towards achieving, at a minimum, a state of No Net Loss (NNL) for biodiversity and realizing a Net Positive Gain (NPG) for biodiversity, particularly critical habitats, across all our operational domains. None of our operations are near to UNESCO Biosphere Reserves
Ramsar sites	No	HZL is strongly committed to abstain from operating, exploring, mining, or drilling activities within World Heritage sites and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas. A 3-year partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been initiated to craft a Biodiversity Management Plan grounded in the principle of achieving no net loss. Additionally, HZL has aligned itself with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Our concerted efforts are geared towards achieving, at a minimum, a state of No Net Loss (NNL) for biodiversity and realizing a Net Positive Gain (NPG) for biodiversity, particularly critical habitats, across all our operational domains. None of our operations are near to Ramsar sites
Key Biodiversity Area(s)	No	HZL is strongly committed to abstain from operating, exploring, mining, or drilling activities within World Heritage sites and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas. A 3-year partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been initiated to craft a Biodiversity Management Plan grounded in the principle of achieving no net loss. Additionally, HZL has aligned itself with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Our concerted efforts are geared towards achieving, at a minimum, a state of No Net Loss (NNL) for biodiversity and realizing a Net Positive Gain (NPG) for biodiversity, particularly critical habitats, across all our operational domains. None of our operations are near to KBAs

F-MM9.4/F-CO9.4

(F-MM9.4/F-CO9.4) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining concessions or in their area of influence?

No

F-MM9.5/F-CO9.5

(F-MM9.5/F-CO9.5) Have biodiversity-related issues led to detrimental impact(s) on your business in the reporting year?

	Biodiversity-related issues led to	Comment

	detrimental impacts on the business?	
Row 1	No	HZL conducts a basic screening assessment using IBAT (or other internationally recognized proprietary) database to identify -high biodiversity areas and ecosystem services within each owned/managed operation and facility, as well as identify areas outside the footprint that may be impacted as a result of its operations.

F-MM9.6/F-CO9.6

(F-MM9.6/F-CO9.6) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

	Any penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?	Comment
Row 1	No	We adhered to all regulatory requirements without incurring fines, enforcement orders, or any penalties for contravening biodiversity-related regulations. Safeguarding and enriching biodiversity stands as a fundamental facet of Hindustan Zinc's dedication to sustainable progress.

F10 Procedures

F-MM10.1/F-CO10.1

(F-MM10.1/F-CO10.1) Have biodiversity impacts and risks of your mining projects been assessed before the project development stage?

	Biodiversity impacts and risks assessed before the project development stage?	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, in all cases	Before initiating any project, HZL undertakes a comprehensive screening and impact assessment involving the following steps: 1. Biodiversity Risk Screening: A preliminary analysis is conducted to identify significant biodiversity concerns. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool is employed to screen and categorize our operations as high, medium, or low risk. 2. Biodiversity Risk Assessment: At the site level, a thorough evaluation is performed to gauge biodiversity risks identified during the screening phase, encompassing both the core and buffer zones

		within a 10 km radius of the mines. This assessment involves several steps: a. Desk-based Research: A comprehensive review of local context and ecology literature is carried out. Relevant local, regional, and national legislative prerequisites, along with international conventions pertaining to land management and biodiversity preservation, are identified for each site to establish compliance mechanisms. b. Baseline Biodiversity Survey: On-site field surveys are executed to catalog flora and fauna species within the mine lease area and the surrounding 10 km radius, in addition to regular environmental assessments carried out as a part of EIAs c. Ecosystem Services, Impact, and Dependency Assessment: The conservation status of species, in alignment with the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA) and the IUCN Red List (2014), is assessed. This also includes examining the endemic status of local flora/fauna and their utilization by nearby communities. Further, review of current biodiversity management plan and practices, and site-specific biodiversity. & ecosystem services management protocols are conducted as a part of Ecosystem Service Reviews 3. Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) Development: Drawing from the technical biodiversity risk assessment outcomes, the BMP provides explicit directives for implementing suitable mechanisms to mitigate the impact of operations on biodiversity, with a focus on conservation and ecosystem restoration. For critical habitat impacts that cannot be mitigated, strategies are designed to achieve net positive gains. 4. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting: Throughout the project's lifecycle, ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities are diligently carried out, in accordance with the GRI Standard.

F-MM10.1a/F-CO10.1a

(F-MM10.1a/F-CO10.1a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing biodiversity-related impacts and risks.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys
Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives
Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats
Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

Yes

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool plays a crucial role in our biodiversity risk screening process. IBAT serves as a comprehensive repository of globally acknowledged biodiversity data, allowing us to map out significant biodiversity areas, protected regions, and areas recognized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as critical for specific plant or animal species.
2. As an integral part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study, a survey is conducted to identify the range of flora and fauna species residing within the mine lease area, within a 10 km radius. This comprehensive assessment encompasses the conservation status of species, aligning with the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA) and the IUCN Red List (2014). The endemic status of local flora/fauna and their interactions with the neighbouring communities are evaluated., enabling the identification of potential impacts and subsequently, the formulation of meticulous mitigation measures.
3. A thorough and exhaustive biodiversity assessment is carried out by a third-party entity to meticulously evaluate biodiversity within both the core and buffer zones, within a 10 km radius of our mines. This comprehensive evaluation serves as a foundation for the establishment of our Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) developed in accordance with IFC Performance Standards.

4. Our approach to biodiversity management aligns seamlessly with the Vedanta Technical Standard and follows a structured framework:
STAGE 1 - BIODIVERSITY RISK SCREENING: Utilizing IBAT, each site undergoes a biodiversity risk screening.
STAGE 2 - BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT: Our environmental experts or third-party specialists conduct an in-depth biodiversity risk assessment. This entails a comprehensive analysis of local biodiversity, ecosystem services, and relevant regulations. The outcome provides intricate, site-specific insights, refining the assigned biodiversity risk rating.
STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING A BMP: Drawing from the insights gathered, we formulate a robust Biodiversity Management Plan tailored to each site's unique attributes.
STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING: Our BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicators are continuously monitored and reported upon, ensuring the effective implementation of the plan and providing a mechanism for assessment and improvement.

Mining project ID

Project 2

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys
Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives
Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats

Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

Yes

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool plays a crucial role in our biodiversity risk screening process. IBAT serves as a comprehensive repository of globally acknowledged biodiversity data, allowing us to map out significant biodiversity areas, protected regions, and areas recognized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as critical for specific plant or animal species.
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STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING A BMP: Drawing from the insights gathered, we formulate a robust Biodiversity Management Plan tailored to each site's unique attributes.
STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING: Our BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicators are continuously monitored and reported upon, ensuring the effective implementation of the plan and providing a mechanism for assessment and improvement.

Mining project ID

Project 3

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys
Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives
Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats
Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

Yes

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool plays a crucial role in our biodiversity risk screening process. IBAT serves as a comprehensive repository of globally acknowledged biodiversity data, allowing us to map out significant biodiversity areas, protected regions, and areas recognized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as critical for specific plant or animal species.
2. As an integral part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study, a survey is conducted to identify the range of flora and fauna species residing within the mine lease area, within a 10 km radius. This comprehensive assessment encompasses the conservation status of species, aligning with the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA) and the IUCN Red List (2014). The endemic status of local flora/fauna and their interactions with the neighbouring communities are evaluated., enabling the identification of potential impacts and subsequently, the formulation of meticulous

mitigation measures.
3. A thorough and exhaustive biodiversity assessment is carried out by a third-party entity to meticulously evaluate biodiversity within both the core and buffer zones, within a 10 km radius of our mines. This comprehensive evaluation serves as a foundation for the establishment of our Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) developed in accordance with IFC Performance Standards.
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STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING A BMP: Drawing from the insights gathered, we formulate a robust Biodiversity Management Plan tailored to each site's unique attributes.
STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING: Our BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicators are continuously monitored and reported upon, ensuring the effective implementation of the plan and providing a mechanism for assessment and improvement.

Mining project ID

Project 4

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys
Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives

Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats
Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

Yes

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool plays a crucial role in our biodiversity risk screening process. IBAT serves as a comprehensive repository of globally acknowledged biodiversity data, allowing us to map out significant biodiversity areas, protected regions, and areas recognized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as critical for specific plant or animal species.
2. As an integral part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study, a survey is conducted to identify the range of flora and fauna species residing within the mine lease area, within a 10 km radius. This comprehensive assessment encompasses the conservation status of species, aligning with the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA) and the IUCN Red List (2014). The endemic status of local flora/fauna and their interactions with the neighbouring communities are evaluated., enabling the identification of potential impacts and subsequently, the formulation of meticulous mitigation measures.
3. A thorough and exhaustive biodiversity assessment is carried out by a third-party entity to meticulously evaluate biodiversity within both the core and buffer zones, within a 10 km radius of our mines. This comprehensive evaluation serves as a foundation for the establishment of our Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) developed in accordance with IFC Performance Standards.
4. Our approach to biodiversity management aligns seamlessly with the Vedanta Technical Standard and follows a structured framework:
STAGE 1 - BIODIVERSITY RISK SCREENING: Utilizing IBAT, each site undergoes a biodiversity risk screening.
STAGE 2 - BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT: Our environmental experts or third-party specialists conduct an in-depth biodiversity risk assessment. This entails a comprehensive analysis of local biodiversity, ecosystem services, and relevant regulations. The outcome provides intricate, site-specific insights, refining the assigned biodiversity risk rating.
STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING A BMP: Drawing from the insights gathered, we formulate a robust Biodiversity Management Plan tailored to each site's unique attributes.
STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING: Our BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicators are continuously monitored and reported upon, ensuring the

effective implementation of the plan and providing a mechanism for assessment and improvement.

Mining project ID

Project 5

Type of assessment

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

Impacts considered

Direct impacts

Scope defined by

Governmental agency requirements
Company own standards and/or policies

Methods and tools

Desk-based research
Field surveys
Landscape-scale field surveys
Expert consultation
Stakeholder consultation/analysis
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Aspects considered

Locational alternatives
Threatened species
Migratory species
Endemic species
Protected areas
Critical habitats
Natural habitats
Ecosystem services

Baseline biodiversity data available?

Yes

Is the Environmental Impact Statement publicly available?

Yes

Please explain

1. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool plays a crucial role in our biodiversity risk screening process. IBAT serves as a comprehensive repository of globally acknowledged biodiversity data, allowing us to map out significant biodiversity areas, protected regions, and areas recognized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as critical for specific plant or animal species.

2. As an integral part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study, a survey is conducted to identify the range of flora and fauna species residing within the mine lease area, within a 10 km radius. This comprehensive assessment encompasses the conservation status of species, aligning with the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA) and the IUCN Red List (2014). The endemic status of local flora/fauna and their interactions with the neighbouring communities are evaluated., enabling the identification of potential impacts and subsequently, the formulation of meticulous mitigation measures.
3. A thorough and exhaustive biodiversity assessment is carried out by a third-party entity to meticulously evaluate biodiversity within both the core and buffer zones, within a 10 km radius of our mines. This comprehensive evaluation serves as a foundation for the establishment of our Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) developed in accordance with IFC Performance Standards.
4. Our approach to biodiversity management aligns seamlessly with the Vedanta Technical Standard and follows a structured framework:
STAGE 1 - BIODIVERSITY RISK SCREENING: Utilizing IBAT, each site undergoes a biodiversity risk screening.
STAGE 2 - BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT: Our environmental experts or third-party specialists conduct an in-depth biodiversity risk assessment. This entails a comprehensive analysis of local biodiversity, ecosystem services, and relevant regulations. The outcome provides intricate, site-specific insights, refining the assigned biodiversity risk rating.
STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING A BMP: Drawing from the insights gathered, we formulate a robust Biodiversity Management Plan tailored to each site's unique attributes.
STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING: Our BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicators are continuously monitored and reported upon, ensuring the effective implementation of the plan and providing a mechanism for assessment and improvement.

F-MM10.2/F-CO10.2

(F-MM10.2/F-CO10.2) Does your organization undertake a corporate-level procedure to assess biodiversity-related risks to your business?

	Is there a procedure to assess biodiversity-related risks?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Before initiating any project, HZL undertakes a comprehensive screening and impact assessment involving the following steps: 1. Biodiversity Risk Screening: A preliminary analysis is conducted to identify significant biodiversity concerns. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool is employed to screen and categorize our operations as high, medium, or low risk. 2. Biodiversity Risk Assessment: At the site level, a thorough evaluation

		is performed to gauge biodiversity risks identified during the screening phase, encompassing both the core and buffer zones within a 10 km radius of the mines. This assessment involves several steps: a. Desk-based Research: A comprehensive review of local context and ecology literature is carried out. Relevant local, regional, and national legislative prerequisites, along with international conventions pertaining to land management and biodiversity preservation, are identified for each site to establish compliance mechanisms. b. Baseline Biodiversity Survey: On-site field surveys are executed to catalog flora and fauna species within the mine lease area and the surrounding 10 km radius, in addition to regular environmental assessments carried out as a part of EIAs c. Ecosystem Services, Impact, and Dependency Assessment: The conservation status of species, in alignment with the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (IWPA) and the IUCN Red List (2014), is assessed. This also includes examining the endemic status of local flora/fauna and their utilization by nearby communities. Further, review of current biodiversity management plan and practices, and site-specific biodiversity. & ecosystem services management protocols are conducted as a part of Ecosystem Service Reviews 3. Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) Development: Drawing from the technical biodiversity risk assessment outcomes, the BMP provides explicit directives for implementing suitable mechanisms to mitigate the impact of operations on biodiversity, with a focus on conservation and ecosystem restoration. For critical habitat impacts that cannot be mitigated, strategies are designed to achieve net positive gains. 4. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting: Throughout the project's lifecycle, ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities are diligently carried out, in accordance with the GRI Standard.

F-MM10.2a/F-CO10.2a

(F-MM10.2a/F-CO10.2a) Select the options that best describe your procedure for identifying and assessing biodiversity-related risks.

Row 1

Risk assessment procedure

Other, please specify

Part of ESIA and Standalone assessment

Frequency of assessment

Other, please specify

1. As a part of ESIA Studies (at the conception stage of every project), 2. IBAT assessment (as and when basis), 3. Biodiversity assessment (as and when basis)

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used to identify and assess risks

Internal company methods
External consultants
IBAT for Business
National specific tools and databases

Please explain

Our approach to biodiversity management aligns with the directives outlined in the Vedanta Technical Standard, involving a structured series of stages:

STAGE 1 - BIODIVERSITY RISK SCREENING: At each site, we initiate biodiversity risk screening employing the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This assessment also aids us in confirming that none of our sites are located within the core/buffer zone (within a 10 km radius) of Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bio-Sphere Reserves, or Wild Life Corridors. In addition, as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study, a survey is conducted to identify flora and faunal species within the mine lease area within a 10 km radial distance.

STAGE 2 - BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT: A third-party consultant or our environmental managers conduct a comprehensive biodiversity risk assessment within both the core and buffer zones of a 10 km radius around our mines. This assessment encompasses a desk-based evaluation of the local biodiversity landscape, ecosystem services, and pertinent regulations. The insights derived from this assessment provide a more intricate and site-specific understanding, surpassing the initial biodiversity risk screening carried out in Stage 1. The primary aim is to verify the suitability of the assigned biodiversity risk rating for the site.

STAGE 3 - DEVELOPING A BMP: Guided by the insights gleaned, a tailored Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) is formulated. Presently, all our sites have established Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) in place.

STAGE 4 - MONITORING AND REPORTING: We engage in ongoing monitoring and reporting activities for both the BMP plan and biodiversity performance indicators. This practice ensures the effective execution of the plan and establishes a mechanism for continuous assessment and improvement.

F-MM10.2b/F-CO10.2b

(F-MM10.2b/F-CO10.2b) Which of the following issues are considered in your organization's biodiversity-related risk assessment(s)?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain

Deforestation	Relevant, always included	Deforestation holds high importance for HZL, and it is thoroughly taken into account during the evaluation of biodiversity-related risks in the initial stages of any mining project design. We acknowledge that deforestation and the degradation of forests play a substantial role in driving climate change. We are strongly committed to take immediate steps to maintain, conserve and restore natural ecosystems, including forests and the interconnectedness of habitats. We are committed to avoid deforestation, in line with the prevailing rules and regulations, and to developing compensatory afforestation.
Legally protected areas	Relevant, always included	According to the assessment conducted using the IBAT tool, none of our operating sites have Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, or Wild Life Corridors located within their core/buffer zones (within a 10 km area). We firmly pledge to refrain from engaging in operations, exploration, mining, or drilling activities within World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected regions.
Internationally recognized areas	Relevant, always included	We acknowledge that our operational activities have environmental implications, including particulate emissions, waste generated during mining, refining, and smelting processes, water consumption, and alterations in land use. In pursuit of fostering an approach rooted in best practices for biodiversity management, we have undertaken a comprehensive assessment of all our operations using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This assessment has allowed us to identify the specific sites in proximity to protected areas designated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), crucial bird habitats, and significant biodiversity hotspots. This process has guided us in prioritizing our biodiversity management endeavours, resulting in the implementation of Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) across all our sites.
Threatened, migratory and endemic species	Relevant, always included	During the evaluation and appraisal of biodiversity-related risks for any project, we take into account species that are vulnerable, migratory, or exclusive to certain regions. Our commitment extends to refraining from engaging in operations, exploration, mining, or drilling activities within World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected regions.
Ecosystem services	Relevant, always included	Yes, risks to ecosystem services are considered during the screening and assessment of biodiversity related risks of all projects. Assessment under the Ecosystem Services Review considers the provisioning, supporting, regulating, and cultural services derived from ecosystems including freshwater availability, regulation of water flows, maintenance of air quality, erosion control and water purification & waste treatment

Regulation	Relevant, always included	Yes, regulations are thoroughly studied while conducting biodiversity related risk assessment, impacts and dependency assessments of all projects.
Indigenous peoples	Relevant, always included	No indigenous community or tribal populations were identified in and around our operations. To facilitate comprehension of Vedanta Technical Standard TS22 on Indigenous Peoples/ Vulnerable Tribal Groups requirements and facilitate engagement, negotiation, and partnership with Indigenous Peoples/Vulnerable Tribal Groups, Vedanta has developed the GN00 Indigenous Peoples/ Vulnerable Tribal Groups Guidance Note. The aim is to ensure a framework that mitigates negative impacts and risks while fostering opportunities for favourable economic and social progress across any Vedanta Operation. This guideline aligns with the IFC Performance Standards (PS1 and PS7), mandating specific measures and documentation for projects potentially affecting Indigenous Peoples/Vulnerable Tribal Groups. HZL places considerable importance on local communities and indigenous populations during the project design phase. Accordingly, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and standalone biodiversity assessments incorporate extensive consultations with these local communities, facilitating an in-depth understanding of the local socio-economic landscape. Project designs are then tailored to ensure harmonious coexistence with existing systems and contribute to the economic and social advancement of the nearby communities. There is no ingenious community identified around our operations.
Local communities	Relevant, sometimes included	We recognize the distinct cultural and economic importance associated with each location, impacting the expectations that local communities hold towards us. These communities, situated in the regions of our operations, essentially grant us the permission to conduct our activities, making it imperative for the Company to uphold favourable relationships with them to ensure the uninterrupted progression of our business. In light of this, both the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the standalone biodiversity assessment comprehensively engage in consultations with these local communities, delving into the intricate fabric of the local socio-economic environment. Informed by the insights garnered, project designs are meticulously crafted to align operations harmoniously with existing systems and contribute substantively to the economic and social advancement of the communities residing in the neighboring areas.
Other, please specify		

F-MM10.2c/F-CO10.2c

(F-MM10.2c/F-CO10.2c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's biodiversity-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	HZL places high importance on its customers, recognizing them as integral stakeholders within the broader scope of ESG and sustainability management. As an integral facet of our Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, we conduct public hearings during various phases of project development. This proactive approach enables us to comprehensively grasp and document the concerns of all stakeholders, including our valued customers. Furthermore, our engagement with customers extends to the Materiality Analysis, a periodic exercise conducted once every three years. This inclusive process incorporates Biodiversity Management considerations, ensuring that we integrate the perspectives of our customers into our sustainability endeavors. The most recent Materiality Analysis has designated Biodiversity Management as a high-priority focus area, primarily due to the increasing importance of of natural resources in overall business performance and the need to mitigate potential impacts to biodiversity in our operations. Moreover, we have embraced the Intuitive Moglix platform to facilitate continuous engagement and feedback from our customers. This robust interaction channel supplements our efforts to enhance customer satisfaction and is complemented by a biennial customer satisfaction survey.
Employees	Relevant, always included	The realization of HZL's sustainability objectives, including those pertaining to biodiversity, hinges on the active involvement of our workforce, who play a direct role in our operations. To bolster their understanding of Biodiversity Management, we foster engagement between our employees and senior management through the IUCN 'Leaders for Nature Programme' sessions. These initiatives are designed to heighten awareness and knowledge in this vital area. In our commitment to capacity-building, our employees undergo comprehensive training covering a diverse range of subjects. These include the fundamentals of biodiversity, adherence to regulatory frameworks and global standards, risk assessment,

		strategies for conservation, and the meticulous monitoring of performance metrics tied to biodiversity indicators. Our approach is participatory, involving employees throughout the stages of biodiversity risk assessment and conservation projects such as plantation efforts. Their perspectives are actively sought during project development, underscoring the value we place on their insights. Furthermore, to ensure comprehensive stakeholder involvement, we conduct a Materiality Analysis every three years, soliciting input from key stakeholders, including employees. Biodiversity Management is among the factors carefully considered within this analysis. It's noteworthy that the most recent Materiality Analysis has designated Biodiversity Management as a high-priority focus area, primarily due to the increasing importance of of natural resources in overall business performance and the need to mitigate potential impacts to biodiversity in our operations.
Investors	Relevant, always included	HZL conducts quarterly investor calls, an essential platform for deliberating the company's objectives, gauging progress vis-à-vis these objectives, and outlining our strategies to attain the Sustainability Goals set for 2025. Within this framework, we have established the Biodiversity Goal 2025: 'Protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the life cycle,' which encompasses the ambitious target of planting one million trees. The insights and perspectives of our investors hold immense significance, underlining their relevance in shaping our course of action. To ensure their meaningful contribution, we actively involve investors in our Materiality Analysis, wherein Biodiversity Management constitutes a salient consideration. Notably, the latest Materiality Analysis has ascribed a high-priority status to Biodiversity & Ecosystem. Biodiversity provides many ecosystem services, which are useful for communities and for other activities. If improperly managed, mining, smelting and exploration activities have the potential to negatively affect biodiversity and ecosystem services. Impact could be loss of protected species and habitat fragmentation. Such impacts could affect our social license to operate and our reputation. Preserving and enriching biodiversity is an integral part of Hindustan Zinc’s commitment to sustainable development. The Company’s biodiversity policy and management standards are designed to conserve and promote biodiversity, while working to protect the natural ecosystem in its areas of operation

		In our ongoing pursuit of transparency and engagement, we introduced a senior management Q&A session within the framework of quarterly earnings calls, facilitating direct interaction between our leadership team and shareholders. This serves as a testament to our commitment to fostering robust engagement and fostering an informed investor community.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	The communities hold a pivotal role for HZL, as establishing and maintaining harmonious and tranquil relationships is indispensable for the seamless continuity of operations. Equally essential is the contribution of these communities to our social license to operate. As an integral component of our Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and risk evaluation, we actively engage in public hearings and consultations throughout the various phases of project development. This proactive approach empowers us to comprehensively comprehend and document the concerns expressed by local communities. Furthermore, a biodiversity assessment is undertaken prior to the commencement of any project. This measure serves the dual purpose of safeguarding and conserving the natural habitat, while also ensuring that potential impacts on the local communities are avoided. We recognize the distinct cultural and economic importance associated with each location, impacting the expectations that local communities hold towards us. These communities, situated in the regions of our operations, essentially grant us the permission to conduct our activities, making it imperative for the Company to uphold favourable relationships with them to ensure the uninterrupted progression of our business. In light of this, both the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the standalone biodiversity assessment comprehensively engage in consultations with these local communities, delving into the intricate fabric of the local socio-economic environment. Informed by the insights garnered, project designs are meticulously crafted to align operations harmoniously with existing systems and contribute substantively to the economic and social advancement of the communities residing in the neighboring areas.
Indigenous peoples	Not relevant, explanation provided	Our biodiversity management guidelines encompass a consideration of Indigenous peoples. Although Indigenous peoples are recognized as stakeholders, their relevance within our context is limited. This stems from the fact that none of our sites, situated across various locations, have Indigenous peoples residing in or

		around the vicinity. Consequently, the direct applicability of Indigenous peoples in this context is not pertinent for us.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	Our biodiversity-related risk assessments encompass the active involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), reflecting the significance of incorporating the viewpoints and insights of these pivotal entities. Our engagement with NGOs encompasses the collection of their responses, feedback, and concerns pertaining to biodiversity and ecosystem impacts, with a specific focus on their influence within the realm of local stakeholders.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	Regulators hold a significant role in our considerations, given the potential influence of novel legislation, regulations, and laws pertaining to biodiversity. Such changes, including compliance requirements, updates on protected areas, and industry-specific restrictions or conditions, have the capacity to impact our operations. In the course of project development, a robust public consultation process is conducted. This multifaceted approach serves as a means to identify and acknowledge the concerns of various stakeholders, including regulators. As an integral facet of our Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study and related risk assessment, the insights of regulators are duly incorporated and accounted for.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	Suppliers play an essential role within HZL's operational framework. As part of our comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, we conduct public consultations during various phases of project development. This approach allows us to grasp and meticulously document the concerns of all stakeholders, including our valued suppliers. Additionally, our interaction with suppliers extends to the Materiality Analysis, a recurring exercise conducted every three years. Biodiversity Management is thoughtfully incorporated into this analysis. Notably, the most recent Materiality Analysis has scored high-priority status of Biodiversity & Ecosystem, reflective of the absence of direct biodiversity impact due to our Underground (UG) operations. Guided by our code of conduct and supplier code of conduct, we hold our suppliers accountable for adherence to all environmental regulations, including those related to the Biological Diversity Act (2002).

Other stakeholders, please specify		

F-MM10.3/F-CO10.3

(F-MM10.3/F-CO10.3) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity?

Yes

F-MM10.3a/F-CO10.3a

(F-MM10.3a/F-CO10.3a) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans.

The main criteria for defining the sites that require to prepare biodiversity action plans are:

1. Location of the project site in ecologically sensitive zones: Biodiversity plans are mandatorily prepared for sites falling in ecologically sensitive area such as protected area, key biodiversity area, internationally recognized areas, Ramsar sites that aim to conserve these fragile ecosystems.
2. Project sites and surrounding areas with high biodiversity value, including the presence (permanent or temporary) of important or endangered species of plants or animals, as listed on the IUCN Red List are required to prepare Biodiversity Action Plans that focus on mitigating the impacts of operations.
3. Legal compliance for biodiversity management: HZL takes into consideration local and international regulatory mandates for managing biodiversity related risks and adheres to their norms. Biodiversity Action Plans for sites are prepared in response to meet the legal requirements of such norms wherever applicable and develop voluntary/ involuntary compensation measures to continue operations.

F11 Impacts, risks and opportunities

F-MM11.1/F-CO11.1

(F-MM11.1/F-CO11.1) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

	Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?	Comment
Row 1	No	As per IBAT tool assessment, no Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bio Sphere Reserves, Wild Life Corridors etc. are situated in core/buffer zone (10 km area) of any of our

		operating sites. We are committed not to operate/explore/mine/drill in World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas.

F-MM11.2/F-CO11.2

(F-MM11.2/F-CO11.2) Have you identified any biodiversity risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

F-MM11.3/F-CO11.3

(F-MM11.3/F-CO11.3) Have you identified any biodiversity-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

F-MM11.3a/F-CO11.3a

(F-MM11.3a/F-CO11.3a) For your disclosed mining projects, provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Reputational and markets

Primary biodiversity-related opportunity

Positive reputational value

Where does the opportunity occur?

Company-wide

Mining project ID

Estimated timeframe for realization

4-6 years

Company specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

As a responsible mining company, we hold a paramount duty to adhere to biodiversity regulations at the local, national, and international levels, in alignment with international voluntary standards like the International Finance Corporation (IFC). We recognize that our operational endeavors carry environmental implications, encompassing particulate emissions, waste generation from mining, refining, and smelting activities, water consumption, and alterations in land use. To cultivate a framework of exemplary biodiversity management, we have meticulously evaluated all operational aspects via the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). Since 2015, HZL has collaboratively worked alongside producers, families, NGOs, and government

institutions, united in our mission to safeguard the indigenous lands and forests of the region.

Our endeavors encompass diverse biodiversity management projects such as the Peacock Conservation Park, an endangered plant nursery, a butterfly garden, a medicinal park, tree inventory efforts, as well as plantations on Kalimagri and Ratnagiri, each attaining successful outcomes. As a devoted member of the IUCN Leaders for Nature (LfN) network, we steadfastly remain committed to amplifying and restoring biodiversity. Our ongoing commitment materializes through regular employee training initiatives and awareness campaigns conducted in partnership with the LfN team. HZL has also entered into a three-year engagement with IUCN in 2022 to enhance its performance in biodiversity conservation and management. This year onwards HZL has also included the use of Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metric to identify key biodiversity risks besides IBAT. The results have pointed out that none of our operations are in any of the identified biodiversity hotspots or protected areas and pose no significant risks to biodiversity.

Our engagement with local communities is further exemplified through flagship CSR programs like 'Smadhan.' Through these programs, we strive to ensure sustainable livelihoods for earmarked families by promoting integrated farming systems and livestock development across 184 villages.

F12 Governance

F-MM12.1/F-CO12.1

(F-MM12.1/F-CO12.1) Is there board-level oversight of biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

Yes

F-MM12.1a/F-CO12.1a

(F-MM12.1a/F-CO12.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) (do not include any names) on the board with responsibility for biodiversity-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO bears the ultimate responsibility for matters pertaining to climate and biodiversity, holding the highest decision-making authority within the company. Occupying a pivotal role, our CEO is a distinguished member of HZL's Board of Directors and an integral part of the Board Level Sustainability & ESG Committee. This committee assumes the crucial function of providing comprehensive guidance on the full spectrum of identified key ESG concerns, while also overseeing the company's strides toward achieving its sustainability goals by 2025. Pertaining to water-related aspects, our CEO apprises the board on various pertinent issues,

	yearly targets, site-specific performance metrics, and the advancement of set objectives. Empowered with the authority, the CEO is entrusted with the endorsement of CAPEX & OPEX budgets, along with the allocation of essential resources for the execution of the sustainability strategy. Additionally, the CEO takes a lead in instigating biodiversity conservation measures and climate adaptation and mitigation actions. Moreover, the CEO shoulders responsibilities spanning Procurement, Human Resources, Finance, Legal, and Operations, each contributing to the effective implementation of our Water & Climate strategy. Illustrative examples of our CEO's proactive stance on biodiversity related matters include: a) We are currently piloting targets for nature with SBTN and working on the required steps to Assess and Prioritise to assess our impact on nature and define the areas where action is most needed. b) HZL diligently pursues the aspiration of achieving a minimum of No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity and striving for a Net Positive Gain (NPG) of biodiversity, particularly in critical habitats, across all our operational domains. c) A proactive commitment is evident in our association with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). This strategic engagement underscores our dedication to fostering actions and facilitating reporting that addresses the evolving risks linked to nature. d) HZL's partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) extends over a three-year duration. This collaboration underscores our unwavering resolve to enhance our performance in biodiversity conservation and management as well as conservation of wildlife through the preparation of wildlife conservation plans.

F-MM12.1b/F-CO12.1b

(F-MM12.1b/F-CO12.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of biodiversity-related issues.

	Frequency that biodiversity-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which biodiversity-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Other, please specify HZL conducts board level discussions on half yearly basis whereas, monthly	Monitoring implementation and performance	The Board-Level Sustainability and ESG Committee plays a pivotal role in assisting the Board to fulfill its obligations concerning Environmental, Social, and Governance

	meetings are held by the executive sustainability	Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Setting performance objectives	(ESG) matters. Convening twice a year, this Committee's responsibilities encompass: a) Providing diligent oversight of the Sustainability & Biodiversity Management Strategy. b) Reviewing and vigilantly monitoring the execution of Sustainability & Biodiversity action plans. c) Tracking the performance of established objectives, while diligently overseeing the progress towards set goals and targets. d) Exercising due diligence in supervising significant capital expenditures earmarked for the implementation of the Sustainability Strategy. e) Continuously striving for the enhancement of Sustainability performance. f) Facilitating the implementation of pertinent Sustainability processes and policies across the organization. g) Regularly reassessing the Company's stakeholder base and their material interests, in conjunction with soliciting updates on climate-related issues from functional and business heads. At the executive level, positioned just below the Board, the Executive Sustainability Committee, led by the CEO, collaborates with the Board to provide targeted oversight of the company's strategy, policies, programs, and associated risks related to water and other sustainability matters. The composition of this committee includes the CEO, CFO, functional and plant heads, SBU Directors, and eight sub-community chairpersons, which includes representation from the Biodiversity Community. These members convene quarterly to discuss and review HZL's overarching progress, encompassing critical endeavors such as the implementation of endangered species conservation plans. Furthermore, within the framework of the Executive Sustainability Committee, HZL has

			established a Biodiversity Community, chaired by a senior leader at the corporate level. This community is composed of experts drawn from each site, collectively driving the governance of biodiversity management plans and actively participating in biodiversity conservation initiatives. Meetings are convened on a monthly basis, during which the community reviews the advancement of various biodiversity conservation and management projects.

F-MM12.2/F-CO12.2

(F-MM12.2/F-CO12.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for biodiversity-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on biodiversity-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO holds the ultimate responsibility for the management of biodiversity and wields the highest decision-making authority within the company. Our CEO is a member of HZL's Board of Directors and also participates in the Board Level Sustainability & ESG Committee. This committee plays a crucial role in offering comprehensive guidance on all identified key ESG issues and reviews the company's progress towards achieving its sustainability goals for 2025. We aim to achieve a No Net Loss and Net Positive Gain of biodiversity at all our sites of operation and supply chain and especially in critical habitats. The board receives detailed briefings on various sustainability and biodiversity matters, annual targets, site performance, and progress reports on targets from our CEO.

Additionally, the CEO is vested with the authority to approve CAPEX & OPEX budgets and allocate necessary resources for the implementation of biodiversity management and mitigation initiatives. While the CEO's responsibilities extend beyond sustainability to encompass areas such as Procurement, Human Resources, Finance, Legal, and operations, the CEO is also authorized by the board to make day-to-day decisions pertaining to risks, opportunities, investments, and biodiversity.

Operating at the executive level, one tier below the board, the Executive Sustainability

Committee, led by the CEO, assists the Board in maintaining a focused oversight of the company's strategy, policies, programs, and associated risks related to water-related issues and other sustainability matters. This committee comprises the CEO, CFO, functional heads, plant heads, SBU Directors, and eight sub-community chairmen (including those representing the Biodiversity Community). These committee members convene on a monthly basis to review HZL's company-wide progress on our overarching goals, including the implementation of critical/endangered species conservation plans. We have established a dedicated Biodiversity Policy and Management standard that offers guidance on avoiding, minimizing, or compensating for disruption to biodiversity throughout the project lifecycle. Furthermore, Vedanta our parent company is the first Indian company to join World Economic Forum's 1 Trillion Tree Movement.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Sustainability committee

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on biodiversity-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Sustainability and ESG Committee plays a crucial role in aiding the Board to fulfil its obligations concerning ESG matters, which encompass Biodiversity, and ensures robust supervision of sustainability concerns. The Committee convenes twice annually and holds the following responsibilities:

• Exercising oversight over the Sustainability & Biodiversity Management Strategy.
• Conducting thorough reviews and diligent monitoring of the Sustainability & Biodiversity Management strategy.
• Monitoring the performance of established objectives and overseeing progress towards goals and targets.
• Providing oversight over significant capital expenditures allocated to the implementation of the Sustainability and Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.
• Continuously enhancing Sustainability performance.
• Effectively implementing pertinent processes and policies related to Sustainability throughout the company.
• Periodically revisiting the Company's stakeholder base and their material interests, actively seeking updates on the management of biodiversity and local community issues from respective functional and business heads.

Furthermore, the Committee bears the responsibility of formulating the Sustainability Strategy and establishing long-term biodiversity related goals and targets. It assumes a pivotal strategic role in all business decisions to prevent potential environmental harm and uphold HZL's standing as a leading sustainable Metal & Mining enterprise.

F-MM12.3/F-CO12.3

(F-MM12.3/F-CO12.3) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of biodiversity-related issues?

	Are there incentives to C-suite employees or board members?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	The board-approved sustainability strategy encompasses our biodiversity targets for 2025, which notably includes the 'No Net-Loss' approach aimed at realizing our Sustainability Goals by 2025. Our biodiversity conservation strategy is intricately designed to safeguard and enhance biodiversity throughout all stages of the life cycle. The specific indicators for incentivized performance, such as biodiversity restoration at mining sites and a goal of planting one million trees, are intricately aligned with these Biodiversity targets, as guided by our comprehensive biodiversity policy. A significant aspect of the CEO's performance-linked bonus pay, accounting for 15%, is contingent upon the VSAP (Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Program) score. This score is formulated based on the comprehensive 13-pillar Vedanta Sustainability Framework. The assurance model encompasses diverse modules, addressing critical facets including environment, health, safety, community elements, as well as biodiversity conservation and restoration.

F-MM12.3a/F-CO12.3a

(F-MM12.3a/F-CO12.3a) What incentives are provided to C-Suite employees or board members for the management of biodiversity-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role entitled to incentive	Indicator for incentivized performance	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Other, please specify VSAP Scores	The CEO, who also plays a pivotal role in guiding the company's Sustainable Strategy, which encompasses biodiversity-related objectives, is motivated by his performance aligned with annual targets. His annual bonuses and related compensation are partly contingent on his achievements in advancing HZL's sustainability endeavors and leadership. The board-approved sustainability strategy

			encompasses our 2025 biodiversity targets, notably embracing 'Protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the life cycle' approach to realize our Sustainability Goals for 2025. Our biodiversity conservation strategy is designed to ensure the safeguarding and enhancement of biodiversity throughout the entire life cycle. The performance indicators that drive incentivized performance, such as the restoration of biodiversity and the ambitious goal of planting one million trees, are intimately tied to these Biodiversity targets, guided by our comprehensive biodiversity policy. Significantly, a substantial portion, 15%, of the CEO's performance-linked bonus compensation is contingent on the VSAP (Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Program) score, founded upon the 13 pillars of the Vedanta Sustainability Framework. The assurance model encompasses distinct modules, addressing critical aspects including environment, health, safety, community elements, as well as biodiversity conservation and restoration. .
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify All employees	Achievement of commitments and targets Other, please specify Total area restoration, Plantation	As part of the annual competitions, HZL recognizes employees who help attain HZL's sustainability goals. Champions who contribute best innovative ideas leading to protection and enhancement of biodiversity aligned with our biodiversity goals 2025 are rewarded. Additionally, employees are also recognized for innovative initiatives undertaken by an individual or a team and nominated for 'Star of the month' and 'Star team of the month' awards and are rewarded by the CEO in town hall meeting.

F-MM12.4/F-CO12.4

(F-MM12.4/F-CO12.4) Does your organization have a policy that includes biodiversity-related issues?

Yes, we have a documented biodiversity policy that is publicly available

F-MM12.4a/F-CO12.4a

(F-MM12.4a/F-CO12.4a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your policy.

	Format	Content	Please explain

Row 1	Stand-alone biodiversity policy	Recognition of the overall importance of natural habitats Recognition of potential business impact on natural habitats Description of timebound commitments and targets Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and capacity-building	The policy is applicable throughout the operational lifecycle of the projects and mines, covering stages from exploration and planning to evaluation, operation, and closure. Furthermore, it extends to activities in our upstream value chain. Hindustan Zinc will strive to: a. Achieve nature positive impacts to biodiversity values by implementing intense management actions either on site or off site, to compensate for any project impacts to areas recognized nationally or internationally for their high values of threatened, endemic/migratory and threatened ecosystems. b. Comply with, and exceed whenever feasible, the local, regional, and national legislative requirements concerning land management and biodiversity conservation, as well as relevant international agreements c. Avoid deforestation and habitat loss in internationally recognized areas such as World Heritage Sites and IUCN Protected Area Management Categories 1a,b and 2 d. Compensate with future reforestation (no net deforestation) by appropriate on or off-site habitat restoration e. Achieve NNL at our project operations and ensure that we will operate on the principles of NPI for critical habitat f. Set targets and objectives to avoid, reduce or mitigate biodiversity and nature-based impacts on people and planet g. Integrate biodiversity & nature considerations into our strategic approach, financial planning and analyzing the nature-related risks and opportunities throughout the project lifecycle h. Conduct biodiversity risk assessment and apply the mitigation hierarchy to avoid or minimize biodiversity and nature-based risks i. Ensure continuous improvements in biodiversity performance through effective management and implementation of action plans in alignment with the “Nature-Based Solutions” approach. j. Review the performance against the policy on a periodic basis to ensure management of biodiversity as per our objectives including the sharing of good practices throughout the organization and stakeholders. k. Engage and raise awareness amongst our employees, business partners, supply chain and other stakeholders

			to enhance their knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and ecosystem management practices. l. Actively encourage value chain partners and suppliers to align with this policy and avoid operational activities near sites containing globally/nationally important biodiversity

F-MM12.5/F-CO12.5

(F-MM12.5/F-CO12.5) Has your organization made any public commitment(s) to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Yes

F-MM12.5a/F-CO12.5a

(F-MM12.5a/F-CO12.5a) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and timeframe.

Commitment

Other, please specify

Protect and enhance biodiversity throughout the life cycle.

Coverage

Company-wide

% of total production covered by commitment

100%

Commitment timeframe

2021-2025

Please explain

Crafted with a comprehensive perspective, our Sustainability goals for 2025 serve as a cohesive action plan aimed at realizing our overarching and enduring vision of generating positive impacts across the entire value chain. Over the forthcoming five years, our unwavering commitment propels us toward the attainment of these objectives, with the ultimate aim of imbuing the lives of our stakeholders with positivity and advancement. Rather than viewing our goals in isolation, we regard them as integral components of a collective scorecard, necessitating tangible advancements across diverse functional areas. Notably, our Biodiversity Goal for 2025 is to 'Protect and Enhance Biodiversity throughout the Life Cycle' and to establish one million plantation. Our proactive initiatives encompass a range of endeavours, including a significant afforestation program, the creation of the Peacock Conservation Park, an endangered plant nursery, butterfly gardens, medicinal parks, tree inventory efforts, as

well as extensive plantations on Kalimagri and Ratnagiri – all emblematic of our robust commitment to effective biodiversity management. Additionally, we have initiated a 3 Years engagement with IUCN for reassessment of Biodiversity risk, carried out restoration of Jarofix yard at Chanderiya Lead Zinc smelter, restored Waste dump at Rampura Agucha Mines and undertaken Miyawaki plantation, and invested in the development wildlife conservation plans for the protection of schedule-1 species and their habitats.
We have engaged with IUCN for revisiting our BMP and to align our actions towards no net loss. Our 3-year engagement with IUCN covered:
* Reframing of the biodiversity policy/technical standard and guidance note towards achieving the immediate goal of no net loss and to work in line with global standards
* Reviewing current BMPs & practices, develop site-specific biodiversity and ecosystem services management protocols, considering global best practices with a mission to achieve no net loss
* Development of annual action plan with reference to BMP & biodiversity policy, and support in the implementation of the BMP
* Training and building the capacities of employees in biodiversity and ecosystem services management

Commitment

Other, please specify

No Net Deforestation

Coverage

Company-wide

% of total production covered by commitment

100%

Commitment timeframe

No specified timeframe

Please explain

We are strongly committed to take immediate steps to maintain, conserve and restore natural ecosystems, including forests and the interconnectedness of habitats. We are committed to avoid deforestation, in line with the prevailing rules and regulations, and to developing compensatory afforestation.

F13 Business strategy

F-MM13.1/F-CO13.1

(F-MM13.1/F-CO13.1) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated	5-10	Our objective is to establish ourselves as a pioneering force in green technology within the industry, while concurrently diminishing our ecological impact. Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) operates our activities that influence biodiversity and ecosystems across the entire lifecycle, spanning from exploration to closure. Recognizing our role as a mining entity, we acknowledge that our impact on biodiversity can potentially entail business risks. To address and alleviate the biodiversity-related risks, we have integrated company-specific biodiversity objectives into our overarching long-term business strategy. These objectives aim to achieve a minimum of No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity and Net Positive Gain (NPG) of biodiversity, particularly in cases involving critical habitats, while simultaneously establishing a digital roadmap for all our operations. Distinctive and tailored Biodiversity Management Plans have been devised for our nine operational sites, each located away from biodiversity hotspots, as confirmed by IBAT surveys conducted across our sites. Our commitment to prioritizing biodiversity is evident during the planning and developmental stages of new projects, where biodiversity risk screening and assessment, accompanied by risk-mitigation action plans, are integral since project inception. We also conduct Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) during the project permitting phase, ensuring alignment with regulatory bodies and stakeholders. Our diligent mapping of potential operational risks enables us to formulate comprehensive action plans aimed at safeguarding regional biodiversity. Moreover, even

			during project closure, we strive to restore the land as closely as possible to its natural state. In line with the Vedanta Sustainability Assurance Programme (VSAP), we have established a direct link between employee and executive compensation and biodiversity indicators and performance. This ensures the implementation and adherence to biodiversity practices across all operational sites.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated	5-10	In pursuit of our climate ad biodiversity targets, we have ingrained biodiversity management deeply within our long-term business strategy. Over the course of this year, we introduced a distinct Biodiversity Policy, underscoring our unwavering commitment to preventing biodiversity-related risks across our entire business spectrum. To uphold this policy and achieve our overarching biodiversity objective of 'protecting and enhancing biodiversity throughout the life cycle,' we have undertaken the following proactive measures: - Conducted comprehensive biodiversity assessment studies at all our locations, resulting in the formulation of biodiversity management plans (BMPs) for each unit. - Established a nursery dedicated to endangered species of Rajasthan at both the RAM and Kayad sites. - Created a Peacock Conservation Park within the Kayad Mine premises. - Artificial bird nesting and feeding platform across all HZL units. - Developed a water pond to support bird populations at PMP. - Pioneered the creation of a butterfly garden at PMP. - Established a peacock and herbal bank within the township of HO, Udaipur. - Entered into a 3 Years engagement with IUCN for reassessment of Biodiversity risk - Restoration of Jarofix yard at Chanderiya Lead Zinc smelter - Restored of Waste dump at Rampura Agucha Mines - Development wildlife conservation plans for the protection of schedule-1 species and their habitats Each of these initiatives undergoes annually twice review by our Board Level ESG and Sustainability

			Committee, ensuring their alignment with our strategic goals. In addition to our internal efforts, we have forged partnerships with NGOs, international institutions, and governmental bodies to advance our biodiversity agenda and access expert insights. Our commitment to addressing evolving nature-related risks is underscored by our membership in the Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Furthermore, as part of our endeavour to seamlessly integrate biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation into our operations and bolster our biodiversity conservation and management performance, we have engaged in a three-year partnership with IUCN.
Financial planning	Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated	5-10	Biodiversity management holds a significant place within our annual financial planning process. Our financial plans are carefully designed to incorporate the imperative of safeguarding and enriching biodiversity across the entire project lifecycle and its surroundings. This strategic commitment is deeply embedded within our overarching business plan, as we consistently assess our operations to identify and mitigate potential risks or threats to the local ecology. Our proactive approach extends to collaborative partnerships with stakeholders, enabling us to solicit valuable insights on enhancing biodiversity. Our financial planning is comprehensive and includes projected estimates to effectively execute our long-term strategy of safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity, along with the associated cost considerations.

F14 Implementation

F-MM14.1/F-CO14.1

(F-MM14.1/F-CO14.1) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitment(s) to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Yes

F-MM14.1a/F-CO14.1a

(F-MM14.1a/F-CO14.1a) Provide details of your target(s) related to your commitment(s) to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity, and progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Target label

'PROTECT AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE' is an ongoing and continuous process that is embedded in our company strategy i.e. Biodiversity Goal 2025. In alignment with this endorsement, we have undertaken the following sub-goals: Reassessment of biodiversity and development of biodiversity management plan; Implementation of critical/ endangered species conservation plan; One million plantation drives.

Base year

2020

Target year

2025

% of target achieved

21-30%

Please explain

Our Biodiversity Goal 2025 is – to 'Protect and Enhance Biodiversity throughout the Life Cycle' and to plant one million trees. This represents an enduring commitment that is seamlessly integrated into our business philosophy. This commitment translates into a perpetual and seamless endeavor. Annually, our company engages in a comprehensive audit process, facilitated by an external agency, to assess the effectiveness of our policies. These yearly audits (VSAP) are systematically carried out across all Hindustan Zinc locations to ensure strict adherence to the Vedanta Standard Framework. We have undertaken massive afforestation program, Peacock Conservation Park, endangered plant nursery, butterfly garden, medicinal park, tree inventorization, plantation on Kalimagri and Ratnagiri as few of the key projects for biodiversity management'.
Further, we have initiated a 3 Years engagement with IUCN for reassessment of Biodiversity risk, carried out
restoration of Jarofix yard at Chanderiya Lead Zinc smelter, restored Waste dump at Rampura Agucha Mines.

F-MM14.2/F-CO14.2

(F-MM14.2/F-CO14.2) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

Row 1

Number of mining projects required to produce a biodiversity action plan

5

% of mining projects required to produce a biodiversity action plan that have one in place

100

Format

Stand-alone document

Part of general Environmental Management System

Frequency biodiversity action plans are reviewed

Regularly

Please explain

We have developed a dedicated and exclusive Biodiversity Policy, which is designed to safeguard species of significant biodiversity value and address risks in high-priority conservation areas surrounding our operational sites. To facilitate the process of biodiversity risk assessment, we employ the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) mapping tool, categorizing our operations as high, medium, or low risk based on their respective risk profiles. This categorization informs the formulation of Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) for all our sites.

In collaboration with TERI (The Energy and Research Institute), our CLZS team has harnessed mycorrhiza technology to restore the depleted Jarofix Yard. This innovative technology ensures the rejuvenation of exhausted soils, transforming wasteland into fertile and productive terrain. As part of our ongoing efforts in biodiversity management, we have embarked on several key projects, including a significant afforestation program, establishment of the Peacock Conservation Park, Miyawaki afforestation at DZS plant, development of a biodiversity park at the RDM facility, creation of an endangered plant nursery, establishment of a butterfly garden and medicinal park, comprehensive tree inventory efforts, and extensive plantation initiatives at Kalimagri and Ratnagiri.

Our commitment to preserving biodiversity is further evident through the implementation of extensive green belts. We have established nurseries for various endemic and medicinal (Ayurvedic) plants, Rampura Agucha, and Kayad Mine. A meticulously designed conservation plan has been executed to protect the national bird, Pavocristatus (Indian Peafowl), at our Kayad mines. Additionally, we have created a butterfly park at our Pantnagar Metal Plant (PMP) and Head Office.

As a testament to our dedication to biodiversity preservation, we are signatories of the Indian Biodiversity Business Initiative (IBBI) and participants in the IUCN Leaders for Nature program. We have three years engagement with IUCN for revisiting our BMP and to align our actions towards no net loss.

F-MM14.3/F-CO14.3

(F-MM14.3/F-CO14.3) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity?

Yes

F-MM14.3a/F-CO14.3a

(F-MM14.3a/F-CO14.3a) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Approach

Minimization

Type of measure

Physical controls

Description

At Rampura Agucha, we undertook a comprehensive Biodiversity assessment, culminating in the formulation of a robust Biodiversity Action plan. Our commitment to safeguarding local ecosystems, preserving biodiversity, and upholding the integrity of ecosystem functions led us to establish forests that serve as carbon sinks and act as sanctuaries for endangered species.

Within our efforts, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) has established an in-house nursery spanning an area of 1200 square meters at Rampura Agucha. This nursery encompasses a diverse array of plant species, including both exotic and medicinal (ayurvedic) varieties such as Commiphora Wightii, Butea monosperma, Terminalia arjuna, Colophospermum mopane, Drumstick, Hardwickia, Acacia, Simmondsia chinensis, Spirogyra, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Tecomella undulata, and Jatropha curcas.

The significance of this nursery extends beyond its physical presence. Annually, it yields an impressive supply of approximately 10,000 saplings. This initiative serves as a commendable model, contributing to the resurgence of endangered and threatened floral species indigenous to Rajasthan. In line with our commitment to environmental stewardship, we extend the benefits of these saplings to neighboring communities. By dispersing these saplings, we effectively expand the range and prevalence of endangered species, fortifying our collective efforts towards biodiversity conservation.

Mining project ID

Project 2

Approach

Avoidance

Type of measure

Project design

Description

Under the Biodiversity Park project, around 10 ha of land in Rajpura Dariba Complex has been developed where around 50,000 plants of 42 different species were planted to attract local and migratory birds which come to a nearby irrigation pond.

Mining project ID

Project 3

Approach

Avoidance

Type of measure

Other avoidance measure, please specify

Other avoidance measure, please specify Using Municipal STP treated water to reduce dependency of the fresh water and conserving the aquatic biodiversity

Description

Udaipur is situated amidst the confluence of multiple rivers, and among them, the Ahar River holds historical significance. However, over time, the impacts of urbanization have taken a toll on this waterbody. The Ahar River has borne the brunt of urban growth, absorbing the entire domestic and industrial waste of Udaipur, amounting to approximately 100 to 150 million liters per day. Shockingly, nearly 10 percent of this waste consists of untreated industrial effluents. The accumulation of high levels of BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), COD (chemical oxygen demand), and alkalinity in the Ahar River has severely disrupted the local ecology. The adverse effects include deforestation in the surrounding areas, degradation of the catchment area, excessive exploitation of groundwater, and the onset of eutrophication.

These challenges have led to the depletion of oxygen concentration in the lake water, creating anaerobic conditions that result in foul odors and a decline in aquatic life. To address this critical issue, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) collaborated with the Udaipur Municipal Corporation to establish a state-of-the-art Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with a capacity of 60 Million Liters per Day (MLD). The primary objective of this initiative is to treat the sewage generated by Udaipur city, which was previously being discharged directly into the Ahar River. The treated water from the STP is judiciously utilized for various purposes, including HZL's mining and smelting operations.

Remarkably, this innovative approach has led to a significant reduction in the environmental impact. For instance, approximately 80% of the water demand at the Sindesar Khurd mines is now met through the utilization of treated water from the Udaipur STP. The sewage treatment process involves a series of biological processes that yield both treated water and valuable manure. These byproducts undergo additional processing, including sludge thickening and dewatering, before the treated water is

directed to our operations. By effectively redirecting the effluents from the river to our operational processes through dedicated pipelines, we have succeeded in preserving the aquatic ecosystem of the Ahar River. This endeavor not only safeguards the aquatic biodiversity but also contributes to our larger goal of reducing freshwater dependence.

Mining project ID

Project 4

Approach

Minimization

Type of measure

Physical controls

Description

We have embraced a proven technology known as "Phytoremediation," pioneered by NEERI, to mitigate the chemical challenges posed by tailings (the residue from the milling process in the flotation plant). This technology aims to transform the composition of tailings into a stable blend conducive to the growth of vegetation. Given the innate chemical hostility of tailings, fostering vegetation on them necessitates extensive laboratory and field research and experimentation.

At Zawar mines, an array of around 25 plant species, including various grasses, underwent testing in the laboratory using 40 different nutrient combinations and various watering regimes. Subsequent field trials aided in identifying the plant and grass species that could facilitate the reclamation of tailings, along with the specific soil composition required to support this endeavor. Through these dedicated and conscientious efforts, several hectares of barren land that was once covered with discarded tailings have been cultivated into thriving green areas, now densely populated with vegetation.

Mining project ID

Project 5

Approach

Minimization

Type of measure

Physical controls

Description

At Kayad mines, a comprehensive Biodiversity assessment was carried out, leading to the initiation of three pivotal projects aimed at bolstering the area's Biodiversity:

1. Peacock Conservation Park: The Indian Peafowl, a native species in the vicinity of our Kayad Mine and classified under the scheduled-I category of the Wildlife Protection

Act 1972, became the focus of our Peacock Conservation Park initiative. Collaborating closely with the State Forest Department of Rajasthan, we embarked on an ongoing endeavor to cultivate and safeguard an environment free from human interference. Through strategic landscaping with native species conducive to peacock habitation, provision of water sources, and designated feeding areas, the project not only enhances peacock habitats but also nurtures a diverse ecosystem encompassing insects and reptiles - essential elements of the peacocks' diet. Additionally, multilingual signage is strategically placed around the mining site, enlightening the local community about peacock habitats and the importance of their preservation. In support of this conservation initiative, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) established an in-house nursery harboring plant species vital to peacock preservation, such as Ziziphus mauritiana, Aegle marmalos, Syzygium cumini, and Tamarindus indica.

2. Topsoil Conservation: The fertile topsoil is significantly impacted by mining activities. In an effort to safeguard and preserve this vital resource, around 9000 cubic meters of excavated topsoil were thoughtfully repurposed for afforestation and the creation of lawns within the mining area.

3. Sapling Plantation: An ambitious sapling plantation initiative was undertaken, with over 4,000 saplings being planted within the mine lease area and an impressive 58,000+ saplings being introduced beyond the boundaries - encompassing government properties and private lands. The selection of fruit and shade-bearing trees was methodically based on soil characteristics and the preferences of individual landowners. These landowners committed to actively nurturing the saplings, pledging to provide timely watering, vigilant observation, and care to ensure the thriving growth of these plants on their own lands.

Mining project ID

Project 2

Approach

Minimization

Type of measure

Abatement controls

Description

In collaboration with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), we have employed Mycorrhiza technology to partially restore phase 2 of the Jarofix Yard at Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter (CLZS). This project seeks to transform 6.25 hectares of wasteland into fertile land by boosting greenery, promoting biodiversity, mitigating fugitive dust emissions, and rejuvenating the site. Additionally, it enhances the resilience of plants to environmental pressures by optimizing water resource utilization.

F-MM14.4/F-CO14.4

(F-MM14.4/F-CO14.4) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

	Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?	Comment
Row 1	No	There are no Ecological sensitive areas like Protected Areas, National Parks , Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bio Sphere Reserves, Wild Life corridors etc. located in the proximity of core/ buffer zone (10 km area) for any of the operating sites.

F-MM14.5/F-CO14.5

(F-MM14.5/F-CO14.5) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

	Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?	Comment
Row 1	No	No offsets have been applied as there are no Ecological sensitive areas like Protected Areas, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife corridors etc. located in the proximity of core/ buffer zone (10 km area) for any of the operating sites.

F-MM14.6/F-CO14.6

(F-MM14.6/F-CO14.6) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

	Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In addition to adhering to regulatory mandates, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) actively engages in various floral and faunal conservation endeavors on an annual basis. These initiatives encompass activities like planting trees both within and beyond mining zones, establishing nursery facilities to ensure the availability of high-quality planting materials and safeguarding peacock populations. We consistently monitor the execution of our biodiversity management policies, standards, and plans to ensure our preparedness in tackling

		emerging environmental complexities and adapting to evolving regulatory conditions.

F-MM14.6a/F-CO14.6a

(F-MM14.6a/F-CO14.6a) Provide details on the main additional conservation actions you are implementing or supporting.

Project title

Extensive Plantation in and around our operating sites

Project theme

Forest conservation

Country/Area

India

Location

In the area of influence of mining project

Primary motivation

Other, please specify

Legal and Voluntary both

Timeframe

Undefined

Start year

1966

End year

Description of project

Given that a significant portion of Hindustan Zinc's resources and manufacturing facilities are situated in Rajasthan, the company places a strong emphasis on Bio-diversity Management, in addition to its focus on other aspects of Sustainable Governance. Each year, extensive tree plantation initiatives are carried out across all operational sites. Beyond tree planting, various projects aimed at conserving biodiversity have been implemented at all operational sites. These endeavours contribute to the enhancement of the regional biodiversity index, benefiting both flora and fauna, and positively impacting the lives of local communities. The architectural layout of both industrial complexes and residential areas for company employees incorporates lush plantations of native trees with abundant branching. These green spaces attract a diverse array of rare bird species, including Shikra, Red Necked falcon, Saras crane, White Eyed Buzzard, Black Winged Kite, and many others. The design also emphasizes

the importance of heterogeneity and richness in natural elements, encompassing grass, flowering herbs, shrubs, climbers, various tree species, green islands, and mixed vegetation along with climber-canopies. Existing trees and vegetation are preserved to further enhance habitat diversity for birds and butterflies and to create an aesthetically pleasing environment. In certain locations, the vegetation has grown so dense that it emulates the ambiance of a close-canopied forest. Biodiversity assessment studies have been conducted for all operational sites, leading to the formulation of comprehensive Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPS) at each location. Collaborating with the Udaipur Urban Improvement Trust, we have also engaged in regenerating two hills within the city, namely Ratnagiri and Kalimagri.

Description of outcome to date

In midst of rapid urbanisation and its impact on the environment, Miyawaki Plantation has emerged as a beacon of hope. On this Biodiversity Day, we delve into the ingenious technique that is transforming barren land into thriving green havens. Through the implementation of the Miyawaki Plantation, Hindustan Zinc has successfully transformed 2.4 hectares across its operational units in Debari, Dariba and Chanderiya. The company has planted 32,500 saplings of 65 diverse species in its operational units through a chemical-free approach.

F-MM14.7/F-CO14.7

(F-MM14.7/F-CO14.7) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

	Are there closure plans in place?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Mine closure plans are prepared for all sites in compliance with regulations.

F-MM14.7a/F-CO14.7a

(F-MM14.7a/F-CO14.7a) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

Row 1

Percentage of mines with closure plans

100

Percentage of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100

Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Yes, for all mines

Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Regularly (all projects)

Please explain

Ensuring safe and sustainable mine reclamation and closure is a crucial part of responsible mining. Our main goal is to restore the land to ensure environmental safety for communities and future land use. We prioritize safety, environmental preservation, and community well-being throughout the entire reclamation and closure process to leave a positive legacy from mining.

Hindustan Zinc recognizes the environmental and social impacts of mine closure. We closely monitor and take action from the pre-operational phase to mine closure, developing progressive closure plans alongside mining plans to mitigate environmental impact and comply with regulations.

Our approach aligns with international standards like ICMM principles, IFC performance standards, and IFC EHS guidelines. We use site closure technical standards, conducting comprehensive impact and risk assessments for both environmental and social factors.

Backfilling underground voids is integral to our mining operations, ensuring continuity, efficiency, and stability while minimizing the need for costly tailings storage and reducing environmental impact. These efforts collectively create a safe, sustainable, and visually pleasing post-operational mine site.

During the mine closure process, we rigorously adhere to all regulatory mandates and strictly follow Vedanta Technical Standard on Site Closure. Our primary focus is on the following objectives:
1. Enhancing Environmental Parameters to improve environmental conditions, ensuring that the land's ecological health is restored to its fullest extent.
2. Preventing Contamination of Surrounding Natural Resources safeguarding the health and integrity of the surrounding environment and ecosystems.
3. Preserving the Aesthetic Nature of the Land to maintain the visual appeal of the land, ensuring that it remains harmonious with its surroundings.
4. Safeguarding Biodiversity to protect and nurture the local biodiversity, implementing measures that promote the well-being and diversity of the flora and fauna in the area.

Throughout this closure process, our unwavering dedication to these principles guarantees that we not only meet regulatory requirements but also contribute to a sustainable and ecologically responsible legacy for the land and its surroundings.

F-MM14.8/F-CO14.8

(F-MM14.8/F-CO14.8) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

F-MM14.8a/F-CO14.8a

(F-MM14.8a/F-CO14.8a) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use.

Mining project ID

Project 1

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

155

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Describe post-mining land use

A green belt has been established on a matured waste dump at the site. The utilization of GeoTextile has been employed for bench stabilization purposes.

The post-mining land use strategy is comprehensively outlined in our Mining Plan, which encompasses the following key points:

- All excavated stope voids will undergo backfilling.
- Mining waste will be repurposed to fill the voids created during mining operations.
- All equipment, whether on the surface or underground, will be removed.
- Proper sealing and fencing will be applied to all mine entrances.
- Infrastructure associated with mining operations will be dismantled.
- The area will be restored to its natural ground profile, incorporating feasible drainage solutions and re-vegetation efforts.
- Any potential instances of soil contamination will be thoroughly assessed and addressed through the excavation and replacement of contaminated soil with fresh, uncontaminated soil.
- The plantations that have been established will be diligently maintained.
- Further details regarding post-mining land use have been provided in the earlier section discussing land use.
- The necessary approvals from relevant statutory authorities will be obtained for both Progressive and Final Closure Plans.
- Following reclamation efforts, ongoing surveillance and monitoring activities will be implemented.

Mining project ID

Project 2

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

190

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

2.5

Describe post-mining land use

The intended land use following mining activities is clearly outlined in our comprehensive Mining Plan, as detailed below:

- All excavated stope voids will undergo backfilling.
- Mining waste will be repurposed to fill the voids created during mining operations.
- All equipment, whether on the surface or underground, will be removed.
- Proper sealing and fencing will be applied to all mine entrances.
- Infrastructure associated with mining operations will be dismantled.
- The area will be restored to its natural ground profile, incorporating feasible drainage solutions and re-vegetation efforts.
- Any potential instances of soil contamination will be thoroughly assessed and addressed through the excavation and replacement of contaminated soil with fresh, uncontaminated soil.
- The plantations that have been established will be diligently maintained.
- Further details regarding post-mining land use have been provided in the earlier section discussing land use.
- The necessary approvals from relevant statutory authorities will be obtained for both Progressive and Final Closure Plans.
- Following reclamation efforts, ongoing surveillance and monitoring activities will be implemented.

Mining project ID

Project 3

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

7

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Describe post-mining land use

A total area of 7 hectares has undergone rehabilitation through the implementation of green belt development.

The post-mining land use has been comprehensively outlined in our Mining Plan, which includes the following measures:

- All excavated stope voids will undergo backfilling.
- Mining waste will be repurposed to fill the voids created during mining operations.
- All equipment, whether on the surface or underground, will be removed.
- Proper sealing and fencing will be applied to all mine entrances.
- Infrastructure associated with mining operations will be dismantled.

- The area will be restored to its natural ground profile, incorporating feasible drainage solutions and re-vegetation efforts.
- Any potential instances of soil contamination will be thoroughly assessed and addressed through the excavation and replacement of contaminated soil with fresh, uncontaminated soil.
- The plantations that have been established will be diligently maintained.
- Further details regarding post-mining land use have been provided in the earlier section discussing land use.
- The necessary approvals from relevant statutory authorities will be obtained for both Progressive and Final Closure Plans.
- Following reclamation efforts, ongoing surveillance and monitoring activities will be implemented.

Mining project ID

Project 4

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

45

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Describe post-mining land use

Within a 45-hectare area of rehabilitation, we successfully transformed a waste dump site into a football stadium and a rock garden. In a larger 35-hectare rehabilitated area, the reclamation of an old tailing dam was effectively carried out.

Our Mining Plan provides a comprehensive explanation of the post-mining land use, as outlined below:

- All excavated stope voids will undergo backfilling.
- Mining waste will be repurposed to fill the voids created during mining operations.
- All equipment, whether on the surface or underground, will be removed.
- Proper sealing and fencing will be applied to all mine entrances.
- Infrastructure associated with mining operations will be dismantled.
- The area will be restored to its natural ground profile, incorporating feasible drainage solutions and re-vegetation efforts.
- Any potential instances of soil contamination will be thoroughly assessed and addressed through the excavation and replacement of contaminated soil with fresh, uncontaminated soil.
- The plantations that have been established will be diligently maintained.
- Further details regarding post-mining land use have been provided in the earlier section discussing land use.
- The necessary approvals from relevant statutory authorities will be obtained for both Progressive and Final Closure Plans.

- Following reclamation efforts, ongoing surveillance and monitoring activities will be implemented.

Mining project ID

Project 5

Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

17

Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

Describe post-mining land use

Post mining land use is well explained in our Mining Plan which is as below
- All excavated stope voids will undergo backfilling.
- Mining waste will be repurposed to fill the voids created during mining operations.
- All equipment, whether on the surface or underground, will be removed.
- Proper sealing and fencing will be applied to all mine entrances.
- Infrastructure associated with mining operations will be dismantled.
- The area will be restored to its natural ground profile, incorporating feasible drainage solutions and re-vegetation efforts.
- Any potential instances of soil contamination will be thoroughly assessed and addressed through the excavation and replacement of contaminated soil with fresh, uncontaminated soil.
- The plantations that have been established will be diligently maintained.
- Further details regarding post-mining land use have been provided in the earlier section discussing land use.
- The necessary approvals from relevant statutory authorities will be obtained for both Progressive and Final Closure Plans.
- Following reclamation efforts, ongoing surveillance and monitoring activities will be implemented.

F15 Engagement

F-MM15.1/F-CO15.1

(F-MM15.1/F-CO15.1) Do you participate in or endorse any of the following global initiatives?

	Participate or endorse?	Comment
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	No	

UN Global Compact	Yes	As a member to UNGC, HZL adheres to its norms and implements all the principles.
Natural Capital Coalition	No	
Business and Biodiversity Pledge	No	
New York Declaration on Forests	No	

F-MM15.2/F-CO15.2

(F-MM15.2/F-CO15.2) Do you participate in or support industry-led and/or standards-setting initiatives and organizations promoting sustainability in the mining sector?

	Participating or supporting industry-led and/or standards-setting initiatives?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	HZL is an advocate of sustainable mining practices aimed at preventing and reducing the impact on biodiversity. With this objective, we have embraced numerous initiatives and actively engaged in international partnerships.

F-MM15.2a/F-CO15.2a

(F-MM15.2a/F-CO15.2a) Indicate the initiatives and/or organizations you took part in or supported during the reporting year.

Activities	Initiatives	Comment
Industry-led mining sustainability initiative/organization	ICMM	Our sustainability and biodiversity management framework is aligned with ICMM. In line with ICMM's commitment, we strive to achieve 'no net loss of biodiversity'.
Standard-setting initiative/organization	Other standard-setting initiative, please specify IUCN- Leaders for nature Programme, TNFD (Taskforce Nature-related Financial Disclosures), SBTN (Science-Based Target For Nature),	We are now part of the Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) platform, addressing risks associated with nature. The Miyawaki Method of Afforestation pilot project has been successfully concluded at Smelters. Our three-year collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) aims to formulate a Biodiversity Management Plan, cantered on the No Net-Loss approach. We are currently piloting targets for nature with SBTN and working on the required steps to Assess and Prioritise (Steps 1 & 2) to

		assess our impact on nature and define the areas where action is most needed. This exercise would help us to set science-based targets to reduce pressure on freshwater and land. We shall aim to address all other material impacts by setting science-based targets in the future even as the SBTN expands its pressure coverage. We are amongst the 17 companies participating in the Initial Target Validation Pilot.
Standard-setting initiative/organization	Other standard-setting initiative, please specify IBBI- India Business & Biodiversity Initiative	CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development launched the India Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI). This initiative serves as a national platform for business, to promote sharing and learning, and will ultimately lead to sustainable management of biological diversity by business.

F-MM15.3/F-CO15.3

(F-MM15.3/F-CO15.3) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

	Collaborating or partnering with non-governmental organizations?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	HZL actively collaborates with local communities and organizations such as the BAIF Institute of Sustainable Livelihood Development. Our flagship program, 'Samadhan,' is dedicated to promoting on-farm sustainable livelihoods through integrated farming systems and livestock development in 184 villages. With Samadhan, 5 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) with 5000+ shareholders and 2 microenterprises (Dairy unit & mineral mixture unit) are established. FPOs are maintained by the farmers, empowering livelihoods at individual and community levels. Through partnerships with NGOs, we conduct research and execute programs aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, minimizing water usage, raising awareness about water harvesting technologies like drip irrigation, and enhancing biodiversity, among other goals.

F-MM15.3a/F-CO15.3a

(F-MM15.3a/F-CO15.3a) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Organization

BAIF Development Research Foundation

Scope of collaboration

Company-wide

Mining project ID

Areas of collaborations

Other, please specify

Improvement in Agricultural yield

Describe the nature of the collaboration

HZL remains committed to improving the quality of life and economic prosperity of the communities it serves. Samadhan programme focusses on promoting sustainable livelihoods for earmarked families through integrated farming systems and livestock development in 184 villages. With Samadhan, 5 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) with 5000+ shareholders and 2 microenterprises (Dairy unit & mineral mixture unit) are established. FPOs are maintained by the farmers, empowering livelihoods at individual and community levels.

Duration (until)

No specified timeframe

F-MM15.5/F-CO15.5

(F-MM15.5/F-CO15.5) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity?

Yes

F-MM15.5a/F-CO15.5a

(F-MM15.5a/F-CO15.5a) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Activities

Other, please specify

Engagement with IUCN

Mining project ID

Project 1

Project 2

Project 3

Project 4
Project 5

Please explain

Our dedicated Biodiversity Policy sets the basic expectations and our commitment to Biodiversity. It also outlines our commitment to continually improve our practices and ensure they are fully integrated into each of our activities. HZL assesses its impacts on biodiversity, or ecosystem services as well as its dependencies on nature. There is in place a unique and exclusive Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for all our operations . Our dedicated Biodiversity Policy and Management Standard advises on ways to avoid, minimise, and compensate/offset to manage the risks to biodiversity which have been identified.

To integrate conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services into Hindustan Zinc and enhance the Company's performance in biodiversity conservation and management, we have engaged with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for three years with the following objectives:
a. Reframing of Biodiversity Policy/ Technical Standard and Guidance Note for Hindustan Zinc towards achieving immediate goal of No Net Loss and to work in line with global standards
b. Review current biodiversity management plan and practices, develop site-specific biodiversity & ecosystem services management protocols for the Company, considering global best practices with a mission to achieve No Net Loss
c. Development of Annual Action Plan with reference to BMP and Biodiversity Policy, and support in the implementation of the BMP
d. Train and build the capacities of employees in biodiversity and ecosystem services management
e. Capacity building workshops through engagement with the government, regulators, industry, and conservation community, to influence policy and promote good practices.
f. The Jarofix Yard phase 2 at Chanderiya Lead Zinc Smelter (CLZS) has been partially restored with Mycorrhiza technology in partnership with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). The project aims for the reclamation of 6.25 hectares of wasteland into productive land

Activities

Engaging with local communities

Mining project ID

Project 3

Please explain

Schedule-1 Conservation plan at Sindesar Khurd Mine in discussion with local administration and nearby community
We endeavour to minimise the impact of upscale mining activities, maintaining pollutant levels within permissible limits in the surrounding environment and conserving wildlife populations in their habitats. In sync with this vision, our Sindesar Khurd Mine

conducted a study and made conservation plans for 6 schedules -1 species (3 reptiles, 2 avifauna, 1 mammal species).
These avifaunal, reptilian and mammalian species and their corresponding habitats require stringent protection and management, for which we drew up a comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan. The species-specific plans primarily focus on habitat conservation and generating awareness on biodiversity, its importance, activities that threaten them and conservation actions among the industrial staff and the buffer area population. With an aim to create a clean, healthy and well-protected environment where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used we have rolled out Zinc Eco Buddies initiative to empower people to contribute towards creating a better green world. Through this initiative People can take a green pledge through a virtual drive and HZL will plant an actual tree on their behalf. HZL will ensure to plant native species and drought tolerant tress to drive ahead their nature conservation journey. Participants will also be acknowledged and appreciated for their efforts.

Activities

Funding research organizations

Mining project ID

Project 1
Project 2
Project 3
Project 4
Project 5

Please explain

Vedanta has signed an MoU with TERI to accelerate ESG goals adoption of sustainable actions. Through this partnership, Vedanta will invest INR 200 Cr over the next 5 to 10 years on R&D and sustainability initiatives to promote and build a sustainable ecosystem. The partners will identify opportunities to work on common sustainability areas of research, policy facilitation, stakeholder management, environmental awareness and on ground implementation. The platform will collaborate with governments, civil society and peers to promote a larger ecosystem for climate change, resource efficiency, and circularity, harnessing cleaner energy, sustainable supply chains, and people-centric development. Vedanta being HZL's parent company, this is applicable to us.

F16 Verification

F-MM16.1/F-CO16.1

(F-MM16.1/F-CO16.1) Do you verify any biodiversity-related information reported in your CDP disclosure?

No, we are waiting for more mature verification standards/processes

F17 Signoff

F-FI

(F-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

F17.1

(F17.1) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP forests response.

	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms